

1. Olma archiyotib qo'lini kesib oldi.

Ushbu gapda qaysi usulda ma'no ko'chgan?

- A) metonimiya B) vazifadoshlik
C) metafora D) sinekdoxa

2. Keltirilgan gapda qo'llangan tovush o'zgarishlarining soni va turi to'g'ri berilgan javobni toping.

Bolaning ko'ngli o'ksimasin deb yumshoq o'rindiqqa o'tqazdi.

- A) 3 ta tovush ortishi, 1 ta tovush tushishi
B) 1 ta tovush tushishi, 2 ta tovush almashishi
C) 2 ta tovush tushishi
D) 1 ta tovush ortishi, 1 ta tovush tushishi

3. Meni shu qadar yurt e'tiboriga tushmog'imda bir kichik xislat, ya'ni tinglash, tinglay olishligim ko'proq yordam bergan.

Ushbu parchada fe'lning vazifa shakllaridan qaysilari qatnashgan?

- A) harakat nomi, sifatdosh
B) ravishdosh, harakat nomi
C) sifatdosh, ravishdosh
D) sof fe'l, sifatdosh, harakat nomi

4. "Bizning o'zbekning rasmi shunday bo'ladi: qiz o'n to'rtga chiqqan so'ng o'z ixtiyori o'zida qoladi".

"Alpomish" dostonidan olingan ushbu parcha kimning tilidan aytilgan?

- A) Shohimardon pir B) Boybo'ri
C) Yortiboy D) Boysari

5. Qaysi uslubda ma'lum fan sohasiga doir atamalar qo'llanilsa ham, lekin bu atamalar xalqqa tushunarli bo'lishi uchun izohlanadi?

- A) badiiy uslubda B) ilmiy-ommabop uslubda
C) so'zlashuv uslubida D) publiksistik uslubda

6. O'g'il-qizlarimiz biz yetolmagan orzularga erishishi, shuningdek, biz chiqolmagan cho'qqilarni zabt etishi muqarrar, chunki ularning jo'shqin qalbida jahoniy aql va tafakkur mash'ali yolqinlanib turibdi.

Ushbu gapdagi yasama so'zlar haqidagi qaysi hukmlar to'g'ri?

1. To'rt o'rinda yasama so'z qo'llangan.
2. Yasama so'zlar fe'l va sifat turkumlariga mansub.
3. Ikki o'rinda fe'l yasalgan.
4. Yasama so'zlar aniqlovchi, hol, kesim vazifalarida kelgan.
A) 1, 2, 3 B) 1, 4 C) 2, 3, 4 D) 2, 3

7. Savodxonlik darajasini tekshirishning sinalgan usullaridan biri insho sanaladi.

Ushbu gapda nechta sof fe'l va nechta harakat nomi ishtirok etgan?

- A) 1 ta sof fe'l, 1 ta harakat nomi
B) 3 ta sof fe'l, 2 ta harakat nomi
C) 2 ta sof fe'l, 1 ta harakat nomi
D) 2 ta sof fe'l, 2 ta harakat nomi

8. Shuni bilingki, ezgulikda xosiyat katta va n sizning fazilatingizni bezaydi.

Berilgan gap murakkab qo'shma gapning qaysi turiga kiradi?

- A) qismlari uyushgan murakkab qo'shma gap
B) aralash murakkab qo'shma gap
C) bir necha bosh gapli murakkab qo'shma gap
D) bir necha ergash gapli murakkab qo'shma gap

9. Vazifasi jihatdan bir turga mansub bo'lgan ko'makchi morfemalar ketma-ket qo'shilgan so'zni aniqlang.

- A) tilakdosh B) yozdir C) do'stlikni D) uyqusirab

10. O'lmas Umarbekovning kinossenariylarini aniqlang.

- A) "Komissiya", "Arizasiga ko'ra", "Charos", "Urush farzandi"
B) "Oq qaldirg'och", "Sevgim, sevgilim", "Qiyomat qarz", "Oqar suv"
C) "Sovg'a", "Qiyomat qarz", "Hayot qo'shig'i", "Xatingni kutaman"
D) "Yuksak qorliklardagi uchrashuv", "Ikki soldat haqida qissa", "Sevgi afsonasi", "Changalzor qonuni"

11. Qaysi javobda imloviy jihatdan to'g'ri yozilgan so'zlar qatori berilgan?

- A) hushomad, hovoncha, hokandoz
B) hijil, xijjalamoq, xo'randa
C) ho'randa, xijjalamoq, xufiyona
D) xipcha, halizamon, xuruj

12. Qaysi asarda "daraxtni o'zga joyga o'rnatsalar ko'karmas" degan fikr yozilgan?

- A) Alisher Navoiy, "Mahbub ul-qulub"da
B) Gulxaniy, "Zarbulmasal"da
C) Kul tigin bitigida
D) "To'nyuquq"da

13. Biz ana shunday arslon haybatli, botir va qo'rqmas, dushman oldida aslo tiz cho'kmas bobolarimizga farzand ekanligimizdan hamisha faxrlanamiz.

Ushbu gapda fonetik yozuv asosida yozilgan so'zlar miqdori qancha?

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

14. "G'uncha yanglig' burkanib", "Bahorni sog'inganda", "Baxtlar vodiysi" kabi she'rlarning muallifi kim?

- A) Mirmuhsin B) H. Olimjon
C) X. Saloh D) A. Oripov

15. O'zbeklar orasida qadim-qadimdan chinakam insoniy fazilatlar: do'stlik, mehr-oqibat, odamgarchilik, axloqiy-teranlik ulug'lanib kelgan.

Ushbu gapdagi ikki nuqtaning qo'yilish sababi to'g'ri izohlangan javobni belgilang.

- A) bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap tarkibida kirgan soddaga gaplardagi voqealar bir-biriga qiyoslanganligi uchun
B) Uslubiy ravonlikni, muxtasarlikni ta'minlash maqsadida
C) bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap qismlari shaklan tugallangan, lekin mazmunan keying birinchisining uzviy davomi sanalganligi uchun
D) umumlashtiruvchi so'z uyushiq bo'laklardan oldin kelganligi uchun undan so'ng

16. Qaysi gapda sifat harakat-holatning belgisini bildirgan?

- A) Barcha ezguliklar zamirida xosiyatli orzular yotadi.
B) Birlashgan odam o'zar, birlashmagan odam to'zar.
C) Balandparvoz, quruq gapirgan odamning gapi bemaza qovunga o'xshaydi.
D) Kasbning katta-kichigi bo'lmaydi.

17. O'zaro shakldoshlik hosil qilgan birliklar ishtirok etgan juftliklar to'liq ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.

1. Odinaxon dasturxonga meva-chevalarni qo'ydi. Bu hikoya kitobxonlarga yoqdi.
2. Oyog'idagi tuflisi bilan yong'oqlarni chaqishga harakat qildi. Ilon boshini baland ko'tarib chaqishga tayyor turar edi.

3. Hammang o'z aravangni o'zing tort. Bu yerga ko'nglini bo'shatish uchun kelgan ekan, tezda aravasini tortib jo'nab ketdi.
4. Uning rahmini keltirish uchun ko'p yolg'on gaplarni gapirdi. Qalbida ishq o'ti yonmoqda edi.
A) 1, 2, 4 B) 1, 3, 4 C) 1, 2, 3, 4 D) 1, 2
18. Hamdardlik – bir odamning qayg'u-hasratlariga achinib, o'zida ham qayg'u hosil qilishidir. Ushbu gapda so'z birikmalari soni nechta?
A) 2 ta B) 4 ta C) 5 ta D) 6 ta
19. Qaysi gapdagi egalik qo'shimchasi yasama sifatga qo'shilgan?
A) *Shu sevinch unga dadillik baxsh etdi.*
B) *Tilagim shuki, dunyoning tinchligini bersin.*
C) *Bilimlisi unga barcha narsani tushuntirib berdi.*
D) *Yoshroqlari olovga yaqinroq, keksalari olovdan uzoqroq o'tirar edi.*
20. Jomi Jam birla Xizr suyi nasibimdur mudom, Soqiyo, to tarki joh aylab gad obo'ldum sango. Berilgan baytda qo'llangan badiiy san'atni toping.
A) *ta'did* B) *talmeh* C) *tanosub* D) *tazod*
21. Inson o'z umrining hisobli ekanligini hamisha kech anglaydi. Ushbu gapda yangi lug'aviy ma'no beruvchi morfemalar qatnashgan fonetik yozuv asosidagi so'zlar qaysi bo'lakka nisbatan hokim bo'lak vazifasini bajargan?
A) *to'ldiruvchi va egaga nisbatan*
B) *aniqlovchi, to'ldiruvchi, hol va egaga nisbatan*
C) *aniqlovchi, to'ldiruvchi va kesimga nisbatan*
D) *to'ldiruvchi, hol, egaga nisbatan*
22. Mirtemir qalamiga mansub tarjimalarni toping.
A) *"Ilohiy komediya", "Dubrovskiy", "Zamonamiz qahramonlari"*
B) *"Boris Godunov", "Yevgeniy Onegin", "Sosunli Dovud"*
C) *"Dubrovskiy", "Malikayi Turon-dot", "Xasis"*
D) *"Manas", "Qirqqiz", N.Hikmat she'rlari*
23. Yasama ravish ishtirok etgan gapni ko'rsating.
A) *Keyin sal hushimni yig'ib qaragam, oyoqlarim go'yo o'zi yurib ketyapti.*
B) *Vodiylarni yayov kezganda, Bir ajib his bor edi manda.*
C) *Bu ishga vijdonan yondashdi.*
D) *Archa hamisha ko'm-ko'k.*
24. Quyidagi berilgan tez aytishlarning qaysi birida quyi keng unli tovushlar soni ko'p?
A) *Norning nordon anori narida.*
B) *Soqi quritgan qoqi qoq quruq qoqi.*
C) *Oqil oq olma oldi, oq olmani Oqil oldi.*
D) *G'ani g'ildirakni g'izillatib g'ildiratdi.*
25. Xulosa shuki, dunyoda inson aziz, insondan buyuk va mo'tabar xilqat yo'q. Berilgan gapdagi ergash gaplar tarkibida fonetik o'zgarish asosida yozilgan so'zlar haqida to'g'ri fikrni toping.
1) Fonetik o'zgarishlarning barchasi qo'shimcha tarkibida yuzaga kelgan.
2) Fonetik o'zgarishlarning bittasi qo'shimcha va bittasi asosda sodir bo'lgan.
3) Fonetik o'zgarishlarning barchasida so'z yasovchi qo'shimcha tarkibi o'zgaragan.
4) Ushbu gapdagi ergash gaplar tarkibida fonetik o'zgarish bo'lmagan.
A) 1, 2 B) 2, 3 C) 2, 4 D) 4
26. Sening har bir ishing boshqalarga ibrat bo'lishini unutm.
- Ushbu gapda so'z birikmalarining tobe qismi qaysi so'z turkum(lar)i bilan ifodalangan?
A) *ot, fe'l* B) *ot, sifat*
C) *ot, ravish, ot* D) *olmosh, sifat, fe'l*
27. Asqad Muxtorning she'riy kitobi nomini aniqlang.
A) *"Insonga qulluq qiladurman"* B) *"Yaxsilikka yaxshilik"*
C) *"Sizga aytar so'zim"* D) *"Uyqu qochganda"*
28. Qaysi asarda qaroqchiga "zuhalvash" deya nisbat berilgan?
A) *"Farhod va Shirin"* B) *"Alpomish"*
C) *"Mehr va Suhayl"* D) *"Ravshan"*
29. G'azal janri haqida berilgan barcha noto'g'ri fikrlarni aniqlang.
1. 7 va 9 baytli g'azallar eng mukammal hajmli g'azallar hisoblanadi.
2. G'azalda taxallus qo'llash majburiy.
3. G'azalda bitta qofiya tizimiga amal qilinmaydi.
4. Bir g'azal boshidan-oxir bir vaznda bitiladi.
A) 1, 3, 4 B) 2, 3 C) 1, 2, 4 D) 3, 4
30. Ogahiyning quyidagi qaysi g'azalida yor timsoli orqali, xususan, lirik qahramonning unga murojaatida shohga xos xususiyatlar aks etgan?
A) *"Aylansun"*
B) *"Ko'tardi yer yuzidin soya navro'z"*
C) *"Mujda keldi..."*
D) *"Navro'z bo'lsin"*
31. Quyidagi keltirilgan gapda nechta yasama so'z qatnashgan?
"Hayot suvi"ni topish maqsadida haligi shahzoda ko'p choralarni izlabdi.
A) 1 B) 4 C) 2 D) 3
32. Olmoshlar faqat ega, to'ldiruvchi va aniqlovchi vazifasini bajargan gapni aniqlang.
A) *Hindistonda neniki ko'rgan bo'lsangiz, shularning hammasini jam qilib kitob yozishingiz kerak.*
B) *Sizni bezovta qilmaslik uchun kecha kelmagan edik, buni sizga aytib qo'ymaganimiz uchun kechirim so'raymiz.*
C) *Men sizdan hech narsa talab qilayotganim yo'q, aksincha, talablaringizni bajarmoqchiman.*
D) *U buni bilmasdi, bu ishga qo'l ham urmasdi.*
33. Abdulla Oripovning she'riy kitoblari nomi qaysi javobda to'g'ri berilgan?
A) *"Qora quyosh", "Osmonning oxiri", "Mitti yulduz"*
B) *"Ko'zlarim yo'lingda", "Ruhim", "Xotiro"*
C) *"Erka kiyik", "Ishq kemasi", "Hayrat"*
D) *"Dunyo", "Iqroq", "Najot qal'asi"*
34. Shaxsning muayyan ish yuzasidan layoqati va uni muvaffaqiyatli bajarishdagi o'ziga xos imkoniyatlarini belgilovchi yolg'iz o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga qobiliyat deyiladi. Ushbu gapda qaysi bo'lak uyushgan?
A) *kesim* B) *to'ldiruvchi*
C) *aniqlovchi* D) *ega*
35. Furqat lirikasida qanday ohanglar salmoqli o'rin egallaydi?
A) *ayriliq va g'am ohanglari*
B) *g'urbat va hasrat ohanglari*
C) *diniy va ilmiy qarashlar*
D) *ma'rifiy va milliy jihatlar*

36. "Sifat+ot" shaklida yasalgan qo'shma sifat qaysi javobdagi gapda qo'llangan?
 A) *Gunohim ko'p bo'lsa, vatangado qilsang, ming roziman.*
 B) *Biz ilmiy-texnikaviy inqilob davrida yashayapmiz.*
 C) *Yangiyerga, aylanay, Yangiyerga!*
 D) *Ammo, hozir oliyjanob niyatlarining bor.*

TARIX

37. Quyidagi ta'rif qaysi yozuvchi haqida ekanligini to'g'ri toping. "Uning maqsadi badiiy obrazlar orqali jamiyatning ma'naviy qiyofasini ochib berishdan, jamiyatdagi barcha tabaqalarning tipik vakillarini ko'rsatishdan iborat edi. Asarlari esa burjuaziya jamiyatiga qarshi o'ziga xos aybnoema edi".
 A) *O.Balzak* B) *P.Bomarshe*
 C) *A.Pushkin* D) *I.Gyote*
38. Quyidagi davlatlardan qaysi birida "Yosh zobitlar va yangi konsernlar ittifoqi" vujudga kelgan?
 A) *Italiyada* B) *Xitoyda*
 C) *Yaponiyada* D) *Germaniyada*
39. 1821-yilda Gvineya qirg'oqlarida tashkil etilgan manzilgoh qanday atalgan?
 A) *Kalaxari* B) *Bushmaniya*
 C) *Zambeziya* D) *Monroviya*
40. Quyidagi madrasalarni ular barpo etilgan yillar bilan mos ravishda ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
 1) Muhammad Aminxon; 2) Muhammad Rahimxon; 3) Hazrati Kalon Sohibzoda; 4) Hokim Oyim; 5) Sulton Murodbek;
 a) 1862-yil; b) 1871-yil; c) 1851-1855-yillar; d) 1869-1870-yillar; e) 1872-yil
 A) *1 - e; 2 - b; 3 - a; 4 - c; 5 - d*
 B) *1 - c; 2 - a; 3 - d; 4 - e; 5 - b*
 C) *1 - c; 2 - b; 3 - a; 4 - d; 5 - e*
 D) *1 - b; 2 - a; 3 - d; 4 - c; 5 - e*
41. AQSh sanoat ishchilarining soni jihatidan birinchi o'rinni egallagan davrda yuz bergan voqeani toping.
 A) *Meksikada dehqonlar g'alayoni boshlandi.*
 B) *Rossiya va Buyuk Britaniya o'rtasida O'rta Osiyodagi ta'sir doiralari masalasida kelishuvga erishildi.*
 C) *Buyuk Britaniyaning jami mustamlaka hududlari 33 mln km²ni tashkil etdi.*
 D) *AQSh-Ispaniya tinchlik shartnomasi imzolandi.*
42. XIX asrda Xiva xonligida . . . obro'li oqsoqollar, qozilar va miroblar tomonidan boshqarilgan.
 A) *tuman* B) *amlokdorlik*
 C) *masjid qavmlari* D) *shahar*
43. Yaponiyada modernizatsiya davri boshlangan yilda Buyuk Britaniyada . . .
 A) *erkak aholining 50 foizi saylov huquqiga ega bo'ldi*
 B) *Dizraeli hukumati haftasiga 54 soatlik ish vaqtini belgiladi*
 C) *Dublinda Irlandiya ishlari bo'yicha stats-sekretar va Irlandiya lord-hokimi o'ldirildi*
 D) *Parlament Lordlar palatasining veto huquqlari cheklandi*
44. Toshkent hokimligi elchilari Sankt-Peterburgga borib, Imperator Aleksandr I qabulida bo'lgan yilda . . .
 A) *Toshkent hokimligi Qo'qon xonligi tarkibiga qo'shib olindi*
 B) *Toshkent hokimligi taxtiga Sultonxo'ja o'tirdi*

- C) *Turkiston va uning atroflaridan Chu daryosigacha bo'lgan yerlar Toshkent hokimligiga qo'shib olindi*
 D) *Qo'qon xoni lashkarlari bilan Toshkent hokimligi lashkari o'rtasida G'urumsaroy yaqinida jang bo'ldi*

45. Quyida keltirilgan voqealardan aynan bir yilda sodir bo'lganlarini aniqlang.
 1) *Liberiya ozod davlati tuzilganligi e'lon qilindi.*
 2) *Kasa o'zini Efiopiya imperatori deb e'lon qildi.*
 3) *Jazoirliklar yo'l boshchisi Abdulqodir qo'shini qurshab olindi va tor-mor etildi.*
 4) *Urugvay mutaqil davlat deb e'lon qilindi.*
 5) *Rossiya tomonidan Kopal istehkomi barpo etildi.*
 A) *1, 3, 5* B) *1, 2, 4* C) *2, 3, 4* D) *3, 4, 5*
46. XIX asrning 80-yillarida Xiva xonligining qaysi tumanlarida dehqon uyushmalari vujudga keldi?
 1) *Pitnak;* 2) *Xonqa;* 3) *Bog'ot;* 4) *Hazorasp;* 5) *Yangi Urganch;* 6) *Toshhovuz;* 7) *Ko'hna Urganch;* 8) *Xiva*
 A) *1, 4, 5, 7* B) *1, 2, 3, 7* C) *2, 3, 6, 8* D) *3, 4, 6, 7*
47. Qadimgi Misrda kimlar yuksak saviyadagi ma'lumotli va savodxon hisoblangan?
 A) *harbiy a'yonlar*
 B) *folbinlar*
 C) *husnixat san'atini egallagan kishilar*
 D) *jamoadagi yuqori martabali kishilar*
48. Hozirda Shanxay hamkorlik tashkiloti nomi bilan tanilgan tashkilot dastlab qanday atalgan?
 A) *«Shanxay forumi»* B) *«Shanxay muloqoti»*
 C) *«Iqtisodiy forum»* D) *«Shanxay sammiti»*
49. Quyidagi qaysi davlatda protestant ruhoniylarni ko'chirish jarayonida 1989-yil 17-dekabrda g'alayonlar kelib chiqdi va ular qurol yordamida bostirildi?
 A) *Bolgariya* B) *Yugoslaviya*
 C) *Ruminiya* D) *Polsha*
50. Yaponiya Seulda saroy to'ntarishi o'tkazgan va Koreya yarimorolini harbiy kuch bilan o'ziga qo'shib olgan yillar to'g'ri berilgan javobni ko'rsating.
 A) *1895, 1905-yy.* B) *1895, 1909-yy.*
 C) *1894, 1910-yy.* D) *1894, 1908-yy.*
51. Xorazmni bosqinchilardan himoya qilishga o'tlangan Sulton Jaloliddin G'aznaga yetib borguniga qadar qaysi shaharlarda mo'g'ullarga qaqshatqich zarbalar bergan?
 1) *Marv;* 2) *Niso;* 3) *Hiro;* 4) *Qandahor;* 5) *Nishopur*
 A) *3, 5* B) *2, 4* C) *1, 4* D) *3, 4*
52. IV asrning o'rtalarida xion qabilalarining O'rta Osiyoga hujumi qaysi hududlardan boshlanganligini aniqlang.
 A) *Oltoy va Yettisuvdan*
 B) *Xorazm va Sirdaryo bo'ylaridan*
 C) *Yettisuv va Sharqiy Turkistondan*
 D) *Yettisuv va Sirdaryo bo'ylaridan*
53. XIX asr o'rtalarida Xivada rivoj topgan hunarmandchilik turlari sonini aniqlang.
 A) *50 dan ortiq* B) *32 ta*
 C) *65 ta* D) *80 ga yaqin*
54. Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillaridan keyin O'zbekistonda barpo etilgan kimyo sanoati korxonalarini ular qurilgan yillari bilan muvofiqlashtiring.
 1) *Farg'ona azot o'g'iti zavodi;* 2) *Navoiy kimyo kombinati;* 3) *Olmaliq kimyo zavodi.*
 a) *1965-yil;* b) *1969-yil;* c) *1962-yil*
 A) *1-c, 2-b, 3-a* B) *1-b, 2-a, 3-c*
 C) *1-a, 2-b, 3-c* D) *1-c, 2-a, 3-b*

55. Buxoro amiri Nasrulloning Qo'qon xonligidagi noibi qaysi javobda to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan?
A) *Ibrohim dodxoh* B) *Iskandar*
C) *Musulmonqul* D) *Hasan dodxoh*
56. 1985-yilda O'zbekiston oziq-ovqat sanoati kompleksida qaysi tarmoq sanoati yetakchi o'rinda turardi?
A) *sut-go'sht* B) *qandolat*
C) *makaran* D) *yog'-moy*
57. Yuliy Sezar o'limidan so'ng Rimda respublikani tiklashga uringan Brut qo'shinini tor-mor keltirgan ittifoqchilarni aniqlang.
1) Oktavian; 2) Pompey; 3) Krass; 4) Mark Antoniy.
A) 1, 4 B) 1, 3 C) 2, 4 D) 2, 3
58. Quyida keltirilgan ma'lumotlardan to'g'risini aniqlang.
1) "Marshall rejasi"ga ko'ra AQSh 1948-1952-yillar oralig'ida G'arb davlatlariga 13 mlrd dollar miqdorida yordam ko'rsatdi.
2) 1999-yilning dekabr oyida YHning a'zolari qurolli kuchlarni tuzish haqida qaror qabul qildilar.
3) XX asr 80-yillari oxirlariga kelib Yevropa Hamjamiyatiga a'zo 15 ta davlatning 13 tasida hukumatni sotsialistik va sotsial-demokratik partiyalar vakillari boshqardi;
4) XX asrning 20-40-yillarida totalitar taraqqiyot modelining mavqei kuchli bo'ldi.
5) 2008-yilda Yevropa liderlari Fransiya, Italiya va Ispaniya yangi "O'rtayer dengizi ittifoqi" tashkloti tuzilganligini e'lon qildilar.
A) 1, 3, 4 B) 1, 2, 4 C) 1, 2, 3 D) 2, 4, 5
59. 1926-yilda Buyuk Britaniya kon egalari konchi ishchilar oldiga qo'yan ultumatumda quyidagilardan qaysilari aks etganligini aniqlang.
1) ish haqining kamaytirilishiga rozi bo'lish; 2) ish kunini ikki soatga oshirilishiga rozi bo'lish;
3) ish tashlashlarni to'xtatishga rozi bo'lish; 4) ish kunini bir soatga oshirilishiga rozi bo'lish;
5) shaxta egalari bilan tred-yunionlar o'rtasida mamlakat miqyosida jamoaviy shartnomalar imzolanishining bekor qilinishiga rozi bo'lish
A) 2, 3, 5 B) 1, 2, 5 C) 3, 4, 5 D) 1, 4, 5
60. Rus podshosi Pyotr I tomonidan uyushtirilgan I.Buxgols ekspeditsiyasi Yorkentga yo'l olgan yilni aniqlang.
A) 1714-yil B) 1717-yil C) 1715-yil D) 1718-yil
61. Xudoyorxon saroyi (xon o'rdasi) devorlaridagi xattotlik ishlarini bajargan shaxslarni aniqlang.
A) *Mirzo Mahmud va Muso Ali Rizo*
B) *Usta Shirin va Shohali*
C) *Turdi Ali va Usta Shirin*
D) *Turdi Ali va Mirzo Mahmud*
62. Quyidagi qozoq juzlarining Rossiya imperiyasi tobeligiga o'tgan yillari to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
1) Kichik juz; 2) O'rta juz; 3) Katta juz;
a) 1747-yil; b) 1732-yil; c) 1739-1740-yillar
A) 1 - b; 2 - c; 3 - a B) 1 - b; 2 - a; 3 - c
C) 1 - a; 2 - c; 3 - b D) 1 - c; 2 - b; 3 - a
63. Buxoro amirligida qanday soliq turlari faqat pul bilan olingan?
1) xiroj; 2) tanobona; 3) juz'ya; 4) zakot; 5) ushr; 6) qo'sh puli
A) 1, 4, 5 B) 2, 4, 6 C) 2, 3, 6 D) 1, 3, 5
64. Venetsiyalik sayyoh Marko Poloning Uzoq Sharq va Xitoyga qilgan safari davriga to'g'ri keluvchi voqeani aniqlang.
A) *Movarounnahr noibi Ma'sudbek pul islohotini amalga oshirdi.*
B) *Usmonli turklar davlati asoschisi Usmon I taxtga o'tirdi.*
C) *Oltin O'rda xoni Berkaxon jangda halok bo'ldi.*
D) *Moskva knyazligi taxtiga Ivan Kalita o'tirdi.*
65. Chor Rossiyasining O'rta Osiyodagi istilochilik yurishlarining to'rtinchi bosqichi amalga oshirilgan davrda tarixda sodir bo'lgan voqearni toping.
A) *Meksikada dehqonlar harakati yuz berdi.*
B) *Braziliyada qullikka qarshi kuchlar "Ozodlik manifesti"ni e'lon qildi.*
C) *Bolgariyada qo'zg'olon ko'tarildi.*
D) *Peterburgda "Ishchilar sinfini ozod qilish uchun kurash ittifoqi" tuzildi.*
66. Kimlar Buyuk Karlning joylardagi vakillari sifatida uning buyruqlarini bajaruvchilar hisoblangan?
A) *tunginlar* B) *feodallar, graflar*
C) *yepiskoplar, yirik monastirlar abbatlari*
D) *graflar, gersoglar*
67. O'zbekiston SSR Markaziy Ijroiya Qo'mitasining Favqulodda sessiyasi "Yer va suvni milliy lashtirish to'g'risida" dekret qabul qilgan yilda quyidagi qaysi voqea sodir bo'lgan?
A) *Suriya va Fransiya hukumati o'rtasida shartnoma imzolandi.*
B) *Jabel-Druz viloyatida dehqonlar qo'zg'oloni boshlandi.*
C) *Misrda Saad Zag'lul boshchiligida hukumat tuzildi.*
D) *Mandat tizimi yo'li bilan Buyuk Britaniya Iroq ustidan o'z hukmronligini to'liq o'rnatdi.*
68. Hindistonda sipohiy qo'zg'olonchilar qaysi Boburiy hukmdorni hind xalqini mustamlakachilarga qarshi qo'zg'olon ko'tarishga chorlovchi chaqiriqni imzolashga majbur etdi?
A) *Muzaffarshoh* B) *Rameshvaran*
C) *Bahodirshoh II* D) *Bahodirshoh I*
69. Quyidagi ixtirolardan qaysi biri rus olimi N.Kibalchich nomi bilan bog'liq?
A) *raqamli hisoblash mashinalari*
B) *raketaplan*
C) *tikuv mashinalarini dasturlash*
D) *samolyotlarni avtomatik boshqarish*
70. Turkmanlarga qarshi jangda temuriy hukmdor Abu Said (1469-yil) halok bo'lgan vaqtda turkmanlar egallab turgan viloyatlarni aniqlang.
A) *Ozarbayjon, G'arbiy Eron va Armanistongacha bo'lgan viloyatlar*
B) *Ozarbayjon, G'arbiy Eron va Iroqqacha bo'lgan viloyatlar*
C) *Janubiy Eron, Tabriz va Sultoniyagacha bo'lgan viloyatlar*
D) *Panjob, Kobul va G'aznagacha bo'lgan viloyatlar*
71. Italiyada fashistlar yanada faollashib, o'zlarining harbiy otryadlarini tuza boshlagan yilda bo'lib o'tgan voqeani aniqlang.
A) *Fransiya kommunistik partiyasi tuzildi.*
B) *Argentinada Radikal-fuqaro ittifoqi partiyasi vakili I.Irrigoyen hukumati davri nihoyasiga yetdi.*
C) *AQShda "Sanoatni qayta tiklash haqida" qonun qabul qilindi.*
D) *Ispaniya parlamentiga saylovlarda liberal partiya g'alaba qozondi.*

72. O'rta asr Yevropa haykaltaroshligida diniy mavzu nima sababdan yuqori turgan?
 A) *barcha qissa va dostonlar diniy mavzuda bo'lganligi sababli*
 B) *haykaltaroshlar diniy ruhda tarbiya topib ulg'ayganliklari sababli*
 C) *haykallarning asosiy buyurtmachilari cherkov bo'lganligi sababli*
 D) *boshqa mavzuda ijod qilish cherkov tomonidan taqiqlanganligi sababli*

INGLIZ TILI

73. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 The taxi will be here in a couple of minutes. We ... get ready to go.
 A) *had better* B) *would better*
 C) *should better* D) *must better*
74. Choose the best answer.
 The interviewer started off ... me why I wanted the job.
 A) *to ask* B) *in asking* C) *by asking* D) *ask*
75. Choose the correct answer.
 The stairs ... quite steep, so be careful how you go down.
 A) *be* B) *is* C) *to be* D) *are*
76. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 Michael Jordan is visiting our school next week to talk about basketball." "You mean ... Michael Jordan? Can you get his autograph for me?"
 A) *-* B) *a* C) *some* D) *the*
77. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 "Dad won't mind us borrowing the car, will he?" "No, I ..."
 A) *don't suppose it* B) *suppose not*
 C) *don't suppose* D) *don't think*
78. Choose the correct answer.
 We ... to the tennis club since we moved here.
 A) *have belonged* B) *are belonging*
 C) *belong* D) *had been belonging*
79. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 Your eyes are red. ...?
 A) *did you cry* B) *have you cried*
 C) *are you crying* D) *have you been crying*
80. Choose the best answer.
 I don't know when Helen ... back.
 A) *will be* B) *is* C) *can* D) *has come*
81. Choose the right answer.
 I ... an interview because I'd worked there before.
 A) *needn't have* B) *didn't need to have*
 C) *needn't have had* D) *had*
82. Choose the right answer.
 When I asked what was wrong, ...
 A) *I was explained the problem*
 B) *the problem was explained to me*
 C) *he explained me the problem*
 D) *was the problem explained*
83. Choose the correct answer
 Steven ... the wallet.
 A) *admitted to steal* B) *admitted steal*
 C) *admitted stealing* D) *admits stole*

84. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 ... to Paris during the vacation.
 A) *They are all going* B) *All they are doing*
 C) *They all are going* D) *All of they are going*
85. Choose the correct answer
 We should use ... time we have available to discuss John's proposal.
 A) *the little of* B) *the little*
 C) *little* D) *few*
86. Choose the best answer.
 Some experience is ... for the job.
 A) *really essential* B) *fairly essential*
 C) *very essential* D) *most essential*
87. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 She was ... as anyone could have had.
 A) *as patient teacher* B) *a patient as teacher*
 C) *as patient a teacher* D) *a teacher patient*
88. Choose the right answer.
 ... Derek nowadays, he's so busy at the office.
 A) *Hardly we ever see* B) *Ever hardly we see*
 C) *We see hardly ever* D) *We hardly ever see*
89. Choose the best answer.
 ... in my seventies and rather unfit, I might consider taking up squash.
 A) *Were I not* B) *Was I not*
 C) *If I wasn't* D) *Hadn't I been*
90. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 We were delayed ... an accident.
 A) *because* B) *because of*
 C) *of because* D) *until*
91. Choose the best answer.
 Yesterday I had to keep late hours.
 A) *So had I* B) *I had too*
 C) *So was I* D) *We had to either*
92. Choose the best answer.
 Florida, ... the Sunshine State, attracts many tourists every year.
 A) *known as* B) *was known*
 C) *is known as* D) *that is known*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (93-96).

Bacteria are extremely small living things. While we measure our own sizes in inches or centimeters, bacteria size is measured in microns. One micron is at thousandth of a millimeter a pinhead is about a millimeter across. Rod shaped bacteria are usually from two to four microns long, while rounded ones are generally one micron in diameter. Thus if you enlarged a founded bacteria a thousand times, it would be just about the size of pinhead. An adult human magnified by the same amount would be over a mile tall. Even with an ordinary microscope, you must look closely to see bacteria. Using a magnification of 100 times, one finds that bacteria are barely visible as tiny rods or dots. One cannot make out anything of their structure. Using special stains, one can see that some bacteria have attached to them wavy-looking "hairs" called flagella. Others have only the flagellum. The flagella rotate, pushing the bacteria through the water. Many bacteria

pack flagella and cannot move about by their own power while others can glide along over surfaces.

93. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

- A) *The characteristics of bacteria*
- B) *How bacteria reproduce*
- C) *The various functions of bacteria*
- D) *How bacteria contribute to disease*

94. Bacteria are measured in ...

- A) *inches* B) *centimeters*
- C) *microns* D) *millimeters*

95. Which of the following is the smallest?

- A) *a pinhead*
- B) *a rounded bacterium*
- C) *a microscope*
- D) *a rod-shaped bacterium*

96. The relationship between a bacterium and its flagella is most nearly analogous to which of the following?

- A) *a rider jumping on a horse's back*
- B) *a ball being hit by a bat*
- C) *a boat powered by a motor*
- D) *a door closed by a gust of wind*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (97-100).

One of the most popular literary figures in American literature is a woman who spent almost half of her life in China, a country on a continent thousands of miles from the United States. In her lifetime she earned this country's most highly acclaimed later art award: the Pulitzer Prize, The William Dean Howell medal and also the most prestigious firm of literary recognition in the world, the Nobel Prize for literature. Pearl S. Buck was almost a household word throughout much of her lifetime because of her prolific literary output, which consisted of some 85 published works, including several dozen novels, six collections of short stories, 14 books for children, and more than a dozen works of nonfiction. When she was 18 years old, some 25 volumes were awaiting publication. Many of those books were set in China, the land in which she spent so much of her life. Her books and her life served as a bridge between the cultures of the East and the West. As the product of those two cultures she became as she described herself "mentally bifocal". Her unique background made her into an unusually interesting and versatile human being.

97. What's the author's main purpose in the passage?

- A) *To offer a criticism of the work of Pearl Buck.*
- B) *To illustrate Pearl Buck's views of Chinese literature.*
- C) *To indicate the background and diverse interests*
- D) *To discuss Pearl Buck's influence on the cultures of the West and the East.*

98. According to the passage, Pearl Buck is known as a writer of all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) *novels* B) *children's books*
- C) *poetry* D) *short stories*

99. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as an award received by Pearl Buck?

- A) *the Nobel Prize*
- B) *The Newberry Medal*
- C) *Pulitzer Prize*
- D) *The William Dean Howell medal*

100. According to the passage, Pearl Buck described herself as "mentally bifocal" to suggest that she was...

- A) *capable of resolving the difference between two distinct linguistic systems.*
- B) *keenly aware of how the past could influence the future.*
- C) *capable of producing literary works of interest to both adults and children.*
- D) *equally familiar with two different cultural environments.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (101-104).

In the late 1960's, many people in North' America turned their attention to environmental problems and new steel-and-glass skyscrapers were widely criticized. Ecologists pointed out that a cluster of tall buildings in a city often overburdens public transportation and parking lot capacities.

Skyscrapers are also lavish consumers, and wasters, of electric power. In one recent year, the addition of 17 million square feet of skyscraper office space in New York City raised the peak daily demand for electricity by 120, 000 kilowatts-enough to supply the entire city of Albany for a day.

Glass-walled skyscrapers can be especially wasteful. The heat loss (or gain) through a wall of half-inch plate glass is more than ten times that through a typical masonry wall filled with insulation board. To lessen the strain on heating and air-conditioning equipment builders skyscrapers have begun to use double glazed panels of glass, and reflective glasses coated with silver or gold mirror films that reduce glare as well as heat gain. However, mirror-walled skyscrapers raise the temperature of the surrounding air and affect neighboring buildings.

Skyscrapers also interfere with television reception, block bird flyways, and obstruct air traffic. In Boston in the late 1960's. Some people even feared that shadows from skyscrapers would kill the grass on Boston Common.

101. The main purpose of the passage is to . . .

- A) *compare skyscrapers with other modern structures*
- B) *describe skyscrapers and their effect on the environment*
- C) *advocate the use of masonry in the construction of skyscrapers*
- D) *illustrate some architectural designs of skyscrapers*

102. According to the passage, what is one disadvantage of skyscrapers that have mirrored walls?

- A) *The exterior surrounding air is heated.*
- B) *The windows must be cleaned daily.*
- C) *Construction time is increased.*
- D) *Extra air-conditioning equipment is needed.*

103. According to the passage, in the late 1960's some residents of Boston were concerned with which aspect of skyscrapers?

- A) *The noise from their construction.*
- B) *The removal of trees from building sites.*
- C) *The harmful effects on the city's grass.*
- D) *The high cost of rentable office space.*

104. The author raises issues that would most concern which of the following groups?

- A) *Electricians* B) *Environmentalists*
- C) *Aviators* D) *Teachers*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (105-108).

It was not "the comet of the century" experts predicted it might be. Nevertheless, Kohoutek had provided a bonanza of scientific information. It was first spotted 370 million miles from Earth, by an astronomer who was searching the sky for asteroids, and after whom the comet was named. Scientists who tracked Kohoutek the ten months before it passed the Earth predicted the comet would be a brilliant spectacle. But Kohoutek fell short of these predictions, disappointing millions of amateur sky watchers, when it proved too pale to be seen with the unaided eye. Researchers were delighted nonetheless with the new information they were able to glean from their investigation of the comet. Perhaps the most significant discovery was the identification of two important chemical compounds methyl cyanide and hydrogen cyanide-never before seen in comets. This discovery revealed new clues about the origin of comets. Most astronomers agree that comets are primordial remnants from the formation of the solar system, but whether they were born between Jupiter and Neptune or much farther out toward interstellar space has been the subject of much debate.

105. What is the subject of the passage?
- A) *What was learned from Kohoutek*
 - B) *What was disappointing about Kohoutek*
 - C) *Where Kohoutek was spotted*
 - D) *How Kohoutek was tracked*
106. Why was Kohoutek referred to as "the comet of the century"?
- A) *It was thought to be extremely old.*
 - B) *It passes the Earth once a century.*
 - C) *Scientists predicted it would be very bright.*
 - D) *Scientists have been tracking it for a century.*
107. In what respect was Kohoutek a disappointment?
- A) *It could be seen only through special equipment.*
 - B) *It did not approach the Earth.*
 - C) *It did not provide valuable scientific information.*
 - D) *It was moving too rapidly for scientists to photograph.*
108. What aspect of Kohoutek did scientists find most interesting?
- A) *Its shape*
 - B) *Its composition*
 - C) *Its orbit*
 - D) *Its size*

1. Tog'ning ko'rki tosh bilan (1), odamning ko'rki bosh bilan (2).

Gapdagi bilan so'zi haqidagi to'g'ri hukmni belgilang.

- A) 1-bog'lovchi, 2-ko'makchi B) 1-ko'makchi, 2-bog'lovchi
C) 1,2-ko'makchi D) 1,2-bog'lovchi

2. A.Nurpeisovning "Qon va ter" asari qanday roman turiga kiradi?

- A) roman-dilogiya B) roman-tetralogiya
C) roman-trilogiya D) roman-epopeya

3. Mungli kuy yurakni tirnar edi.

Berilgan gapda qaysi usulda ma'no ko'chgan?

- A) metafora B) vazifadoshlik
C) sinekdoxa D) melonimiya

4. Quyida berilgan fikrlarning nechitasi noto'g'ri?

- 1) gapda kesim gapning oxirida, ega esa ko'pincha gap boshida keladi;
2) ilmiy uslub uchun gap bo'laklarining o'zgargan tartibi mos;
3) gapdan ko'zda tutilgan umumiy fikrga qo'shimcha ma'no, uslubiy yuk berish uchun gap bo'laklari tartibi o'zgarishi mumkin;
4) gapda kesimning o'rni o'zgaymaydi.
A) 4 tasi B) 1 tasi C) 2 tasi D) 3 tasi

5. Bolalikda quyosh sekin chiqayotgandek bo'laveradi. Keksalikda quyosh tez botayotgandek bo'laveradi.

Ushbu gaplardagi mavhum otlar sonini aniqlang.

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

6. Qo'shimcha qo'shilishi bilan o'zagida tovush almashishi bo'ladigan so'zlar qatorini toping.

- A) past, terak B) o'rin, gurs
C) qayir, qalb D) tara, sovi

7. Nodiraning qaysi g'azalida "dunyo chamani", "ushshoq maqomi", "azmi rahi bo'ston", kabi birikmalar qo'llangan?

- A) "Qilmag'il zinhor izhor ehtiyoj..." g'azalida
B) "Doda keldim..." g'azalida
C) "Kel, dahrni imtihon etib ket..." g'azalida
D) "Vasl uyin obod qildim..." g'azalida

8. O'z umri davomida yurtlar kezib, Haqni va haqiqatni tanish, pok e'tiqod, haqiqiy muhabbat targ'iboti bilan mashg'ul bo'lgan shoir kim?

- A) Furqat B) Najmiddin Kubro
C) Mashrab D) X.Huwaydo

9. 1) "Hasht behisht"; 2) "Salomon va Absol"; 3) "Haft paykar"; 4) "Saddi Iskandariy".

Ushbu asarlarni mualliflari bilan to'g'ri juftlab ko'rsating.

- a) Navoiy; b) Ganjaviy; d) Dehlaviy; e) Jomiy.
A) 1-a, 2-e, 3-d, 4-b B) 1-b, 2-d, 3-e, 4-a
C) 1-e, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d D) 1-d, 2-e, 3-b, 4-a

10. "She'rda qofiyaga tushmaydigan biror misra yo'q.

Biroq ular g'azaldagi kabi qat'iy tartibga bo'ysunmaydi. Shu tariqa kuchli musiqiylik ta'minlangan".

Bu parchadagi ta'rif Sergey Yeseninning qaysi she'ri haqida?

- A) "Dog'lar ketmish majruh ko'ngildan"
B) "Bu dunyoda men bir yo'lovchi"
C) "Xurosonda bir darboza bor"
D) "Singlimga xat"

11. Yusuf Xos Hojibning «Qutadg'u bilig» asarini chinliklar qanday nom bilan atashgan?

- A) "Ziynat ul-umaro" B) "Shohnomayi turkiy"
C) "Adab ul-muluk" D) "Amin ul-mamlakat"

12. Asr so'zining paronimi bilan sinonim bo'la oladigan so'zni aniqlang.

- A) vaqt B) tinchlik C) tutqun D) baland

13. Odil Yoqubovning mustaqillik yillarida yozgan pyesasining nomi qaysi javobda berilgan?

- A) "Adolat manzili" B) "Ko'hna dunyo"
C) "Diyonat" D) "Muzaffar Temur"

14. Ravish asosli sodda yasama fe'l ishtirok etgan gaplarni aniqlang.

1. Bugun sen ataylab ishga kechik.
2. Shunday xastalar bo'ladiki, ularni faqat so'z bilan davolamoq zarur.
3. Birov suv topolmaydi ichgani, birov kechik topolmaydi kechgani.
4. Yaxshilik urug'i ko'payaversin.
A) 2, 3 B) 1, 3, 4 C) 1, 4 D) 3, 4

15. Bir necha ergash gapli murakkab qo'shma gaplarni aniqlang.

1. Agar yerlar traktor bilan haydalsa, menhat unumli bo'ladi va hosil mo'l bo'ladi.
2. Bilim shundayki, u yalang'och bo'lganingda ham o'zing bilan qoladi, uni suv bilan ham yo'qota olmaysan.
3. Reja bajarilsa, dasturxon mo'l bo'lsa, yor-u do'st, birodarlar qalin bo'lsa, tantanalar qishgacha davom etaveradi.
4. Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, miyada jismoniy harakat yuzaga keladi, mushakchalar bilan boyitib boradi.
5. Kishilarning huquqiy ongi yuksalsa, har kim o'z haq-huquqini bilsa va himoya qila olsa, jamiyatda demokratiya rivojlanadi.
A) 1, 5 B) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 C) 2, 3, 4, 5 D) 1, 2, 3, 5

16. Otang mirob bo'lsa ham, ariqni tozalab suv ich.

Ushbu gapdagi ismlar guruhiga kirmaydigan so'zlar tarkibida nechta ko'makchi morfema qatnashgan?

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

17. "Zaharli g'ubor", "Falak", "So'nggi o'q" kabi asarlar muallifi kim?

- A) Ch.Aytmatov B) T.Malik
C) X.To'xtaboyev D) J.London

18. Daraxtlardagi sariq barglar to'kilib tugalgan, yer yuzi o'zining qishki sariq kiyimini kiygan edi.

Ushbu gapda tushum kelishigi qay tarzda qo'llangan?

- A) ikki o'rinda belgili, bir o'rinda belgisiz
B) ikki o'rinda belgili, ikki o'rinda belgisiz
C) bir o'rinda belgili
D) ikki o'rinda belgisiz

19. Bu go'dakning manglayiga kotibi qudrat nelarni yozdi ekan? Saltanat dag'dag'asinimi, sarkardalik shavkatinimi, allomalik rutbasinimi, shoirlik qismatinimi?

Ushbu gapdagi sodda yasama so'zlar sonini toping.

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

20. Navoiy "Xamsa"ning qaysi qahramoni ismini baytdagi so'zlarning birinchi harfi orqali aks ettirib, kitobat san'atini qo'llagan?

- A) Farhod B) Bahrom C) Majnun D) Iskandar

21. Dunyo yasanib, jilva qilib oldimga keldi, "Borgil nariga!" – deb ketig'a shattalab o'ttum. Ushbu baytda qo'llangan she'riy san'atni toping.
A) *kitobat* B) *talmeh*
C) *tarse'* D) *tashxis*
22. Do'stlar to'planishdi va biz uzoq suhbatlashdik. Ushbu gapda necha o'rinda birgalik nisbatdagi fe'l qo'llangan?
A) 3 B) 1 C) 4 D) 2
23. Olimlarimiz adiblarimiz eng nufuzli xalqaro mnkofotlar sohibi bo'lsalar sportchilarimiz shoda-shoda medallar olsalar Osiyo o'yinlari olimpiada o'yinlari bizning vatanimizda o'tsa – bu mening orzum. Ushbu gapda necha o'rinda tinish belgisi tushirib qoldirilgan?
A) 7 ta B) 4 ta C) 5 ta D) 6 ta
24. "Zamona kimniki?", "Dar mazammati zamona" kabi satirik she'rlar muallifi kim?
A) *Turdi Farog'iy* B) *Zavqiy*
C) *So'fizoda* D) *Muqimiy*
25. Sal, xiyol, har kuni, har bir, ozgina, o'zicha, har on, shu payt, zo'rg'a. Ushbu ravishlardan nechitasi tuzilishiga ko'ra qo'shma ravish hisoblanadi?
A) 7 ta B) 3 ta C) 4 ta D) 6 ta
26. Kishi yaxshi narsaga intiladi, yomon narsadan qochadi. Ushbu gapdagi ko'makchi morfemalar haqidagi noto'g'ri fikrlarni aniqlang.
1. So'z yasovchi qo'shimchalar ismlar guruhiga kiruvchi so'z turkumlariga qo'shilib yangi so'z yasagan.
2. Shakldoshlik xususiyatiga ega 1 ta so'z yasovchi morfema mavjud.
3. Tarkibida 2 ta shakl yasovchi qo'shimcha mavjud so'z qatnashgan.
4. Sintaktik shakl yasovchi qo'shimchalar ismlar guruhiga mansub so'zlarga qo'shilmagan.
A) 1, 3 B) 1, 2, 3, 4
C) 2, 4 D) 1, 2
27. Qo'shma fe'l qatnashgan gapni toping.
A) *Besh kunlik dunyoning g'animatligini o'ylang.*
B) *Unsin ostonadan hatlashi bilan qarshisiga yugurib chiqqan Zumrad bilan quchoqlashib ko'risha ketishdi.*
C) *Mo'ysafid gullarni shiyponga qo'yib, mehmonlar bilan ko'risha ketdi.*
D) *Mana men. Borlig'im bilan senga ko'mak qilurga hozirman.*
28. Beodob qizning gapini onasi tekislab turdi. Ushbu gapda ma'no ko'chishining qaysi turi mavjud?
A) *metafora* B) *metonimiya*
C) *vazifadoshlik* D) *sinekdoxa*
29. Usmon Nosir qaysi she'rida "gullardan haykal qurur" deb yozgan edi?
A) *"Monolog"* B) *"Bog'im"*
C) *"Nil va Rim"* D) *"Yurak"*
30. Jarangli jufti mavjud bo'lgan til oldi undoshlarini aniqlang.
A) *b, n, y* B) *s, sh, ch*
C) *x, h, q* D) *m, r, n*

31. Quyidagi gapda moslashuvli tobe bog'lanish necha o'rinda qo'llangan?
Ustaning chehrasidagi mahzunlik, ovozidagi dard Qalandarning yuragiga nashtardek sanchildi.
A) 2 B) 4 C) 3 D) 5
32. Vazifadosh bog'lovchi berilgan qatorni toping.
A) *Xalqni qo'rqitgan emas, balki xalq dardiga sherik bo'lgan odam marddir.*
B) *Nega endi natijaga baho berishadi-yu, sababini tekshirib ko'rishmaydi.*
C) *Onam bilan men ertalab yo'lga chiqdik.*
D) *Barcha gaplarda vazifadosh bog'lovchilar qo'llangan.*
33. Gunohi ne edi bu tilla boshning, Gunohi ne edi porloq quyoshning. Ushbu she'riy parchada qaratqich kelishigi necha o'rinda qo'llangan?
A) 1 B) 2 C) 4 D) 3
34. Eng muhimi, mustaqillik tufayli odamlarimizning dunyoqarashi va tafakkuri, ma'naviy qiyofasi o'zgardi, jamiyatimizda ahillik, muruvvat, mehr-oqibat, tinchlik va osoyishtalik qaror topdi. Ushbu gapdagi so'z yasovchilar sonini toping.
A) 4 ta B) 6 ta C) 5 ta D) 7 ta
35. Bu xayollar va bn savollar, yangi mingyillikda meni qiynab turgan hislar, yozilmagan she'rlarimdir. Ushbu gapdagi so'z birikmalarining tobe qismi qaysi so'z turkum(lar)i bilan ifodalangan?
A) *olmosh, sifat* B) *olmosh, ravish*
C) *olmosh, sifat, ot, fe'l* D) *olmosh, ot*
36. Alla ayting, shunday aytingki, bolangiz ulg'ayib, dunyoni mehrga chulg'asin. Bu gapdagi otli so'z birikmalarida tobe qism qaysi gap bo'laklari vazifasini bajargan?
A) *qaratqich aniqlovchi, sifatlovchi aniqlovchi, hol*
B) *bu gapda otli so'z birikmasi yo'q*
C) *ega, qaratqich aniqlovchi, sifatlovchi aniqlovchi*
D) *to'ldiruvchi, ega, qaratqich aniqlovchi, sifatlovchi aniqlovchi*

TARIX

37. Movarounnahr va Xuroson hududlarida somoniylar davlati hukm surgan yillarni ko'rsating.
A) 871-996-yillar B) 873-996-yillar
C) 805-999-yillar D) 865-999-yillar
38. Quyidagi mustamlakachi davlatlarning Xitoy hududidagi ta'sir doiralari mos ravishda ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
1) Germaniya; 2) Fransiya; 3) Rossiya; 4) Buyuk Britaniya; 5) Yaponiya;
a) Futsiyan viloyati; b) Yanszi daryosi havzasi; c) Shandun viloyati; d) Port-Artur; e) Yunan viloyati
A) 1-e, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d, 5-b B) 1-c, 2-e, 3-d, 4-b, 5-a
C) 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-e, 5-c D) 1-a, 2-d, 3-b, 4-c, 5-e
39. Ilk o'rta asrlarda Shimoliy Hindiston hududida 75 yil davomida hukmronlik qilgan davlatni aniqlang.
A) *Sosoniylar* B) *Eftaliylar*
C) *Xioniylar* D) *Kidariylar*
40. Qaysi davrga kelib Sin imperiyasining istilochilik qudrati zaiflashdi?
A) *XVIII asr oxirida* B) *XVII asr o'rtalarida*
C) *XVIII asr boshlarida* D) *XVIII asr o'rtalarida*

41. 1970-yilda qaysi davlatlar GFR bilan Yevropa tinchlikni mustahkamlashga katta hissa qo'shgan shartnomalar imzolagan?
1) Yugoslaviya; 2) Polsha; 3) SSSR; 4) Ruminiya; 5) Bolgariya; 6) Chexoslovakiya
A) 1, 2, 3 B) 2, 3, 6 C) 3, 5, 6 D) 4, 5, 6
42. Quyidagi tarixiy asarlar mualliflari bilan mos ravishda ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
1) "Gulshan ul-mulk"; 2) "Bayoni ba'zi havodisoti Buxoro, Xo'qand va Qoshg'ar";
3) "Fathnomayi Sultoniy"; 4) "Yilnomalar to'plami";
a) Mir Olim Buxoriy; b) Muhammad Hakimxon; c) Muhammad Yaqub ibn Doniyolbiy; d) Mirzo Shams Buxoriy
A) 1 - a; 2 - d; 3 - c; 4 - b B) 1 - c; 2 - b; 3 - d; 4 - a
C) 1 - d; 2 - b; 3 - c; 4 - a D) 1 - c; 2 - d; 3 - a; 4 - b
43. "Yangi usmonlilar harakati" ning ilg'or demokratik g'oyalari targ'ibotchisiga aylangan gazeta nomini ko'rsating.
A) "Ibrat" B) "Taraqqiy" C) "Uchuq" D) "Ma'rifat"
44. Eronda dehqonlarning boshqa joylarga ketishlariga yo'l qo'ymaslik maqsadida 1710-yilda qaysi hukmdor tomonidan dehqonlarning yerni tashlab ketishlarini ta'qiqlovchi farmon chiqarildi?
A) Sulton Husayn B) Mir Mahmud
C) Taxmasp II D) Abbos I
45. 1889-yilda qabul qilingan Yaponiya konstitutsiyasiga ko'ra imperator qanday huquqlarni o'ziga saqlab qoldi?
1) parlament chaqirish, ochish, tarqatib yuborish;
2) vazirlarni lavozimiga tayinlash va chetlatish;
3) qonunlar o'rniga oliy farmonlar chiqarish;
4) qo'shinlarning oliy bosh qo'mondoni bo'lish;
5) soliqlar joriy etish; 6) urush e'lon qilish va sulh tuzish;
7) viloyat hokimlarini tayinlash
A) 3, 5, 6, 7 B) 1, 2, 5, 6 C) 1, 3, 4, 6 D) 2, 4, 6, 7
46. Quyidagilardan qaysi biri XX asrning 30-yillari boshlarida ham konservator, ham diktator, ham liberal islohotchilar obro'sining xalq ommasi ko'z o'ngida birday to'kilishiga sabab bo'lgan?
A) jahon iqtisodiy inqirozining ta'siri
B) AQSh tomonidan Lotin Amerikasi mamlakatlarida turli ig'vogarliklarning kuchayib borishi
C) Fashistik tashkilotlarning davlat hayotiga aralashuvining kuchayib borishi
D) liberal islohotchilar, diktatorlar va konservatorlarning Germaniya fashistlari bilan hamkorligining kuchayishi
47. O'zlarini Muhammad (s.a.v.) payg'ambarning avlodlari deb hisoblovchilar jamoasi yetakchisining unvonini aniqlang.
A) *sadr* B) *shayxulislom* C) *muhtasib* D) *naqib*
48. Quyidagi sulolalarni hukmronlik yillari bilan to'g'ri joylashtiring.
1) Suy; 2) Ummaviylar; 3) U Day; 4) Tan; 5) Abbosiylar; 6) Sun;
a) 907-960-yillar; b) 589-618-yillar; c) 750-1258-yillar; d) 960-1279-yillar; e) 661-750-yillar; f) 618-907-yillar.
A) 1-a; 2-e; 3-b; 4-f; 5-d; 6-c
B) 1-b; 2-d; 3-a; 4-f; 5-c; 6-e
C) 1-b; 2-e; 3-a; 4-f; 5-c; 6-d
D) 1-a; 2-e; 3-b; 4-c; 5-f; 6-d
49. Marafon jangida yunon qo'shinlariga yetakchilik qilgan sarkardani aniqlang.
A) *Miltiad* B) *Femistokl* C) *Kalliy* D) *Leonid*
50. Buxuro amirigidagi davlatning barcha boshqaruv idoralari qaysi amaldorga bo'ysungan?
A) *ko'kaldoshga* B) *mushrifga*
C) *devonbegiga* D) *qo'shbegiga*
51. Amir Umarxonning topshirig'i bilan "Umarnoma" dostonini yozgan tarixchi nomini ko'rsating.
A) *Abdulkarim Fazliy Namangoniy*
B) *Mulla Ali qori Qunduziy*
C) *Mulla Niyoz Muhammad Ho'qandiy*
D) *Mirzo Qalandar mushrif Isfarangiy*
52. Buyuk Britaniya Eron neft konlaridan foydalanishi, tosh va temir yo'llar qurish konsessiyalarini qo'lga kiritgan va Eronda "Shahanshohbank" ochilishigan yillarni aniqlang.
A) 1870, 1887-yillar B) 1872, 1889-yillar
C) 1872, 1888-yillar D) 1871, 1889-yillar
53. Mo'g'ullar hukmronligi davrida favqulodda hollarda aholidan shoshilinch yig'ib olingan soliq turini aniqlang.
A) *shulen* B) *talab* C) *chiqim* D) *targ'u*
54. Qaysi davrdan boshlab mustamlakachilar Afrikada yashovchi aholini qulga aylantirib, Amerikaga olib kela boshladi?
A) XVI asr o'rtalaridan B) XV asr oxiridan
C) XVII asr boshlaridan D) XVI asr boshlaridan
55. Xiva xonligida mamlakat miqyosida soliqlar yig'ilishiga javobgar bo'lgan amaldorlarni belgilang.
A) *devonbegi va naqib* B) *qoshbegi va mushrif*
C) *mehtar va qo'shbegi* D) *mehtar va otaliq*
56. Menokal (1916-1920) quyidagi qaysi davlat rahbari bo'lgan?
A) *Braziliya* B) *Kuba* C) *Meksika* D) *Argentina*
57. Fon Kaufman Turkiston general-gubernatori lavozimini egallab turgan davrda jahon tarixida quyidagi voqealardan qaysilari yuz bergan?
1) Fransiya-Prussiya urushi bo'lib o'tdi.
2) Uchlar Ittifoqi tuzildi.
3) Buyuk Britaniya hukumati irlandlarga "Yer-suv akti"ni taklif qildi.
4) Porfilio Dias Meksika prezidenti deb e'lon qilindi.
5) O'rta Osiyo chor Rossiyasiga to'la bo'ysundirildi.
6) Rim Italiya qirolligi poytaxti deb e'lon qilindi.
A) 2, 3, 5, 6 B) 1, 3, 4, 6 C) 1, 2, 4, 5 D) 3, 4, 5, 6
58. O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Fuqarolik kodeksi" qachon qabul qilingan?
A) 1994-y. B) 1998-y. C) 1997-y. D) 1995-y.
59. 1941-45-yillar oralig'ida O'zbekiston hududida qurilgan zavodlar to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
1) Xilkovo zement zavodi; 2) Quvasoy kimyo zavodi; 3) Quvasoy zement zavodi; 4) Qo'qon superfosfat zavodi; 5) Bekobod metallurgiya zavodi; 6) Farg'ona gidroliz zavodi
A) 2, 4, 5, 6 B) 3, 4, 5, 6 C) 1, 3, 4, 6 D) 1, 2, 3, 4
60. Fransiya hukumati 1919-yilda Jazoir uchun chiqargan alohida dekretiga asosan mahalliy o'zini-o'zi boshqarish organlariga o'tkaziladigan saylovlarda qatnashish huquqi berilgan qatlamlarni aniqlang.
1) dehqonlar; 2) hunarmandlar; 3) savdogarlar; 4) ziyolilar; 5) ishchilar;
6) sobiq harbiy xizmatchilar; 7) ruhoniyalar; 8) amaldorlar
A) 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 B) 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
C) 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 D) 1, 3, 4, 6, 8

61. Toshkent hokimligining Katta qozoq juzi ustidan nazoratni kuchaytirishi qaysi davlatning iqtisodiy va siyosiy mavqeyini chegaralab qo'ydi?
A) *Sibir ma'muriyatining* B) *Xiva xonligining*
C) *Qo'qon xonligining* D) *Buxoro amirligining*

62. Quyidagi atamalar nimani anglatishi to'g'ri juftlangan javobni toping.
1) aqinak; 2) sagaris; 3) bargustivon;
a) jangovar oybolta; b) jangovar otlar ustiga va ko'kragiga yopiladigan yopinchiq; c) xanjar
A) 1 - a; 2 - c; 3 - b B) 1 - c; 2 - b; 3 - a
C) 1 - b; 2 - a; 3 - c D) 1 - c; 2 - a; 3 - b

63. Baltimor-Ogayo rejasi qabul qilingandan so'ng AQS kasaba uyushmalari o'z zimmalariga olgan majburiyatlar to'g'ri berilgan javobni toping.
1) korxonaga egalari bilan kelishib, ish tashlashlarga yo'l qo'ymaslik; 2) korxonaga ishchilarining ish tashlashlari paytida tartib-osoyishtalikni nazorat qilish; 3) ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish; 4) ish kunini uzaytirishga rozilik berish; 5) bir yilda 2 marta ish tashlashga yo'l qo'ymaslik; 6) ish tashlashlar paytida ishchilarni moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash
A) 2, 3, 4 B) 1, 3, 4 C) 2, 5, 6 D) 1, 2, 4

64. Quyida keltirilgan davlatlarni ularni boshqargan sulolalar bilan moslab ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.
1) Yaponiya (1603-1867-yy.); 2) Hindiston (1526-1858-yy.); 3) Xitoy (1644-1911-yy.); 4) Eron (1796-1925-yy.);
a) Qojarlar; b) Sin; c) Boburiylar; d) Tokugava
A) 1-d; 2-c; 3-b; 4-a B) 1-b; 2-d; 3-a; 4-c
C) 1-a; 2-b; 3-c; 4-d D) 1-c; 2-a; 3-d; 4-b

65. Quyidagi qaysi shaharda 1947-yilda agronomlar tayyorlaydigan uch yillik maktab tashkil etilgan?
A) *Farg'ona* B) *Samarqand*
C) *Andijon* D) *Toshkent*

66. Nechanchi yilda Yugoslaviyada ittifoqdosh respublikalar huquqlarini cheklaydigan konstitutsiya qabul qilingan?
A) *1971-yil* B) *1974-yil*
C) *1972-yil* D) *1973-yil*

67. Gumbazining balandligi 22 metrni tashkil etadigan Baroqxon madrasasini qurdirgan Baroqxon aslida kim bo'lganligini toping.
A) *Ubaydulloxonning o'g'li*
B) *Jonibek Sultonning o'g'li*
C) *Ko'chkunchixonning o'g'li*
D) *Suyunchxo'jaxonning o'g'li*

68. Xitoyda mo'g'ullarga qarshi xalq ozodlik harakatlari kuchaygan davrda yuz bergan voqeani aniqlang.
A) *Mali davlati butunlay inqirozga yuz tutdi.*
B) *Qo'ng'iro't so'fiylari Xorazmda o'z hukmronliklarini o'rnatdilar.*
C) *Germaniyaning shimolidagi shaharlar Ganza Ittifoqiga birlashdi.*
D) *Inklar Kusko shahriga asos soldilar.*

69. Quyida berilganlar orasidan bir yilda sodir bo'lgan tarixiy voqealarni aniqlang.
1) Yirik harbiy ittifoq - "Uchlar Ittifoqi"ning tuzilishi;
2) Shovinistik tashkilot - "German Ittifoqi"ning tuzilishi;
3) Fransiya-Rossiya o'rtasida ittifoq bitimining tuzilishi;
4) Otto fon Bismarkning iste'foga chiqishi;
5) Vilgelm II ning Germaniya imperiyasi taxtiga o'tirishi
A) 3, 4 B) 2, 3 C) 4, 5 D) 1, 3

70. Ernazarbiy qo'zg'oloni . . . hukmdorligi davrida bostirilgan.
A) *Muhammad Rahimxon I*
B) *Muhammad Rahimxon II*
C) *Muhammad Aminxon*
D) *Said Muhammadxon*

71. Arablar tomonidan Xuroson deb atalgan hudud yerlari ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.
A) *Hozirgi Afg'oniston, Eronning sharqiy qismi, qisman Pokiston, Kaspiy dengizning sharqi hamda Janubiy Turkmanistondan to Amudaryogacha bo'lgan hududlar*
B) *Hozirgi Afg'onistonning sharqiy, Eronning sharqiy qismi, shimoliy Pokiston hamda markaziy Turkmanistondan to Amudaryogacha bo'lgan hududlar*
C) *Hozirgi Afg'onistonning shimoli, Eronning shimoli-sharqiy qismi hamda janubiy Turkmanistondan to Amudaryogacha bo'lgan hududlar*
D) *Hozirgi Afg'oniston, Eronning shimoli-sharqiy qismi, Pokistonning shimoliy qismi hamda Sind yerlaridan to Amudaryogacha bo'lgan hududlar*

72. 1944-yil yanvar oyida gitlerchilar harbiy asirlardan tuzilgan "Turkiston legioni" otryadini qaysi hududdagi partizanlarga qarshi jangga soladilar?
A) *Polshadagi* B) *Belorussiyadagi*
C) *Bolgariyadagi* D) *Chernogoriyadagi*

INGLIZ TILI

73. Choose the correct answer.
You can't stop people ... what they want.
A) *do* B) *to do* C) *doing* D) *having done*

74. Choose the right answer.
They lied so ... that many people were taken in.
A) *distinctly* B) *convincingly*
C) *sincerely* D) *likely*

75. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
I can't come to the party because I ... work on Friday nights.
A) *have to* B) *have got to* C) *manage to* D) *like to*

76. Choose the best answer.
I was embarrassed when I ... forgot her name.
A) *absolutely* B) *fully* C) *completely* D) *distinctly*

77. Choose the best answer.
Greg must be out of the office. I've phoned four times, but I can't ...
A) *get through* B) *get over* C) *get to* D) *get up*

78. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
I find reading very
A) *relaxed* B) *relaxive* C) *relaxing* D) *relax*

79. Choose the correct answer.
This is Greg, the boy ... I was telling you about.
A) *who* B) *whom* C) *-* D) *which*

80. Choose the correct answer.
I wonder where
A) *is the manager's office*
B) *the manager's office is*
C) *is the manager of the office*
D) *office is the manager*

81. Choose the best answer.
I earn a good salary. My income is higher than my ...
A) *outcome* B) *profit* C) *expenditure* D) *supply*

82. Choose the right answer.
The teenager next door will tease my dog. I wish he...
A) *won't* B) *didn't* C) *wouldn't* D) *hasn't*
83. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
I love to... with my friend. It's sometimes fun to talk about other people.
A) *gossip* B) *chat* C) *have a talk with* D) *argue*
84. Choose the best answer.
The director hints ... a big pay rise.
A) *at* B) *on* C) *into* D) *about*
85. Choose the right answer.
Take it ..., Fred!
A) *easy* B) *easily* C) *at ease* D) *easiest*
86. Choose the synonym to the highlighted word.
I was late for the train yesterday.
A) *missed* B) *caught* C) *waited* D) *saw*
87. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
Mike took advantage ... the parents.
A) *in* B) *of* C) *at* D) *on*
88. Choose the right answer.
Come on! It's time ...!
A) *us go* B) *we went* C) *that we must go* D) *we go*
89. Choose the right answer.
If I ... better at school, I ... a chance to enter this University now.
A) *studied / would have*
B) *had studied / would have had*
C) *had studied / would have*
D) *have studied / would have*

90. Choose the best answer
I ... to wearing contact lenses.
A) *used* B) *am getting used*
C) *would get used* D) *have*
91. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
This college is ... recommended.
A) *high* B) *highly* C) *such a* D) *higher*

92. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
She works as an assistant in ... same shop as I do.
A) *an* B) *the* C) *a* D) *-*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (93-95).

Several British papers are printed on recycled paper, and salvaged paper has long been used for making cardboard boxes. The technology involved in this is fairly simple, but some interesting new processes have been developed recently. Paper can be eaten; it is softened and sweetened in a special machine and then fed to cows. In fact, it has been found that cows fed on cardboard boxes give particularly creamy milk. Unfortunately the human stomach differs from a cow's one, so it seems unlikely that we shall ever be able to read *The Times* at breakfast one day and eat it for breakfast and next day, but stranger things are possible.

93. In England, the paper that several newspapers use...
A) *is taken from the cows' boxes*
B) *can be eaten at breakfast*

- C) *can be used as creamy milk*
D) *is made of used and thrown out paper*

94. Milk obtained from cows eating processed paper ...
A) *is of better quality* B) *smells like cardboard boxes*
C) *tastes sweet* D) *is softer*
95. It is impossible for human to eat paper because:
A) *we should first read the newspaper*
B) *not all of us like the taste of paper*
C) *our stomach is not like the cow's*
D) *paper to be eaten is only enough for cows*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (96-99).

All the distance, which men create, round himself or herself are dictated by fear of the touch of the unknown. They shut themselves in the house, which no one may enter and only there they feel some measure of security. The fear of burglars is not only the fear of being robbed, but also the fear of a sudden and unexpected clutch out of the darkness. The dislike to being touched remains with us when we go about among people; the way we move in a busy street, in restaurants, trains or busses, is governed by it. Even when we are standing next to them and are able to watch and examine them closely, we avoid actual contact if we can. The promptness with which apology is offered for an intentional contact, the tension with which it is awaited, our violent and sometimes even physical reaction when it is not forthcoming, the antipathy and hatred we feel for the offender proves that we are dealing with a deep seated human propensity.

96. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
A) *Problems of Modern Society*
B) *Hermits*
C) *Fear of Touch*
D) *How to protect your house from burglars*
97. One of the reason why people fear burglars is that burglars...
A) *arrive suddenly and unexpectedly*
B) *attack people in the safety of their homes*
C) *might suddenly seize them*
D) *always do their job in the dark*
98. According to the writer, in public we ...
A) *feel most vulnerable for attacks.*
B) *always desire contact with other people.*
C) *expect others to apologize to us.*
D) *try not to be touched.*

99. If someone touches us accidentally, we feel...
A) *shocked by this* B) *disgusted by this*
C) *surprised by this* D) *delighted by this*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (100-102).

While my friend Tom was reading in bed, two thieves climbed into it he's kitchen last night. After they had entered the house they went into the dining room. It was very dark so they turned on and torch. While they were looking for something to steal, they heard a strange sound behind them "what's up?" Someone called. They were frightened and dropped the torch and ran away as quickly as they could. Tom heard that noise and came downstairs quickly. He turned on the light but he couldn't see anyone. The thieves

had already gone. But Tom's parrot was still there. "What's up?", it called. "Nothing", Tom said and smiled.

100. The best title of the passage is
A) *A coward parrot* B) *The parrot and the thieves*
C) *A brave boy* D) *A lazy parrot*
101. The word **frightened** in the passage means:
A) *afraid* B) *hungry* C) *sad* D) *happy*
102. The two thieves used ... to see in the dark.
A) *candle* B) *torch* C) *stove* D) *tin opener*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (103-105).

Almost everyone loves to eat ice cream. In fact, ice cream has been a favorite treat for thousands of years. Long ago, Roman rulers enjoyed eating mountain snow. In Europe, people flavored ice for a special dish. Later, cream was used to make ice cream much like we enjoy today.

Until 1851, ice cream was made most often at home. Today, most ice cream is produced in ice cream plants. These plants use machines to mix milk, sugar, and water. The mixture is pumped into a cooler. After it is chilled, it is put into storage tanks. Special flavors and colors are added to make many different kinds of ice cream. The mixtures are then frozen at a temperature of -22°F . Then fan-like blades slice through that frozen mixture and whip air into it. This fluffy ice cream is placed in hardening room for 12 hours. Then, it is delivered to stores.

103. Which sentence best states the main idea of the first paragraph?
A) *Ice cream has been a favorite treat for thousands of years.*
B) *In Europe, people flavored ice for a special dish.*
C) *Cream was always used to make ice-cream.*
D) *Roman rulers ate the mountain snow.*
104. Which sentence best states the main idea of the second paragraph?
A) *Until 1851, ice cream was made most often at home.*
B) *After it is chilled, it is put into storage tanks.*
C) *Today, most ice cream is made in plants.*
D) *After the hardening room, off to the stores it goes!*
105. How are different kind of ice cream made?
A) *only natural ingredients are used to flavor them.*
B) *cream is chilled and whipped.*
C) *flavor enhancers and colors are used for this.*
D) *everything depends on proportion of water and sugar in the product.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (106-108).

Have you ever seen an eclipse of the sun? It is called a solar eclipse. Solar means sun. A solar eclipse happens when the sun's light is blocked from Earth. Do you know why this happens? The moon travels around the Earth. Earth and the moon both travel around the sun.

Sometimes, the moon passes exactly between the sun and Earth. The sun's light is blocked by the moon. Earth becomes dark. this darkness can last from two to seven minutes. Then, as the moon moves, the sunlight appears again. A solar eclipse is an amazing event.

106. Which of the following statements about a solar eclipse is not true?
A) *The darkness of an eclipse lasts a day.*
B) *The sunlight appears again when the moon moves.*
C) *Sometimes the moon passes exactly between the sun and the Earth.*
D) *Earth and the moon both travel around the sun.*
107. The word **solar** means:
A) *moon* B) *blocked* C) *eclipse* D) *of the sun*
108. Which sentence best summarizes what a solar eclipse is?
A) *a solar eclipse happens when the sun's light is blocked from Earth.*
B) *the moon travels around Earth.*
C) *orbital revolution of the moon around the sun.*
D) *a particular position of the moon in space.*

1. Qaysi javobda ega qatnashgan undalmali gap berilgan?

- A) *Yurak, sensan mening sozim.*
 B) *Kitob, sen bo'lmasang, balki kun yorishmasdi?*
 C) *Yetar, ey cholg'uvchi, bas qil sozingni.*
 D) *Zafar! Oyimlar keldilar.*

2. Tugallanmay qolgan "Zilzila" qissasi muallifi kim?

- A) *Shuhrat* B) *Abdulla Qahhor*
 C) *Oybek* D) *Odil Yoqubov*

3. Siyosatdan tamomila chetda turuvchi, bunday muammolar hal qilinadigan joylardan minglab chaqirim uzoqda umr kechiruvchi kamtargina badiiy qahramon kim?

- A) *Edigey ("Asrga tatigulik kun")*
 B) *Maxdum ("Mehrobdan chayon")*
 C) *Miryoyub ("Kecha va kunduz")*
 D) *Sobitjon ("Asrga tatigulik kun")*

4. Har kimki chuchuk so'z elga izhor aylar, Har nechaki ag'yor durur yor aylar, So'z qattig'i el ko'ngliga ozor aylar, Yumshog'i ko'ngullarni giriftor aylar. (A.Navoiy) Ushbu gapdagi so'zlar imlosida necha o'rinda fonetik hodisa kuzatilgan?

- A) 3 o'rinda B) 4 o'rinda C) 2 o'rinda D) 5 o'rinda

5. Quyidagi juftliklarning qaysi biridagi so'z xato yozilgan?

- A) she'r – sher B) otalik – otaliq
 C) azm – azim D) taxir – tahir

6. Shakldosh so'zlarni toping.

- A) *tort, don, tanho* B) *karam, yoq, pilla*
 C) *g'amsiz, och, tong* D) *muzlar, noma, pul*

7. Qaysi qatorda o'rin-joy otlari qayd etilgan?

- A) *gulzor, hovli, dala*
 B) *Sirdaryo, Amudaryo, Amerika*
 C) *barcha javoblarda o'rin-joy otlari bor*
 D) *uy, Toshkent, paxtazor*

8. Dastlabki so'zining antonimini toping.

- A) *birinchi* B) *ilk*
 C) *oxirgi* D) *bu so'zning antonimi yo'q*

9. Sofdil va jonkuyar odamlar bilan birga bo'l.

Ushbu gapdagi sifatlar miqdori va turini aniqlang.

- A) *4 ta: 2 ta qo'shma, 2 ta sodda yasama*
 B) *3 ta: 2 ta qo'shma, 1 ta sodda tub*
 C) *1 ta: 1 ta sodda tub*
 D) *2 ta: 2 ta qo'shma*

10. Qaysi qatordagi so'zlarda til oldi undosh tovushlari qo'llangan?

- A) *xohish, sunbul* B) *dada, shinni*
 C) *qoqi, handasa* D) *bobo, jo'ja*

11. Adaq, ochun so'zlarining ma'nolari qaysi javobda to'g'ri berilgan?

- A) *nur, yog'du* B) *oyoq, dunyo*
 C) *ezgu, foyda* D) *vatan, olam*

12. Sherbachcha qiligi sherday cho'ng bo'lur.

Ushbu gapdagi gap bo'laklari tartibi to'g'ri berilgan qatorni toping.

- A) *hol, aniqlovchi, ega, kesim*
 B) *aniqlovchi, ega, hol, kesim*
 C) *kesim, aniqlovchi, ega*
 D) *to'ldiruvchi, kesim, aniqlovchi, ega*

13. Tanburning ovozi soz chiqib tursa, Qulog'in buramas sozchi hech qachon.

Ushbu she'riy parchada nechta sodda yasama so'z qatnashgan?

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

14. Qaysi javobda turkiy tillarning o'g'uz guruhiga kiradigan tillar qatori berilgan?

- A) *yoqut, turkman, qirg'iz*
 B) *usmonli turk, turkman, ozarbayjon*
 C) *qoraqalpoq, boshqird, xakas*
 D) *o'zbek, uyg'ur, chuvash*

15. Fonetik yozuv qoidasi asosida yozilgan so'zlarni belgilang.

- 1) *yasha*; 2) *yayra*; 3) *yashna*; 4) *o'yna*; 5) *ikkala*;
 6) *nchala*; 7) *yamoq*; 8) *yong'oq*; 9) *yig'loq*;
 10) *o'yinchoq*.
 A) 1,4,5,7,9 B) 1,2,3,5,6 C) 5,7,9 D) 1,5,7,9,10

16. Ikkalasi ham shahrimizdagi o'zgarishlarni ko'rib lol qolishdi.

Ushbu gapda qaysi so'z turkumiga oid so'zlar yasalganligini aniqlang.

- A) *ot, ravish* B) *fe'l* C) *ot, fe'l* D) *ot, sifat*

17. Xalq og'zaki ijodidagi barcha she'riy qoidalar va uslublarni o'zida jamlagan, fidoyilik, qahramonlikka chorlaydigan ishqi-y-qahramonlik dostonni toping.

- A) *"Alpomish"* B) *"Ravshan"*
 C) *"Kuntug'mish"* D) *"Rustamxon"*

18. Metonimiya asosida ma'no ko'chgan so'z bor gapni toping.

- A) *Dunyoda tashvishlarni ko'p chekdi boshim.*
 B) *Bahor kelinchakdek yasanib keldi.*
 C) *Besh qo'l barobar emas.*
 D) *Samovarda osh yedik.*

19. Qipchoq lahjasiga oid so'zlarni toping.

- A) *yozutti, boravuza* B) *kechog'i, onglar*
 C) *inak, shoti* D) *duz, go'rmak*

20. Urg'u so'z yasovchi qo'shimchadan oldingi bo'g'inga

tushadigan so'zlar qatorini belgilang.
 1) *terma (sifat)*; 2) *bostirma (ot)*; 3) *gapirma (fe'l)*;
 4) *isitma (ot)*; 5) *qovurma (sifat)*; 6) *qaynatma (fe'l)*.
 A) 1, 2, 3, 4 B) 1, 2, 3, 5 C) 1, 4, 5 D) 2, 4, 6

21. Ajratib yozish qoidasiga muvofiq kelmaydigan javobni

- toping.
 A) *o'zaro dan qo'shimchaai bilan bog'langan takror so'zli birikmalar orasiga chiziqcha qo'yiladi*
 B) *birinchi qismi sifat, ikkinchi qismi atoqli ot bo'lgan geografik nomlar ajratib yoziladi*
 C) *tarkibida bo'yi, orti, oldi so'zlari bo'lgan joy nomlari qo'shib yoziladi*
 D) *qo'shma son qismlari ajratib yoziladi*

22. Yasama so'z berilgan qatorni toping.

- A) *qaratish* B) *savala* C) *samimiy* D) *tirnoq*

23. Faxriddin Ali Safiyning "Latoyif at-tavoyif" asarini kim o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilgan?

- A) *Ogahiy* B) *K.Xorazmiy* C) *Furqat* D) *Bobur*

24. Tuyalar suvsizlikka chiday olishi bilan boshqa cho'l hayvonlaridan ajralib turadi.

Ushbu gapda qo'llanilgan so'z yasovchi qo'shimchalar miqdorini aniqlang.
 A) 4 ta B) 3 ta C) 6 ta D) 2 ta

25. Noto'g'ri yozilgan so'zlar qatorini toping.
A) yuroladi, berolmadi B) ko'roldi, boroldi
C) sololdi, chiqolmadi D) opketdi, opqochdi
26. H.K.Andersenning «Bulbul» ertagida imperator qaysi mamlakat elchilarining xabaridan keyin o'z yurtidagi bulbulni topishga qaror qiladi?
A) xitoylik B) eronlik C) yaponiyalik D) koreyalik
27. 1) terimchi; 2) bog'lar; 3) suhbatdosh; 4) qaynatma; 5) qovurma.
Berilgan so'zlardan qaysilarining tarkibi asos va ikkita ko'makchi morfemadan iborat ma'noli qismga ajraladi?
A) 1, 2, 4 B) 1, 3, 5 C) 1, 2, 3, 5 D) 1, 4, 5
28. (1) Go'zallik nima? (2) Go'zallik biz uchun suyuqlik narsadir. (3) Go'zal – go'zal emas, suygani – go'zaldir. (4) Nega suygani go'zal – hamma gap ana shunda. Ushbu parchadagi qaysi gaplarda otlashgan so'z ega vazifasida kelgan?
A) 1, 2, 3 B) 1, 2, 3, 4 C) 1, 4 D) 3, 4
29. Leksema nima?
A) so'zning tovush tomoni
B) so'zning qaysi turkumga oidligi
C) so'zning grammatik ma'nosiz faqat leksik ma'no bildiradigan qismi
D) so'zning ma'no tomoni
30. Nutq jarayonida talaffuz qulayligiga erishish harakati tufayli ketma-ket kelayotgan tovushlarning o'zaro ta'siri natijasida o'zgarishlarga uchrashiga nima deyiladi?
A) fonetik hodisalar B) metateza
C) assimilatsiya D) tovush moyillashuvi
31. "Vazir" radifli she'r muallifi kim?
A) S.Olloyor B) Gulxaniy
C) A.Navoiy D) Maxmur
32. Kishig'a ishq o'tidin zarraye yetsa, bo'lur giryon, Bo'lub besabr-u betoqat, yurak-bag'ri chunon o'rtar. Ushbu misralarda qanday she'riy san'atlar qo'llangan?
A) talmeh, istiora B) mubolag'a, ruju
C) tashbeh, tajnis D) tanosib, tadrij
33. Quyidagi gapdagi so'z birikmalari haqida to'g'ri ma'lumot berilgan javobni aniqlang.
Tilning mana shu yetukligi nning go'zalligini va undan foydalanuvchining, ya'ni so'zlovchining yoki yozuvchining nutqiy mahoratini ta'minlaydi.
A) 1 ta bitishuv, 4 ta boshqaruv munosabatli so'z birikmasi bor
B) 2 ta bitishuv, 3 ta boshqaruv, 5 ta moslashuv munosabatli so'z birikmasi bor
C) 5 ta bitishuv, 1 ta boshqaruv munosabatli so'z birikmasi bor
D) 3 ta bitishuv, 1 ta boshqaruv, 1 ta moslashuv munosabatli so'z birikmasi bor
34. Quyida ko'rsatilgan qaysi so'z turkumlariga oid so'zlar juft holda yoki takrorlanib qo'llanishi mumkin?
1) olmosh; 2) son; 3) fe'l; 4) ravish; 5) undov so'zlar; 6) taqlid so'zlar
A) 2, 3, 4, 6 B) 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
C) 3, 6 D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
35. Abdulla Qodiriyning birinchi maqolasi qanday nomlanadi?
A) "Yangi masjid va maktab" B) "Millatimga"
C) "Ahvolimiz" D) "Juvonboz"
36. Maxtumlulining adabiy taxallusini belgilang.
A) "Hijron" B) "Qitoliy" C) "Mavlaviy" D) "Firog'iy"
- TARIX**
37. Avliyo-otada Rossiyadan kelgan dehqonlarning birinchi manzilgohi tashkil etilgan yili . . .
A) Fransiyada kasaba uyushmalarining erkin faoliyatiga hamda ish tashlashga ruxsat etuvchi qonun qabul qilindi
B) Germaniya sotsial-demokratik partiyasi tashkil etildi
C) "Uch imperator shartnomasi" imzolandi
D) Angliyada B.Dizraeli bosh vazir lavozimini egalladi
38. Katolik cherkovi o'z hukmronligining eng cho'qqisiga erishuvi qaysi Papa davriga to'g'ri keladi?
A) Grigoriy IX B) Innokentiy III
C) Innokentiy II D) Lev III
39. Pokiston-Hindiston o'rtasidagi diplomatik aloqalar nechanchi yilda tiklandi?
A) 1969-yil B) 1976-yil C) 1984-yil D) 1974-yil
40. Hozirda Shanxay hamkorlik tashkiloti nomi bilan tanilgan tashkilot dastlab qanday atalgan?
A) «Shanxay muloqoti» B) «Iqtisodiy forum»
C) «Shanxay forumi» D) «Shanxay sammiti»
41. "San'at va sanoatni rivojlantirish" jamiyati qaysi yilda yigiruv mashinasini ixtiro qilgan kishiga katta mukofot va'da qilgan edi?
A) 1761-yil B) 1763-yil C) 1760-yil D) 1762-yil
42. Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillaridan keyin O'zbekistonda barpo etilgan kimyo sanoati korxonalarini ular qurilgan yillari bilan muvofiqlashtiring.
1) Farg'ona azot o'g'iti zavodi; 2) Navoiy kimyo kombinati; 3) Olmaliq kimyo zavodi;
a) 1965-yil; b) 1969-yil; c) 1962-yil
A) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c
C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b D) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c
43. Chingiziy hukmdor To'xtamish ustidan Amir Temurning g'alaba qozonishi (1395-yil) nima uchun xizmat qilgan?
A) Yetti yillik urushning g'alaba bilan yakunlanishi
B) rus knyazliklarining birlashishi
C) Amir Temurning Hindiston yurishiga tayyorgarlik ishlari
D) Rossiya bilan diplomatik va savdo aloqalarining o'rnatilishi
44. XX asr 80-yillari davomida Lotin Amerikasida harbiy diktatorlik hukumatlari birin-ketin tarix sahnasidan keta boshladi. Quyidagi davlatlarni harbiy-diktatorlar barham topgan yillariga ko'ra xronologik tartibda to'g'ri joylashtirilgan javobni toping.
1) Boliviya; 2) Argentina; 3) Gonduras; 4) Peru; 5) Salvador
A) 1, 3, 4, 5, 2 B) 4, 2, 3, 1, 5
C) 4, 1, 2, 3, 5 D) 1, 2, 3, 5, 4
45. Germaniya aholisi katolik cherkovini isloh qilish talabi bilan chiqqan yilda (I) va cherkov eshigiga "95 tezis" deb atalgan xitobnoma yopishtirib qo'yilgan yilda (II) Buyuk Britaniyada kimlar hukmdorlik taxtida o'tirganligini aniqlang.
a) Genrix VIII; b) Mariya; c) Yelizaveta I; d) Yakov I
A) I-a; II-a B) I-d; II-a
C) I-b; II-c D) I-a; II-b

46. Yaponiya Seulda saroy to'ntarishi o'tkazgan va Koreya yarimorolini harbiy kuch bilan o'ziga qo'shib olgan yillar to'g'ri berilgan javobni ko'rsating.
A) 1895, 1905-yy. B) 1894, 1908-yy.
C) 1895, 1909-yy. D) 1894, 1910-yy.
47. Eftaliylar davrida O'rta Osiyo aholisining madaniy an'analari qo'shni mamlakatlar, xususan, . . .
A) *Turkiy xalqlar madaniyati an'alarining qo'shilishi va ilk o'rta asrlar madaniyati ravnaqiga olib keldi*
B) *dasht aholisi mahalliy me'morchilik an'analari bilan uyg'unlashib ilk o'rta asr madaniyatining shakllanishida muhim rol o'ynadi*
C) *Hindiston va Eron tasviriy uslublari bilan uyg'unlashib ilk o'rta asrlar madaniyatining shakllanishida mustahkam poydevorga aylandi*
D) *Xitoy va Eron tasviriy uslublari bilan uyg'unlashuvi yuz berib ilk o'rta asrlar madaniyatining shakllanishiga ta'sir etdi*
48. Mil.avv. 202-yilda Karfagenning buyuk sarkardasi Gannibal qo'shinlari qayerda tor-mor etilgan?
A) *Karxadash yaqinida* B) *Rim yaqinida*
C) *Zama yaqinida* D) *Kann yaqinida*
49. XIX asrning oxirida Yaponiya to'qimachilik sanoati juda tez rivojlandi. 1890-yilda u barcha sanoat tarmoqlarining necha foizini tashkil etdi?
A) 47 B) 45 C) 44 D) 52
50. Parij tinchlik konferensiyasida "katta uchlik" davlatlari vujudga kelgan bo'lib, ulardan qaysi biri urushda eng ko'p zarar ko'rgan edi?
A) *AQSh* B) *Fransiya*
C) *Rossiya* D) *Buyuk Britaniya*
51. Berdaq o'zining qaysi she'rlari orqali yoshlarni Vatanni sevishtga, ma'rifat cho'qqilarini egallashga chaqiradi?
1) "Hoy yigitlar, yigitlar"; 2) "El bilan"; 3) "O'g'limga";
4) "Umrim"; 5) "Ahmoq bo'lma";
6) "Xalq uchun"; 7) "Bor, bolam bor"
A) 3, 5 B) 4, 6 C) 2, 7 D) 1, 6
52. Xiva xonligida Olloqulixon hukmronlik qilgan davrda jahon tarixida quyidagi qaysi voqea bo'lib o'tgan?
A) *Rossiya-Turkiya urushi nihoyasida Parij Tinchlik shartnomasi imzolandi.*
B) *Chili mustaqil davlatga aylandi.*
C) *AQSh harbiy-dengiz floti Yaponiyani ochilishga majbur etdi.*
D) *Karl X tomonidan Fransiya parlamenti tarqatib yuborildi.*
53. Xitoyda katta yer egaligi qay tariqa tugatildi?
A) *davlat barcha yerlarni sotib olib, dehqonlarga sotishi natijasida*
B) *indusrlashtirish natijasida*
C) *1950-yil 30-iyundagi qonun asosidagi islohot natijasida*
D) *fuqarolar urushi natijasida*
54. Xitoyda to'rt asr davom etgan o'zaro urushlarga barham berilib, yagona davlatga birlashish qachon yuz bergan?
A) *VI asrning I yarmida* B) *VI asrning II yarmida*
C) *V asrning I yarmida* D) *IV asrning II yarmida*
55. Qo'qon xonligida hukmronlik qilgan xonlar to'g'ri xronologik ketma-ketlikda ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
1) Olimxon; 2) Erdonabiy; 3) Umarxon; 4) Norbo'tabiy
A) 4, 2, 1, 3 B) 1, 3, 2, 4 C) 2, 4, 1, 3 D) 1, 2, 3, 4
56. Quyidagi qaysi davlatlar Bolqon ittifoqiga birlashgan?
1) Bosniya; 2) Bolgariya; 3) Serbiya; 4) Sloveniya; 5) Albaniya; 6) Chernogoriya; 7) Ruminiya; 8) Gretsiya
A) 2, 3, 6, 8 B) 2, 5, 6, 7
C) 1, 2, 4, 8 D) 1, 4, 5, 7
57. Mil.avv. VII asrlarda etrusklar Sharq mamlakatlari bilan erkin savdo-sotiq qilish uchun kimlarga qarshi kurash olib borgan?
A) *doriylarga* B) *elamiylarga*
C) *karfagenliklarga* D) *yunon koloniyalariga*
58. Quyidagi voqealarni bo'lib o'tgan yillari bilan muvofiqlashtiring.
1) "Uchlar Ittifoqi"ning vujudga kelishi; 2) Germaniyaning imperiya deb e'lon qilinishi;
3) Braziliyada qullarning ozod qilinishi; 4) Fransiyada Uchinchi respublika Konstitutsiyasining qabul qilinishi.
a) 1875-y.; b) 1888-y.; c) 1871-y.; d) 1882-y.
A) 1-b; 2-d; 3-a; 4-c B) 1-a; 2-b; 3-c; 4-d
C) 1-d; 2-c; 3-b; 4-a D) 1-c; 2-a; 3-d; 4-b
59. XVI asrda "Haq ish uchun" xalq partizan guruhlari tuzilgan mamlakatni toping.
A) *Yugoslaviya* B) *Vyetnam*
C) *Belorussiya* D) *Koreya*
60. AQSh (G.Guver davrida) tashqi savdoda import tovarlari uchun katta boj to'lovi joriy etgan yili bo'lib o'tgan voqealarni toping.
1) Argentinadagi harbiy to'ntarish natijasida I.Irigoyen hukumati ag'darildi;
2) Yaponiya Xitoyga harbiy hujum boshladi;
3) Turkiya Germaniya bilan savdo shartnomasini imzoladi;
4) Afg'oniston va SSSR o'rtasida betarafflik va hujum qilmaslik to'g'risida shartnoma imzolandi; 5) Buyuk Britaniya va Iroq o'rtasida yangi 25 yillik shartnoma imzolandi.
A) 1, 3, 5 B) 1, 2, 3
C) 3, 4, 5 D) 2, 3, 4
61. Qutayba ibn Muslim, Xuroson noibi bo'lgach, harbiy yurishlarini qachon va qayerni zabt etishdan boshlaydi?
A) *704-yilda Balx viloyati atroflarini*
B) *705-yilda Balx viloyati atroflarini*
C) *705-yilda Marv viloyati atroflarini*
D) *707-yilda Buxoro viloyati atroflarini*
62. Rus qo'shinlari tomonidan qaysi qal'aning egallanishi ularga Toshkent shahri aholisini suv ta'minotidan uzib qo'yish imkonini berdi?
A) *Niyozbek* B) *Chirchiq*
C) *Chimkent* D) *Keles*
63. Turkiston jadidlarining fikricha mamlakatning iqtisodiy mustaqilligini ta'minlashda zarur hisoblangan choralarni aniqlang.
1) yer, suv, yerusti va yerosti boyluklarini Turkiston xalqining umumiy boyligi deb e'lon qilish;
2) turli ijtimoiy va ma'rifiy jamiyatlar tuzish;
3) barcha sohalarini rivojlantirishga qodir mahalliy kadrlarni tayyorlash;
4) zavod va fabrikalar qurish, mahsulotlarni o'ltkaning o'zida ishlab chiqarish;
5) mustamlakachilikka qarshi kurash dasturini yaratish;
6) dehqonlar ongiga mustaqillik g'oyalarini singdirish
A) 1, 3, 4 B) 1, 5, 6
C) 2, 3, 4 D) 2, 5, 6

64. Quyidagi voqealar to'g'ri xronologik tartibda joylashtirilgan javobni toping.
 1) G'arbiy Rim imperiyasining qulashi;
 2) Muqaddas Rim imperiyasining tashkil topishi;
 3) Verden bo'linishi;
 4) Franklar davlatining tashkil topishi
 A) 3, 2, 1, 4 B) 2, 3, 4, 1 C) 1, 3, 2, 4 D) 1, 4, 3, 2
65. Quyidagi asarlardan qaysi biri Mirzo Shams Buxoriy tomonidan yozilgan?
 A) "Podshohlar gulshani"
 B) "Buxoro, Qo'qon va Qoshg'arning ayrim voqea-hodisalari bayoni"
 C) "Saralangan tarixlar"
 D) "Yilnomalar to'plami"
66. Qo'qon xoni Xudoyorxon Rossiyaga elchi yuborib, Raim istehkomi qurilganidan noroziligini bildirgan vaqtda Rus podshosi kim edi?
 A) Aleksandr I B) Aleksandr II
 C) Nikolay II D) Nikolay I
67. Italiyada 1927-yilda qabul qilingan "Mehnat xartiyasi" nomli hujjat qanday maqsadni ko'zlagan edi?
 A) iqtisodiyotda davlat nazoratini joriy qilish
 B) ishchilarning ish tashlashlarini taqiqlash
 C) jahon iqtisodiy inqirozidan chiqish
 D) mamlakat iqtisodiyotida korporativ tartibni to'la qaror toptirish
68. Qo'qon xoni Olimxon davrida muntazam qo'shin tuzilishidan keyin ham nomuntazam qo'shından foydalanish davom etgan va u nima deb atalgan?
 A) sipoh B) qilquyruq
 C) tunqator D) askariya
69. XIX asr oxirlarida Rossiya Buxoro amirligi hududlari orqali Afg'onistonga qanday buyumlarni katta miqdorda chiqarib turgan?
 1) temir; 2) movut; 3) farang matolari; 4) chinni buyumlar;
 5) baxmal; 6) mo'yna; 7) chit; 8) g'alla; 9) gugurt; 10) ke-rosin; 11) cho'qqi qalpoqlar
 A) 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10 B) 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11
 C) 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 D) 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11
70. Rossiya tarixida chuqur iz qoldirgan hukmdor Pyotr I hukmronligi nihoyasiga yetgan yilda ...
 A) Nodir Quli afg'on qo'shinini butunlay tor-mor etib, Eronni afg'on qaramligidan ozod etdi
 B) Xitoy bandargohlari tashqi savdo uchun yopib qo'yildi
 C) Koreyada qirol Yonchjon hukmronligi boshlandi
 D) Tokugava sulolasining eng mashhur davlat arbobi Yosimune hukmronligi boshlandi
71. Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillarida O'zbekistonda tuzilgan, milliy qo'shilma askarlari va zobitlariga yaxshi harbiy ta'lim berishda katta rol o'ynagan zaxiradagi diviziyani toping.
 A) 258-o'qchi diviziya
 B) Panfilov diviziyasi
 C) 24-o'qchi diviziya
 D) 353-o'qchi diviziya
72. Asbob uskunalarini harakatga keltiruvchi bug' mashinasi qachon ixtiro qilindi?
 A) XVII asrning oxirida
 B) XIX asrning I yarmida
 C) XVIII asrning II yarmida
 D) XVIII asrning I yarmida

73. Choose the correct tense.
 Hummingbirds have many unique flight habits that distinguish them ... birds.
 A) from / another B) with / other
 C) from / others D) from / other
74. Choose the best answer.
 Gloria never seems to get tired. I sure wish, I ... her energy.
 A) had had B) have had C) would have D) had
75. Choose the correct answer.
 Did you ask him ... to do this job?
 A) was he enough professional
 B) if he was professional enough
 C) whether was he professional enough
 D) if he was enough professional
76. Choose the correct answer.
 I accidentally broke the ... by stepping on it. I apologized to them for my carelessness.
 A) child's toy B) child's toys
 C) children's toy D) childrens' toy
77. Choose the best answer.
 All of the athletes who took part in the international games should be very proud of ...
 A) them B) oneself C) himself D) themselves
78. Choose the best answer.
 Last night a tornado swept through Rockville. It ... everything in its path.
 A) destroyed B) was being destroyed
 C) had been destroyed D) was destroyed
79. Choose the correct answer.
 He's a far ... intelligent person than my brother.
 A) more B) fewer C) lesser D) much
80. Choose the best answer.
 'How did that window ...?'
 'I don't know'
 A) broke B) broken C) get broken D) breaking
81. Choose the best answer.
 The man died because medical help was not summoned. A doctor ... immediately.
 A) should be called B) must have called
 C) should have been called D) would be called
82. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 'Does anybody know ... on the ground?'
 'Your guess is as good as mine.'
 A) how long this plane will be
 B) that how long this plane will be
 C) how long will this plane be
 D) how long will be this plane
83. Choose the correct answer.
 'Have you ever been to ... lake Placid?'
 A) a B) the C) an D) -
84. Choose the correct answer.
 Rodeo clowns expose themselves ... great danger every time they perform
 A) for B) at C) in D) to

85. Choose the best answer.
I remember ... for the job, but I forgot the exact amount.
A) *to be paid* B) *be paid* C) *being paid* D) *paid*
86. Choose the correct answer.
'How did you enjoy your dinner with Mr. Jackson?'
'It was boring. He talked only about himself, ... almost put us to sleep'.
A) *who* B) *which* C) *that* D) *that he*
87. Choose the correct answer.
Before we leave, let's have Shelley ... a map for us so we won't get lost.
A) *draw* B) *drawn* C) *drawing* D) *to draw*
88. Choose the best answer.
Brain has been working ... since he was promoted.
A) *much harder* B) *more harder*
C) *as harder* D) *less harder*
89. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
'Did you enjoy ... at the beach, Joy?'
A) *himself* B) *you* C) *yourselves* D) *yourself*

90. Choose the best answer.
The smell of ... baked bread is so tempting.
A) *fresh* B) *freshen* C) *freshly* D) *freshness*
91. Choose the correct answer.
Of the two athletes, Ronald has been ... in winning cups than Kane.
A) *more successful* B) *successful*
C) *the more successful* D) *the most successful*
92. Choose the correct answer.
... Monday morning I had been waiting ... you ... two hours but you didn't come.
A) *in/for/at* B) *on/-/for*
C) *-/with/during* D) *on/for/for*
93. Choose the best answer.
Unfortunately, ... of our houseplants died while we were away on holiday.
A) *few* B) *a few* C) *fewer* D) *little*
94. Choose the best answer.
'Did you work at a factory 3 years ago?' she asked her friend.
She asked her friend if she ...
A) *worked at a factory 3 years ago.*
B) *had worked at a factory 3 years before.*
C) *really worked at a factory 3 years before.*
D) *work at a factory.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (95-97).

Laws are the collection of rules by which any state maintains order within a society. In Great Britain, the law-making process is conducted by Parliament. Proposed new laws are presented as Bills and if, after debate, they are accepted by a majority vote in the House of Commons, they duly become law. In Great Britain, as in most countries, there are several distinct types of laws. Constitutional law is concerned with the processes of the government itself. Company law deals with the operation of many of the nation's commercial and financial activities. These are branches of State law, that is, laws made by acts

of Parliament. Common law, by contrast, is based on past decisions taken by the courts on various issues.

95. The aim of laws, as described in the passage, is ...
A) *to punish people who insist on violating them*
B) *to secure the people's control of the government*
C) *to protect the government and people from chaos*
D) *to increase the government's authority over the people*
96. The author informs us that Constitutional law...
A) *cannot be changed by simple acts of Parliament*
B) *is composed of several distinct types of Bills*
C) *causes great concern to Members of Parliament*
D) *is related to the way the government does its job*
97. As is stated in the passage, the difference between State and common laws is that....
A) *State laws only effect Members of Parliament, not common people*
B) *common law was only valid in the past, while State law is still used*
C) *only State laws actually have financial consequences to the people*
D) *the former are made by acts of Parliament, the latter, by the courts*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (98-100).

The word 'politics' comes from the Latin 'politia', meaning 'policy', and politics is generally defined as the science or art of government. Politics has played an increasing part in human affairs since men and women first organized themselves into societies, and most of history is an account of politics in one form or another. There were brief periods, of relatively free or representative government during the Greek and Roman eras. But until the seventeenth century, politics was mostly the concern of powerful monarchs or other people in positions of high authority, such as church leaders. The rise of political parties during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries introduced the concept of government by consent rather than by force.

98. In the writer's opinion, politics...
A) *has always been dominated by monarchs or religious leaders*
B) *has had little effect on ordinary people since the beginning of history*
C) *is really what a great deal of history is about*
D) *has always been a very expensive business*
99. Obviously, during the Greek and Roman eras, there were short periods....
A) *when the government members represented the people*
B) *when people didn't have to give taxes to the government*
C) *which were completely free from any kind of politics*
D) *when government members all came from the same, royal family*
100. It is clear from the passage that in the 17th century....
A) *government and politics were always in the hands of kings*
B) *there was a change in that governments started to rule by force*
C) *church leaders began to govern countries instead of kings*
D) *a radical change in the concept of government began to take place*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (101-104).

A material is what something is made of. There are 5 basic materials. Most things are made with these materials. Some things are made of metal. Some things are made of glass. Some things are made of wood. Some things are made of cloth. And some things are made of plastic. Metal is very heavy. And it is very hard and strong. It usually feels cool if you touch it. We use metal to make lots of things. We use it for forks, knives, keys and cars because it is very strong. Glass is very smooth. It is not as heavy as metal. It is hard. But it is not strong. It breaks very easily! But we use it because it is clear! You can see through glass! Wood is lighter than metal and glass. It is not as strong as metal. But it is much stronger than glass. Chairs and tables are made from wood. Cloth is very light. It is much lighter than wood. And it is very soft. We use cloth to make lots of things. For example, it is used to make clothing. Plastic is also very light. But it is different from cloth. Sometimes it is soft. And sometimes it is hard. Plastic can be used to make thin plastic bags. These are light, soft, and strong. But plastic can also be used to make bicycle helmets. These are light, hard, and strong.

101. Which sentence from the passage best describes the main idea?
- A) *"We use cloth to make lots of things."*
 - B) *"Metal is very heavy."*
 - C) *"There are 5 basic materials."*
 - D) *"A helmet and a bag seem different."*
102. According to the passage, how does glass feel?
- A) *smooth and cool*
 - B) *warm and soft*
 - C) *light and hard*
 - D) *sharp and heavy*
103. The passage says, "Wood is lighter than metal and glass." What is the main purpose of this sentence?
- A) *to explain something*
 - B) *to recommend something*
 - C) *to compare something*
 - D) *to demonstrate something*
104. In this passage, the author talks about...
- A) *hard things first, then soft things.*
 - B) *heavy things first, then light things.*
 - C) *strong things first, then weak things .*
 - D) *cool things first, then warm things.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (105-108).

The great herds of buffalo that roamed the plains were essential for all parts of Sioux life and society. For most Sioux villages, "home" was wherever the herds of buffalo roamed. Before the introduction of the horse, Sioux warriors would hunt the buffalo by dressing up as wolves as tricking them into running off of cliffs and ledges. They would also dress up in buffalo skins and make crying sounds like a baby buffalo. When an adult buffalo went to investigate, the warriors would kill it with spears and arrows. The Sioux Indians used the entire buffalo following a kill.

The buffalo hide was used for making tepees, clothes, moccasins, and robes. The hair was used to make rope and the horns were used as cups and dishes. Children

fashioned sleds out of buffalo ribs, and buffalo fat was used as glue. Most importantly, buffalo meat provided food for the entire village. Much of the buffalo meat that was collected was cooked, dried, and pounded into pemmican (sort of like modern-day beef jerky).

105. Which of the following statements is true?
- A) *The Sioux Indians were somewhat dependent on the buffalo.*
 - B) *The Sioux Indians were totally dependent on the buffalo.*
 - C) *The Sioux Indians were not dependent on the buffalo.*
 - D) *The Sioux Indians were fairly dependent on the buffalo.*
106. What likely changed after the Sioux became familiar with the horse?
- A) *Hunting techniques*
 - B) *Buffalo as the main source of food for the Sioux.*
 - C) *How buffalo meat was cooked and prepared.*
 - D) *The way in which the buffalo was used for*
107. A Sioux hunter dressing up as a wolf in an attempt to scare a buffalo is an example of ...
- A) *selfishness*
 - B) *selflessness*
 - C) *imitation*
 - D) *worship*
108. Which of the following best describes the hunting techniques of the Sioux before the introduction of the horse?
- A) *strange*
 - B) *resourceful*
 - C) *selfish*
 - D) *ravenous*

1. Bu ayyomda gina-kuduratlar va araz unutiladi, xalqlar, insonlar murosaga keladi, ahillik, birdamlik, mehribonlik qaror topadi. (I. Karimov)
Ushbu gap ...
A) uyushiq bo'lakli sodda gap
B) yoyiq sodda gap
C) uyushiq kesimli sodda gap
D) qismlari uyushgan murakkab qo'shma gap
2. Qaysi qatorda barcha bo'g'inlari faqat ochiq bo'g'indan iborat so'zlar berilgan?
A) onalarga, ijodiy, ilohiy
B) baraka, daraja, ma'no
C) bepoyon, donishmand, shahzoda
D) musaffo, tomoshabin, shartnoma
3. Qaysi shoir Pushkin litseyda o'qib yurganidayoq uning she'rini eshitgach, buyuk shoir bo'lajagini bashorat qiladi?
A) Jukovskiy B) Derjavin C) Lukretsiy D) Ivan Pushin
4. Said Zunnunova qaysi asari bilan iymoni butun onalarga, ayollarga madhiya bitdi?
A) "Qizlarjon" B) "Nilufar"
C) "Surat bilan suhbat" D) "Gullar vodiysi"
5. Noz-u ado-u g'amzasi qasdim qilurlar dam-badam, Vah muncha ofatmu bo'lur bir odamizod ustina.
Ogahiy qalamiga mansub ushbu baytda qo'llangan tashxis san'atiga nima asos bo'lgan?
A) insonning o'zidagi holat, xislat
B) tabiat manzarasi
C) borliqning o'zi
D) hayotiy tajriba
6. Qaysi gapda fe'l yasovchi va sifat yasovchi qo'shimcha ta'sirida ham asos, qo'shimcha qismining tovush tarkibida o'zgarish ro'y bergan so'z ishtirok etgan?
A) Qiynoqlarga tashladim meni.
B) Qizcha dumaloq sharchani qo'lida mahkam ushlab turardi.
C) Inson o'z umrining hisobli ekanligini hamisha kech anglaydi.
D) Radiodan o'ynoqi musiqa yangradi.
7. Ilat izlaganga illatdir dunyo, G'urbat izlaganga g'urbatdir dunyo.
Ushbu she'riy parchadagi otlashgan so'zlar bilan ifodalangan to'ldiruvchilar sonini aniqlang.
A) 2 ta B) 6 ta C) 4 ta D) 3 ta
8. Kishilik olmoshlari o'zlik olmoshi bilan bog'langanda, kishilik olmoshlariga qanday ma'no yuklanadi?
A) yakkalash ma'nosi B) ta'kid ma'nosi
C) manmanlik ma'nosi D) g'ururlanish ma'nosi
9. Qaysi kelishik qo'shimchasi shaxs va narsa otlariga qo'shilganda ular gapda to'ldiruvchi vazifasida keladi?
1) tushum kelishigi; 2) qaratqich kelishigi; 3) o'rin-payt kelishigi;
4) chiqish kelishigi.
A) 2, 3, 4 B) 1, 2, 4 C) 1 D) 1, 3, 4

10. Bulutlar haydar shamol, Goh yog'ib o'tar yomg'ir.
Ushbu gapda ma'no ko'chishning qaysi turi qo'llangan?
A) metafora B) sinekdoxa
C) metonimiya D) vazifadoshlik

11. Har ikkala qismi ham yasama so'zdan hosil bo'lgan juft ravish(lar) ko'rsatilgan qatorni aniqlang.
1) asta-sekin; 2) aqlli-hushli; 3) uyma-uy; 4) meva-chevali; 5) qishin-yozin.
A) 1, 2, 5 B) 2, 4, 5 C) 1, 3, 5 D) 5
12. O'zaro mos javoblarni belgilang.
1) "Bu ko'nguldur, bu ko'ngul"; 2) "Deyin";
3) "Sog'indim"; 4) "Ehtiyoj".
a) Uvaysiy g'azali; b) Lutfiy g'azali; c) Navoiy g'azali;
d) Nodira g'azali.
A) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
B) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
C) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
D) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
13. Tarkibida juft fe'l ishtirok etgan gapni aniqlang.
A) Shag'al to'kilgan o'ydim-chuqur yo'ldan yurish it azobini beradi.
B) Bor gapni unga aytdi-qo'ydi.
C) Bu masalani uzil-kesil hal qilish vaqti kelmadimi?
D) Keldi-ketdi ko'payib, nima qilishini bilmay qoldi.
14. Obro' misqollab keladi // qadoqlab ketadi.
Ushbu gapdagi // belgisi o'rnida qanday tinish belgisi ishlatiladi?
A) nuqtali vergul B) tire C) vergul D) ikki nuqta
15. Qaysi adib o'zbek publitsistikasiga tamal toshlarini qo'ygan zabardast ijodkor sifatida ta'kidlanadi?
A) Muqimiy B) Furqat C) Zavqiy D) Munis
16. Boshimga bir savdo tushdi-yu, rahmatli otamni o'z tilovatlarida: "Nohaq tuhmat, bemahal o'limdan o'zing asragin", deya qiladigan iltijolari qulog'im ostida jaranglab ketdi.
Berilgan gapda noo'rin qo'llangan tushum va qaratqich kelishiklarining sonini toping.
A) 2 o'rinda tushum kelishigi qaratqich kelishigi o'rnida noto'g'ri qo'llangan
B) 1 o'rinda qaratqich kelishigi tushum kelishigi o'rnida noto'g'ri qo'llangan
C) 3 o'rinda tushum, 3 o'rinda qaratqich kelishigi noto'g'ri qo'llangan
D) 1 o'rinda qaratqich kelishigi o'rnida tushum kelishigi noto'g'ri qo'llangan
17. So'zlar qaysi xususiyatiga ko'ra mustaqil va yordamchi so'zlarga bo'linadi?
1) ma'lum bir so'roqqa javob bo'lish-bo'lmasligiga ko'ra; 2) atash ma'nosining mavjudligi yoki mavjud emasligiga ko'ra; 3) gapda ma'lum gap bo'lagi vazifasida kelish-kelmasligiga ko'ra.
A) 1,2,3 B) 1,2 C) 2,3 D) 1,3
18. Qaysi qatorda ko'chirma gap mavjud?
A) "Kitob - aqlning kaliti", - dedi bobom.
B) Tabassum yaxshilikning belgisidir.
C) Deydilarki, oyda ham dog' bor.
D) Akam maqtanchoq bo'lmaslikni uqtirdi.
19. Berilgan gaplarning qaysi biri tarkibida yoyiq undalma mavjud?
1. Jahonga yuz tutgan O'zbekistonim, sening har bir yutug'ing mening yutug'imdir.
2. O'g'lim Yodgor! Aftidan sen bu gaplarni eshitmagansan.
3. O'-o', do'stim. Buning hammasi xom xayol.
4. Sobir! Eski oshnalaringni topib keldim.
A) 2,3 B) 1,2,3 C) 1,2 D) 3,4

20. **Balki** so'zi vazifadosh bog'lovchi sifatida qo'llangan qapni toping.
 A) *Bo'lib o'tgan voqea, balki, seni shoshirib qo'ydi?*
 B) *Balki so'zi vazifadosh bog'lovchi sifatida qo'llanmaydi.*
 C) *Xalqni qo'rqitgan emas, balki xalq dardiga sherik bo'lgan odam marddir.*
 D) *Balki, ertalab o'ziga isitib berish uchun shunaqa deyayotgandir.*

21. **Sirlar** ma'nosini anglatuvchi so'zni belgilang.
 A) *asror* B) *huvaydo* C) *irshod* D) *ashk*

22. Ergashgan qo'shma gapda ergash gap bosh gapga nisbatan o'rnini almashtirgan qatorni toping.
 A) *Yovlar yakson bo'lsin deb, Yigitlar jang boshladi.*
 B) *Kamalakdek rango-rang Bo'lsin deb san'at, tillar, Asrlarcha qildim jang.*
 C) *Sen otash ichida urasan javlon, Dushman qolmasin deb sevgan elingda.*
 D) *Shu mo'jaz uyingda yonsin deb chiroq, Ne aziz zotlarga yondashdim gohi.*

23. Ravishlar tarkibida qaysi egalik va kelishik qo'shimchalari yaxlitlanib qolishi mumkin?
 A) *qaratqich, tushum, jo'nalish, chiqish kelishigi qo'shimchalari, I shaxs egalik qo'shimchalari*
 B) *tushum, jo'nalish, o'rin-payt, chiqish kelishigi qo'shimchalari, II shaxs egalik qo'shimchalari*
 C) *faqat jo'nalish, o'rin-payt, qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchalari*
 D) *jo'nalish, chiqish kelishigi qo'shimchalari, III shaxs egalik qo'shimchalari*

24. Oybekning "Navoiy" romanida Alisher Navoiyning sodiq mulozimi sifatida tilga olingan shaxsni aniqlang.
 A) *Darveshali* B) *Shayx Bahlul*
 C) *Zulnun Arg'unbek* D) *Valibek*

25. 1) -chak; 2) -ar; 3) -ish; 4) -in; 5) -ik; 6) -k; 7) -don. Berilgan qo'shimchalardan qaysilari shakl yasovchi qo'shimcha sifatida o'zaro omonimlik hosil qila oladi?
 A) 2, 3, 4, 5 B) 1, 2, 4, 6, 7 C) 2, 3, 4 D) 1, 2, 3, 4

26. Otlashish hodisasi quyidagi qaysi gap(lar) tarkibida kuzatiladi?
 1. *Yotlaring seni shu kunlarga soldilar!*
 2. *Zolimlar seni kimsasizmi ko'dilar.*
 3. *Yuz yillardan beri jaf o'chib kelayotgan turkning qonli yoshlarin etaklaringga to'karga keldim.*
 4. *O'lim sening o'limingni istaganlarga, nafrat seni ko'mgani kelganlarga.*
 A) 1, 2, 4 B) 3 C) 2, 4 D) 1, 3

27. "Alpomish" dostonida "Egam rahm aylasin qonli yoshima, Sabab bo'lib qo'shgin teng-u to'shima. Qurru yo-qur hayt-a, to'ramning oti!" - deb nola chekkan qahramon kim?
 A) *Qaldirg'och* B) *Tovka* C) *Barchin* D) *Suqsuroy*

28. Undov so'zlarning qo'llanish darajasi qaysi uslubda cheklangan?
 1) **so'zlashuv;** 2) **hadiiy;** 3) **publitsistik;** 4) **rasmiy;** 5) **ilmiy.**
 A) 1, 3, 4 B) 4, 5 C) 1, 2, 3, 5 D) 3, 4, 5

29. Abdulla Qodiriyning "Mehrobdan chayon" asarida o'zgalar tarafidan so'zlangan fikr yoki bahs har qancha mantiqiy bo'lganda ham qarshi chiqish fe'li bo'lgan personajni toping.
 A) *Kalonshoh* B) *Shahodat Mufti*
 C) *Abdurahmon* D) *Mirzo Bois*

30. Yuzingni oftobini ko'rub hayron bo'lib qoldim, Falak'ga qo'l uzotib shamsi anvarni olib bo'lmas.
 (Mashrab)
 Ushbu baytda qo'llangan ma'nodosh so'zlarni toping.
 A) *oftob, shams* B) *oftob, anvar*
 C) *falak, anvar* D) *oftob, falak*

31. Imlo qoidasiga ko'ra xato yozilgan so'zni toping.
 A) *ra'y* B) *ta'qiqlamoq* C) *mas'uliyat* D) *dafatan*

32. **Boqib ko'z uchidin pinhon fosh etding tag'ofillar, Yo'q-u borim hamul pinhon ila foshingdin aylansin.** Ushbu baytda qanday badiiy san'at qo'llangan?
 A) *irsoli masal* B) *talmeh* C) *tashbeh* D) *tazod*

33. Qaysi gapda o'zaro yaqin ma'noli so'zlardan tashkil topgan juft so'z ega vazifasida kelgan?
 A) *Yakshanba kuni birin-ketin o'gil-qiz, nevara-kelinlar yig'ila boshladi.*
 B) *Yig'ilishda hayotiy tajribasi va obro'-e'tibori bilan yurtimizda tanilgan keksalar ishtirok etdilar.*
 C) *To'qqiz yil oldin bo'lib o'tgan voqea-hodisalar negadir tez-tez esimga tushadi.*
 D) *Gazetamizda "Ota-onamdan olgan saboqlarim" deb nomlangan pand-nasihat tarzidagi rukn ochilsa.*

34. Qaysi shoir o'z esdaliklarida Qo'qondagi shoirlar tez-tez to'planishib, adabiy suhbat qurganlari, bir g'azalga ergashib uning ma'nosini turli shakl va ifodalarda aytib, she'riy bahs va ijodiy musobaqa qilishlari haqida yozgan?
 A) *Zavqiy* B) *Furqat* C) *Muqumiy* D) *Muhayyir*

35. Odil Yoqubovning ilk asari haqidagi qaysi hukm to'g'ri?
 1. *Ilk asari "Tengdoshlar" qissasidir.*
 2. *Harbiy xizmatda ekanligida yozilgan.*
 3. *1951-yilda "Sharq yulduzi" jurnalida bosilib chiqqan.*
 A) 1, 2 B) 1, 2, 3 C) 1, 3 D) faqat 3

36. "Ravshan" dostonida Ravshanbek dor ostiga o'lib kelinganida Hasanson qanday qiyofada hozirlanib turgan edi?
 A) *Eski to'n kiygan devona* B) *Uzun hassali qalandar*
 C) *Qora sallali darvesh* D) *Tuya ushlagan sarbon*

TARIX

37. Quyida berilgan voqealardan bir yilda sodir bo'lganlarini aniqlang.
 1. *Xitoy va Buyuk Britaniya o'rtasida Xitoyni yanada asoratga soluvchi konvensiya tuzildi.*
 2. *San-Stefano shartnomasi imzolandi.*
 3. *Fransiyada Uchinchi Respublika Konstitutsiyasi qabul qilindi.*
 4. *Germaniya sotsial-demokratik partiyasi tuzildi.*
 5. *Xristo Botev turklar bilan jangda halok bo'ldi.*
 6. *Buyuk Britaniyada haftasiga 54 soat ish vaqti belgilandi.*
 A) 1, 4, 5 B) 1, 2, 3 C) 3, 4, 6 D) 2, 5, 6

38. II jahon urushi boshlangach, Germaniya va Italiya bilan yaqinlashish yo'lini tutgan Misrdagi siyosiy kuchlar rahbarini aniqlang.
 A) *bosh vazir Ismoil Sidqiy* B) *qirol Faruh*
 C) *qirol Fuad* D) *bosh vazir Naxxas*

39. Yaponiyada qishloq xo'jaligi sohasida islohotlar o'tkazilib, yerni erkin oldi-sotti qilishga, istalgan turdagi ekinlarni ekishga ruxsat berilgan davrda quyidagi qaysi voqea sodir bo'ldi?
 1. *Ural kazaklari hozirgi Qoraqalpog'iston hududlariga surgun qilindi.*

2. Kaspiyorti viloyati tashkil topdi.
3. "Turkiston o'lkasini idora qilish to'g'risida Nizom" loyihasi qabul qilindi.
4. AQSh Kongressi Janubdagi sobiq isyonchilarga umumiy avf berish to'g'risida qonun qabul qildi.
5. Germaniya sotsial-demokratik partiyasi tuzildi.
- A) 2, 3, 5 B) 2, 3, 4 C) 1, 2, 5 D) 1, 4, 5
40. Angliyaning "Ost-Indiya" kompaniyasi vakillari Ch.Stoddart va A.Konnoli Buxoro amiri tomonidan qatli ettirilgan vaqtda Qo'qon xoni kim edi?
- A) Muhammad Alixon B) Sheralixon
C) Nasriddinbek D) Xudoyorxon
41. XIX asrning birinchi yarmida Xiva xonligining Buxoro, Qo'qon, Afg'oniston, Eron, Hindiston, Turkiya kabi davlatlar bilan savdo-iqtisodiy va elchilik aloqalarining rivojlanish sabablarini toping.
- 1) Xiva xonligi hududining kengayib borishi; 2) xonlik hududining o'rta osiyolik savdogarlar va Haj safariga boruvchilarning Kaspiy dengizi orqali Makka va boshqa shaharlarga o'tish manzilgohiga aylanganligi; 3) chet davlatlar bilan savdo-sotiq aloqalari davlat xazinasiga katta daromad keltirayotganligi; 4) xonlik hududining ushbu davlatlarning barchasi bilan chegaradosh bo'lishi
- A) 1, 2 B) 3, 4 C) 2, 3 D) 1, 4
42. Quyidagi Uyg'onish davri vakillarining aytgan fikrlari to'g'ri moslab ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.
- 1) M.Servantes; 2) Leonardo da Vinchi; 3) V.Shekspir.
- a) «Inson - tabiatning ajoyib mo'jizasi!»; b) «Rassomlik san'ati - san'atlar malikasi»; c) «Erkinlik uchun xuddi shon-sharaf uchun qilinganidek jonni xavfga qo'yish kerak».
- A) 1-b; 2-c; 3-a B) 1-a; 2-c; 3-b
C) 1-a; 2-b; 3-c D) 1-c; 2-b; 3-a
43. 1857-yilda imzolangan Parij Tinchlik shartnomasidan keyin Eron va Afg'oniston o'rtasida nizo kelib chiqqudek bo'lsa, bu nizo qaysi davlat vositachiligida hal etiladigan bo'ldi?
- A) Fransiya B) Germaniya
C) Buyuk Britaniya D) AQSh
44. Pyotr I davrida tuzilgan Senatga qanday vakolatlar yuklatilganligini aniqlang.
- A) boyarlar dumasi va davlat muassasalari faoliyati hamda qonunlar ijrosi ustidan nazorat qilish
B) qonun loyihalarini tayyorlash va davlat muassasalari faoliyatini nazorat qilish
C) qonun loyihalarini tayyorlash, senat a'zolarini saralash va boyarlar dumasiga hisobot berish
D) qonunlar ijrosi ustidan nazorat yuritish va gubernatorlarni lavozimlariga tayinlash
45. 1847-yilda Yettisuv Olatog'ida qurilgan istehkom qanday ataladi?
- A) Kopal B) Aralsk C) Raim D) Pavlov
46. Quyidagi qaysi shaharda 1947-yilda agronomlar tayyorlaydigan uch yillik maktab tashkil etilgan?
- A) Toshkent B) Farg'ona C) Andijon D) Samarqand
47. XIX asr oxirlarida Rossiya Buxoro amirligi hududlari orqali Afg'onistonga qanday buyumlarni katta miqdorda chiqarib turgan?
- 1) temir; 2) movut; 3) farang matolari; 4) chinni buyumlar; 5) baxmal; 6) mo'yna; 7) chit; 8) g'alla; 9) gugurt; 10) kerosin; 11) cho'qqi qalpoqlar
- A) 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11 B) 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10
C) 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10 D) 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11
48. Amir Temur markazlashgan davlat barpo etishdek ulkan maqsadini ro'yobga chiqarish ishini nimadan boshlagan edi?
- A) avvalo ichki g'animga qarshi kurashdan
B) Oltin O'rdaga hujum qilishdan
C) davlat chegaralarini qayta tiklashdan
D) avvalo o'z davlati uchun qulay poytaxt tanlashdan
49. Amir Temur bilan diplomatik aloqalar o'rnatib, yozishmalar olib borgan Angliya qirolini aniqlang.
- A) Genrix III B) Ioann VII
C) Karl VI D) Genrix IV
50. Avestoning ilk qismi paydo bo'lgan davrda tarixda yuz bergan voqeani aniqlang.
- A) Axamoniylar davlati tashkil topdi.
B) Mamlakatimiz hududlarida temir buyumlar keng tarqala boshladi.
C) Yangi Babil podshohligi vujudga keldi.
D) Mamlakatimiz hududlarida temirdan yasalgan eng qadimgi qurollar paydo bo'ldi.
51. G'arbiy Rim imperiyasi qulagan vaqtda sosoniylar davlati hukmdori kim bo'lganligini aniqlang.
- A) Kubod B) Shopur II
C) Anushervon D) Pero'z
52. XIX asrlarga kelib Buxoroda ichki va shaharlararo savdo amalga oshilgan tim va chorsular soni nechta bo'lgan?
- A) yettita B) o'n ikkita C) oltita D) to'qqizta
53. Fransiyada monarxiya ag'darilib, qirol Lyudovik XVI qatli qilingan yilda . . .
- A) Nepal davlati Sin sulolasiga vassallikni majburan tan oldi
B) Rossiyada Ye.Pugachyov boshchiligida qo'zg'olon ko'tarildi
C) Yaponiyada Tokugava sulolasining eng mashhur arbobi Yosimune hukmronligi tugadi
D) Eronda Zend qabilasi o'z o'rnini Qojarlar sulolasiga bo'shatib berdi
54. Menokal (1916-1920) quyidagi qaysi davlat rahbari bo'lgan?
- A) Braziliya B) Meksika C) Argentina D) Kuba
55. Movarounnahr va Xuroson hududlarida somoniylar davlati hukm surgan yillarni ko'rsating.
- A) 873-996-yillar B) 865-999-yillar
C) 871-996-yillar D) 805-999-yillar
56. 1979-yilda AQSHning mustamlakachilik tayanchlari ag'darilgan davlatlarni belgilang.
- A) Afg'oniston va Sharqiy Pokiston
B) Xitoy va Meksika
C) Vyetnam va Tunis
D) Eron va Nikaragua
57. Turkiston jadidlarining fikricha mamlakatning iqtisodiy mustaqilligini ta'minlashda zarur hisoblangan choralarni aniqlang.
- 1) yer, suv, yerusti va yerosti boyliklarini Turkiston xalqining umumiy boyligi deb e'lon qilish;
2) turli ijtimoiy va ma'rifiy jamiyatlar tuzish;
3) barcha sohalarni rivojlantirishga qodir mahalliy kadrlarni tayyorlash;
4) zavod va fabrikalar qurish, mahsulotlarni o'lkaning o'zida ishlab chiqarish;
5) mustamlakachilikka qarshi kurash dasturini yaratish;

6) dehqonlar ongiga mustaqillik g'oyalari singdirish
A) 1, 3, 4 B) 2, 5, 6 C) 1, 5, 6 D) 2, 3, 4

58. Rus podshosi tomonidan "Turkiston viloyatini idora qilish to'g'risidagi Muvaqqat Nizom" tasdiqlanganidan yangi "Turkiston o'lkasini idora qilish to'g'risidagi Nizom" tasdiqlangan yillar oralig'i to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.
A) 1865-1886-yillar B) 1866-1876-yillar
C) 1867-1886-yillar D) 1876-1886-yillar

59. 1944-yil yanvar oyida gitlerchilar harbiy asirlardan tuzilgan "Turkiston legioni" otryadini qaysi hududdagi partizanlarga qarshi jangga soladilar?
A) Polshadagi B) Belorussiyadagi
C) Bolgariyadagi D) Chernogoriyadagi

60. "Ozbeksanoat" davlat assotsiatsiyasi Hindistonning qaysi firmasi bilan yiliga 4000 tonna ip-kalava ishlab chiqaradigan korxonaga qurgan?
A) "Xabar group" B) "Shri export"
C) "Indian-uzbek textile" D) "Silk group"

61. XIX asrning 90-yillariga kelib qaysi davlatning mustamlakalari o'z hududidan qariyb besh barobar ortiq edi?
A) Yaponiyaning
B) Buyuk Britaniyaning
C) Rossiyaning
D) Germaniyaning

62. Avstriya-Vengriya imperiyasini Gabsburglar sulolasi boshqara boshlagan yilda...
A) yaponlar uchun Koreya ochiq mamlakat deb e'lon qilindi
B) hukumat Turkiyani moliyaviy bankrot deb e'lon qildi
C) inglizlar Efiopiya negusi Feodor II ning birlashtiruvchi siyosatiga putur yetkazdi
D) Kuba xalqining ispan mustamlakachilariga qarshi ozodlik kurashi boshlandi

63. Novgorod uzil-kesil feodal respublikaga aylangan yilni aniqlang.
A) 1125-yil B) 1132-yil
C) 1136-yil D) 1147-yil

64. Nechanchi yildan boshlab Turkistonda mustamlakachilar oddiy fuqarolarni ma'murlarga qarshilik ko'rsatgan taqdirida bevosita harbiy dala sudiga bera boshladilar?
A) 1891-yildan B) 1895-yildan
C) 1892-yildan D) 1893-yildan

65. Quyida keltirilgan ibodatxonalar qaysi shaharda joylashganligi mos ravishda ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
1) Amon-Ra ibodatxonasi; 2) Osiris ibodatxonasi; 3) Parfenon ibodatxonasi; 4) Panteon ibodatxonasi;
a) Afina (Akropol); b) Geliopol (Baolbek); c) Abidos; d) Rim
A) 1-a; 2-d; 3-c; 4-b B) 1-a; 2-c; 3-b; 4-d
C) 1-s; 2-b; 3-a; 4-d D) 1-b; 2-c; 3-a; 4-d

66. Quyidagi qaysi voqeaning sodir bo'lish vaqti Amir Temur va Amir Husayn o'rtasida bir necha bor o'zaro to'qnashuvlar bo'lgan davrga to'g'ri keladi?
A) Angliyada qo'shimcha jon solig'ining joriy qilinishi
B) Choson qirolligida Li sulolasi hukmronligining o'rnatilishi
C) Xitoyda Min imperiyasining tashkil topishi
D) Muhammad Tug'luqning Dehli sultonligi taxtiga o'tirishi

67. 1996-1997-yillarda harbiy sohada hamda chegara hududlarida o'zaro ishonchni mustahkamlash, qurolli kuchlarni qisqartirish to'g'risida shartnomalar imzolab, "Shanxay beshligi" tashkilotini tuzgan davlatlarni aniqlang.
1) O'zbekiston; 2) Turkiya; 3) Rossiya; 4) Qirg'iziston;
5) Hindiston; 6) Qozog'iston; 7) Turkmaniston;
8) Tojikiston; 9) Ukraina; 10) Xitoy
A) 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 B) 3, 5, 7, 9, 10
C) 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 D) 1, 3, 4, 6, 10

68. Qadimgi Ellada aholisini birlashib, makedoniyaliklarga qarshi kurashishga da'vat etgan mashhur notiqni aniqlang.
A) Solon B) Leonid C) Miltiad D) Demosfen

69. Xitoyda "Minbao" gazetasi chiqqa boshlagan va "Yangi Xitoy konstitutsiyasi" qabul qilingan yillarni aniqlang.
A) 1905, 1914-yy. B) 1905, 1915-yy.
C) 1920, 1912-yy. D) 1904, 1914-yy.

70. Xiva xonligida tashkil etilgan Kichik Kengash tarkibiga qaysi amaldorlar kiritilgan?
1) xon; 2) qozikalon; 3) mehtar; 4) qo'shbegi; 5) naqib;
6) devonbegi; 7) otaliq; 8) shayxulislom; 9) bey
A) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 B) 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8
C) 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9 D) 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9

71. Oliver Kromvel vafot etgan yili Dehli shahri kim tomonidan egallanganligini toping.
A) Aurangzeb Olamgir B) inglizlar
C) Jahongirshoh D) Shoh Jahon

72. Fransiyada Leon Blyum hukumati qabul qilgan qarorlar to'g'ri korsatilgan javobni toping.
1) ish haqini oshirish; 2) soliqlarni kamaytirish; 3) 40 soatlik ish haftasini joriy qilish; 4) korxonalarda jamoa shartnomalari tuzish; 5) jarimalarni bekor qilish; 6) kasaba uyushmalari huquqlarini himoya qilish; 7) ishchilarga nafaqa belgilash; 8) haq to'lanadigan ta'til berish
A) 1, 4, 6, 7, 8 B) 1, 3, 4, 6, 8
C) 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 D) 1, 2, 4, 5, 7

INGLIZ TILI

73. Choose the correct answer.
There is a new exhibition at ... National Gallery.
A) a B) the C) - D) an

74. Choose the best answer.
This is the book in ... Foster describes his experiences of the war.
A) that B) what C) which D) where

75. Choose the best answer.
Dolphins use their brain ... people.
A) different from B) differently
C) different D) differently from

76. Choose the correct answer.
Scientists say that dolphin intelligence and human intelligence ... in some ways.
A) are alike B) is alike C) like D) are like

77. Choose the correct modal verb.
Even in million years, we ... go back in time.
A) can't
B) couldn't
C) won't be able to
D) aren't able to

78. Choose the correct form of the verb.
Five minutes... the maximum length of time allowed for the exam.
A) *were* B) *is* C) *are* D) *have been*
79. Choose the best answer.
Nor had either of us been best pleased when each has discovered that ... was planning a journey.
A) *another* B) *the other* C) *the others* D) *other*
80. Choose the correct phrasal verb.
Mr. Mackenzie waited for the class to ... before he continued.
A) *bring up* B) *pass away* C) *settle down* D) *bring on*
81. Choose the correct answer.
The explanation ... for the problems didn't satisfy anybody.
A) *giving* B) *given* C) *having given* D) *was given*
82. Choose the correct answer.
Two factors are particularly ... in the history of inventions.
A) *significance* B) *significantly*
C) *significant* D) *signification*
83. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
Sarah has lost her passport again. It's the second time this...
A) *has happened* B) *happens*
C) *happened* D) *is happening*
84. Choose the correct answer.
If only David ... a bit more careful, he'd have been all right.
A) *were* B) *had been* C) *was* D) *hadn't been*
85. Choose the best answer.
Trevor didn't notice the sign ... it was right in front of him.
A) *however* B) *even though*
B)C) *unless* D) *due to the fact*
86. Choose the best answer.
"I'll definitely finish it by the end of next week!" said Taylor.
A) *Taylor said that I would definitely finish it by the end of next week.*
B) *Taylor promised that he will definitely finish it by the end of next week.*
C) *Taylor promised to finish it by the end of this week.*
D) *Taylor offered to finish it by the end of next week.*
87. Choose the correct answer.
After finishing her course, Rachel went on ... a well-known lawyer.
A) *to become* B) *becoming* C) *become* D) *to becoming*
88. Choose the correct answer.
Now it's time ... a short composition.
A) *you write* C) *you are writing*
B) *for to write* D) *you wrote*
89. Choose the correct answer.
A number of attempts ... to find the Loch Ness monster.
A) *has been made* B) *have been made*
B)C) *was made* D) *have made*
90. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
... phone me again.
A) *I'd rather you didn't* B) *I'd prefer you not*
C) *I'd rather you don't* D) *I'd rather you won't*

91. Choose the correct answer.
Many people have tried to persuade me to go into politics, but ... has made me change my mind.
A) *neither of them* B) *none of them*
B) C) *either of them* D) *neither*
92. Choose the right answer.
Ilkhom was tired and went straight to bed. He slept ... and didn't wake up unless it was nine o'clock the next morning.
A) *good* B) *best* C) *well* D) *most*
93. Choose the right modal verb.
We all tried to push the van, but it ... move.
A) *can't* B) *couldn't* C) *won't* D) *wouldn't*
94. Choose the right answer.
Well don't be angry with me, it's hardly my fault that it's raining, ...?
A) *is it* B) *isn't it* C) *will you* D) *don't you*
- Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (95-97).**
- The fundamental aim of the Telepathy Developing Circle is to increase the sensitivity and awareness of participants. A telepath is not a mind reader who steals information from the thoughts of an unwilling victim, but a spiritually advanced person who can discern the mood of a person or group. Telepathy means becoming more aware, increasing sensitivity around other people, around objects and environments. Telepathy means being able to understand what a person is feeling and going through, without talking about it, just by being near, picking up the person's mood and emotions.
95. The basic goal of the Telepathy Developing Circle
A) *will be to make people understand the political events*
B) *is to raise the tenderness as well as perception of the contributors*
C) *would support people's attitudes*
D) *couldn't be understood even today*
96. You can have a wider sense of your surroundings
A) *supposing that you pay more attention to your family*
B) *if the problem is not related with you*
C) *after you attend courses on meditation*
D) *by telepathy*
97. It can be said that a telepath
A) *is a brain reader*
B) *is especially interested in physical formation*
C) *can perceive people's feelings through his extraordinary powers*
D) *has many disadvantages in living today's society*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (98-100).

Although it is called Central Park, New York City's great green space has no "center" no formal walkway down the middle of the park, no central monument or body of water, no single orienting feature. The paths wind, the landscape constantly shifts and changes, the sections spill into one another in a seemingly random manner. But this "decentering" was precisely the intent of the park's innovative design. Made to look as natural as possible, Frederick Law Olmsted's 1858 plan for Central Park had as its main goal the creation of a democratic playground a

place with many centers to reflect the multiplicity of its uses and users. Olmsted designed the park to allow interaction among the various members of society, without giving preference to one group or class. Thus, Olmsted's ideal of a "commonplace civilization" could be realized.

98. The author describes specific park features in order to . . .
- A) *present both sides of an argument.*
 - B) *suggest the organization of the rest of the passage.*
 - C) *provide evidence that the park has no center.*
 - D) *demonstrate how large the park is.*
99. The main idea of this passage is that . . .
- A) *New York City is a democratic city.*
 - B) *Olmsted was a brilliant designer.*
 - C) *More parks should be designed without centers.*
 - D) *Central Park is democratic by design.*
100. The passage suggests that Olmsted's design . . .
- A) *was like most other parks being designed at the time.*
 - B) *was radically different from other park designs.*
 - C) *was initially very unpopular with New Yorkers.*
 - D) *was inspired by similar parks in Europe.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (101-104).

Good things are commonly divided into three classes: (1) external goods, (2) goods of the soul, and (3) goods of the body. Of these, we call the goods pertaining to the soul goods in the highest and fullest sense. But in speaking of "soul," we refer to our soul's actions and activities. Thus, our definition tallies with this opinion which has been current for a long time and to which philosophers subscribe. We are also right in defining the end as consisting of actions and activities; for in this way the end is included among the goods of the soul and not among external goods. Also the view that a happy man lives well and fares well fits in with our definition: for we have all but defined happiness as a kind of good life and well-being. Moreover, the characteristics which one looks for in happiness are all included in our definition. For some people think that happiness is a virtue, others that it is practical wisdom, others that it is some kind of theoretical wisdom; others again believe it to be all or some of these accompanied by, or not devoid of, pleasure; and some people also include external prosperity in its definition.

101. According to the passage, the greatest goods are those that...
- A) *are theoretical.*
 - B) *are spiritual.*
 - C) *are intellectual.*
 - D) *create happiness.*
102. The word *tallies* means:
- A) *keeps count*
 - B) *records*
 - C) *labels*
 - D) *corresponds*
103. The author's definition of happiness is related to the definition of good in that...
- A) *living a good life will bring you happiness.*
 - B) *happiness is the same as goodness.*
 - C) *happiness is often sacrificed to attain the good.*
 - D) *all things that create happiness are good things.*
104. The author's main purpose is to...
- A) *show that different people have different definitions of happiness.*
 - B) *define virtue.*
 - C) *prove that his definition of happiness is valid.*
 - D) *explain the relationship between happiness and goodness.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (105-108).

When I was five years old, I took a boat out on sea and went fishing by myself. I really wanted to catch a fish! But they were not biting. I stayed in my boat for three days, waiting. A couple of times, I thought I felt a fish nibbling on the bait at the end of the fishing line. The first time I pulled in my catch, it was not a fish; it was an old tire. The second time, it was a shoe. Finally, at the end of the third day, I felt a strong pull at the end of the line. The pull was so strong that my boat raced in a hundred circles, faster than you can say the word seafood. I needed all my strength just to hold onto the fishing rod. I pulled, and I pulled, and I reeled in the biggest fish that ever swam on the Earth! It weighed more than everyone in this room to put together! Then something terrible happened. After I had pulled the huge fish into my boat, I realized that we were sinking under its weight! Water was pouring into the boat from all sides! I am not a very good swimmer, so I was scared. Although it was the hardest decision I ever made, I had to let the fish go. I pushed it back over the side of the boat, and we waved good-bye to each other as it swam away.

105. What can be inferred from the passage part "But they were not biting"?
- A) *Nobody was tasting the fish caught by the five-year-old boy.*
 - B) *The parents were not allowing him to go to sea alone.*
 - C) *Fish were not eating the worms from his fishing hook.*
 - D) *Nobody was helping the boy to push the boat to the water.*
106. The word "nibbling" in the passage is closest in meaning to . . .
- A) *smell accurately*
 - B) *attack harshly*
 - C) *eat by small bites*
 - D) *swim around*
107. According to the passage, where is the childhood story being retold?
- A) *in a boat*
 - B) *in a room*
 - C) *in a pool*
 - D) *in a race*
108. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- A) *The One That Got Stuck*
 - B) *A Fishing Rod That Brought Success*
 - C) *The Hardest Decision In Childhood*
 - D) *A Scary Fish That Frightened A Boy*

1. Yo'lda ketayotgan cho'loqqa achinish bilan qaradi.

Berilgan gapda qaysi usulda ma'no ko'chgan?

- A) *metafora* B) *sinekdoxa*
C) *vazifadoshlik* D) *metonimiya*

2. "Avesto" da maxsus ohanglar asosida ijro etiladigan qo'shiqlar qanday nomlangan?

- A) *vendidot* B) *yashtlar* C) *gohlar* D) *visparad*

3. Gumrohlik va adolatsizlik, firib-u nayrang shoirni tig'yalang'ochlab qarshi oldi.

Ushbu gapda nechta yasama fe'l mavjud?

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

4. Kesim ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarni aniqlang.

1) Buning natijasi shu bo'ldiki, u shaharga ko'chib ketdi.

2) Donolarning o'giti shundayki, so'zning lazzati gapirishda emas, balki eshitishdadir.

3) Shunisi qiziqki, shu ko'rinishida ham ovozi muloyim edi.

4) Qisqa gap shuki, odam so'zi bilan taniladi.

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

5. Qaysi qatorda ismlar to'liq berilgan?

A) *ot, sifat, son, olmosh, sifatdosh, harakat nomi, ko'makhchilar*

B) *ot, sifat, son, olmosh, sifatdosh, ravishdosh, taqlidlar*

C) *ot, sifat, son, olmosh, sifatdosh, harakat nomi, taqlidlar*

D) *ot, sifat, son, olmosh, ravishdosh, harakat nomi, taqlidlar*

6. Sehr-jozibaga, hikmatli fikrlarga boy g'azallari bilan shuhrat qozongan, Sharq adabiyotida didaktik yo'nalishni boshlab bergan adib kim?

A) *Jaloliddin Rumiy* B) *Alisher Navoiy*

C) *Muhammad Fuzuliy* D) *Sa'diy Sheroziy*

7. Veksel // qimmatbaho qog'oz // pul qarz olganlik haqidagi tilxat // qarz hujjatidir.

Ushbu gapda // belgisi o'rniga qanday tinish belgilari qo'yiladi?

A) *vergul, vergul, vergul*

B) *vergul, tire, nuqta*

C) *tire, vergul, vergul*

D) *ikki nuqta, vergul, tire*

8. Ishtiyoq san'ati nima?

A) *misra boshida bir xil so'z takrori*

B) *baytda biryo'la ikki yoki uch so'zning qo'fiyalanishi*

C) *barcha baytlarning o'zaro qo'fiyalanishi*

D) *baytlarda o'zakdosh so'zlarning takrori*

9. Insof adolat-la qiladi amal,

Barchaga salomin etmaydi kanda.

Berilgan gaplardagi ega va kesimni aniqlang.

A) *insof – ega, amal qiladi, kanda etmaydi – kesim*

B) *kanda etmaydi – kesim, ega ifodalanmagan*

C) *adolat – ega, amal qiladi – kesim*

D) *insof, adolat – ega, kesim ifodalanmagan*

10. Qaysi tinish belgini rus yozuvchisi N.M.Karamzin (XVIII asr) kiritgan?

- A) *ikki nuqta* B) *qo'shtirnoq* C) *tire* D) *vergul*

11. Xayriddin Saloh qalamiga mansub she'rlar to'plami to'g'ri berilgan javobni toping.

A) *"Chashma", "Ikkinchi imtihon", "Ishqim va rashkim"*

B) *"Uyg'onish", "Na'matak", "Izlar va hislar"*

C) *"Shu'lalar qo'ynida", "Lirika", "Iltijo"*

D) *"Erka kiyik", "Uyqudagi qiz", "Men qayga borar bo'lsam"*

12. Qaysi qatordagi xatolik paronimlarni qo'llash bilan bog'liq xatolik emas?

A) *Xalqimizda «Ko'l qurisa ham nomi qurimaydi» degan naql bor.*

B) *Qanday aytilishidan qat'iy nazar bir xil yoziladi.*

C) *Bobosi u yoqqa borishni ta'qiqlab qo'ydi.*

D) *U hiyla uzoqroqda edi.*

13. Biz ona yurt, aziz Vatan debon sog'inch va orziqishlarda yashaymiz, mo'tabar tuprog'imizning har bir qarich yerini, har bir giyohini ko'zimizga surtamiz.

Keltirilgan parchada olmoshning necha turi ishtirok etgan?

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

14. "Pochta-telegraf jo'natmalari davlat tilida yoki fuqarolarning xohishiga ko'ra boshqa tilda amalga oshiriladi".

"Davlat tili haqida"gi qonunning nechanchi moddasida shunday ta'kidlangan?

A) 20-moddasida B) 16-moddasida

C) 7-moddasida D) 18-moddasida

15. Navoiyning "Qilg'il" radifli g'azali taqte'si to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.

A) -- V / V-- V / V-- V / V--

B) - V - - / - V - - / - V - - / - V - -

C) V - V - / V V - - / V - V - / - -

D) V - - - / V - - - / V - - -

16. Qaysi qatordagi so'zlar ma'noli qismlarga noto'g'ri ajratilgan?

A) *tin-ch-lik, serob-garchilik*

B) *zar-gar-lik, dehqon-chilik*

C) *mard-larcha, qora-mtir*

D) *loy-gar-chi-lik, tinim-siz*

17. Yangi hisob-kitoblarga qaraganda, dunyoda qancha til bor?

A) *uch mingga yaqin* B) *ikki mingdan ortiq*

C) *besh mingdan ortiq* D) *yetti mingga yaqin*

18. "Fransuz ishlari", "Qo'shiqlar kitobi", "Qullar kemasi" kabi asarlar muallifi kim?

A) *H.Hayne* B) *R.Thokur*

C) *A.S.Pushkin* D) *Ch.Aytmatov*

19. Yer yuzida hamma joyning o'z atamasi mavjud. Geografik joyning nomi kishilik jamiyati uchun katta ahamiyat kasb etadigan faktordir.

Ushbu parchadagi fe'l kesimlar soni nechta?

A) 2 ta B) 1 ta C) 4 ta

D) *bu gaplarda fe'l kesim ishtirok etmagan*

20. Turkiy tillarning qipchoq guruhiga kirmaydigan tillar qaysi javobda keltirilgan?

A) *qozoq, qoraqalpoq* B) *chuvash, xakas*

C) *ozarbayjon, turkman* D) *tatar, boshqird*

21. Hadislarni bir-biridan eshitib, rivoyat qilib, avloddan avlodga qoldirib kelgan roviylar ro'yxati qanday ataladi?

A) *tobein* B) *muhaddis*

C) *musnad* D) *sahoba*

22. "Alpomish" dostonida "Bul o'zbekning oti o'zib boradi, Bul Qorajon bir baloni qiladi?" gapini kim aytgan edi?

A) *Ko'kaman* B) *Ko'kaldosh*

C) *Qo'shquloq* D) *Ko'sa sinchi*

1. Yo'lda ketayotgan cho'loqqa achinish bilan qaradi.
Berilgan gapda qaysi usulda ma'no ko'chgan?
A) *metafora* B) *sinekdoxa*
C) *vazifadoshlik* D) *metonimiya*
2. "Avesto"da maxsus ohanglar asosida ijro etiladigan qo'shiqlar qanday nomlangan?
A) *vendidot* B) *yashtlar* C) *gohlar* D) *visparad*
3. Gumrohlik va adolatsizlik, firib-u nayrang shoirni tig' yalang'ochlab qarshi oldi.
Ushbu gapda nechta yasama fe'l mavjud?
A) 1 B) 4 C) 2 D) 3
4. Kesim ergash gapli qo'shma gaplarni aniqlang.
1) Buning natijasi shu bo'ldiki, u shaharga ko'chib ketdi.
2) Donolarning o'giti shundayki, so'zning lazzati gapirishda emas, balki eshitishdadir.
3) Shunisi qiziqki, shu ko'rinishida ham ovozi muloyim edi.
4) Qisqa gap shuki, odam so'zi bilan taniladi.
A) 1,2,3 B) 3,4 C) 1,2,4 D) 1,3,4
5. Qaysi qatorda ismlar to'liq berilgan?
A) *ot, sifat, son, olmosh, sifatdosh, harakat nomi, ko'makhilar*
B) *ot, sifat, son, olmosh, sifatdosh, ravishdosh, taqlidlar*
C) *ot, sifat, son, olmosh, sifatdosh, harakat nomi, taqlidlar*
D) *ot, sifat, son, olmosh, ravishdosh, harakat nomi, taqlidlar*
6. Sehr-jozibaga, hikmatli fikrlarga boy g'azallari bilan shuhrat qozongan, Sharq adabiyotida didaktik yo'nalishni boshlab bergan adib kim?
A) *Jaloliddin Rumiy* B) *Alisher Navoiy*
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7. Veksel // qimmatbaho qog'oz // pul qarz olganlik haqidagi tilxat // qarz hujjatidir.
Ushbu gapda // belgisi o'rniga qanday tinish belgilari qo'yiladi?
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B) *vergul, tire, nuqta*
C) *tire, vergul, vergul*
D) *ikki nuqta, vergul, tire*
8. Ishtiyoq san'ati nima?
A) *misra boshida bir xil so'z takrori*
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C) *barcha baytlarning o'zaro qo'fiyalanishi*
D) *baytlarda o'zakdosh so'zlarning takrori*
9. Insof adolat-la qiladi amal,
Barchaga salomin etmaydi kanda.
Berilgan gaplardagi ega va kesimni aniqlang.
A) *insof – ega, amal qiladi, kanda etmaydi – kesim*
B) *kanda etmaydi – kesim, ega ifodalanmagan*
C) *adolat – ega, amal qiladi – kesim*
D) *insof, adolat – ega, kesim ifodalanmagan*
10. Qaysi tinish belgini rus yozuvchisi N.M.Karamzin (XVIII asr) kiritgan?
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A) *Xalqimizda «Ko'l qurisa ham nomi qurimaydi» degan naql bor.*
B) *Qanday aytilishidan qat'iy nazar bir xil yoziladi.*
C) *Bobosi u yoqqa borishni ta'qiqlab qo'ydi.*
D) *U hiyla uzoqroqda edi.*
13. Biz ona yurt, aziz Vatan debon sog'inch va orziqishlarda yashaymiz, mo'tabar tuprog'imizning har bir qarich yerini, har bir giyohini ko'zimizga surtamiz.
Keltirilgan parchada olmoshning necha turi ishtirok etgan?
A) 2 ta B) 4 ta C) 5 ta D) 3 ta
14. "Pochta-telegraf jo'natmalari davlat tilida yoki fuqarolarning xohishiga ko'ra boshqa tilda amalga oshiriladi".
"Davlat tili haqida"gi qonunning nechanchi moddasida shunday ta'kidlangan?
A) 20-moddasida B) 16-moddasida
C) 7-moddasida D) 18-moddasida
15. Navoiyning "Qilg'il" radiffi g'azali taqte'si to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.
A) -- V / V -- V / V -- V / V --
B) - V - - / - V - - / - V - - / - V -
C) V - V - / V V - - / V - V - / - -
D) V - - - / V - - - / V - - -
16. Qaysi qatordagi so'zlar ma'noli qismlarga noto'g'ri ajratilgan?
A) *tin-ch-lik, serob-garchilik*
B) *zar-gar-lik, dehqon-chilik*
C) *mard-larcha, qora-mtir*
D) *loy-gar-chi-lik, tinim-siz*
17. Yangi hisob-kitoblarga qaraganda, dunyoda qancha til bor?
A) *uch mingga yaqin* B) *ikki mingdan ortiq*
C) *beshtingdan ortiq* D) *yetti mingga yaqin*
18. "Fransuz ishlari", "Qo'shiqlar kitobi", "Qullar kemasi" kabi asarlar muallifi kim?
A) *H.Hayne* B) *R.Thokur*
C) *A.S.Pushkin* D) *Ch.Aytmatov*
19. Yer yuzida hamma joyning o'z atamasi mavjud.
Geografik joyning nomi kishilik jamiyati uchun katta ahamiyat kasb etadigan faktordir.
Ushbu parchadagi fe'l kesimlar soni nechta?
A) 2 ta B) 1 ta C) 4 ta
D) *bu gaplarda fe'l kesim ishtirok etmagan*
20. Turkiy tillarning qipchoq guruhiga kirmaydigan tillar qaysi javobda keltirilgan?
A) *qozoq, qoraqalpoq* B) *chuvash, xakas*
C) *ozarbayjon, turkman* D) *tatar, boshqird*
21. Hadislarni bir-biridan eshitib, rivoyat qilib, avloddan avlodga qoldirib kelgan roviylar ro'yxati qanday ataladi?
A) *tobein* B) *muhaddis*

23. 1) quvla; 2) so'zla; 3) sen-la.
Ushbu so'zlardagi qo'shimchalar qanday qo'shimcha sanaladi?
A) 1-so'z yasovchi, 2-shakl yasovchi, 3-sintaktik shakl yasovchi
B) 1-lug'aviy shakl yasovchi, 2-so'z yasovchi, 3-ko'makchi
C) 1-so'z yasovchi, 2-ko'makchi, 3-sintaktik shakl yasovchi
D) 1,3- lug'aviy shakl yasovchi, 2-sintaktik shakl yasovchi
24. "Qisasi Rabg'uziy" asarining sujeti, bosh qahramonlari turlicha bo'lsa-da, ularni kim birlashtirib turadi?
A) Muhammad alayhissalom B) Yusuf alayhissalom
C) Sulaymon payg'ambar D) Nuh alayhissalom
25. Asqad Muxtorning bolalarga bag'ishlangan she'riy to'plamini toping.
A) "Chin yurakdan" B) "Dunyo bolalari"
C) "Hayotga chaqiriq" D) "Quyosh belanchagi"
26. Bobolarim ruhi kezgan,
Har qarich yer – muqaddas.
Yuragimiz unga qalqon,
Bo'lsin to so'nggi nafas!..
Ushbu gapdagi yasama so'zlar haqidagi qaysi hukmlar to'g'ri?
1) 2 o'rinda yasama so'z qo'llangan;
2) yasama so'zlar ot, sifat, fe'l turkumlariga mansub;
3) 1 o'rinda ravishdan sifat yasalgan;
4) yasama so'zlar aniqlovchi, ega, hol, kesim vazifalarida kelgan.
A) 3 B) 1,2,3 C) 2,3,4 D) 1,3
27. Qaysi qatorda o'zlashtirma gap mavjud?
A) "Kitob – beminnat do'st", – dedi bobom.
B) Yaxshilikning belgisi saxiylikdir.
C) Deydilarki, oyda ham dog' bor.
D) Dugonasi uning maktabda qolganligini aytdi.
28. O'zbek tiliga tojik tilidan o'tgan so'zlarni toping.
1) chorpoya; 2) novvos; 3) kissa; 4) osmon; 5) oftob; 6) cho'ntak.
A) 1,2,5 B) 2,4,5,6 C) 3,4,6 D) 1,3,4,5
29. Egallik qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda tovush almashmaydigan so'zlarni aniqlang.
A) ocherk, huquq, ittifoq B) yoq, yo'q, choq
C) ilik, yuluq, bo'liq D) soliq, boshq, taloq
30. Faks usuli bilan tasvirni uzatish uchun har ikki tomonda ham apparat bo'lishi lozim.
Ushbu gapda qo'sh va qator undoshli so'zlar miqdorini aniqlang.
A) 2 ta qator undoshli so'z, 1 ta qo'sh undoshli so'z
B) 1 ta qator undoshli so'z, 2 ta qo'sh undoshli so'z
C) 4 ta qator undoshli so'z, 4 ta qo'sh undoshli so'z
D) 1 ta qator undoshli so'z, 1 ta qo'sh undoshli so'z
31. Muhammad Yusufning qaysi she'rida "G'iybatlarga chida, Tuhmatga chida: Sen bittasan, axir, Yorug' olamda", degan satrlar bor?
A) "Biz baxtli bo'lamiz"
B) "Vatanim"
C) "Mehr qolur, muhabbat qolur"
D) "Yurtim, ado bo'lmas armonlaring bor..."
32. Fonetik o'zgarish asosida yozilgan so'z qo'llangan gapni aniqlang.
A) O'roqda yo'q, mashoqda yo'q, xirmonda hozir.
B) Saylovlar muqobillik asosida o'tkazilmoqda.
- C) Qarisi bor uying parisi bor.
D) Bayram yuqori saviyada o'tkazildi.
33. Jamlovchi sonlar sanoq songa -ov, -ala, -ovlon qo'shimchalarini qo'shish bilan hosil bo'ladi. Shu qo'shimchalardan qaysi biri sonlarning eski shaklini hosil qiladi?
A) -ov B) -ala C) -ovlon D) barchasi
34. To'ra Sulaymonning qaysi she'rida sahro – beminnat makon qidirib sargardon kezgan vatangado kimsalarning, tog'u toshlar – qilmishi qing'ir zotlarning ramziy ifodasi?
A) "Alhazar" B) "Iltijo"
C) "Xarsang" D) "Istar ko'ngil"
35. Mamlakatimiz Prezidenti Islom Karimov majlisda so'zlagan nutqlarida yigit-qizlarning oldiga jamiyatda munosib o'rin egallash, o'z aql-zakovati, kuch-qudratini to'la namoyon etishdek mas'uliyatli vazifani qo'ydi.
Ushbu parchada nechta sodda yasama so'z qatnashgan?
A) 4 B) 3 C) 1 D) 2
36. Yaxshi so'zdan ko'rasan mehr-u vafo,
Nomunosib so'zlasang, yetgay jafu.
Ushbu she'riy parchada urg'u ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zning nechanchi bo'g'iniga tushadi?
A) birinchi bo'g'iniga B) ikkinchi bo'g'iniga
C) uchinchi bo'g'iniga D) bu so'z urg'u olmaydi

TARIX

37. 1920-yilning aprelida Ispaniya hukumati tomonidan joriy etilgan tadbirlarni aniqlang.
1) 8 soatlik ish kuni; 2) kasaba uyushmalari tuzishga ruxsat berish; 3) ish haqini oshirish; 4) bolalar mehnati taqiqlash; 5) xotin-qizlar uchun 7 soatlik ish kuni; 6) qarilik va nogironlik sug'urtalari; 7) yakshanbani dam olish kuni deb belgilash
A) 2, 5, 6, 7 B) 1, 2, 5, 6 C) 1, 3, 4, 6 D) 2, 4, 6, 7
38. Yaponiyada aholining barcha tabaqalari - feodal zamindor, samuray, dehqon, hunarmand, savdogarlar rasman teng huquqli deb e'lon qilingan yilda. . .
A) Buyuk Britaniya parlamenti deputati, olsterlik protestant, yer egasi Parnell Irlandiyaga muxtoriyat huquqi berilishi haqida qonun qabul qilishni talab qildi
B) Eronda mujohidlar tashkiloti shaxs erkinligi, ish vaqtini 8 soat qilib cheklash, bepul va majburiy ta'lim joriy etish talablari bilan chiqdi
C) Avstriya-Vengriya imperiyasi poytaxti Vena shahrida ishchilarning demokratik erkinliklar berilishini talab qilgan ommaviy namoyishlari o'tkazildi
D) Buyuk Britaniyada saylovda qatnashuvchilar uchun mulk senzi kamaytirildi va erkak aholining 50 foizi saylov huquqiga ega bo'ldi
39. XIX asr oxiri - XX asr boshlarida Osiyo davlatlari tarixini eslang va quyidagi ma'lumotlarni to'g'ri xronologik ketma-ketlikda joylashtiring.
1. Yaponiyada ikki palatali parlament joriy qilindi.
2. "Xitoy uyushmalari ittifoqi" siyosiy tashkiloti tuzildi.
3. "Hindiston kengashlari haqida qonun" nomli hujjat qabul qilindi.
4. Eronda Majlisga saylov o'tkazildi, Muzaffariddin Konstitutsiyaning birinchi qismini tasdiqladi
A) 1, 2, 4, 3 B) 1, 3, 4, 2
C) 1, 2, 3, 4 D) 1, 4, 2, 3

40. Kiyevni Vladimir nima sababdan o'z o'g'li Yaroslavga qarshi yurishga tayyorgarlik ko'rganligini aniqlang.
 A) *bijanak qabilalari bilan ittifoq tuzganligi uchun*
 B) *Kiyevga boj to'lashdan bosh tortganligi uchun*
 C) *Vladimirni Kiyev taxtidan tushirish uchun fitna tayyorlaganligi uchun*
 D) *Kiyevning qipchoqlarga qarshi urushida harbiy yordam ko'rsatmaganligi uchun*
41. Toshkent hokimligi elchilari Sankt-Peterburgga borib, Imperator Aleksandr I qabulida bo'lgan yilda . . .
 A) *Turkiston va uning atroflaridan Chu daryosigacha bo'lgan yerlar Toshkent hokimligiga qo'shib olindi*
 B) *Toshkent hokimligi taxtiga Sultonxo'ja o'tirdi*
 C) *Qo'qon xoni lashkarlari bilan Toshkent hokimligi lashkari o'rtasida G'urumsaroy yaqinida jang bo'ldi*
 D) *Toshkent hokimligi Qo'qon xonligi tarkibiga qo'shib olindi*
42. Yevropa davlatlarining mustamlakachilik siyosati oqibatida Birma quyidagi qaysi davlatning mustamlakasiga aylangan edi?
 A) *Fransiya* B) *Belgiya*
 C) *Buyuk Britaniya* D) *Portugliya*
43. Odamzod ajdodlarining qadimiy yodgorliklari topilgan Olduvay darasi qayerda joylashgan?
 A) *Mesopotamiyada* B) *Kichik Osiyoda*
 C) *Sharqiy Afrikada* D) *Germaniyada*
44. "Markaziy Osiyo Hamdo'stligi" (MOH) qayerda, qachon va nechta davlat ishtirokida tashkil etildi?
 A) *Toshkentda; 1993-yil yanvar; 5 ta*
 B) *Bishkekda; 1994-yil mart; 4 ta*
 C) *Ostonada; 1995-yil mart; 5 ta*
 D) *Moskvada; 1993-yil yanvar; 6 ta*
45. Xorazmshohlar davlatida qaysi amaldor harbiy safarlar vaqtida hukmdor nomidan davlatni idora qilgan?
 A) *amid ul-mulk* B) *xo'jayi buzruk*
 C) *xojib* D) *kutvol*
46. Yaponiyada qishloq xo'jaligi sohasida islohotlar o'tkazilib, yerni erkin oldi-sotti qilishga, istalgan turdagi ekinlarni ekishga ruxsat berilgan davrda quyidagi qaysi voqea sodir bo'ldi?
 1. Ural kazaklari hozirgi Qoraqalpog'iston hududlariga surgun qilindi.
 2. Kaspiyorti viloyati tashkil topdi.
 3. "Turkiston o'lkasini idora qilish to'g'risida Nizom" loyihasi qabul qilindi.
 4. AQSh Kongressi Janubdagi sobiq isyonchilarga umumiy avf berish to'g'risida qonun qabul qildi.
 5. Germaniya sotsial-demokratik partiyasi tuzildi.
 A) 2, 3, 5 B) 2, 3, 4 C) 1, 4, 5 D) 1, 2, 5
47. Birinchi jahon urushi qaysi davlatni G'arbiy Yevropaning birinchi davlatiga aylantirdi?
 A) *Fransiya* B) *Buyuk Britaniya*
 C) *Italiya* D) *Germaniya*
48. Qadimgi Misr tarixiga oid atamalarning ma'nolari to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.
 1) nom; 2) delta; 3) piramida; 4) ieroglif.
 a) misrliklar yozuvi; b) fir'avn yoki misrlik zodagonlar dafn etiladigan maqbara;
 c) Nil daryosining O'rtaer dengiziga quyilish joyi; d) Misrdagi dastlabki davlatlar
 A) *1-c; 2-d; 3-a; 4-b* B) *1-d; 2-c; 3-b; 4-a*
 C) *1-a; 2-c; 3-d; 4-c* D) *1-b; 2-a; 3-c; 4-b*
49. Toshkelnt bekligida Yunusxo'ja huzurida tuzilgan xon kengashi tarkibiga kimlar kirgan?
 A) *Yunusxo'janing ishonchli saroy a'yonlari*
 B) *4 daha hokimlari*
 C) *4 daha qozilari*
 D) *4 daha mingboshilari*
50. Quyidagi qaysi voqeaning sodir bo'lish vaqti Movarounnahrda Nasr II hukmronlik qilgan davrga to'g'ri keladi?
 A) *Vladimir Monomax ilk bor qipchoq xonlari qo'shinini yengishi*
 B) *Chexiyada knyaz Vatslav hukmronlik qilishi*
 C) *Xitoyda Sun sulolasi hukmronligining boshlanishi*
 D) *Kiyev Rusida xristian dinining qabul qilinishi*
51. "O'zbekiston Respublikasining milliy valyutasini muomalaga kiritish to'g'risida"gi Prezident Farmoni qachon qabul qilingan?
 A) *1994-yil 1-iyulda* B) *1994-yil 15-iyunda*
 C) *1994-yil 16-iyunda* D) *1994-yil 15-mayda*
52. 1944-yil yanvar oyida gitlerchilar harbiy asirlardan tuzilgan "Turkiston legioni" otryadini qaysi hududdagi partizanlarga qarshi jangga soladilar?
 A) *Chernogoriyadagi* B) *Bolgariyadagi*
 C) *Belorussiyadagi* D) *Polshadagi*
53. Buyuk Britaniya hukumati ikki davlat harbiy-dengiz flotiga teng keladigan flot saqlash an'anasidan voz kechishga majbur bo'lgan (a) va AQSh Buyuk Britaniya harbiy-dengiz flotining yetakchi mavqeini amalda yo'qqa chiqara olgan (b) yillar to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.
 A) *a-1921-yil; b-1939-yil* B) *a-1921-yil; b-1929-yil*
 C) *a-1919-yil; b-1929-yil* D) *a-1920-yil; b-1930-yil*
54. G'aznaviy hukmdorlar davriga mos keluvchi ma'lumotlar to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.
 1) Mahmud G'aznaviy; 2) Ma'sud G'aznaviy; 3) Alptegin; 4) Sobuqtegin;
 a) mamlakat viloyatlari birin-ketin qo'ldan chiqib, tanazzulga yuz tutdi; b) mamlakat hududi kengayib Sharqning eng qudratli davlatlaridan biriga aylandi; c) G'aznaviy davlatiga asos solindi; d) mamlakatning siyosiy nufuzi ortib, somoniyalar tomonidan e'tirof etildi
 A) *1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b*
 B) *1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d*
 C) *1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a*
 D) *1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a*
55. AQShdagi kon ishchilari og'ir mehnat sharoitiga qarshi ish tashlashi natijasida Kolorado shtatida harbiy holat e'lon qilingan yili bo'lib o'tgan voqeani toping.
 A) *Albaniya besh asrluk Turkiya hukmronligiga barham berib o'z mustaqilligini qo'lga kiritdi.*
 B) *Ikkinchi Bolqon urushidagi mag'lubiyat tufayli Bolgariyada hokimiyat tepasiga germanparast hukumat keldi.*
 C) *Rossiyadagi agrar islohot asoschisi Stolipin otib o'ldirildi.*
 D) *Liviya Italiya mulki deb e'lon qilindi.*
56. Germaniya aholisi katolik cherkovini isloh qilish talabi bilan chiqqan yilda (I) va cherkov eshigiga "95 tezis" deb atalgan xitobnoma yopishtirib qo'yilgan yilda (II) Buyuk Britaniyada kimlar hukmdorlik taxtida o'tirganligini aniqlang.
 a) Genrix VIII; b) Mariya; c) Yelizaveta I; d) Yakov I
 A) *I-d; II-a* B) *I-b; II-c*
 C) *I-a; II-b* D) *I-a; II-a*

57. Quyidagi qaysi shaharda 1947-yilda agronomlar tayyorlaydigan uch yillik maktab tashkil etilgan?
A) Samarqand B) Toshkent
C) Andijon D) Farg'ona
58. Quyidagi madrasalarni ular barpo etilgan yillar bilan mos ravishda ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
1) Muhammad Aminxon; 2) Muhammad Rahimxon;
3) Hazrati Kalon Sohibzoda; 4) Hokim Oyim; 5) Sulton Murodbek;
a) 1862-yil; b) 1871-yil; c) 1851-1855-yillar; d) 1869-1870-yillar; e) 1872-yil
A) 1 - c; 2 - b; 3 - a; 4 - d; 5 - e
B) 1 - e; 2 - b; 3 - a; 4 - c; 5 - d
C) 1 - c; 2 - a; 3 - d; 4 - e; 5 - b
D) 1 - b; 2 - a; 3 - d; 4 - c; 5 - e
59. Fransiyada Napoleon I davrida qayta tiklangan monarxiya qaysi kuchlarga tayanar edi?
1) zodagonlarga; 2) yirik burjuaziyaga; 3) mayda mulkdorlarga; 4) hunarmandlarga; 5) qo'shinga; 6) davlat amaldorlariga
A) 2, 3, 4 B) 2, 5, 6 C) 1, 4, 6 D) 1, 2, 3
60. 1723-yilda Toshkentni ko'chmanchi jung'orlar egallab oladi va bu qaramlik qachongacha davom etadi?
A) 1758-yilgacha B) 1756-yilgacha
C) 1784-yilgacha D) 1785-yilgacha
61. Rus qo'shinlari tomonidan qaysi qal'aning egallanishi ularga Toshkent shahri aholisini suv ta'minotidan uzib qo'yish imkonini berdi?
A) Keles B) Chirchiq
C) Chimkent D) Niyozbek
62. Samarqandda istilochilarga qarshi Rofe ibn Lays qo'zg'oloni yuz bergan paytda arab xalifasi bo'lgan shaxsni aniqlang.
A) Xorun ar-Rashid B) Abu Jafar
C) Abu Mansur D) Ma'mun
63. Turkiston o'lkasining quyidagi viloyatlaridan Rossiyaga mardikorlikka olinganlarning soni mos ravishda korsatilgan javobni toping.
1) Sirdaryo; 2) Samarqand; 3) Farg'ona;
a) 38 ming; b) 50 ming; c) 87 ming
A) 1 - c; 2 - b; 3 - c B) 1 - c; 2 - a; 3 - b
C) 1 - a; 2 - c; 3 - b D) 1 - b; 2 - c; 3 - a
64. Pokistonda qaysi rahbar davrida mamlakat tarixida birinchi marta pensiya ta'minoti joriy etildi?
A) P.Musharraf B) M.Rahmon
C) Yahyoxon D) Z.Bxutto
65. XIX asrda qoraqalpoqlarda boshlang'ich ma'muriy bo'g'in hisoblangan ovul hayotiga kim rahbarlik qilgan?
A) biylik kengashi B) inoq
C) yuzboshi D) oqsoqollar kengashi
66. XIX asr boshlarida Samarqand shahri baland devor bilan o'ralgan bo'lib, oltita darvozasi mavjud edi. Ushbu darvozalar nomlari to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.
1) Urgut; 2) Buxoro; 3) Paykobod; 4) Qarshi; 5) Shohizinda;
6) Qalandarxona; 7) So'zangaron; 8) Xo'ja Ahror; 9) Registon
A) 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 B) 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9
C) 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 D) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8
67. Amir Doniyolbiy davrida qaysi viloyatlarning mustaqillikka intilishlari kuchaygan?
A) Balx, Hisor, Boysun, Qarshi
B) Balx, Hisor, Ko'lob, O'ratepa
C) Shahrisabz, Qarshi, Hisor, Urgut
D) Qarshi, Balx, Hisor, O'ratepa
68. Fransiyada monarxiya ag'darilib, qirol Lyudovik XVI qatl qilingan yilda . . .
A) Eronda Zend qabilasi o'z o'rnini Qojarlar sulolasiga bo'shatib berdi
B) Rossiyada Ye.Pugachyov boshchiligida qo'zg'olon ko'tarildi
C) Yaponiyada Tokugava sulolasining eng mashhur arbobi Yosimune hukmronligi tugadi
D) Nepal davlati Sin sulolasiga vassallikni majburan tan oldi
69. Turkiy xalqlarni birlashtirish g'oyasiga Rossiya va Buyuk Britaniya imperiyalari, shuningdek, sobiq Ittifoq tomonidan berilgan rasmiy nom qaysi javobda to'g'ri keltirilgan?
A) Militarizm B) Panturkizm
C) Panislomizm D) Yosh turklar
70. Mo'g'ullar hukmronligi davrida favqulodda hollarda aholidan shoshilinch yig'ib olingan soliq turini aniqlang.
A) shulen B) targ'u C) chiqim D) talab
71. Buxoro amirligi tashqi savdo aloqalariga oid quyidagi ma'lumotlardan qaysilari to'g'ri keltirilgan?
1) Orenburgda 1804-yilda Buxoro amirligi savdogarlarining qarorgohi qurilib, unda 200 ta xonadon istiqomat qilgan;
2) Buxoro amirligining qozoqlar bilan savdo aloqalarida qirg'izlar vositachilik qilgan;
3) 1844-yilda Buxoro amirligining Markaziy Osiyo-Rossiya tashqi savdosidagi ulushi 25 foizni tashkil etdi;
4) Orenburgda Buxoro amirligi savdogarlarining qarorgohi qurilganidan 21 yil o'tib unda istiqomat qilayotgan xonadonlar soni 30 ta bo'ldi
A) 1, 3 B) 1, 2 C) 2, 4 D) 3, 4
72. XIX asrning boshlariga kelib, Eron xalqaro siyosatda muhim o'rin tuta boshladi, bunga sabab nima edi?
A) Germaniyaning Osiyoda o'z yerlari bo'lishi uchun da'vo qilayotgani, Buyuk Britaniyaning Afg'onistonga da'vosi, Rossiyaning Eron bilan qiziqqa boshlashi
B) Buyuk Britaniya va Fransiyaning sharqda hukmronlikni o'z qo'llariga olish uchun boshlagan kurashlari hamda Rossiyaning Kavkazni qo'lga kiritishga urinayotgani
C) Buyuk Britaniyaning Hindistonni egallashga urinayotgani va Fransiyaning sharq masalasida Buyuk Britaniya bilan o'zaro kelishuvlari, Rossiyaning Afg'onistondagi harakatlari
D) Buyuk Britaniya, Fransiya va Germaniyaning Sharq masalasida kelishmovchiliklari, Rossiyaning Afg'oniston masalasida Eronga murojaat etishi va xalqaro qulay vaziyat

INGLIZ TILI

73. Choose the correct answer.
My room's in a mess. Can you help me tidy....
A) up B) off C) around D) about
74. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
How long does it usually take to ... for a domestic flight?
A) check out B) check in C) check over D) check on

75. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
Waiting ages for a bus makes me ... so frustrated!
A) *feel* B) *feeling* C) *to feel* D) *having felt*
76. Choose the right answer.
Would you mind ... me your umbrella?
A) *lend* B) *lending* C) *to lend* D) *having lent*
77. Choose the best answer.
We came late driving very fast.
A) *in spite of* B) *because of*
C) *even though* D) *however*
78. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
In general, I agreed with what he said, although I didn't agree with ... points.
A) *some* B) *enough* C) *any* D) *plenty*
79. Choose the best answer.
You all ... you're having a wonderful time.
A) *look as* B) *look that* C) *look so* D) *look as if*
80. Choose the right answer.
He runs a very ... business selling spare parts for cars on the Internet.
A) *profitable* B) *profiting* C) *profit* D) *profitably*
81. Choose the right answer.
- I feel so sick.
- Well, you ... Mary's chocolates. It's your own fault.
A) *couldn't have eaten* B) *shouldn't have eaten*
C) *mighn't have eaten* D) *mustn't have eaten*
82. Choose the correct answer.
Traffic jams are particularly heavy at the moment while the city's new underground system
A) *is built* B) *is building* C) *is being built* D) *build*
83. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
In ten years' time, everyone ... about the current financial scandal.
A) *has forgotten* B) *is forgetting*
C) *will have forgotten* D) *will forget*
84. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
- Did you see ... in the field?
- No, I saw ... there.
A) *something/anything* B) *anybody/nobody*
C) *anything/something* D) *nothing/anything*
85. Complete the question.
There's neither electricity nor gas on the island, ...?
A) *there isn't* B) *is there* C) *there is* D) *isn't there*
86. Choose the right answer.
... was she very rude to my mother, but she insulted my father too.
A) *furthermore* B) *as well as*
C) *in addition to* D) *not only*
87. Choose the correct answer.
... Charing Cross Road runs north from Trafalgar Square.
A) - B) *an* C) *the* D) *a*
88. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
I hate you ... about your duties.
A) *forgot* B) *forget*
C) *to forget* D) *to have forgotten*
89. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
- ... to the pie!
- Oh, thanks! I've had enough of it.
A) *help you* B) *help yourself*
C) *eat please* D) *take*
90. Choose the correct answer to replace the highlighted words.
In order to make mashed potatoes you have to take skin off them before cooking.
A) *to peel* B) *to slice*
C) *to chop* D) *to cut*
91. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
He refused ... responsibility for the accident.
A) *to take* B) *take* C) *taking* D) *took*
92. Choose the correct answer.
'You should stop smoking'
A) *He demanded her to stop smoking.*
B) *He advised her to stop smoking.*
C) *He threatened her to stop smoking.*
D) *He said her to stop smoking.*
- Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (93-96).**
- Anthropologists have pieced together the little they know about the history of left - handedness and right - handedness from indirect evidence. Though early men and women did not leave written records, they did leave tools, bones, and pictures. Stone Age hand axes and hatchets were made from stones that were carefully chipped away to form sharp cutting edges. In some the pattern of chipping shows that these tools and weapons were made by right handed people designed to fit comfortably into a right hand. Other Stone Age implements were made by or for left-handers. Prehistoric pictures painted on the walls of caves provide further clues to the handedness of ancient people. A right - hander finds it easier to draw faces of people and animals facing toward the left whereas a left - hander finds it easier to draw faces facing toward the right. Both kinds of faces have been found in ancient painting. On the whole the evidence seems to indicate that prehistoric people were either ambidextrous or about equally likely to be left - or right - handed. But, in the Bronze Age the picture changed. The tools and weapons found from that period are mostly made for right - handed use. The predominance of right - handedness among humans today had apparently already been established.
93. What is the main topic of the passage?
A) *The purpose of ancient implements*
B) *The significance of prehistoric cave paintings*
C) *The development of right - handedness and left - handedness*
D) *The similarities between the Stone Age and Bronze Age*
94. Which of the following helped lead to conclusions about whether Stone Age people preferred one hand to the other?
A) *Petrified forms of vegetation*
B) *Patterns of stone chipping*
C) *Fossilized waste material*
D) *Fossilized footprints*
95. According to the passage, a person who is right - handed is more likely to draw people and animals that are facing
A) *upward* B) *downward*
C) *toward the right* D) *toward the left*

96. The author implies that which of the following developments occurred around the time of the Bronze Age.

- A) *The establishment of written records*
- B) *A change in the styles of cave painting*
- C) *An increase in human skill in the handling of tools*
- D) *The prevalence of right-handedness*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (97-100).

By the late nineteenth century, the focus for the engineers and builders of tunnels was beginning to shift from Europe to the United States and especially New York, where the rivers encircling Manhattan captured the imagination of tunnelers and challenged their ingenuity. The first to accept the challenge was a somewhat mysterious Californian named DeWitt Clinton Haskin, who turned up in New York in the 1870's with a proposal to tunnel through the silt under the Hudson River between Manhattan and Jersey City.

Haskin eventually abandoned the risky project. But a company organized by William McAdoo resumed the attack in 1902, working from both directions. McAdoo's men were forced to blast when they ran into an unexpected ledge of rock, but with this obstacle surmounted the two headings met in 1904 and McAdoo donned oilskins to become the Hudson's first underwater bank - to - bank pedestrian. World's Work magazine proudly reported in 1906 that New York could now be described as a body of land surrounded by tunnels. Three one - way shafts beneath the Hudson and two under the Harlem River were already holed through; three more Hudson tubes were being built. Eight separate tunnels were under construction beneath the East River.

97. According to the passage, DeWitt Clinton Haskin came from
A) *Jersey City* B) *Europe* C) *California* D) *New York*

98. According to the passage, when did William McAdoo begin to work on the Hudson River tunnel?
A) *1870* B) *1902* C) *1904* D) *1906*

99. According to the passage, the workers tunneling for William McAdoo were surprised to find which of the following where they were working?
A) *oil* B) *silt* C) *rock* D) *shafts*

100. The quotation from World's Work magazine highlighted in the passage introduces facts about . . .
A) *cities that were building new tunnels to Manhattan*
B) *people's concern over the weakening of the city's foundation*
C) *the role of New York City in promoting engineering*
D) *the number of tunnels being built at the time*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (101-104).

Though they were not trained naturalists, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in their explorations of North America in the early nineteenth century came across enough unfamiliar birds, mammals, and reptiles to fill a zoo. In keeping with President Jefferson's orders they took careful note of 122 species and subspecies that were unknown to science and in many cases native only to the West. Clark made sketches of any particularly intriguing creature. He and Lewis also collected animal hides and horns and bird skins with such care that a few of them

were still intact nearly two centuries later. While Lewis and Clark failed to meet the mythological monsters reputed to dwell in the West, they did unearth the bones of a 45 - foot dinosaur. Furthermore, some of the living beasts they did come upon, such as the woolly mountain goat and the grizzly bear, were every bit as odd or as fearsome as any myth. In their collector's enthusiasm, they even floated a prairie dog out of its burrow by pouring in five barrellfuls of water, then shipped the frisky animal to Jefferson alive and yelping.

101. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A) *President Jefferson's pets*
B) *Collector's techniques for capturing wildlife*
C) *Discovery of animal species by Lewis and Clark*
D) *Jobs for trained naturalists*

102. It can be inferred from the passage that President Jefferson ordered Lewis and Clark to . . .
A) *bring back animals for a zoo*
B) *train to be naturalists*
C) *compile sketches for a book*
D) *record newly discovered species of animals*

103. The author compares which of the following animals to mythological monsters?
A) *The grizzly bear* B) *The prairie dog*
C) *A tropical bird* D) *A poisonous reptile*

104. According to the passage, Lewis and Clark poured water into a prairie dog's burrow because they wanted to . . .
A) *bathe the animal* B) *capture the animal*
C) *give the animal water* D) *teach the animal to float*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (105-108).

Having no language, infants cannot be told what they need to learn. Yet by the age of three they will have mastered the basic structure of their native language and will be well on their way to communicative competence. Acquiring their language is a most impressive intellectual feat. Students of how children learn language generally agree that the most remarkable aspect of this feat is the rapid acquisition of grammar. Nevertheless, the ability of children to conform to grammatical rules is only slightly more wonderful than their ability to learn words. It has been reckoned that the average high school graduate in the United States has a reading vocabulary of 80,000 words, which includes idiomatic expressions and proper names of people and places. This vocabulary must have been learned over a period of 16 years. From the figures, it can be calculated that the average child learns at a rate of about 13 new words per day. Clearly a learning process of great complexity goes on at a rapid rate in children.

105. What is the main subject of the passage?
A) *Language acquisition in children*
B) *Teaching languages to children*
C) *How to memorize words*
D) *Communicating with infants*

106. The highlighted word "feat" in the passage is closest in meaning to which of the following?
A) *Experiment* B) *Idea*
C) *Activity* D) *Accomplishment*

107. In line 8, the word "which" refers to
A) *their ability* B) *reading vocabulary*
C) *idiomatic expression* D) *learning process*

108. According to the passage, what is impressive about the way children learn vocabulary?

- A) *They learn words before they learn grammar*
- B) *They learn even very long words.*
- C) *They learn words very quickly.*
- D) *They learn the most words in high school.*

1. Bu qasidam senga, xalqim,
Oq sut-u tuz hurmati.
Erkin og'lingman, qabul et,
O'zbekim, jon o'zbekim.
Ushbu parchadagi ot kesimlar soni nechta?
A) 2 ta B) 1 ta C) 4 ta D) 3 ta
2. "Kapitan qizi", "Toppon xonim", "Erkinlik" kabi asarlar muallifi kim?
A) A.S.Pushkin B) R.Thokur
C) Ch.Aytmatov D) H.Hayne
3. Agar ko'chirma gap o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilsa, ko'chirma gapdagi qaysi sintaktik birlik qaratqich aniqlovchi vazifasini bajaradi?
A) to'ldiruvchi B) aniqlovchi C) undalma D) ega
4. Quyidagi qaysi gaplarda ravish asosli sodda yasama fe'l ishtirok etmagan?
1) Bugun sen ataylab ishga kechik.
2) Daryo bo'lsang oqqan hayqirib,
Kechik bo'lib qolar ekansan.
3) Birov suv topolmaydi ichgani, birov kechik topolmaydi kechgani.
4) Bu yil bahor kechikib keldi.
A) 2,3 B) 1,2,3,4 C) 1,3,4 D) 1,4
5. "Alpomish" dostonida "Norkalla qo'chqorim, qaydin bo'lasan?" gapini kim qaysi qahramonga aytgan edi?
A) Ko'kaman Ko'kaldoshga
B) Ko'kaldosh Alpomishga
C) Hakimbek Qorajonga
D) Qorajon Alpomishga
6. Qaralmish kesim vazifasida kelgan sodda gapni toping.
A) Hayotim lazzati, qalbm qo'risan, Vatanim!
B) Odamlarni ma'naviy, madaniy, siyosiy fikr maydonlariga tortish, har bir fuqaroni uning yoshidan qat'i nazar, shu maydonning qatnashchisiga aylantirish, bizning eng samarali yo'limizdir.
C) Mirtemirning onasi so'zga g'oyat chechan, zukko, kayvoni onalardan edi.
D) Noming qalbm so'rog'indadur, jamoling ko'z qarog'imdadur.
7. Bir kuni o'sha podsho shikorga chiqqan edi: men ham, yigitlar ham birga bordik.
Ushbu matnda ravishning qaysi ma'no turi qatnashgan?
A) holat, maqsad-sabab, daraja-miqdor
B) maqsad-sabab, daraja-miqdor
C) payt, holat
D) holat, o'rin
8. Qaysi adibning g'azallaridan birida ko'z yoshiga qon aralashishi tiniq suvning loyqalanishiga o'xshatilgan?
A) Najmiddin Kubro B) Lutfiy
C) Muhammad Fuzuliy D) Jaloliddin Rumiy
9. Qaysi bog'lovchilar ergashgan qo'shma gap qismlarini bog'laydi?
A) ham, na...na, bilan, -u(-yu), -da
B) -u(-yu), -da, balki, na...na
C) basharti, agar, chunki, -ki, negaki
D) mabodo, na...na, bilan, balki, hamda
10. Lutfiyning "Bu ko'nguldur, bu ko'ngul" radifli g'azali taqte'si to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.
A) -- V / V-- V / V-- V / V--
B) - V - / -V - / -V - / -V -

- C) V-- V / V-- V / V--
D) V--- / V--- / V--

11. O'g'lonlari yurtim deya uyg'onsin, qalbmida erk ataluvchi o'chmas olovlar yonsin.
Ushbu gapda nechta ko'makchi morfema bor?
A) 9 ta B) 10 ta C) 11 ta D) 12 ta
12. Qaysi maqolda mustaqil va nomustaqil kesim ishtirok etgan?
A) O'ylamay qilingan ish,
Boshga keltirar tashvish.
B) Olim bo'lsang, olam seniki!
C) Maqtanma g'oz, hunaring oz!
D) O'roqda yo'q, mashoqda yo'q, xirmonda hozir.
13. Shunisi quvonchliki, dunyoga o'z ezgu-qadriyatlarini bilan mashhur bo'lgan xalqlar ichida biz Vatan deb e'zozlayotgan shu qadim yurtning, ajdodlarimizning ham o'z o'rnini bor.
Keltirilgan parchada olmoshning necha turi ishtirok etgan?
A) 2 ta B) 4 ta C) 5 ta D) 3 ta
14. O'g'limning har bir holidan xabar olib turish sening vazifangdir.
Ushbu gapda so'zlar o'zaro bog'lanib, necha o'rinda moslashuvli tobe bog'lanish hosil qilgan?
A) 3 B) 2 C) 4 D) 5
15. "Ulug'bek xazinasi" (O.Yoqubov) romanida Abdullatif qayerga borgach, u yerda dahshatli tush ko'radi?
A) Ko'ksaroyga B) "Bog'i maydon"ga
C) Shohruhiyaga D) Yassiga
16. "Yurtim" dedi, "tilim" dedi.
Chingizxon ham ming havasda:
"Shunday bo'lsa o'g'lim", dedi!
Sug'd yozuvi, o'z yozuvim,
Turkiy tilim, o'zbek tilim.
Ushbu she'riy parchada qo'llangan egalik qo'shimchalari haqidagi to'g'ri fikrni belgilang.
A) to'rt o'rinda III shaxs birlik, bir o'rinda I shaxs ko'plik
B) uch o'rinda I shaxs ko'plik
C) besh o'rinda I shaxs ko'plik
D) olti o'rinda I shaxs birlik, bir o'rinda III shaxs birlik
17. Quyidagi qahramonlardan qaysi biri Chingiz Aytmatovning "Oq kema" qissasida ishtirok etmaydi?
A) O'rozqul B) Seydahmad
C) Mo'min chol D) O'razmat
18. O'lmas Umarbekovning qaysi asarida tajribasiz va g'o'r ikki yoshning pokiza tuyg'ulari hayot tashvishlariga qorishib, qahramonlarni tanazzulga tortadi, sevishgan qablarni fojia sari yetaklaydi?
A) "Oq qaldirg'och" B) "Odam bo'lish qiyin"
C) "Urush farzandi" D) "Yoz yomg'iri"
19. Odobli va go'zal xulqli odamlar ko'payaversa, xalqning do'stligi, ularning mehr-muhabbati borgan sari rivoj topadi.
Ushbu gapdagi yasama so'zlar haqidagi qaysi hukmlar to'g'ri emas?
1) 4 o'rinda yasama so'z qo'llangan;
2) yasama so'zlar ot, sifat, fe'l turkumlariga mansub;
3) 2 o'rinda otdan sifat yasalgan;
4) yasama so'zlar aniqlovchi, ega, hol, kesim vazifalarida kelgan.
A) 1,4 B) 1,2,3,4 C) 2,3,4 D) 2,3

20. Qaysi javobda keltirilgan gapda shaxs otlari yasovchi qo'shimcha mavjud?
 A) *Mashinada kichkina sovutkich ham bor edi.*
 B) *Opasi savatda olma, behi, anor olib kirdi.*
 C) *Baqqollar, nosvoychilar jazirama oftob tig'ida o'tirishardi.*
 D) *Zargarlik tarozisi ota meros aslida.*
21. "Qisasi Rabg'uziy" dagi qaysi hikoyatda quyidagi parcha uchraydi?
 "Hamma ilm o'zumdadur deb xayol qilurmusiz? Bizga ham sizga buyurg'on ilmdin berilibdur".
 A) *"Ilon va qarlug'och hikoyati"*
 B) *"Uzum hikoyati"*
 C) *"Sulaymon va chumoli hikoyati"*
 D) *"Namrud hikoyati"*
22. Qaysi gap tarkibida uch xil so'z turkumidan hosil qilingan yasama fe'llar mavjud?
 A) *Bir mahal bola yig'ladimi yo tashqarida shamolning guvullashi qulog'iga kirdimi, anglay olmay qoldi.*
 B) *Mirtursun xalifaning terakzoriga yaqinlashgach, qadamini sekinlatadi.*
 C) *Odobli va adolatli inson qo'lidagi qalam odamlarni zavqlantiradi, bir-biriga birlashtiradi, do'stlikni mustahkamlaydi.*
 D) *Chollar kulgidan qotib qoldilar, ularning burishgan yuzlari ruhlanib, ko'zlarini kulgi namladi.*
23. Bulutning orasidan Quyosh kulib qaraydi.
 Berilgan gapda qaysi usulda ma'no ko'chgan?
 A) *metafora* B) *sinekdoxa*
 C) *vazifadoshlik* D) *metonimiya*
24. "Avesto" da keltirilgan "sharaf uyi" qanday joy?
 A) *jannat* B) *turar joy* C) *ta'lim maskani* D) *do'zax*
25. Navoiyning «Kelmadi» radifli g'azalidagi qaysi bayt begona bayt hisoblanadi?
 A) *Kecha kelgumdur debon ul sarvi gulro' kelmadi, Ko'zlarimg'a kecha tong otquncha uyqu kelmadi.*
 B) *Tolibi sodiq topilmas, yo'qsa kim qo'ydi qadam, Yo'lg'akim, avvalqadam ma'shuqe o'tru kelmadi.*
 C) *Ko'zlaringdin necha su(v) kelgay, deb o'lturmang meni, Kim bori qon erdi kelgan, bu kecha su(v) kelmadi.*
 D) *Ul parivash hajridinkim, yig'ladim devonavor, Kimsa bormukim, anga ko'rganda kulgu kelmadi.*
26. Shoir nohaqlikka qarshi chiday olmadi, u yovuzlikni, johillikni, adovatni parchalash uchun kurashdi. Ushbu parchada nechta yasama ot mavjud?
 A) 5 B) 4 C) 6 D) 3
27. Fonetik yozuv asosida yozilgan so'z qo'llangan gapni aniqlang.
 A) *O'roqda yo'q, mashoqda yo'q, xirmonda hozir.*
 B) *Aybsiz do'st axtargan do'stsiz qolar.*
 C) *Qarisi bor uyning parisi bor.*
 D) *Yozma nutq og'zaki nutqdan so'ng yozuv ta'sirida paydo bo'lgan.*
28. Qaysi javobda nisbiy sifat ishtirok etmagan?
 A) *Uying tor bo'lsa ham, ko'ngling keng bo'lsin!*
 B) *Ilmiy faoliyat bilan shug'ullan!*
 C) *Bahavo joylarga borib dam olish lozim.*
 D) *Xonaga beqasam to'n kiygan do'ppili kishi kirib keldi.*
29. Nodira qaysi g'azalida yorining tik qomatini yoki, aksincha, ishqi iztiroblari oqibatida o'zining tik qomati bukilgani

- holatlarini tasvirlash maqsadida mumtoz she'riyatimizda an'anaviy bo'lgan daraxtlar ("sarvi ozod", "sarvi noz", "naxli oh", "shoxi shamshod") timsollaridan mahorat bilan foydalanadi?
 A) *"Doda keldim..."*
 B) *"Vasl uyin obod qildim..."*
 C) *"Kel, dahrni imtihon etib ket..."*
 D) *"Fig'onkim, gardishi davron ayirdi shahsuvorimdin..."*

30. Tinch kuningni ko'rolmagan yurtfurushlar, Bir kun bir kaft tuprog'ingga zor bo'ladi. (M.Yusuf)
 Ushbu she'riy parchada nechta yasama so'z qatnashgan?
 A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5
31. **Texnik ishlar shuncha ko'payib ketdiki, bosh qashishga vaqt yo'q.**
 Ushbu gapda urg'u ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zning nechanchi bo'g'iniga tushadi?
 A) *bu so'z urg'u olmaydi*
 B) *ikkinchi bo'g'iniga*
 C) *birinchi bo'g'iniga*
 D) *har ikki bo'g'iniga*
32. Qiynalib yurayotgan bola og'ir xo'rsinib kuzatib turganlarga birma-bir qarab chiqdi.
 Tarkibida undoshlari hosil bo'lish o'rniga ko'ra bir umumiy guruhga mansub bo'lgan bo'lak(lar) qaysi gap bo'lagi vazifasini bajargan?
 A) *1 o'rinda hol, 1 o'rinda to'ldiruvchi*
 B) *1 o'rinda hol*
 C) *1 o'rinda aniqlovchi, 1 o'rinda hol*
 D) *1 o'rinda aniqlovchi, 2 o'rinda hol, 1 o'rinda to'ldiruvchi*
33. Quyidagi berilgan qaysi g'azalning 5-baytida tanosub san'ati asosida tashbeh san'ati ham vujudga kelgan?
 A) *Lutfiyning "Xoh inon, xoh inonma" radifli g'azali*
 B) *Fuzuliyning "Mani jondin o'sondirdi..." matla'li g'azali*
 C) *Nodiraning "Doda keldim" matla'li g'azali.*
 D) *Navoiyning "Qilg'il" radifli g'azali*
34. Navoiyni tushunish uchun millat tilining barcha shevalaridan xabardor bo'lmoq lozim.
 Berilgan gapning ega va kesimini aniqlang.
 A) *millat – ega, xabardor bo'lmoq lozim – kesim.*
 B) *xabardor bo'lmoq lozim – kesim, ega ifodalanmagan.*
 C) *xabardor – ega, bo'lmoq lozim – kesim.*
 D) *Navoiyni tushunish – ega, xabardor bo'lmoq lozim – kesim.*
35. Imloviy jihatdan noto'g'ri yozilgan so'zlarni aniqlang.
 1) xoxish; 2) mukofot; 3) rahmat; 4) xoxlamoq; 5) tadbiq; 6) taqdir.
 A) 1, 2 B) 1, 4, 5 C) 3, 4 D) 1, 2, 3, 6
36. Qaysi javobda hosil bo'lish usuliga ko'ra farqlanuvchi tovushlar orqali paronim juftlik hosil qila oladigan so'z(lar) ko'rsatilgan?
 1) afzal; 2) adib; 3) hiyla; 4) qayt; 5) darz; 6) tanbur.
 A) 1 B) 1,2,3,4,5 C) 1,6 D) 2,3,4,5,6
- TARIX**
37. Quyidagi qaysi shaharlar 1381-yilda Amir Temurga jangsiz taslim bo'lgan?
 1) Hirot; 2) Saraxs; 3) Jom; 4) Seiston; 5) Qavsaiya; 6) Sabzavor; 7) Balx
 A) 2, 3, 5, 6 B) 3, 4, 5, 6
 C) 2, 3, 5, 7 D) 1, 2, 3, 6

38. Quyidagi qaysi davlatda protestant ruhoniylarni ko'chirish jarayonida 1989-yil 17-dekabrda g'alayonlar kelib chiqdi va ular qurol yordamida bostirildi?
A) *Bolgariya* B) *Polsha*
C) *Ruminiya* D) *Yugoslaviya*
39. Amir Doniyolbiy davrida qaysi viloyatlarning mustaqillikka intilishlari kuchaygan?
A) *Qarshi, Balx, Hisor, O'ratepa*
B) *Shahrisabz, Qarshi, Hisor, Urgut*
C) *Balx, Hisor, Ko'lob, O'ratepa*
D) *Balx, Hisor, Boysun, Qarshi*
40. Chig'atoy xonlari xazinasiga hunarmandlar va savdogarlardan ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulot yoki sotilgan molning o'ttizdan bir qismi hajmida undirilgan soliq turini aniqlang.
A) *shulen* B) *qopchur*
C) *targ'u* D) *kalon*
41. XX asrning 30-yillarida Germaniya sarmoyalari Lotin Amerikasining quyidagi qaysi davlatlari iqtisodiyotiga joylashtirilgan?
1) Argentina; 2) Meksika; 3) Urugvay; 4) Braziliya;
5) Chili; 6) Peru; 7) Paragvay;
8) Kolumbiya
A) 1, 4, 5, 7 B) 2, 3, 6, 8
C) 1, 2, 5, 6 D) 4, 5, 6, 8
42. Tushpa shahri qaysi qadimgi davlatning poytaxti bo'lgan?
A) *Mitanni* B) *Urartu*
C) *Ossuriya* D) *Falastin*
43. Sho'royi Islomiyaning tashabbusi bilan Umumturkiston musulmonlarining I qurultoyi chaqirilgan vaqtda sodir bo'lgan voqeani aniqlang.
A) *Nivel qirg'ini yuz berdi.*
B) *Brest tinchlik shartnomasi imzolandi.*
C) *Sovet davlati "Sulh to'g'risida"gi dekretni qabul qildi.*
D) *Ruminiya va Antanta davlatlari o'rtasida shartnoma imzolandi.*
44. Buyuk Britaniyada irland muxolifat guruhi hamjamiyati hukumatdan qanday agrar islohot o'tkazishni talab qilgan edi?
A) *XIX asr davomida dehqonlarning qo'ldan ketgan yerlari yana o'z egasiga qaytarilishi, aholining tabaqasidan qat'i nazar bir xil miqdorda yerni taqsimlash haqidagi agrar islohot*
B) *ijaraning qat'iy bo'lishi, ijara haqining insof bilan olinishi va ijara olingan yerning qo'ldan qo'lga erkin o'tishini ko'zda tutuvchi agrar islohot*
C) *Irlandiyaga soliq yig'ish, mahalliy politsiya tuzishga ruxsat etilib, faqat Angliya qo'lida tashqi siyosat va mudofaa ishlari qolishi haqidagi islohot*
D) *15 yil muhlatga renta miqdorini adolat bilan belgilaydigan va ijarachiga o'z yer uchastkasini boshqa bir shaxsga o'tkazish huquqini beradigan komissiya tuzilishi ko'zda tutilgan islohot*
45. 1954-yilning aprel-iyul oylarida Jenevada bo'lib o'tgan Konferensiya qanday masalaga bag'ishlanganligini aniqlang.
A) *Yadro qurolidan foydalanish va uni tarqatishni man etish*
B) *Germaniyani yagona davlatga birlashtirish*
C) *Yevropadagi xavfsizlik va hamkorlik*
D) *Hindixitoyda tinchlik o'rnatish*
46. 1941-45-yillar oralig'ida O'zbekiston hududida qurilgan zavodlar to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
1) Xilkovo zement zavodi; 2) Quvasoy kimyo zavodi; 3) Quvasoy zement zavodi;
4) Qo'qon superfosfat zavodi; 5) Bekobod metallurgiya zavodi; 6) Farg'ona gidroliz zavodi
A) 1, 3, 4, 6 B) 1, 2, 3, 4 C) 3, 4, 5, 6 D) 2, 4, 5, 6
47. Buyuk Britaniya hukumati tomonidam qo'llanilgan proteksionizm siyosati quyidagi qaysi tarmoqlarga katta ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatdi?
1) paravozsozlik; 2) avtomobil; 3) kemasozlik; 4) metallurgiya; 5) aviatsiya;
6) elektrotexnika; 7) asbobsozlik; 8) kimyo
A) 1, 3, 4, 8 B) 1, 3, 5, 7 C) 2, 5, 6, 8 D) 1, 2, 5, 7
48. Qo'qon xoni Olimxon davrida harbiy islohot o'tkazilgan bo'lib, unga ko'ra tuzilgan muntazam qo'shin nima deb atalgan?
A) *tunqator* B) *askariya*
C) *qilquyruq* D) *lashkari sipoh*
49. XX asr boshlarida Fransiyada pensiya haqida qonun qabul qilingan yilda Germaniya va Buyuk Britaniyada pensiya yoshi necha yosh deb belgilangan edi?
A) 60 B) 65 C) 70 D) 55
50. XX asr 60-yillarida O'zbekistonning irrigatsiya mashinasozlik tarmog'i markaziga aylangan shaharni toping.
A) *Jizzax* B) *Andijon*
C) *Toshkent* D) *Samarqand*
51. Bir yilda bo'lib o'tgan voqealarni toping.
1) Dunyoni qayta bo'lib olish yo'lidagi birinchi urush boshlandi; 2) Kuba nomiga mustaqillik oldi; 3) AQSh davlat kotibi Xeyning "Ochiq eshiklar va teng imkoniyatlar" siyosati e'lon qilindi; 4) Fransuzlar G'arbiy Sudan ozodlik kurashi rahbari Samori Tureni taslim eta olishdi va Gabonga surgun qilishdi.
A) 1, 3, 4 B) 1, 2, 4 C) 2, 3, 4 D) 1, 2, 3
52. Turkman qabilalari bilan bo'lgan jangda Mironshoh Mirzo halok bo'lgach (1408-yil), qaysi hududlar temuriylar tasarrufidan chiqib ketdi?
A) *Ozarbayjon va Iroq*
B) *Ozaybarjon va Sharqiy Eron*
C) *Gurjiston va Eron*
D) *Armaniston va Gurjiston*
53. Bir yilda yuz bergan voqealarni belgilang.
1. Liberiya ozod davlati tuzilganligi e'lon qilindi.
2. "Bobiylar qo'zg'oloni" boshlandi.
3. Yettisuv Olatog'ida Kopal istehkomi barpo etildi.
4. Kasa o'zini imperator deb e'lon qildi.
5. Jazoirlıklar yo'l boshchisi Abdulqodir qo'shini qurshab olindi va tor-mor etildi.
6. Fransiyada "Iyul monarxiyasi" qulatildi.
7. Xiva elchilari Peterburgda podsho qabulida bo'ldilar.
8. Prussiyada Konstitutsiya qabul qilindi.
A) 1, 2, 3, 4 B) 4, 5, 6, 8 C) 1, 3, 5, 7 D) 2, 5, 6, 8
54. XVIII asrning birinchi yarmida qoraqalpoqlarning Rossiya bilan aloqalar o'natishga intilishlari sabablarini aniqlang.
1) jung'orlar bosqinlaridan himoyalaniish; 2) o'zaro ichki nizolarga barham berish;
3) savdo-tijorat ishlarini yo'lga qo'yishdan manfaatdorlik;
4) Xitoy hujumidan himoyalaniish
A) 1, 2 B) 1, 3 C) 3, 4 D) 2, 4

55. Xan sulolasi davrida Xitoyda mavjud yerlar kimning mulki hisoblangan?
A) *harbiy lashkarboshilarning*
B) *qishloq jamoalarining*
C) *amaldorlarning*
D) *hukmdorning*
56. Germaniya Bag'dod temir yo'li loyihasining Izmir-Anqara qismini qo'lga kiritgan va bu loyihani to'la qo'lga kiritgan yillar to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
A) *1889-, 1902-yillar*
B) *1889-, 1904-yillar*
C) *1888-, 1905-yillar*
D) *1888-, 1903-yillar*
57. Qaysi asrdan boshlab Movarounnahr va Xorazmning mahalliy aholisi o'zbek deb atala boshlandi?
A) *XVI asrdan* B) *XI asrdan*
C) *XIII asrdan* D) *XIV asrdan*
58. Hindiston hukmdori Shohjahon davrida Hindiston-Buxoro munosabatlarida keskinlik yuz bergan bo'lib, bu nima bilan bog'liq?
A) *Buxoro xoni Nodirmuhammad va uning o'g'li Abdullaziz o'rtasida yuz bergan nizo bilan bog'liq*
B) *Hindiston savdogarlarining erkin savdo qilish imkoniyatini yo'qligi va ularning buxorolik qarochilar tomonidan talon-taroj qilinishi bilan bog'liq*
C) *Buxoro hukmdorining Hindiston hukmdori bilan o'zaro qida-andachilik aloqalari o'rnatish taklifini rad etishi bilan bog'liq*
D) *Hindiston bilan Afg'oniston o'rtasida kelishmovchiliklarda Buxoroning Afg'oniston tomonida turishi bilan bog'liq*
59. Yaponiya pul birligi - iyen qachon mamlakatning yagona pul birligiga aylandi?
A) *Meydzi islohotlari davrida*
B) *I jahon urushidan so'ng*
C) *Yaponiya chet elliklar uchun yopib qo'yilgan davrda*
D) *II jahon urushidan keyin*
60. Argentinada qaysi prezident davrida universitetlar faoliyati demokratik asosda qayta qurila boshlandi?
A) *P.Xusto* B) *I.Irrigoyen*
C) *R.Ortis* D) *M.Alveor*
61. XIX asrning birinchi yarmida Xiva xonligining Buxoro, Qo'qon, Afg'oniston, Eron, Hindiston, Turkiya kabi davlatlar bilan savdo-iqtisodiy va elchilik aloqalarining rivojlanish sabablarini toping.
1) Xiva xonligi hududining kengayib borishi; 2) xonlik hududining o'rta osiyolik savdogarlar va Haj safariga boruvchilarning Kaspiy dengizi orqali Makka va boshqa shaharlarga o'tish manzilgohiga aylanganligi; 3) chet davlatlar bilan savdo-sotiq aloqalari davlat xazinasiga katta daromad keltirayotganligi; 4) xonlik hududining ushbu davlatlarning barchasi bilan chegaradosh bo'lishi
A) *1, 4* B) *1, 2* C) *3, 4* D) *2, 3*
62. Toshkentda Turkiston xalq kutubxonasi, Turkiston muzeyi tashkil etilgan yillar to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
A) *1870, 1878-yillar* B) *1872, 1879-yillar*
C) *1870, 1876-yillar* D) *1871, 1877-yillar*
63. Vizantiyada Yustinian I ning hukmronlik yillarini aniqlang.
A) *481-511-yillar* B) *715-741-yillar*
C) *527-565-yillar* D) *463-555-yillar*
64. Buyuk Alfred daniyaliklar bilan tinchlik sulhini tuzgan yilda. . .
A) *Alptegin G'azna viloyati noibi bo'ldi.*
B) *Sulton Sanjarga qarshi o'g'uzlar qo'zg'olon ko'tardi.*
C) *Nasr ibn Ahmad Somoniylar mulkini birlashtirdi.*
D) *Amir ibn Lays Safforiylar davlati hukmdori bo'ldi.*
65. Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillaridan keyin O'zbekistonda barpo etilgan kimyo sanoati korxonalarini ular qurilgan yillari bilan muvofiqlashtiring.
1) Farg'ona azot o'g'iti zavodi; 2) Navoiy kimyo kombinati; 3) Olmaliq kimyo zavodi;
a) 1965-yil; b) 1969-yil; c) 1962-yil
A) *1-c, 2-b, 3-a* B) *1-c, 2-a, 3-b*
C) *1-b, 2-a, 3-c* D) *1-a, 2-b, 3-c*
66. Shayboniylarga amakivachcha bo'lgan ashtarxoniyalar qachondan boshlab Ashtarxon xonligida hukmronlik qila boshlagan?
A) *XVI asr o'rtalaridan* B) *XIV asrning 80-yillaridan*
C) *XVII asr boshlaridan* D) *XV asrning 20-yillaridan*
67. Eron va Rossiya o'rtasida imzolangan qaysi shartnomadan keyin Eron Kavkazorti hududlariga bo'lgan da'vosidan voz kechdi?
A) *Turkmanchoy* B) *Gandamak*
C) *Tehron* D) *Kuchukqaynarji*
68. XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmida Turkistonda mustamlaka tartibi qay tarzda o'rnatildi?
1) harbiy kuch, politsiya tizimi joriy etildi; 2) mahalliy bosma nashrlar tashkil qilindi; 3) temiryo'llar qurildi; 4) Davlat kengashi faoliyatida mahalliy aholi qatnashadigan bo'ldi; 5) paxta ekiladigan maydonlar kengaytirildi; 6) yangi usul maktablari ochildi
A) *1, 2, 4* B) *3, 4, 5* C) *1, 3, 5* D) *2, 4, 6*
69. Buyuk Karl davriga oid voqeani aniqlang.
A) *20 yillik urushdan so'ng sakslar bo'ysundirilgan*
B) *an'anaviy xalq lashkari tuzilgan*
C) *xalq maktabi joriy etilgan*
D) *Yevropada ilk graflikka asos solingan*
70. X.Kolumb ochgan qit'aga "Yangi dunyo" deb nom bergan dengizchi qayerlik edi?
A) *lotaringiyalik* B) *genuyalik*
C) *portugaliyalik* D) *italiyalik*
71. Vengriya hukumati tomonidan Xorvatiya Seymi tarqatib yuborilib, Konstitutsiyasi to'xtatib qo'yilgan yilda quyidagi qaysi voqea ro'y bergan?
A) *Chexiyada sud va ma'muriy ishlar uchun 2 til joriy qilindi*
B) *Austriya sotsial-demokratik partiyasi tuzildi*
C) *Austriya-Vengriyada og'ir iqtisodiy inqiroz yuz berdi*
D) *Chexiyada qamal holati joriy qilindi*
72. 1814-yildagi Vena kongressiga ko'ra shimoliy Italiya hududlarida mustahkamlanib olgan davlatni ko'rsating.
A) *Polsha* B) *Ispaniya* C) *Austriya* D) *Prussiya*
- INGLIZ TILI**
73. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence. Five astronauts were aboard the space shuttle. The ... safe return to earth was a welcome sight to millions of television viewers.
A) *astronaut's* B) *astronaut*
C) *astronauts* D) *astronauts'*

74. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
If I ... near the countryside, I ... picnics more often.
A) *lived/would have* B) *had lived/would have*
C) *would live/would have* D) *lived/will have*
75. Choose the correct answer.
I'm going to the post office. I need ... stamps.
A) *some* B) *any* C) *a* D) *much*
76. Choose the right answer.
The Museum ... London is the largest museum ... the world.
A) *by/on* B) *in/for* C) *of/in* D) *in/at*
77. Choose the synonym to the highlighted word.
During the reign of Elizabeth I the wearing of hats was **made compulsory**.
A) *obligatory* B) *responsible*
C) *preferable* D) *accessible*
78. Complete the dialogue.
- I hardly read any books nowadays.
- ...
A) *so do I* B) *neither do I*
C) *me also* D) *as well as me*
79. Choose the right answer.
Our new garage is not ... for 2 cars.
A) *too big* B) *enough wide*
C) *wide enough* D) *enough long*
80. Choose the correct answer.
Please forgive me for ..., would you mind ... that last sentence I'd like ... it down.
A) *interrupt / repeat/put*
B) *interrupting / repeating/to put*
C) *interrupting / to repeat/putting*
D) *interrupting / repeating/putting*
81. Choose the appropriate modal verb
- I haven't seen our neighbours for ages.
- They ... to Spain. They have got a lot of relatives there.
A) *must go* B) *can go*
C) *must have gone* D) *should go*
82. Choose the right answer.
«How long will it take you to read this book?» - John asked his brother.
John asked his brother ... to read that book.
A) *how long would it take him*
B) *whether it would take him long*
C) *would it take me long*
D) *how long it would take him*
83. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
The economic news looks good, ...?
A) *don't they* B) *doesn't it* C) *isn't it* D) *do they*
84. Choose the correct answer.
The winter in Madrid is ... than the winter in Paris or Milan.
A) *the warmest* B) *warm* C) *warmer* D) *warmest*
85. Choose the right answer.
If Ann ... cleverer, she ... a lie at the court then. No one is allowed to give a false testimony there.
A) *is / will tell* B) *was / would tell*
C) *will be / won't tell* D) *were / wouldn't have told*

86. Choose the correct answer.
I can hardly remember 5 words at a time.
A) *So can I* B) *Neither do I*
C) *Neither can I* D) *So am I*
87. Choose the best answer.
A fortune-teller predicted ... inherit a lot of money before the end of the year.
A) *that I shall* B) *that I would*
C) *what I will* D) *what I would*
88. Choose the antonym to the highlighted word.
He was **inspired** by splendid ideas, which were reflected in his literary work.
A) *depressed* B) *happy*
C) *taken* D) *tired*
89. Choose the correct answer.
He came to see ... off ... was very kind of ...
A) *her / when / me* B) *him / who / me*
C) *me / which / him* D) *me / whose / him*
90. Choose the correct answer.
«Nancy looks ... than when I first saw her,» he said.
A) *thinnest* B) *the thinnest*
C) *thinner* D) *not as thin*
91. Choose the appropriate proverb to the passage.
Amir Temur was the leader of the Asian people in their fight for independence against the Mongolian oppression as he thought ...
A) *When in Rome do as the Romans do.*
B) *Every cook praises his own broth.*
C) *All is well that ends well.*
D) *Better die standing than live kneeling.*
92. Choose the best answer.
I wouldn't have a headache now if I ... a sleepless night.
A) *had* B) *were having*
C) *hadn't had* D) *would have*
- Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (93-96).**
- A few hundred years ago the main forms of transport were walking or riding a horse, donkey, camel and elephant, depending on where you lived. Nowadays, in most countries long journeys involve some form of motorized transport. People today tend to travel longer distances, more often and at much higher speeds. As a result the world has shrunk over the last century and we now live in a global economy. There are great advantages in this, but there is a down side too. More travel has also resulted in noise and air pollution, increased stress and damages to local environments and the larger ecosystem. In 1903, the Wright brothers made the first controlled machine-powered flight. It only lasted 12 seconds but changed the world forever. A century later, air travel is no longer a miracle; it's something, we take for granted. One billion air passengers now fly every year — that's equivalent to a sixth of the world's population.
93. What was the main means of transport a few centuries ago?
A) *motorized transport* B) *people travelled only on foot*
C) *domestic animals* D) *bicycles*
94. What is the positive aspect of inventing motorized transport?
A) *our domestic animals do not have to work so much anymore.*

- B) *we can overpass longer distances in shorter periods of time.*
- C) *it improves our environment.*
- D) *ecosystem benefits from this just as much as economy of all the countries does.*

95. When did the first controlled machine-powered flight take place?

- A) *in 1003*
- B) *less than a century ago*
- C) *about 113 years ago*
- D) *not given in the text*

96. All of the following statements are true except...

- A) *but for the Wright brothers, we wouldn't have planes now.*
- B) *the more we travel, the more our environments is polluted.*
- C) *air travel are still a miracle*
- D) *the first flight only lasted 12 seconds*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (97-100)

During the early years of this century, wheat was seen as the very **lifeblood** of Western Canada. When the crops were good, the economy was good; when the crops failed, there was depression. War set the stage for the most dramatic events in marketing the western crop. For years, farmers mistrusted speculative grain selling as carried on through the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Wheat prices were generally low in the autumn, but farmers could not wait for markets to improve. It had happened too often that they sold their wheat soon after harvest when farm debts were coming due, only to see prices rising and speculators getting rich. On various occasions, producer groups asked for firmer controls but governments had no wish to become involved, at least not until wartime wheat prices threatened to run wild. Anxious to check inflation and rising living costs, the federal government appointed a board of grain supervisors to handle deliveries from the crops of 1917 and 1918. Grain Exchange trading was suspended, and farmers sold at prices fixed by the board. To handle the crop of 1919, the government appointed the first Canadian Wheat Board, with full authority to buy, sell, and set prices.

97. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) *To explain how wheat is marketed today*
- B) *To justify suspension of trading on the Grain Exchange*
- C) *To describe the origins of the Canadian Wheat Board*
- D) *To argue for further reforms on the Canadian Wheat Board*

98. The author uses the term **lifeblood** to indicate that wheat was

- A) *difficult to produce in large quantities*
- B) *susceptible to many parasites*
- C) *essential to the health of the country*
- D) *expensive to gather and transport.*

99. According to the passage, most farmers debts had to be paid

- A) *when the autumn harvest had just been competed*
- B) *because wheat prices were high*
- C) *as soon as the Winnipeg Grain Exchange demanded payment*
- D) *when crop failure caused depression*

100. According to the passage, wheat prices became unmanageable because of conditions caused by...

- A) *farmers*
- B) *supervisors*
- C) *weather*
- D) *war*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (101-104)

Television was not invented by any one person. Nor did it spring into **being** overnight. It evolved gradually, over a long period, from the ideas of many people -- each one **building on the work of their predecessors**. The process began in 1873, when it was accidentally discovered that the electrical resistance of the element selenium varied in proportion to the intensity of the light shining on it. Scientists quickly recognized that this provided a way of transforming light variations into electrical signals. Almost immediately a number of schemes were proposed for sending pictures by wire. One of the earliest of these schemes was patterned on the human eye. Suggested by G. R. Carey in 1875, it envisioned a mosaic of selenium calls on which the picture to be transmitted would be focused by a lens system. At the receiving end there would be a similarly arranged mosaic made up of electric lights. Each selenium cell would be connected by an individual wire to the similarly placed light in the receiving mosaic.

101. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A) *Television in the Electronic Era*
- B) *First Steps in the Invention of Television*
- C) *The Art of Television*
- D) *Harmful Effects of Television Viewing*

102. In line 1, the word **being** could best be replaced by...

- A) *place*
- B) *creature*
- C) *subsistence*
- D) *existence*

103. An important discovery in early television was the electrical resistance of ...

- A) *mosaics*
- B) *the human eye*
- C) *lenses*
- D) *the element selenium*

104. In 1875, Carey suggested that the human eye envisioned a mosaic of selenium cells on which the picture to be transmitted would be focused by ...

- A) *wire*
- B) *electric lights*
- C) *a lens system*
- D) *amplifiers*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (105-108)

Joblessness is far more than an economic misfortune. It can be a psychological disaster for the unemployed and their families. It can cause illness, divide families and create a downward spiral of feelings of worthlessness and lack of selfesteem. According to research done by M. Harvery Brenner, associate professor of health at Johns Hopkins University, every 1% increase in the unemployment rate translates into 37,000 deaths over the next 6 years, including over 20,000 deaths from heart attacks, 900 suicides and nearly 500 deaths from cirrhosis of the liver. In addition, Brenner estimates that 7,500 unemployed or their families will be admitted to prison after committing a crime or to a mental hospital. "The impact goes well beyond the individual who loses a job," said Brenner "stress caused by economic factors affects our national life at every level."

Men who have been socialized as the family breadwinner are especially hard hit by unemployment. They suffer greater depression and anxiety and have a higher

possibility of psychotic behavior than men who are employed. "Nine months seems to be a crucial point when hope and patience give out," said a leading psychologist.

105. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- A) *Joblessness is an economic misfortune.*
 - B) *Joblessness is a psychological disaster for the unemployed and their families.*
 - C) *Joblessness can cause the unemployed to commit suicide.*
 - D) *Joblessness is a contagious disease.*
106. In what way does the unemployment affect the unemployed and their families?
- A) *it makes them ill.*
 - B) *it causes the divorce.*
 - C) *it creates a feeling of worthlessness and lack of self-esteem.*
 - D) *all above mentioned.*
107. According to M. Harvey Brenner's research, if there is 1% increase in the unemployment rate, how many people will die from cirrhosis of the liver?
- A) 37,000 B) 20,000 C) 900 D) 500
108. If a man has been unemployed for a year, he
- A) *will be happy and relieved.*
 - B) *will be hopeless.*
 - C) *will lose patience.*
 - D) *both B and C.*

1. Saida Zunnunova qalamiga mansub pyesalarni toping.
 - A) "Bo'ylaringdan o'rgilay", "Zamonamiz qahramonlari"
 - B) "Ko'zlar", "Qanot", "Sosunli Dovud"
 - C) "Gullar vodiysi", "Qizlarjon", "Nilufar"
 - D) "Ona", "Ko'zlar"
2. Takrorlash usuli bilan yasalgan ravish ishtirok etgan gapni ko'rsating.
 - A) O'sha paytda hushimni yig'ib qaragam, oyoqlarim go'yo o'zidan o'zi yurib ketyapti.
 - B) Vodiyarlarni yayov kezganda, Bir ajib his bor edi manda.
 - C) Choyni tez ichib, otxonaga yugurdim.
 - D) Archa hamisha ko'm-ko'k.
3. Qaysi javobda qo'shma gapning ergash gap qismida qo'llanadigan bog'lovchilar keltirilgan?
 - A) shuning uchun, bilan, hamda, basharti
 - B) chunki, negaki, goh...goh, balki
 - C) ammo, -ki, agar, chunki, negaki
 - D) agar, chunki, negaki, mabodo
4. Robindranath Thokurning ijtimoiy adolatsizlik va mustamlakachilik zulmi qoralangan romanlarini toping.
 1. "Bibha sohili". 2. "Donishmand Roja". 3. "Tonggi qo'shiqlar".
 4. "Suratlar va qo'shiqlar".
 - A) 1,2 B) 1,2,3
 - C) 3,4 D) 2, 4
5. Toshkentda "Mustaqil O'zbekiston: falsafa va huquqning dolzarb masalalari" mavzusida uchinchi an'anaviy respublika ilmiy-nazariy konferensiyasi bo'lib o'tdi.

Ushbu parchada ikki nuqtaning qo'yilish sababi to'g'ri izohlangan javobni belgilang.

 - A) uslubiy ravonlikni, muxtasarlikni ta'minlash maqsadida
 - B) bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap qismlari shaklan tugallangan, lekin mazmunan keying birinchisining uzviy davomi sanalganligi uchun
 - C) bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap tarkibida kirgan sodda gaplardagi voqealar bir-biriga qiyoslanganligi uchun
 - D) bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gaplar tarkibidagi sodda gaplar mazmun jihatdan tugal fikrni anglatib, bir-biriga yaqin bo'lmaganligi uchun
6. Qaysi gapda sifat otlashmagan va fe'lga bog'lanib kelgan?
 - A) Barcha ezguliklar zamirida xosiyatli orzular yotadi.
 - B) Birlashgan odam o'zar, birlashmagan odam to'zar.
 - C) Balandparvoz, quruq gapirgan odamning gapi bemaza qovunga o'xshaydi.
 - D) Kasbning katta-kichigi bo'lmaydi.
7. Qaysi javobda imloviy jihatdan noto'g'ri yozilgan so'zlar qatori berilgan?
 - A) hijjalamoq, xo'randa, xufiyona
 - B) xijil, xijjalamoq, xo'randa
 - C) xovoncha, hokandoz, xixilamoq
 - D) xokkey, hirgoyi, xomtok
8. Nay tasavvufiy timsol-atama sifatida she'riyatda nimani ifodalaydi?
 - A) Allohning sirlariga yetishga ishora
 - B) ilohiy ishq bilan to'lgan qalb
 - C) go'zallikka ishora
 - D) imyon belgisi

9. Qaysi asarda "Yel - agar ko'kka yetsa ham, baribir, yengil va qadrsiz; tog' - agar tuproqqa botsa ham salobatlidir" deya yozilgan?
 - A) Alisher Navoiy, "Mahbub ul-qulub"
 - B) Gulxaniy, "Zarbulmasal"
 - C) A. Yugnakiy, "Hibat ul-haqoyiq"
 - D) "To'nyuquq" bitigida
10. Insoniyat yaralganidan buyon davom etib kelayotgan surunkali ofatlardan biri bu komil inson qadr-qimmatini vaqtida baholay olmaslikdir. Ushbu parchadagi yasama so'zlarning nechitasi fonetik yozuv asosida yozilgan?
 - A) 1 tasi B) 3 tasi C) 2 tasi
 - D) barchasi morfologik yozuv asosida yozilgan
11. Quyidagi berilgan tez aytishlarning qaysi birida chuqur til orqa sirg'aluvchi undoshlar qatnashgan?
 - A) Norning nordon anori narida.
 - B) Soqi quritgan qoqi qoq quruq qoqi.
 - C) Oqil oq olma oldi, oq olmani Oqil oldi.
 - D) G'ani g'ildirakni g'izillatib g'ildiratdi.
12. Xalqimizning o'ziga xos tabiati, lutfkorligi, urf-u odatlari hammamizga jon kabi aziz. Berilgan gapdagi fonetik o'zgarish asosida yozilgan so'z(lar) haqida to'g'ri fikrni toping.
 - 1) Fonetik o'zgarishlarning barchasi qo'shimcha tarkibida yuzaga kelgan.
 - 2) Fonetik o'zgarishlarning bittasi asosda sodir bo'lgan.
 - 3) Fonetik o'zgarishlarning barchasida so'z yasovchi qo'shimcha tarkibi o'zgargan.
 - 4) Ushbu gapda fonetik o'zgarish bo'lmagan.
 - A) 1, 3 B) 2, 3 C) 3 D) 4
13. Bizni ona yanglig' oq yuvib, oq taragan Vatanni sevmok bu muqaddas burchdir. Ushbu gapda so'z birikmalarining tobe qismi qaysi so'z turkum(lar)i bilan ifodalangan?
 - A) ot, ravish B) ot, olmosh, fe'l, sifat
 - C) ot, ravish, ot D) ot, fe'l, son
14. Keltirilgan gapda qo'llangan tovush o'zgarishlarining soni va turi to'g'ri berilgan javobni toping.

Quloqlaring va og'zing o'rtasida ishni adolatli taqsimla. Qulog'ing ikkita, og'zing esa bitta. Demak, sen kam gapirib, ko'p eshitish kerak.

 - A) 3 ta tovush ortishi, 1 ta tovush tushishi
 - B) 2 ta tovush ortishi, 1 ta tovush almashishi
 - C) 2 ta tovush tushishi, 2 ta tovush almashishi
 - D) 1 ta tovush ortishi, 1 ta tovush tushishi
15. Birovning narsasini so'roqsiz olish kechirilmas gunoh sanaladi. Ushbu gapda yangi lug'aviy ma'no beruvchi morfemalar qatnashgan fonetik yozuv asosidagi so'z(lar) qaysi bo'lakka nisbatan tobe bo'lak vazifasini bajargan?
 - A) to'ldiruvchiga nisbatan
 - B) aniqlovchi, to'ldiruvchi va holga nisbatan
 - C) aniqlovchi va kesimga nisbatan
 - D) egaga nisbatan
16. Usmon Nosirning she'riy to'plamlari nomini toping.
 1. "Quyosh bilan suhbat". 2. "Traktorobod". 3. "Yurak". 4. "Norbo'ta". 5. "Mehrim".
 6. "Atlas". 7. "Zafar". 8. "So'nggi kun". 9. "Naxshon". 10. "Dushman".
 11. "Safarbar satrlar".
 - A) 6, 7, 8, 10 B) 1, 2, 3, 5, 11 C) 4, 9 D) 2, 4, 7

17. Mehnatsevarlik, rostgo'ylik, samimiylukning nima ekanligini bilasizmi?

Ushbu gapdagi yasama so'zlar haqidagi qaysi hukmlar to'g'ri?

1. Uch o'rinda yasama so'z qo'llangan.
2. Yasama so'zlar faqat ot so'z turkumiga mansub.
3. Ikki o'rinda fe'l yasalgan.
4. Yasama so'zlar aniqlovchi, hol, kesim vazifalarida kelgan.

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

18. Kimki birovlariga jabr-sitam qilaversa, o'zi ham uzoq yashamaydi.

Ushbu parchada qo'llangan fe'llar haqidagi to'g'ri hukmni toping.

- A) 1 ta sof fe'l, 1 ta harakat nomi
B) 3 ta sof fe'l, 2 ta ravishdosh
C) 1 ta qo'shma fe'l, 1 ta sodda yasama fe'l
D) 2 ta sof fe'l, 2 ta harakat nomi

19. Do'stlaringning mehrini qozonay desang, ular senga yaxshi munosabat qilishini xohlasang, sen ham ularga yaxshi muomalada bo'lishing lozim.

Berilgan gap murakkab qo'shma gapning qaysi turiga kiradi?

- A) aralash murakkab qo'shma gap
B) bir necha ergash gapli murakkab qo'shma gap
C) bir necha bosh gapli murakkab qo'shma gap
D) qismlari uyushgan murakkab qo'shma gap

20. Quyidagi keltirilgan gapda nechta yasama so'z qatnashgan?

Ilm o'rgan, u sening yoshlik paytlaringda to'g'ri yurishingni ta'minlaydi. Katta bo'lganingda buyuk shaxsga aylanishingda asosiy sabablardan bo'ladi.

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

21. Yig'ishga mo'ylovni ham chaqirib kelishdi.

Ushbu gapda qaysi usulda ma'no ko'chgan?

- A) metonimiya B) sinekdoxa
C) metafora D) vazifadoshlik

22. Vazifasi jihatdan har xil turga mansub bo'lgan ko'makchi morfemalar ketma-ket qo'shilgan so'zni aniqlang.

- A) akadan
B) uyqusira
C) tashnalikni
D) qoldirmoq

23. Fuzuliyning turkiy tildagi devonidan qancha ruboiy o'rin olgan?

- A) 75 ta B) 42 ta
C) 27 ta D) 300 ga yaqin

24. To'ra Sulaymon qaysi she'rida odam bolasi ikki dunyo orasida muallaq qolishni istamasa, Yerga – o'zi singari odamlarga, Osmonga – o'zini yaratgan qudratga suyanmog'i lozimligini ta'kidlaydi?

- A) "Armon" B) "Iltijo"
C) "Jahonnoma" D) "Tavallo"

25. Lutfiyning "Xoh inon, xoh inonma" g'azali maqta'sida "Ishq o'tida Lutfiy yuzi oltunni yoshurdi" misralari qanday ma'noni anglatadi?

- A) Lutfiyning yuzi oltin rangida sarg'aydi
B) Lutfiyning yuzi oltin kabi yashnadi
C) Lutfiyning yuzi shu darajada sarg'aydiki, buning oldida tilloning sariqligi hech narsa bo'lmay qoldi
D) Lutfiyning yuzi tillo kabi tusga kirdi

26. Fitratning qaysi asarlari o'zbek teatrlarida katta muvaffaqiyat bilan sahnaga qo'yilgan?

1. "O'g'uzxon". 2. "Chin sevish". 3. "Shaytonning tangriga isyoni".
4. "Arslon". 5. "Abulfayzxon".

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

27. Olmoshlar faqat aniqlovchi vazifasini bajargan gapni aniqlang.

- A) Hindistonda neniki ko'rgan bo'lsangiz, shularning hammasini jam qilib kitob yozishingiz kerak.
B) Sizni bezovta qilmaslik uchun kecha kelmagan edik.
C) Men hech kimdan hech narsa talab qilayotganim yo'q, aksincha sizning talablaringizni bajarmoqchiman.
D) Do'sti bu voqeani bilmasdi, bunday ishga qo'l ham urmasdi.

28. Navoiyning «Kelmadi» radifli g'azali qofiyasidagi so'zlarning nechitasi o'zbekcha va nechitasi tojikcha hisoblanadi?

- A) 6 tasi o'zbekcha, 2 tasi tojikcha
B) 5 tasi o'zbekcha, 3 tasi tojikcha
C) 7 tasi o'zbekcha, 3 tasi tojikcha
D) 4 tasi o'zbekcha, 4 tasi tojikcha

29. O'zaro shakldoshlik hosil qilmagan birliklar ishtirok etgan juftliklar to'liq ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.

1. Madinaxon dasturxoniga meva-chevalarni qo'ydi. Bu odam Umidaxonlarnikiga kelib turardi.
2. Oyog'idagi tuffisi bilan yong'oqlarni chaqishga harakat qildi. Ilon boshini baland ko'tarib chaqishga tayyor turar edi.
3. Hammang o'z aravangni o'zing tort. Bu yerga ko'nglini bo'shatish uchun kelgan ekan, tezda aravasini tortib jo'nab ketdi.
4. O't ishi qovurmoq ekan. Qalbida ishq o'ti yonmoqda edi.
A) 1, 3, 4 B) 3, 4 C) 2, 4 D) 2, 3

30. Men xalq oldida sizning iltimosingizga shunday javob bermoqqa majbur bo'ldim.

Ushbu gapda so'z birikmalari soni nechta?
A) 7 ta B) 4 ta C) 5 ta D) 6 ta

31. Qaysi gapdagi egalik qo'shimchasi yasama otga qo'shilgan?

- A) Shu sevinch unga dadillik baxsh etdi.
B) Tilagim shuki, dunyoning tinchligini bersin.
C) Bilimlisi unga barcha narsani tushuntirib berdi.
D) Yoshroqlari olovga yaqinroq, keksalari olovdan uzoqroq o'tirar edi.

32. Mashrab "Kishig'a ishq o'tidin zarraye yetsa, bo'lur giryon, Bo'lub besabr-u betoqat, yurak-bag'ri chunon o'rtar"

baytida qaysi badiiy san'atdan foydalangan?
A) iyhom B) tajnis C) tazod D) tanosub

33. Odam keksaygandan keyin yosh bolaga o'xsharkan, mana shu yildan boshlab sal narsani ham ko'ngilga oladigan tegmanozikka aylandi-qoldi.

Ushbu parchada fe'lning vazifa shakllaridan qaysilari qatnashgan?

- A) sof fe'l, harakat nomi, ravishdosh
B) ravishdosh, harakat nomi
C) sifatdosh, ravishdosh
D) sof fe'l, sifatdosh

34. "Kuntug'mish" dostonida Kuntug'mish do'st tutingan obrazga berilgan ta'rifni toping.

- A) bilimli, insofli B) xasis, xudbin, razil
C) diyonatli, vafodor D) botir, chaqqon

35. Ota-bobolarimizning asriy orzulari ro'yobga chiqdi. Ushbu gapda qaysi bo'lak juft so'z bilan ifodalangan?
 A) *kesim* B) *ega*
 C) *aniqlovchi* D) *to'ldiruvchi*
36. Ijtimoiy-siyosiy masalalarga bag'ishlangan bosh maqolalar, felyeton va pamfletlar, murojaatnomalar, chaqiriqlar, deklaratsiyalar qaysi uslubning yozma shakliga mansub?
 A) *badiiy* B) *publitsistik*
 C) *so'zlashuv* D) *ilmiy*

TARIX

37. Ikki jahon urushi oralig'ida Meksika iqtisodiyotiga mustahkamlanib olgan davlatlarni ko'rsating.
 A) *Germaniya va Buyuk Britaniya*
 B) *AQSh va Fransiya*
 C) *Buyuk Britaniya va AQSh*
 D) *Buyuk Britniya va Fransiya*
38. O'zbekistondagi eng yirik Muborak gazni qayta ishlash zavodi qurilgan davrni toping.
 A) *XX asrning 60-yillarida*
 B) *Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillarida*
 C) *XX asrning 70-yillarida*
 D) *XX asrning 50-yillarida*
39. Manbalarda qayd etilishicha, Muhammad Shayboniyxon Eron safaviylariga qarshi kurash to'g'risida Turk sultonlaridan kim bilan shartnoma tuzgan?
 A) *Sulton Salim* B) *Murod II*
 C) *Mexmed VI* D) *Boyazid II*
40. O'zbekistonda neftni qayta ishlash komplekslarining barpo etilishida qaysi davlatning "Marubeni" va "Jey-Ji-Si" kompaniyalari katta hissa qo'shgan?
 A) *Xitoy* B) *Janubiy Koreya*
 C) *AQSh* D) *Yaponiya*
41. Xitoy hududida ilk sivilizatsiya qachon va qayerda vujudga kelgan?
 A) *mil.avv. III-II mingyillikda Xuanxe va Yanszi daryolari bo'ylarida*
 B) *mil.avv. II-I mingyillikda Xuanxe daryosi bo'ylarida*
 C) *mil.avv. IV-II mingyillikda Xuanxe daryosi bo'ylarida*
 D) *mil.avv. IV-III mingyillikda Yanszi daryosi bo'ylarida*
42. Sopollitepa manzilgohi qaysi davrga oid?
 A) *mil.avv. 4-mingyillikka*
 B) *mil.avv. 3-mingyillikka*
 C) *mil.avv. 2-mingyillikka*
 D) *mil.avv. 1-mingyillikka*
43. Misrni mustamlakalikdan chiqarilishida va respublika deb e'lon qilinishida hal qiluvchi rol o'ynagan davlat arbobini aniqlang.
 A) *X.Muborak* B) *A.Sadat*
 C) *qirol Farrux* D) *J.A.Nosir*
44. 1925-yilgi Shanxaydagi talabalar namoyishi kim tomonidan o'qqa tutildi?
 A) *ingliz politsiyasi tomonidan*
 B) *AQSh politsiyasi tomonidan*
 C) *umummilliy birlashgan inqilobiy front tomonidan*
 D) *xorijliklar bilan hamkorlik yo'lini tutgan kuchlar tomonidan*
45. Polsha davlatiga kim tomonidan qachon asos solingan?
 A) *Vatslav, X asr boshlarida*
 B) *Meshko, X asrning o'rtalarida*

- C) *Svyatoslav, XI asrning boshlarida*
 D) *Bolislav, X asrning oxirlarida*
46. O'rta Osiyo hududida ilk o'rta asrlarda tashkil topgan hokimliklar va ularga oid ma'lumotlar to'g'ri muvofiqlashtirilgan javobni toping.
 1) . . . mustaqil hokimliklar orasida eng yirigi edi; 2) . . . da ayniqsa qurolsozlik rivojlangan; 3) . . . qo'shni mamlakatlarga bo'yoq, rangli shisha buyumlar va dori-darmonlar chiqargan; 4) . . . tangalarining old betida hukmdor surati, ayrim tangalarda esa, hukmdorga yonma-yon malika tasviri tushirilgan.
 a) Choch; b) Sug'd; c) Farg'ona; d) Toxariston
 A) *1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c* B) *1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b*
 C) *1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b* D) *1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a*
47. 1811-1812-yillarda Xivaga Buxorodan tashrif buyurgan elchilar ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.
 A) *Avaz Murod va Hasan Murod*
 B) *O'rozboy Jo'ra va Avaz Murod*
 C) *Ibrohim Dodxoh va Shayx Abdulla*
 D) *Niyozbek parvonachi va Mirzo Qalandar*
48. Toshkentda "Qo'shchi" uyushmalarining birinchi respublika qurultoyi bo'lib o'tgan vaqtda jahon sahnasida bo'lgan voqeani aniqlang.
 A) *Antanta davlatlari va mag'lub Turkiya o'rtasida Sevr shartnomasi imzolandi.*
 B) *Xalqaro munosabatlar tarixida qurollanishni cheklouchi "Beshlar shartnomasi" imzolandi.*
 C) *Tinch okeanidagi qaram orollar va mulklar xavfsizligining kafolatlari to'g'risidagi "To'rtlar shartnomasi" imzolandi.*
 D) *Antanta davlatlari va mag'lub Avstriya o'rtasida Parij yaqinidagi Sen-Jermen saroyida shartnoma imzolandi.*
49. Turkiston o'lkasining quyidagi viloyatlaridan Rossiyaga mardikorlikka olinganlarning soni mos ravishda korsatilgan javobni toping.
 1) Sirdaryo; 2) Samarqand; 3) Farg'ona;
 a) 38 ming; b) 50 ming; c) 87 ming
 A) *1 - a; 2 - c; 3 - b* B) *1 - c; 2 - b; 3 - c*
 C) *1 - c; 2 - a; 3 - b* D) *1 - b; 2 - c; 3 - a*
50. Buyuk Britaniya tarixida Parlamentning vakolati 5 yil qilib belgilanib, deputatlarga maosh to'lash joriy etilgan yilda . .
 A) *Eron inqilobining ikkinchi davri boshlandi*
 B) *Sun Yat Sen Xitoyga qaytib kelgach, Nankinda inqilobiy viloyatlar vakillaridan iborat Millat Majlisi to'pladi*
 C) *Yaponiya Koreya yarimorolini kuch bilan o'ziga qo'shib oldi*
 D) *ingliz mustamlakachilari Bengaliyani ikki qismga bo'lib tashladi*
51. Amir Doniyolbiy davrida qaysi viloyatlarning mustaqillikka intilishlari kuchaygan?
 A) *Balx, Hisor, Boysun, Qarshi*
 B) *Qarshi, Balx, Hisor, O'ratepa*
 C) *Shahrisabz, Qarshi, Hisor, Urgut*
 D) *Balx, Hisor, Ko'lob, O'ratepa*
52. Quyidagi qaysi voqealar bir yilda sodir bo'lgan?
 1) Toshkent elchilari Sankt-Peterburgga borib, imperator Aleksandr I qabulida bo'ldilar.
 2) Fransiya konsullik deb ataluvchi hukumat tuzildi.
 3) Yaponiyada Yosimune hukmronligi boshlandi.
 4) Toshkent hokimi Yunusxo'ja vafot etdi.
 5) Angliya va Shotlandiya o'rtasida uniya qonuniylashtirildi
 A) 2, 4 B) 3, 5 C) 1, 5 D) 1, 4

53. Afrikada o'рта asrlarda yashagan qabilalarni hududlari bilan mos ravishda ko'rsating.
1) barbar va tuareglar; 2) fulbe; 3) masai, galla, sidamo, tigre;
a) Sahroning janubi; b) G'arbiy Afrika; c) Sharqiy Afrika
A) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c B) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a
C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b D) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c
54. XIX asr oxiri - XX asr boshlarida Yaponiya taraqqiyotining qaysi xususiyatlari jihatidan Rossiyaga o'xshab ketardi?
A) *hokimiyatning burjuaziya qo'lida ekanligi*
B) *hokimiyat ishlaridan pomeshchik-burjuaziya blokining uzoqlashtirilishi*
C) *monopolistik kapitalizm feodal-monarxiya qoldiqlari bilan chirmashib ketganligi*
D) *kapitalizm taraqqiyotining mehnatkash aholiga, ayniqsa, dehqonlarga qulaylik yaratish yo'llari bilan bog'liqligi*
55. Qo'qon xonligida katta shaharlar hokimligiga kimlar tayinlanar edi?
A) *xonlikdagi yirik qabila boshliqlari*
B) *xonning o'g'illari yoki yaqin qarindoshlari*
C) *xon oldidagi xizmatlari evaziga loyiq deb topilgan amaldorlar*
D) *shaharning eng boy va obro'-e'tiborli amaldorlari*
56. Qirol Yonchjon davrida so'roq qilish paytidagi qiynoqlarning qaysi biri ta'qiqlandi?
A) *qizigan temir bosish* B) *oyoqlarni sindirish*
C) *quloqlarni kesish* D) *barmoqlarni chopish*
57. Nechanchi yilda Yugoslaviyada ittifoqdosh respublikalar huquqlarini cheklaydigan konstitutsiya qabul qilingan?
A) 1974-yil B) 1972-yil C) 1971-yil D) 1973-yil
58. Gandamak bitimi imzolanganidan keyin Afg'oniston mustaqilligini yo'qotdi va Qobulga ingliz rezidensiyasi ochildi. Rezidensiyaning vazifasiga nima kirgan edi?
A) *afg'on amiri hatti-harakatlari hamda Buyuk Britaniyadan yuborilgan qarzlar qanday sarflanayotgani ustidan nazorat qilish*
B) *Afg'oniston xoni va Rossiya hukumati o'rtasidagi o'zaro aloqalar ustidan nazorat olib borish*
C) *Rossiya hukumati va uning qo'shinlari Afg'oniston hududlariga kirib kelishiga yo'l qo'ymaslik*
D) *Afg'oniston hududlariga joylashtirilgan ingliz harbiy qismlarining faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirib turish*
59. Milliy istiqloq yillaridagi O'zbekiston va Rossiya Federatsiyasi hamkorligi bilan bo'g'liq to'g'ri ma'lumotlarni aniqlang.
1) 1992-yil 30-mayda I.Karimov boshliq O'zbekiston delegatsiyasining Rossiyaga davlat tashrifi chog'ida imzolangan shartnoma ikki davlat o'rtasida har tomonlama hamkorlikni yo'lga qo'yish va rivojlantirishga huquqiy asos soldi.
2) 2005-yil dekabrda Rossiya rahbari V.Putinning O'zbekistonga tashrifi chog'ida "Xalqaro avtomobil qatnovi to'g'risida bitim" imzolandi.
3) 2004-yil 16-iyunda O'zbekiston va Rossiya o'rtasida 15-moddadan iborat "Strategik sherikchilik to'g'risida bitim" imzolandi.
4) 2010-yil 19-20-aprel kunlari O'zbekiston Prezidenti I.Karimov Rossiya Prezidenti V.Putin taklifiga ko'ra Moskvaga tashrif buyurdi.
A) 2, 4 B) 1, 3 C) 3, 4 D) 1, 2

60. Xiva xonligida XIX asr boshlarida barpo etilgan kanal nomini belgilang.
A) *Afshona* B) *Tuyatortar* C) *Lavzan* D) *To'g'uzariq*
61. XIX asrning 90-yillariga kelib Germaniya hukmron doiralari tomonidan Tinch okeanida qo'lga kiritilgan hududlar to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
1) Kurill orollari; 2) Karolina orollari; 3) Mariana orollari; 4) Gavay orollari; 5) Samoa orolining bir qismi; 6) Marshall orollari; 7) Faros oroli; 8) Filipin oroli.
A) 1, 2, 4, 7 B) 1, 6, 7, 8 C) 2, 3, 5, 6 D) 4, 5, 6, 8
62. Yaponlarning Koreyada amalga oshirgan shafqatsizliklarining dalili bo'lgan "quloqlar qabristoni" joylashgan shaharni aniqlang.
A) *Kioto* B) *Seul* C) *Pxenyen* D) *Tokio*
63. Arab xalifaligidan birinchi mustaqil amirlik tashkil topgan vaqtda tarixda yana qanday voqea sodir bo'lgan?
A) *Italiyada Rim papalari davlati - Papa viloyati tashkil topdi*
B) *Qarluqlarning kattagina qismi musulmon bo'ldi*
C) *Qoraxoniylar davlati tashkil topdi*
D) *O'g'uzlar Islom dinini qabul qildi*
64. Mussolini boshchiligidagi fashistlar bir necha vazirlik lavozimlarini talab qilib, Rimga yurish uyushtirgan yili bo'lib o'tgan voqealarni toping.
1) Buyuk Britaniyada Lloyd-Jorj iste'fo berishga majbur bo'ldi.
2) Fransiya-Polsha harbiy ittifoqi tuzildi.
3) Germaniyaning Rur viloyatidan Fransiya ko'mir yuborish to'xtatildi.
4) Sovet Rossiyasida mahsulotlarni taqsimot asosida berish bekor qilindi.
5) Myunxenda bir guruh fashistlar fashistik diktatura o'rnatish talabi bilan miting o'tkazdilar.
6) Rapallo shartnomasi imzolandi.
7) AQShda K.Kulij prezidentligi boshlandi.
A) 2, 4, 6, 7 B) 2, 4, 5, 6 C) 1, 3, 5, 7 D) 1, 3, 4, 6
65. Quyidagi qaysi asarlar Qadimgi Yunonistonda yaratilgan?
1) "Iliada", "Odisseya"; 2) "Rigveda", "Avesto"; 3) "Shoh Edip", "Antigona";
4) "Olamning yaratilishi haqida afsona", "To'fon rivoyati";
5) "Ariklar", "Qushlar", "Baqalar"; 6) "Eneida", "Marhumlar kitobi"
A) 1, 2, 4 B) 1, 3, 5 C) 2, 3, 6 D) 2, 4, 6
66. G'aznaviy hukmdorlar davriga mos keluvchi ma'lumotlar to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.
1) Mahmud G'aznaviy; 2) Ma'sud G'aznaviy; 3) Alptegin; 4) Sobuqtegin;
a) mamlakat viloyatlari birin-ketin qo'ldan chiqib, tanazzulga yuz tutdi; b) mamlakat hududi kengayib Sharqning eng qudratli davlatlaridan biriga aylandi; c) G'aznaviy davlatiga asos solindi; d) mamlakatning siyosiy nufuzi ortib, somoniylar tomonidan e'tirof etildi
A) 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a B) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d
C) 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b D) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
67. XIX asr oxiri - XX asr boshlarida Rossiya agrar-industrial davlat bo'lib, mamlakat aholisining necha foizi qishloqlarda yashardi?
A) 67 B) 78 C) 85 D) 90
68. Nechanchi asrda mashhur Xonbandi suv ombori bunyod etilgan?
A) IX asrda B) X asrda C) VIII asrda D) XI asrda

59. Andijondagi Dukchi eshon qo'zg'oloni tufayli lavozimidan chetlashtirilgan A.Vrevskiy o'rniga kim Turkiston general-gubernatori etib tayinlandi?
 A) A.Samsonov B) A.Kuropatkin
 C) K.Kaufman D) S.Duxovskoy
70. 1979-yilda AQSHning mustamlakachilik tayanchlari ag'darilgan davlatlarni belgilang.
 A) Afg'oniston va Sharqiy Pokiston
 B) Xitoy va Meksika
 C) Eron va Nikaragua
 D) Vyetnam va Tunis

71. Buxoroda "Tarbiyai atfol" jamiyati tashkil etilgan vaqtda jahon tarixida sodir bo'lgan voqealarni aniqlang.
 1) Meksikada Prezidentlik saylovi o'tkazildi.
 2) Rossiyada saylov to'g'risida yangi qonun qabul qilindi.
 3) Yaponiya Koreya yarimorolini harbiy kuch bilan o'ziga qo'shib oldi.
 4) "Hindiston kengashlari haqida qonun" nomli hujjat qabul qilindi.
 5) Eron taxtiga Muhammad Alishoh o'tirdi.
 6) Janubiy Afrika Ittifoqi tashkil topdi.
 A) 3, 4, 6 B) 2, 4, 5 C) 1, 3, 5 D) 1, 3, 6

72. Shayboniylar tomonidan ta'limni rivojlantirish sohasida islohot o'tkazilishining sababini aniqlang.
 A) Yevropaning rivojlanib ketish sabablarini o'rganish va unga imkon qadar yetib olish
 B) aniq va tabiiy fanlarda erishilgan yutuqlarni keng ommaga yetkazish
 C) Temuriylar davridan yetib kelgan ilmiy muassasalarni yanada rivojlantirish
 D) barcha sohalar bo'yicha ilmiy amaldorlar guruhini vujudga keltirish va ularni jamiyatning asosiy tayanchiga aylantirish

INGLIZ TILI

73. Choose the correct tense.
 It is a long time since we ... each other at a wonderful city of Los Angeles.
 A) meet B) have met C) met D) are meeting
74. Choose the correct answer.
 Neither your parents nor the teacher ... glad of the fact then.
 A) was B) were C) is D) are
75. Choose the correct modal verb.
 A first night of the film was two days ago, so you ... it last week at the cinema.
 A) should not have watched B) could not have watched
 C) must have watched D) could not watch
76. Choose the correct answer.
 Jane will not be able to come. She is coming down ... fever.
 A) in B) with
 C) along D) through
77. Choose the correct answer.
 Changes to the taxation system ... proposed.
 A) are expected to be B) are expecting to be
 C) is expected to be D) expected to be

78. Choose the best answer.
 She noticed him ... away from the house.
 A) to run B) run
 B) C) ran D) is running

79. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 Be careful washing ... glasses! I do not want them
 A) those/broke B) these/break
 C) those/broken D) this/broken
80. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 By the time Tom ..., his mother ... bread.
 A) get up \ will have baked B) got up \ will have baked
 C) gets up / will bake D) gets up / will have baked
81. Choose the best answer.
 Have you ever got Jane ... your homework?
 A) did B) doing B) do D) to do
82. Choose the best answer.
 "I did not hear the police warnings".
 A) He denied to hear the police warnings.
 B) He denied hearing the police warnings.
 C) He said that he did not hear the police warnings.
 D) He said the police did not hear the warning.
83. Choose the correct answer.
 ... much of the power of the trade unions has been lost, their political influence should not be
 A) Even though/ estimated
 B) In spite/ underestimated
 C) Even though/ underestimate
 D) Despite/ overestimated
84. Choose the best answer.
 She has ... extensive knowledge of property prices in this area.
 A) the B) a C) an D) -
85. Choose the best answer.
 About three meters ... the runners in first and second places.
 A) separates B) separate C) separable D) separating
86. Choose the best answer.
 Threat of security conditions and guaranties of the progress ... in 1997. The book consists ... two chapters.
 A) were written / of B) was written / of
 C) was written / off D) were written / with
87. Choose the right answer.
 They demand that he ... identification will create a delay.
 A) provide B) provides
 C) providing D) provided
88. Choose the best answer.
 ... they been expecting us, they ... arranged to meet us.
 A) If / would have B) Had / would have
 C) Have / could D) If / had
89. Choose the best answer.
 ... of the sun causes water to evaporate.
 A) The warm B) The warmth
 C) The warmer D) A warmth
90. Choose the correct answer.
 There are six textbooks for the course. ... of them is expensive.
 A) Neither B) Some
 B) C) Either D) None
91. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 He has ... high marks that he has applied for a scholarship.
 A) such B) so C) such a D) so a

32. Choose the correct answer.
The waves are growing ... rough.
A) *decreasingly* B) *increasing*
B) C) *increasingly* D) *decreased*
33. Choose the correct answer.
The beams have to be ... the roof.
A) *enough strong to support* B) *strong enough supporting*
C) *too strong supporting* D) *strong enough to support*
34. Choose the best answer.
I had terrible headache. ... , I came to the lesson.
A) *Nonetheless* B) *Though* C) *Moreover* D) *As*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (95-98).

One of the major processes that takes place in schools, of course, is that students learn. When they graduate from high school, many can use a computer, write essays with three-part theses, and differentiate equations. In addition to learning specific skills, they learn to think critically, to weigh evidence and to develop independent judgment. The extent to which this development takes place is related to both school and home environments. Teachers who are more open to new ideas and less authoritarian produce students who have greater intellectual flexibility and higher achievement test scores.

Studies show that teachers are most demanding when they are of the same social class as their students. The greater the difference between their own social class and that of their pupils, the more *rigidly* they structure their classrooms and the fewer demands they place on their students.

35. It is stated in the passage that teachers who are more open to new ideas
A) *produce more successful students in terms of test scores and intellectual flexibility*
B) *often come from a lower social class than their students*
C) *are more authoritarian towards students*
D) *discourage intellectual flexibility in schools*
36. We learn from the reading that when students graduate from high school
A) *none of them are able to think critically*
B) *they can take the overall responsibility of anything*
C) *all of them have a good knowledge of computer usage*
D) *many of them have gained specific skills like writing essays and differentiating equations*
37. According to the reading, it is true that
A) *teachers who are from a higher social class than their students should be hired*
B) *it is not so difficult to constitute ideal learning conditions*
C) *with close supervision every student can get high test scores*
D) *both the school and home environments greatly influence a student's achievement in school*

38. In the text the word *rigidly* means....
A) *flexible* B) *approvingly* C) *stiffly* D) *approving*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (99-101).

The origins of a written literature can be found in most of the civilizations of the ancient world; in India, China and among the Jewish people, whose great work of literature

is the Old Testament of the Bible. However, it is the Greeks whose literature is taken to represent the start of Western literature. Their greatest single contribution was drama, a form of literature that has continued undiminished to the present day. Other literary forms that developed from the time of the ancient Greeks and Romans onward have been poetry in its many different styles and forms, the essay, biography and autobiography, and the novel. Other types of written work from these periods, dealing with such matters as history, philosophy, politics, religion, science and criticism may also be classified as literature from the point of view of style.

99. Which of the following is true?
A) *The Romans greatly influenced the Greek playwrights.*
B) *Jews wrote the Bible in places like India and China.*
C) *The Greeks were not alone as writers of early literature.*
D) *The Jews are responsible for the start of religious writing.*
100. According to the passage. . .
A) *Greek and Roman drama contains lots of poetry.*
B) *of all Greek literature, only drama remains today.*
C) *drama has become increasingly better through the ages.*
D) *drama is only one of many forms of literature.*
101. The author points out in the passage that written history, philosophy and science. . .
A) *can be considered literature because of the way they were written.*
B) *are quite unrelated to what most scholars usually call literature.*
C) *generally appear to have much more style than other literature.*
D) *are much more important than forms such as drama and poetry.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (102-105).

Tea had a reputation for being both safe and almost always beneficial. However, scientists are now suggesting that tea may not be as safe as we had previously believed. Tea contains caffeine, and caffeine has been linked to sleeplessness and to the unpleasant jumpy feeling some people get when stressed. More seriously, there is a link between miscarriages, and pregnant women are advised to reduce their intake of tea until after their baby is born. Due to its critical side-effects, some people who like tea choose to be safer and drink a beverage from which the caffeine has been removed, decaffeinated tea, but many claim that it simply doesn't taste right. The reasonable thing to do is probably moderation; continue to enjoy a cup of tea, but don't have too many!

102. As it is pointed out in the passage, tea used to be considered to be
A) *having no damaging effect on people's health*
B) *beneficial in moderation*
C) *more dangerous than alcohol*
D) *causing jumpy feeling if drunk excessively*
103. According to the passage, tea can be dangerous because it
A) *causes people to suffer from stress more than ever*
B) *makes all drinkers nervous and unable to sleep*
C) *reduces miscarriages if it is drunk too much by a pregnant woman*
D) *may bring about many illnesses that cannot be cured easily*

104. The writer points out that the best solution is to drink
- A) *decaffeinated tea*
 - B) *instant coffee*
 - C) *tea in moderation*
 - D) *other beverages like hot chocolate*

105. Which title can best describe the text?
- A) *Is tea beneficial?*
 - B) *Benefits of tea*
 - C) *People should stop drinking tea*
 - D) *Tea is the best beverage ever!*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (106-108).

Tourists whose plane careered off a runway after brake failure are suing their holiday company over post-traumatic stress in, what they claim is, the first case of its kind. More than 20 passengers on the Manchester-to-Ibiza flight have so far signed up with a lawyer to claim damages from First Choice holidays. They allege that their experience has left them psychologically scarred, with many passengers suffering from flashbacks, nightmares and difficulty in sleeping and concentrating. But the company says it offered adequate counseling and support for those involved both at the time and after their return to the United Kingdom. Their airbus jet apparently overshot the runway on landing due to brake failure, leaving some passengers with minor injuries.

106. The tourists
- A) *think that the travel company has been very unkind to them*
 - B) *are becoming stressed because of their legal situation*
 - C) *were involved in an accident that took place at Ibiza Airport*
 - D) *are suing the company because they had a terrible holiday*
107. The incident....
- A) *happened because the plane had difficulty stopping*
 - B) *was a minor accident at Manchester Airport*
 - C) *was not a major one because only twenty passengers were injured*
 - D) *has not yet been proved to have occurred*

108. The travel company
- A) *has hired a lawyer to obtain the passengers' signatures*
 - B) *has already paid compensation to the passengers*
 - C) *claims that the passengers didn't need help after this incident*
 - D) *feels that it did enough to help passengers after the incident*

1. "Qorajonbek, eshit aytgan so'zimdi, Egarqoshdan ushlab yumgin ko'zingdi".

"Alpomish" dostonidan olingan ushbu parcha qaysi qahramonning tilidan aytilgan?

- A) *Shohimardon pir* B) *Rajabxo'ja eshon*
C) *Boychibor* D) *Boysari*

2. Navoiy kuzning so'lg'in nafosati bilan nafas olgan xiyobonlarni oralab, tabiat va hayotdagi o'zgarishlar ustida fikr qilib, kechinmalar, hislarga to'lib yurarkan, navkar kelib, safar uchun otni tayyorlab qo'yanini bildirdi.

Ushbu gapda qaysi bo'lak(lar) uyushgan?

- A) *kesim* B) *ega, to'ldiruvchi*
C) *aniqlovchi* D) *hol*

3. Qaysi javobda ergash gapli qo'shma gapning tobe gap qismida qo'llanadigan bog'lovchilar keltirilgan?

- A) *deb, bilan, hamda, basharti*
B) *chunki, negaki, goh...goh, balki*
C) *-ki, shuning uchun, shu bois*
D) *chunki, garchi, negaki, mabodo*

4. "Tug'yon", "Shu'lalar qo'shig'i", "Na'matak" kabi she'riy to'plamlarning muallifini aniqlang.

- A) *Mirmuhsin* B) *O'.Umarbekov*
C) *X.Saloh* D) *E.Vohidov*

5. Oltmishga kirib bildim: umrim bekorga o'tmabdi, odamlarga kerakli ekanman, hayotda iz qoldiribman. Ushbu gapda ikki nuqta qo'yilish sababi to'g'ri izohlangan javobni belgilang.

- A) *bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap tarkibida kirgan sodda gaplardagi voqealar bir-biriga qiyoslanganligi uchun*
B) *bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gaplar tarkibidagi sodda gaplar mazmun jihatdan tugal fikrni anglatib, bir-biriga yaqin bo'lmagani uchun*
C) *Uslubiy ravonlikni, muxtasarlikni ta'minlash maqsadida*
D) *bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap qismlari shaklan tugallangan, lekin mazmunan keyingisi birinchisining uzviy davomi sanalganligi uchun*

6. Qaysi gapda ham kompozitsiya, ham affiksatsiya usuli bilan yasalgan sifat qatnashgan?

- A) *Balandparvoz, quruq gapirgan odamning gapi bemaza qovunga o'xshaydi.*
B) *Kasbning katta-kichigi bo'lmaydi.*
C) *To'g'ri so'z o'z egasini najot sari yetaklaydi.*
D) *Kishining talanti barcha sohada bir xil bo'lavermaydi.*

7. Agar u guzardan hassasini do'qillatib o'tib qolsa, hamma barobar qalqib, to o'tib ketguncha ta'zimda turardi.

Ushbu gapda yangi lug'aviy ma'no beruvchi morfemalar qatnashgan so'zlar qaysi bo'lakka nisbatan tobe bo'lak vazifasini bajargan?

- A) *to'ldiruvchiga nisbatan*
B) *aniqlovchiga nisbatan*
C) *kesimga nisbatan*
D) *hol va egaga nisbatan*

8. Oybek qalamiga mansub tarjimalarni toping.

- A) *"Shoh Edip", "Dubrovskiy", "Zamonamiz qahramonlari"*
B) *"Yevgeniy Onegin", "Maskarad", "Sosunli Dovid"*
C) *"Dubrovskiy", "Ona", "Malikayi Turondot", "Xasis"*
D) *"Faust", "Ona ibodati", "It haqida doston"*

9. Daraja-miqdor ravishi ishtirok etgan gapni ko'rsating.

- A) *Sal hushimni yig'ib qaragam, oyoqlarim go'yo o'zi yurib ketyapti.*
B) *Vodiyarlarni yayov kezganda, Bir ajib his bor edi manda.*
C) *Bir kun Qorako'zning mijjalari yosh ko'rib Qumrining yuraklari ezilib ketdi.*
D) *Choyni ichib, darrov otxonaga yugurdim.*

10. Quyidagi berilgan gaplarning qaysi birida jarangli lab undoshlari soni ko'p?

- A) *Dunyoda vaqt juda qimmatlidir.*
B) *Soqi quritgan qoqi qoq quruq qoqi.*
C) *Bir narsaga so'z berdingmi, uni, albatta, bajar.*
D) *G'ani g'ildirakni g'izillatib g'ildiratdi.*

11. Lermontovni tashlamadim hech, So'ngra qo'lga oldim Hofizni.

Ushbu she'rda qaysi usulda ma'no ko'chgan?

- A) *vazifadoshlik* B) *metonimiya*
C) *metafora* D) *sinekdoxa*

12. Keltirilgan gapda qo'llangan tovush o'zgarishlarining soni va turi to'g'ri berilgan javobni toping.

O'g'lining dardida sarg'aygan onaning oh-vohlariga chidab bo'lmasdi.

- A) *2 ta tovush ortishi*
B) *1 ta tovush almashishi*
C) *1 ta tovush tushishi*
D) *2 ta tovush almashishi, 3 ta tovush tushishi*

13. Balki, ustozni ko'rgan ko'zlarimiz bilan bir-birlarimizga termulib, bu sog'inchga malham toparmiz.

Ushbu gapda fe'lning vazifa shakllaridan qaysilari qatnashmagan?

- A) *harakat nomi, sof fe'l*
B) *ravishdosh, harakat nomi*
C) *sifatdosh, ravishdosh*
D) *harakat nomi*

14. Yangidan o'zida kuch-g'ayrat tuyardi, kelajagiga, o'z maqsadlariga erishishga umid uyg'onardi.

Berilgan gap tarkibida fonetik o'zgarish asosida yozilgan so'zlar haqida to'g'ri fikrni toping.

- 1) Ushbu gap tarkibida fonetik o'zgarish bo'lmagan.
2) Fonetik o'zgarishga uchragan so'zlarda tovush tushgan va almashgan.
3) Fonetik o'zgarishga uchragan so'zlar soni 3 ta.
4) Fonetik o'zgarishga uchragan barcha so'zlarda tovush tushgan.
A) *1, 2, 3* B) *2, 3* C) *2, 4* D) *1, 2, 3, 4*

15. Shu-shu Otaqo'zi ochilib ketib o'rinli-o'rinsiz gaplarni ko'p gapirib yubordi.

Ushbu gapda so'z birikmalarining tobe qismi qaysi so'z turkumlari bilan ifodalangan?

- A) *ot, fe'l* B) *ot, sifat, ot*
C) *olmosh, fe'l, sifat, ravish* D) *ot, fe'l, ravish*

16. O'zaro shakldoshlik hosil qilgan birliklar ishtirok etgan juftliklar to'liq ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.

1. Ilm kelinchakka o'xshaydi: u xilvat va pinhoniylilikni yoqtiradi. Erinchak, dangasa insonlar hayotda hech qachon muvaffaqiyat qozonolmaydi.
2. Qiziga qalamdon sotib oldi. Bilimdon va tadbirkor, raqobatbardosh yoshlar Vatanimizning kelajagi sanaladi.
3. Bilimli kishi kerakli so'zni so'zlaydi, keraksiz so'zni ko'mib tashlaydi. Sabrli odam uzoq yashaydi.

4. Odam odamdan qutular, o'z fe'lidan qutulmas. Kamtar kerilmaydi, mol-dunyoga berilmaydi.

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

17. Qo'yih yuz himmat-u iqbol-u davlat, Hamul far soyasidin topdi ziynat.

Berilgan baytda qo'llangan badiiy san'atni toping.

A) kitobat B) talmeh
C) tanosub D) tazod

18. Barchasi uslubiy xoslangan so'zlar bo'lgan javobni toping.

A) mazkur, binobarin, dudoq
B) gapirmoq, qaror, nigoh
C) daftar, ovqat, tashlamoq
D) so'zlamok, bayonnoma, nota

19. Foydali ilmlarni o'rgatuvchi odamning gunohi kechirilishini so'rab, hatto dengizdagi baliqlar ham istig'for aytadilar.

Ushbu gapdagi yasama so'zlar haqidagi qaysi hukmlar to'g'ri?

1. Uch o'rinda yasama so'z qo'llangan.
2. Yasama so'zlar ravish, fe'l, ot turkumlariga mansub.
3. Bir o'rinda fe'l yasalgan.
4. Yasama so'zlar aniqlovchi vazifasida kelgan.
A) 1, 2, 3 B) 1, 4
C) 2, 3, 4 D) 4

20. Istiqloq tufayli chekka qishloqlarda ham havaslansa arzigulik korxonalar yaratildi.

Ushbu gapda so'z birikmalari soni nechta?

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

21. Qaysi gapdagi egalik qo'shimchasi yasama otlarga qo'shilgan?

A) Boyagi xasis xoja mehmonlarni qabul qilishdan boshqa iloji qolmabdi.
B) Tilagim shuki, dunyoning tinchligini bersin.
C) Bilimlisi unga barcha narsani tushuntirib berdi.
D) Yigit o'zini chetga olishga tirishdi, xalq to'liqini uni surib ketdi.

22. Shekspirning birinchi bo'lib chop ettirgan dostonini aniqlang.

A) "Venera va Adonis" B) "Xatolar komediyasi"
C) "Seyan" D) "Makbet"

23. Qaysi asarda sevishganlar dushmandan qochib sahroga ketadilar va o'sha joyda vafot etadilar?

A) "Farhod va Shirin"
B) "Alpomish"
C) "Suhayl va Guldursun"
D) "Kichkina Shahzoda"

24. Ogahiyning quyidagi qaysi g'azalida "qoshlar ko'zlar bilan ittifoq tuzib, oshiqni qatl etish uchun hukm chiqaradilar"?

A) "Aylansun" B) "Ustina"
C) "Mujda keldi..." D) "Navroz"

25. Roje Marten dyu Garning "Tibo oilasi" asari necha jildidan iborat?

A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 8

26. Quyidagi keltirilgan gapda nechta yasama so'z qatnashgan?

Baxtni har kim o'zicha tushunadi. Kimlarningdir qorni, ust-boshi but. Shuni baxt sanaydi. Kimlardir yeng uchida yashaydi. Ko'ngli tinch.

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

27. Olmoshlar faqat hol va to'ldiruvchi vazifasini bajargan gapni aniqlang.

A) Biznikiga mehmon keldi, Hammasining qoshi qora. (Topishmoq)
B) U buni bilmasdi, bunga qo'l ham urmasdi.
C) Sizdan hech narsa talab qilayotganim yo'q, aksincha, talablaringizni bajarmoqchiman.
D) Sizni bezovta qilmaslik uchun kecha kelmagan edik, buni sizga aytib qo'ymaganimiz uchun kechirim so'raymiz.

28. O'tkir Hoshimov romanlarini toping.

A) "Qora quyosh", "To'ylar muborak"
B) "Qalbingga quloq sol", "Kvazarlar"
C) "Tushda kechgan umrlar", "Ikki eshik orasi"
D) "Inson sadoqati", "Bahor qaytmaydi"

29. Bitta o'choqqa o'tin g'amlashdan ko'ra ikkita o'choq qurish yengilroq.

Ushbu gapda nechta sof fe'l va nechta harakat nomi ishtirok etgan?

A) 1 ta sof fe'l, 1 ta harakat nomi
B) sof fe'l qatnashmagan, 2 ta harakat nomi
C) 1 ta sof fe'l, 2 ta harakat nomi
D) 2 ta sof fe'l, 3 ta harakat nomi

30. Ota - xazina, aka-uka - tayanch, do'st esa har ikkovidir.

Berilgan gap murakkab qo'shma gapning qaysi turiga kiradi?

A) qismlari uyushgan murakkab qo'shma gap
B) bir necha ergash gapli murakkab qo'shma gap
C) bir necha bosh gapli murakkab qo'shma gap
D) aralash murakkab qo'shma gap

31. Qanday so'roq gaplar so'roqqa javob bo'luvchi so'zni talab qiladi?

A) so'roq olmoshlari bilan shakllangan so'roq gaplar
B) so'roq yuklamalari bilan shakllangan so'roq gaplar
C) so'roq ohangi bilan shakllangan so'roq gaplar
D) barchasi

32. O'lmas Umarbekovning qissalarini aniqlang.

A) "Komissiya", "Arizasiga ko'ra", "Charos", "Urush farzandi"
B) "Oq qaldirg'och", "Sevgim, sevgilim", "Cho'li iroq", "Urush farzandi"
C) "Sovg'a", "Qiyomat qarz", "Hayot qo'shig'i", "Xatingni kutaman"
D) "Ko'prik", "Ikki soldat haqida qissa", "Sevgi afsonasi", "Changalzor qonuni"

33. Qaysi javobda imloviy jihatdan to'g'ri yozilgan so'zlar qatori berilgan?

A) istiroxat, hijjalamoq, xufiyona
B) kommutator, xijjalamoq, xo'randa
C) hilpiramoq, xayr-xo'shlashmoq, xalal
D) xokkey, selofan, homtok

34. Qaysi asarda "Tangri yorlaqagani uchun dushman ko'p deb qo'rqmadik", "davlat ham davlat bo'ldi, xalq ham xalq bo'ldi" deya yozilgan?

A) Ahmad Yugnakiyning "Hibat ul-haqoyiq" asarida
B) Gulxaniyning "Zarbulmasa" asarida
C) Kul tigin bitigida
D) "To'nyuquq" bitigida

35. Milliy xavfsizlikka qarshi yashirin tahdidlarni ko'rib chiqar ekanmiz, ekologik xavfsizlik va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish muammosi alohida e'tiborga molikdir.

Ushbu parchadagi yasama so'zlarning nechtasi fonetik yozuv asosida yozilgan?

A) 1 tasi B) 3 tasi C) 2 tasi D) 5 tasi

36. Qit'a janri haqida berilgan barcha noto'g'ri fikrlarni aniqlang.
 1. Qit'ada shoir taxallus qo'llashi kamdan kam uchraydi.
 2. Qit'alarga sarlavha qo'yish mumkin emas.
 3. Qit'ada matla' bo'lmaydi.
 4. Qit'aning mavzu doirasi chegaralangan.
 A) 1, 3, 4 B) 2, 3 C) 1, 2, 3, 4 D) 2, 4

TARIX

37. II jahon urushi arafasida Buyuk Britaniya qaysi davlatlarga Germaniya hujum qilsa, unga harbiy yordam ko'rsatish haqida kafolat bergan?
 1) Polsha; 2) Ruminiya; 3) Bolgariya; 4) Fransiya;
 5) Gollandiya; 6) Gretsiya;
 7) Yugoslaviya
 A) 1, 3, 5 B) 1, 2, 6 C) 3, 4, 5 D) 5, 6, 7

38. Abdullaxon II Muhammad Islomning ko'magida Buxoro taxtini amalda egallagan yilda sodir bo'lgan voqeani aniqlang.
 A) Rossiya podsholigi taxtini amalda Boris Godunov boshqarishni boshladi.
 B) Rossiya podshosi tomonidan Yormuhammadxon hukmronligiga chek qo'yildi.
 C) Ivan Grozniy tomonidan Qozon xonligi egallandi.
 D) Ivan Grozniy tomonidan Moskva savdo kompaniyasi vakili Antoniy Jenkinson Buxoro xonligiga jo'natildi.

39. Buddaviylik dini paydo bo'lgan davrda jahon tarixida yuz bergan voqeani aniqlang.
 A) Saklarning harbiy qabila ittifoqi vujudga keldi.
 B) Yunon-fors urushlari bo'lib o'tdi.
 C) Qadimgi Afrosiyob shahriga asos solindi.
 D) Makedoniyalik Aleksandr sharqqa yurish boshladi.

40. Quyidagi qaysi shaharda qoraqalpoq adabiyotining yirik vakillaridan biri Berdaqning byusti o'rnatilgan?
 A) Urganchda B) Xo'jaylida
 C) Toshkentda D) Chimboyda

41. Ikkinchi jahon urushi voqealarini eslang va Moskva ostonalarida hayot-mamot janglari bo'lib o'tgan davrni to'g'ri toping.
 A) 1941-yilning yoz-kuz oylarida
 B) 1942-yilning qish oylarida
 C) 1942-yilning qish-bahor oylari
 D) 1941-yilning kuz-qish oylarida

42. XIX asr oxiri - XX asr boshlarida Rossiya tarixiga oid ma'lumotlardan to'g'rlarini toping.
 1. Rossiya imperiyasi tarkibida 100 ga yaqin millat va elat vakillari yashardi.
 2. Rossiya iqtisodiy taraqqiyotiga xos xususiyat, bu - Rossiyaga chetdan kapital kiritishdan ko'ra, chetga kapital chiqarishning ustunligi edi.
 3. Rossiya sanoatiga qo'yilgan chet el kapitalining asosiy qismi Buyuk Britaniya hissasiga to'g'ri kelardi.
 4. Rossiyada qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini eksport qilish ham o'sgan bo'lib, asosiy eksport mahsuloti g'alla edi.
 5. Rossiya neft qazib chiqarish bo'yicha dunyoda birinchi o'ringa chiqib oldi.
 A) 2, 3 B) 3, 4 C) 1, 2 D) 4, 5

43. Qo'qon xoni Xudoyorxon Rossiyaga elchi yuborib, Raim istehkomi qurilganidan noroziligini bildirgan vaqtda Rus podshosi kim edi?
 A) Nikolay I B) Nikolay II
 C) Aleksandr I D) Aleksandr II

44. Movarounnahr va Xuroson hududlarida somoniylar davlati hukm surgan yillarni ko'rsating.
 A) 865-999-yillar B) 873-996-yillar
 C) 805-999-yillar D) 871-996-yillar

45. Tushpa shahri qaysi qadimgi davlatning poytaxti bo'lgan?
 A) Mitanni B) Ossuriya
 C) Urartu D) Falastin

46. XVIII asrda Zarafshon daryosidan chiqarilgan (3-4 chaqirim uzunlikdagi) ariqlar qaysi javobda to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan?
 1) Xurmo; 2) Qozonariq; 3) Toyman; 4) To'g'uzariq;
 5) Sarazm; 6) Oqariq
 A) 1, 2 B) 1, 5 C) 2, 4 D) 3, 6

47. Xiva hududlarida Kaspiyorti temiryo'lining qurilishi va Amudaryo flotiliyasining tashkil etilishi yillari oralig'i to'g'ri berilgan javobni toping.
 A) 1885-1887-yillar B) 1881-1885-yillar
 C) 1883-1886-yillar D) 1881-1888-yillar

48. Lotin Amerikasidagi qaysi davlatda 2010-yildagi Prezident saylovlarida ilk marta ayol kishi g'olib bo'ldi?
 A) Venesuela B) Chili
 C) Argentina D) Braziliya

49. Insoniyat tarixida neolit davrining oxiridagi eng buyuk kashfiyot - . . .
 A) yog'ochdan idish tayyorlash
 B) metall - misdan foydalanish
 C) kulolchilikning vujudga kelishi
 D) ishlab chiqaruvchi xo'jalikka o'tish

50. Keyinchalik buyuk sarkarda bo'lib yetishgan Amir Temur dastlabki harbiy faoliyatini . . .
 A) viloyat amirlariga xizmat qilishdan boshlagan
 B) Tug'luq Temurga xizmat qilishdan boshlagan
 C) Kesh dorug'aligidan boshlagan
 D) Amir Husayin qo'shinida xizmat qilishdan boshlagan

51. 1882-yilda "Uchlar Ittifoqi"ning tashkil etilganligi Fransiya va Rossiyaning yaqinlashishiga majbur etdi va nechanchi yilda ular o'rtasida ittifoq tuzildi?
 A) 1883-y. B) 1890-y. C) 1892-y. D) 1891-y.

52. Buxoro amirligida joylarda yetishtirilgan hosilning hisobini yuritish, soliqlar va boshqa tushumlarning belgilangan muddatda yig'ilishi uchun mas'ul bo'lgan amaldorni aniqlang.
 A) mushrif B) devonbegi C) amlokdor D) zakotchi

53. Xiva xonligi tarixi to'g'risidagi asarlar bilan bog'liq quyidagi ma'lumotlar orasidan to'g'rlarini belgilang.
 1) XVIII asrda yashagan Hasanbek Rumluning "Eng go'zal tarix" asari XVI asrning I yarmidagi Xiva tarixiga bag'ishlangan.
 2) Abulg'oziyxon Bahodirning "Shajarayi turk" asarining X bobi Xiva-Buxoro munosabatlariga bag'ishlangan.
 3) "Firdavs-ul iqbol" asari Xivaning XVI asrdan 1812-yilgacha bo'lgan tarixini qamrab olgan.
 4) Xiva xonligining 1872-1911-yillardagi tarixi Yusufbek Bayoniy tomonidan yaratilgan.
 A) 1, 3 B) 3, 4 C) 1, 2 D) 2, 4

54. Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillarida fashizm kirdikorlari fosh etilib, g'alaba qozonishga bo'lgan ishonch aks ettirilgan asarlarni mualliflari bilan to'g'ri juftlab ko'rsating.
 1) "Maktub"; 2) "Jangchi Tursun"; 3) "Ona kuzatmoqda";
 4) "Nayzamiz";

a) Sulton Jo'ra; b) Uyg'un; c) Maqsud Shayxzoda; d) Hamid Olimjon

- A) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
C) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c D) 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a

55. Xitoyda mo'g'ullarga qarshi xalq ozodlik harakatlari kuchaygan davrda yuz bergan voqeani aniqlang.
A) *Mali davlati butunlay inqirozga yuz tutdi.*
B) *Inklar Kusko shahriga asos soldilar.*
C) *Germaniyaning shimolidagi shaharlar Ganza Ittifoqiga birlashdi.*
D) *Qo'ng'iro't so'fiylari Xorazmda o'z hukmronliklarini o'rnatdilar.*

56. Afg'oniston hukmdori Temurshox necha yil hukmronlik qilgan?

- A) 30 yil B) 25 yil C) 20 yil D) 15 yil

57. Uyg'onish davri namoyandalaridan qaysi biri rasm chizish san'atini "san'atlar malikasi" deb atagan?

- A) *Rembrandt* B) *Leonardo da Vinchi*
C) *Mikelanjelo Buanarroti* D) *Rafael Santi*

58. 1988-yilda Pokiston Bosh vaziri etib saylangan Benazir Bxutto qaysi partiya rahbari edi?

- A) *Avomi liga* B) *Xalq partiyasi*
C) *Sotsial demokratik partiya* D) *Musulmon ligasi*

59. Turkiston jadidlarining fikricha mamlakatning iqtisodiy mustaqilligini ta'minlashda zarur hisoblangan choralarni aniqlang.

- 1) yer, suv, yerusti va yerosti boyliklarini Turkiston xalqining umumiy boyligi deb e'lon qilish; 2) turli ijtimoiy va ma'rifiy jamiyatlar tuzish; 3) barcha sohalarini rivojlantirishga qodir mahalliy kadrlarni tayyorlash; 4) zavod va fabrikalar qurish, mahsulotlarni o'lkaning o'zida ishlab chiqarish; 5) mustamlakachilikka qarshi kurash dasturini yaratish; 6) dehqonlar ongiga mustaqillik g'oyalari singdirish
A) 2, 3, 4 B) 1, 5, 6 C) 1, 3, 4 D) 2, 5, 6

60. Andijonda Dukchi eshon qo'zg'oloni ko'tarilgan vaqtda Turkiston general-gubernatori bo'lgan shaxsni aniqlang.

- A) *S.Duxovskoy* B) *A.Vrevskiy*
C) *A.Kuropatkin* D) *N.Korolkov*

61. 1918-yilda Orlando hukumati Italiya qo'shinlarini harbiy harakatlarda ishtirok etish uchun quyidagi qaysi hududlarga yuborgan edi?

- A) *Arxangensk, Boku, Kaspiyorti*
B) *Murmansk, Vladivostok va Turkmaniston*
C) *Odessa, Murmansk va Vladivostok*
D) *Odessa, Murmansk va Arxangelsk*

62. Eron shohi Nodir Quli o'ldirilgan yilda . . .

- A) *taxt uchun uzoq davom etgan kurashlardan so'ng Do'st Muhammadxon Afg'oniston taxtini egalladi*
B) *Buyuk Britaniya va Afg'oniston o'rtasida ingliz-afg'on do'stlik shartnomasi imzolandi*
C) *afg'on qabila xonlarining jirg'asi afg'onlarning abdali qabilasi sardori Ahmadxonni Afg'oniston shohi deb e'lon qildi*
D) *Qandahor xonligi hukmdori Mir Mahmud o'zini Eron shohi deb e'lon qildi*

63. 1979-yilda AQSHning mustamlakachilik tayanchlari ag'darilgan davlatlarni belgilang.

- A) *Eron va Nikaragua* B) *Vyetnam va Tunis*
C) *Afg'oniston va Sharqiy Pokiston* D) *Xitoy va Meksika*

64. "Al-izoh" jurnali . . . ning nashriy organi hisoblangan.

- A) *"Yosh buxoroliklar"* B) *"Yosh turklar"*
C) *"Sho'royi Islomiya"* D) *"Sho'royi Ulamo"*

65. Liviya Italiya mustamlakasiga aylangan yilda quyidagi voqealardan qaysi biri sodir bo'lgan?

- A) *Birinchi Bolqon urushida Turkiyaning yengilishi natijasida Albaniya mustaqillikka erishdi*
B) *Italiya Fransiyaning Marokashga bo'lgan huquqlarini tan oldi*
C) *Panama kanali ochildi*
D) *Avstriya-Vengriya madadiga tayangan Bolgariya o'zini Turkiyadan to'la mustaqil deb e'lon qildi*

66. "Avesto"ning 2700 yilligi keng nishonlangan yilni aniqlang.

- A) 2003 yil B) 2001 yil C) 2000 yil D) 2002 yil

67. Versal shahrida Germaniya bilan Antanta davlatlari o'rtasida shartnoma imzolangan yilda bo'lib o'tgan voqeani aniqlang.

- A) *Turkmanlar sardori Junaidxon Xivaga chaqirilib, xon qo'shonlariga qo'mondon etib tayinlandi.*
B) *Qarshilik ko'rsatish harakati yo'l boshchisi Madaminbek va Sovet qo'mondonligi o'rtasida muzokaralar bo'lib o'tdi.*
C) *Xalq vakillari I Butun Xorazm qurultoyi chaqirildi.*
D) *Andijon yaqinidagi Oyimqishloqda vodiylik qarshilik ko'rsatish harakati yo'l boshchilarining qurultoyi bo'lib o'tdi.*

68. Chingiziy hukmdor To'xtamish ustidan Amir Temurning g'alaba qozonishi (1395-yil) nima uchun xizmat qilgan?

- A) *Amir Temurning Hindiston yurishiga tayyorgarlik ishlari*
B) *Rossiya bilan diplomatik va savdo aloqalarining o'rnatilishi*
C) *rus knazliklarining birlashishi*
D) *Yetti yillik urushning g'alaba bilan yakunlanishi*

69. Buyuk Britaniyada U.Gladston bosh vazir bo'lib turgan davrda tarixda sodir bo'lgan voqealar to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.

1. AQSh tarixiga "taraqiyparvar davr" nomi bilan kirgan davr kechdi.
2. Avstriya va Vengriya hukmron doiralari o'rtasida bitim imzolandi.
3. Adua yonida Italiya qo'shinlari tor-mor etildi.
4. Yaponiya Konstitutsiyasi qabul qilindi.
5. Xiva xonligi Rossiyaning vassaliga aylandi.
6. Fransiya T'yer boshchiligida yangi hukumat tuzildi.
A) 2, 5, 6 B) 3, 5, 6 C) 1, 2, 6 D) 1, 3, 4

70. Milodiy IV asrda Qadimgi Rim tarixida bo'lib o'tgan voqealarni aniqlang.

- 1) Vizantiy (Konstantinopol) shahri poytaxt deb e'lon qilindi; 2) Italiyaga xunn qabilalari bostirib kirdilar; 3) Rimga germanlarning vandal qabilalari bostirib kirdilar; 4) Rim imperiyasi G'arbiy va Sharqiy qismlarga bo'linib ketdi.
A) 1, 4 B) 1, 2 C) 3, 4 D) 2, 3

71. Antikomintern paktini imzolagan davlatlarni eslang. Ulardan birining tarixida 1162-yilda sodir bo'lgan voqea to'g'ri berilgan javobni toping.

- A) *Rudolf Gabsburg taxtga o'tqazildi.*
B) *Milan boshchiligida Lombardiya shaharlari bosqinchilarga qarshi qo'zg'olon ko'tardi.*
C) *Ronkal vodiysida seym chaqirildi.*
D) *Kioto shahri yong'in tufayli kulga aylandi.*

72. Arab xalifaligida Umaviylar sulolasi hukmronligining tugashiga sabab bo'lgan qo'zg'olon rahbarini aniqlang.
A) *Abu Muslim* B) *Muqanna*
C) *Bobek* D) *Rofe ibn Lays*

INGLIZ TILI

73. Choose the correct tense.
My mouth is burning! This is... spicy food that I don't think I can finish it.
A) *very* B) *so* C) *too* D) *such*
74. Choose the best answer.
I think I hear someone ... the back window. Do you hear it, too?
A) *trying open* B) *trying to open*
C) *trying opening* D) *to try to open*
75. Choose the correct answer.
Would you mind if I ... the phone?
A) *answer* B) *had answered*
C) *answered* D) *answering*
76. Choose the correct answer.
After the sun had set, Islam as well as a group of experts . . . to the canteen to dine.
A) *were gone* B) *went*
C) *were going* D) *had gone*
77. Choose the best answer.
My parents never . . . let me stay out late when I was young.
A) *use to* B) *were used to* C) *used to* D) *got used to*
78. Choose the best answer.
Rachel has hardly ... sympathy for her brother's drinking problem.
A) *some* B) *no* C) *any* D) *many*
79. Choose the correct answer.
... the moment you've received this letter I'll have left this country.
A) *At* B) *Until* C) *By* D) *Till*
80. Choose the best answer.
The people next door disappeared 6 months ago. They ... since then.
A) *aren't seen* B) *haven't been seen*
C) *weren't seen* D) *weren't being seen*
81. Choose the best answer.
Sue had her fingers ... in the bike chain for half an hour.
A) *trap* B) *trapping* C) *trapped* D) *to trap*
82. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
I showed him ... to look for when he was buying a second-hand car.
A) *which* B) *that* C) *what* D) *in that*
83. Choose the correct answer.
This computer has some very ... instructions.
A) *confused* B) *confusing* C) *confuse* D) *confusion*
84. Choose the correct answer.
I'm so glad you told Sue exactly what you thought of her, because if you . . . , I certainly . . . !
A) *hadn't/ will* B) *weren't/ would*
C) *hadn't/ would have* D) *hadn't/ did*

85. Choose the best answer.
He's hoping to ... a bit of skiing while he's visiting Bernard in Austria.
A) *make* B) *go* C) *do* D) *get*
86. Choose the correct answer.
Hannah has agreed to organize the party, so she said that the rest of us...do anything.
A) *have to* B) *could* C) *don't need* D) *needn't*
87. Choose the correct answer.
He asked her "Did anybody call this morning?"
He asked her
A) *if anybody called this morning*
B) *if somebody had called that morning*
C) *if somebody called that morning*
D) *who called that morning*
88. Choose the best answer.
Not many people go to ... church regularly nowadays.
A) *a* B) *the* C) *-* D) *an*
89. Choose the best answer.
It was decided to go ahead with United's game against City ... wet ground.
A) *because of* B) *though* C) *despite* D) *inspite*
90. Choose the best answer.
It's the third time she's been skating this week , she... really enjoy it.
A) *can't* B) *may* C) *could* D) *must*
91. Choose the correct answer.
The new method suggested by Mr.Saymanov . . . a great increase in the economy of our country.
A) *brought about* B) *brought over*
C) *brought up* D) *brought down*
92. Choose the correct answer.
The passengers blamed the airline ... the delay.
A) *on* B) *of* C) *for* D) *to*
93. Choose the best answer.
It is not a dignified behavior for ... man.
A) *54 year old* B) *54- years-old*
C) *54 year's old* D) *54- year-old*
94. Choose the best answer.
Of all the players it was Matthew who planned his tactics
....
A) *Most carefully* B) *the most carefully*
C) *more carefully* D) *the more carefully*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (95-98).

A hurricane, also called a tropical cyclone, is the most powerful storm that forms on Earth. A hurricane forms over warm ocean water. As it grows in size and intensity, its powerful winds begin rotating around a center like water going down a drain. Hurricanes that form in the Northern Hemisphere feature winds that move counterclockwise, while those that form in the southern hemisphere feature winds that move clockwise. In the center of a powerful hurricane (called the eye), air may sink rather than rise, which suppresses cloud formation, leading to calm skies and wind. The eye of a hurricane can be up to 240 miles in diameter, but is normally between 20 and 40 miles in diameter. When its winds reach 39 miles

per hour, it becomes a tropical storm, and as the storm continues to expand, and its winds reach 74 miles per hour, it is a hurricane or tropical cyclone where it will receive a name (like Hurricane Katrina). By this time, the massive storm is 50,000 feet high and 125 miles across. Once they hit land, however, they quickly weaken as they are longer being powered by warm ocean water.

95. Which is NOT true about a hurricane?
- A) *A hurricane is the most powerful storm on Earth*
 - B) *Hurricane winds in the Northern Hemisphere rotate clockwise*
 - C) *The eye of a hurricane usually has calm skies*
 - D) *The eye of a hurricane can be up to 240 miles in diameter*

96. What is the author's purpose in writing the following sentence?
'As it grows in size and intensity, its powerful winds begin rotating around a center like water going down a drain'.
- A) *The author is telling the effect of the hurricane*
 - B) *The author is making an analogy so the reader understands the idea*
 - C) *The author is embellishing a hurricane*
 - D) *The author is telling the cause of a hurricane*

97. Which question is NOT answered in the passage?
- A) *How wide can a hurricane's eye be?*
 - B) *Why do hurricanes weaken?*
 - C) *How high does a hurricane get?*
 - D) *Where did Hurricane Katrina hit?*

98. Which of the following could be a title for the passage?
- A) *Hurricane Katrina*
 - B) *Wind Speeds of Hurricanes*
 - C) *The Basics about Hurricanes*
 - D) *Why Hurricanes Weaken*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (99-102).

Raisins are dried grapes that have been eaten for thousands of years. Nearly 3,500 years ago, the first raisins were discovered as grapes that were drying in the sun on a vine. In medieval Europe, raisins were used as sweeteners, medicine, and even as a form of money! In America, raisins were first grown after an 1873 heat wave in California destroyed its valuable grape crop, leaving only dried, wrinkly, but tasty grapes on the vines. Soon, farmers began developing seedless grapes in California that were thin-skinned and sweet. These grapes would be purposely dried in the sun and became the popular dark raisin we eat and enjoy today. Later, a golden variety of raisin was made by treating grapes with a chemical called sulfur dioxide and using special methods to dry them. Today, central California remains the center of the world's raisin industry, producing nearly 95 percent of the world's raisins. Its green valleys, sunny climate, and hot temperatures provide the perfect conditions for grapes that are dried into raisins.

99. Raisins....
- A) *were discovered recently.*
 - B) *were discovered a long time ago.*
 - C) *are made by dropping grapes in water.*
 - D) *have never been grown in America.*

100. What would be the best title for this passage?
- A) *A History of Raisins*

- B) *The Many Different Kinds of Raisins*
- C) *The Discovery of the Golden Raisin*
- D) *Healthy Snacks*

101. What is NOT true about raisins?
- A) *They are dried in the sun.*
 - B) *They are grown in California.*
 - C) *There are dark and golden versions of raisins.*
 - D) *They are made from grapes with seeds.*
102. Which questions is not answered in the passage?
- A) *When did farmers start growing raisins in America?*
 - B) *Why are grapes healthy for you?*
 - C) *How are golden raisins produced?*
 - D) *Why did American*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (103-105).

The National Health Service of the country was set up in 1948 shortly after the end of the Second World War. Its aim is to provide free medical treatment for all patients who wish to take advantage of the service. However, it is still possible to obtain private medical treatment and in this case the doctor charges a fee. To say that the National Health Service is free is not entirely true. Every employed or self-employed person over sixteen years of age must put a stamp on an insurance card every week. This card is issued by a government department called the Department of Health and Social Security. The stamp costs money and the amount is constantly changing. Part of the cost of this stamp, in fact the greater part, is borne by the employer and it finances the National Health Service together with many other social security benefits.

103. The National Health Service
- A) *aims to provide free and private medical treatment without paying any money*
 - B) *is said to be completely free, however, it is not*
 - C) *pays the money of the stamps that patients should fit on the card*
 - D) *and Department of Health and Social Security are the same foundations*
104. It is stated in the passage that
- A) *only the Department of Health aims to provide free medical treatment*
 - B) *self-employed people's expenses are paid by the National Health Service*
 - C) *people over sixteen can obtain benefit from the National Health Service on condition that they stick the stamp on insurance card*
 - D) *free medical treatment is valid for the families of people of over sixteen years old as well*
105. One can infer from the passage that
- A) *social security benefits need to be paid fees*
 - B) *the stamp is financed greatly by the person as well as the employer*
 - C) *government is issued by the National Health Service*
 - D) *every employed person needs private medical treatment*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (106-108).

Contrary to common knowledge, the water, milk and meat of coconuts only begin the list of uses of this versatile tree. The outer husk of the ripe nuts contains fibers that, when separated, can be twisted into twine

rope of amazing toughness. It is quite resistant to rot from dampness or seawater. Despite the advent of nails and screws, this rope continues to be widely used for binding together the timbers of houses and the parts of canoes, tools and the like. Expert craftsmen can make sizeable ropes, which, after use, become quite flexible. The inner shell of the ripe nut can be cut and carved into ladles, scrapers, combs and cups and will take a high polish. Furthermore, the sap of the coconut - can be fermented to make a pleasant tasting wine, while the fresh sap can be used as food for babies.

106. According to the passage, twine rope... .
- A) *can be used for some of the same functions as nails*
 - B) *is the best possible material for making small boats*
 - C) *cannot be made into small ropes, but only big ones*
 - D) *can easily be damaged if not protected from rain and sea water*
107. We learn from the passage that, despite the many uses of the coconut, it is... .
- A) *better known among people as a source of food*
 - B) *not very profitable for the grower*
 - C) *very difficult to grow, harvest and process the nut*
 - D) *only the experts who know how to use it to the full*
108. It is clear from the passage that... .
- A) *baby food made from coconut palms contains a bit of alcohol*
 - B) *wine made from the coconut palm tastes surprisingly like baby food*
 - C) *the same part of the coconut palm is used to make wine and baby food*
 - D) *baby food made from the coconut palm has a great nutritive value*

- Asqad Muxtorning so'nggi kitobini aniqlang.
A) "Insonga qulluq qiladurman" B) "Yaxshilikka yaxshilik"
C) "Sizga aytar so'zim" D) "Uyqu qochganda"
- Qaysi asarda sevgilisini izlab yo'lga chiqqan qahramon sevgilisi haqidagi ma'lumotni safarda topgan do'stidan eshitadi?
A) "Farhod va Shirin" B) "Alpomish"
C) "Mehror va Suhayl" D) "Ravshan"
- G'azal janri haqida berilgan barcha noto'g'ri fikrlarni aniqlang.
1. 7 va 9 baytli g'azallar eng mukammal hajmli g'azallar hisoblanadi.
2. G'azalda taxallus qo'llash majburiy.
3. G'azalda bitta qofiya tizimiga amal qilinmaydi.
4. Bir g'azal boshidan-oxir bir vaznda bitiladi.
A) 1, 3, 4 B) 2, 3 C) 1, 2, 4 D) 3, 4
- Ogahiyning quyidagi qaysi g'azalida yor timsoli orqali, xususan, lirik qahramonning unga murojaatida shohga xos xususiyatlar aks etgan?
A) "Aylansun" B) "Ko'tardi yer yuzidin soya navro'z"
C) "Mujda keldi..." D) "Navro'z bo'lsin"
- Quyidagi keltirilgan gapda nechta yasama so'z qatnashgan?
Ha, do'stlar, ona mehrining sehri shu qadar yuksakki, hatto, u vafot etsa ham o'z farzandiga yomonlikni ravo ko'rmaydi, unga baxt tilaydi.
A) 1 B) 4 C) 2 D) 3
- Olmoshlar faqat ega, to'ldiruvchi va aniqlovchi vazifasini bajargan gapni aniqlang.
A) *Hindistonda neniki ko'rgan bo'lsangiz, shularning hammasini jam qilib kitob yozishingiz kerak.*
B) *Sizni bezovta qilmaslik uchun kecha kelmagan edik, buni sizga aytib qo'yamanimiz uchun kechirim so'raymiz.*
C) *Men sizdan hech narsa talab qilayotganim yo'q, aksincha, talablarimizni bajarmoqchiman.*
D) *U buni bilmasdi, bu ishga qo'l ham urmasdi.*
- Muhammad Yusuf dostonlarini toping.
A) "Qora quyosh", "Osmonning oxiri"
B) "Tanish teraklar", "Iltijo"
C) "Erka kiyik", "Ishq kemasi"
D) "Dunyo", "Iqroq"
- O'zbekistonni o'zbek xalqi o'z mehnati, aql-idroki bilan yaratgan!
Ushbu gapda qaysi bo'lak uyushgan?
A) kesim B) to'ldiruvchi C) aniqlovchi D) ega
- Muhammad Alining "Ulug' saltanat" asari necha kitobdan iborat?
A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 8
- Qaysi javobda qo'shma gapning ergash gap qismida qo'llanadigan bog'lovchilar keltirilgan?
A) *shuning uchun, bilan, hamda, basharti*
B) *chunki, negaki, goh...goh, balki*
C) *ammo, -ki, agar, chunki, negaki*
D) *agar, chunki, negaki, mabodo*
- "Yulduzlar", "Oltin yaproqlar", "Kimning tashvishi yo'q" kabi asarlarining muallifi kim?
A) Mirmuhsin B) O' Umarbekov
C) X. Saloh D) P. Qodirov

- Toshkentda «Mustaqil O'zbekiston: falsafa va huquqning dolzarb masalalari» mavzusida uchinchi an'anaviy respublika ilmiy-nazariy konferensiyasi bo'lib o'tdi.
Ushbu parchada ikki nuqta qo'yilish sababi to'g'ri izohlangan javobni belgilang.
A) *bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap tarkibida kirgan sodda gaplardagi voqealar bir-biriga qiyoslanganligi uchun*
B) *Uslubiy ravonlikni, muxtasarlikni ta'minlash maqsadida*
C) *bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap qismlari shaklan tugallangan, lekin mazmunan keying birinchisining uzviy davomi sanalganligi uchun*
D) *bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gaplar tarkibidagi sodda gaplar mazmun jihatdan tugal fikrni anglatib, bir-biriga yaqin bo'lmagani uchun*
- Qaysi gapda sifat harakat-holatning belgisini bildirgan?
A) *Barcha ezguliklar zamirida xosiyatli orzular yotadi.*
B) *Birlashgan odam o'zar, birlashmagan odam to'zar.*
C) *Balandparvoz, quruq gapirgan odamning gapi bemaza qovunga o'xshaydi.*
D) *Kasbning katta-kichigi bo'lmaydi.*
- O'zaro shakldoshlik hosil qilgan birliklar ishtirok etgan juftliklar to'liq ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
1. *Odinaxon dasturxonga meva-chevalarni qo'ydi. Bu hikoya kitobxonlarga yoqdi.*
2. *Oyog'idagi tufflisi bilan yong'oqlarni chaqishga harakat qildi. Ilon boshini baland ko'tarib chaqishga tayyor turar edi.*
3. *Hammang o'z aravangni o'zing tort. Bu yerga ko'nglini bo'shatish uchun kelgan ekan, tezda aravasini tortib jo'nab ketdi.*
4. *Uning rahmini keltirish uchun ko'p yolg'on gaplarni gapirdi. Qalbida ishq o'ti yonmoqda edi.*
A) 1, 2, 4 B) 1, 3, 4 C) 1, 2, 3, 4 D) 1, 2
- Odob va tavoze samimiy do'stlikka jilo beradi va oraga yorug'lik bag'ishlaydi.
Ushbu gapda so'z birikmalari soni nechta?
A) 2 ta B) 4 ta C) 5 ta D) 3 ta
- Qaysi gapdagi egalik qo'shimchasi yasama sifatga qo'shilgan?
A) *Shu sevinch unga dadillik baxsh etdi.*
B) *Tilagim shuki, dunyoning tinchligini bersin.*
C) *Bilimlisi unga barcha narsani tushuntirib berdi.*
D) *Yoshroqlari olovga yaqinroq, keksalari olovdan uzoqroq o'tirar edi.*
- G'ussa changidid navoe topmadim ushshoq aro, To Navoiydek asir-u benavo bo'ldin sanga.
Berilgan baytda qo'llangan badiiy san'atni toping.
A) *ta'did* B) *talmeh* C) *tanosub* D) *ishtiqoq*
- Inson o'z umrining hisobli ekanligini hamisha kech anglaydi.
Ushbu gapda yangi lug'aviy ma'no beruvchi morfemalar qatnashgan fonetik yozuv asosidagi so'zlar qaysi bo'lakka nisbatan hokim bo'lak vazifasini bajargan?
A) *to'ldiruvchi va egaga nisbatan*
B) *aniqlovchi, to'ldiruvchi, hol va egaga nisbatan*
C) *aniqlovchi, to'ldiruvchi va kesimga nisbatan*
D) *to'ldiruvchi, hol, egaga nisbatan*
- Cho'lpon qalamiga mansub tarjimalarni toping.
A) "Yevgeniy Onegin", "Dubrovskiy", "Zamonamiz qahramonlari"

- B) "Boris Godunov", "Yevgeniy Onegin", "Sosunli Dovud"
 C) "Dubrovskiy", "Ona", "Malikayi Turondot", "Xasis"
 D) "Maskarad", "Kain", "Yevgeniy Onegin"

20. Yasama ravish ishtirok etgan gapni ko'rsating.
 A) *Keyin sal hushimni yig'ib qaragam, oyoqlarim go'yo o'zi yurib ketyapti.*
 B) *Vodiylarni yayov kevganda, Bir ajib his bor edi manda.*
 C) *Choyni naridan beri ichib, otxonaga yugurdim.*
 D) *Archa hamisha ko'm-ko'k.*
21. Quyidagi berilgan tez aytishlarning qaysi birida chuqur til orqa undoshlari soni ko'p?
 A) *Norning nordon anori narida.*
 B) *Soqi quritgan qoqi qoq quruq qoqi.*
 C) *Oqil oq olma oldi, oq olmani Oqil oldi.*
 D) *G'ani g'ildirakni g'izillatib g'ildiratdi.*
22. Xulosa shuki, dunyoda inson aziz, insondan buyuk va mo'tabar xilqat yo'q.
 Berilgan gapdagi ergash gaplar tarkibida fonetik o'zgarish asosida yozilgan so'zlar haqida to'g'ri fikrni toping.
 1) Fonetik o'zgarishlarning barchasi qo'shimcha tarkibida yuzaga kelgan.
 2) Fonetik o'zgarishlarning bittasi qo'shimcha va bittasi asosda sodir bo'lgan.
 3) Fonetik o'zgarishlarning barchasida so'z yasovchi qo'shimcha tarkibi o'zgaragan.
 4) Ushbu gapdagi ergash gaplar tarkibida fonetik o'zgarish bo'lmagan.
 A) 1, 2 B) 2, 3 C) 2, 4 D) 4
23. Otang mirob bo'lsa ham, ariqni tozalab suv ich.
 Ushbu gapda so'z birikmalarining tobe qismi qaysi so'z turkum(lar)i bilan ifodalangan?
 A) ot B) ot, sifat, ot C) ot, ravish, ot D) ot, fe'l
24. Bola onasining oldiga tushib, pildirab ketdi.
 Ushbu gapda qaysi usulda ma'no ko'chgan?
 A) metonimiya B) vazifadoshlik
 C) metafora D) sinekdoxa
25. Keltirilgan gapda qo'llangan tovush o'zgarishlarining soni va turi to'g'ri berilgan javobni toping.
 Bir yetimning boshini silasang, bir g'aribning mushkulini oson qilsang, bir bechoraning ko'ngliga malham bo'lsang, buning savobiga ne yetsin!
 A) 3 ta tovush ortishi, 1 ta tovush tushishi
 B) 2 ta tovush ortishi, 1 ta tovush almashishi
 C) 1 ta tovush tushishi
 D) 1 ta tovush ortishi, 1 ta tovush tushishi
26. Bu vafodor ot egasini ko'rish ilinjida oylab Samarqand vokzalidagi poyezdlarni boshdan oyoq aylanib chiqadi.
 Ushbu parchada fe'lning vazifa shakllaridan qaysilari qatnashmagan?
 A) *sof fe'l, harakat nomi, ravishdosh*
 B) *ravishdosh, harakat nomi*
 C) *sifatdosh, ravishdosh*
 D) *sof fe'l, sifatdosh, harakat nomi*
27. "Bizning o'zbekning rasmi shunday bo'ladi: qiz o'n to'rtga chiqqan so'ng o'z ixtiyori o'zida qoladi".
 "Alpomish" dostonidan olingan ushbu parcha kimning tilidan aytilgan?
 A) *Shohimardon pir* B) *Boybo'ri*
 C) *Yortiboy* D) *Boysari*

28. Qaysi uslub ijtimoiy masalalarga faol munosabatda bo'lishlik, hozirjavoblik, ta'sirchanlik belgilariga ega?
 A) *badiiy* B) *ilmiy*
 C) *so'zlashuv* D) *publitsistik*

29. Qaysi vazir g'iybat gaplarni aytisa, uydirma gaplarga quloq solsa, jabr-zulm qilsa, o'ziga yoqmagani kishilarni yo'qotish payiga tushsa, uni vazirlikdan tushirish lozim.
 Ushbu gapdagi yasama so'zlar haqidagi qaysi hukmlar to'g'ri?
 1. Besh o'rinda yasama so'z qo'llangan.
 2. Yasama so'zlar sifat, fe'l, ot turkumlariga mansub.
 3. Uch o'rinda fe'l yasalgan.
 4. Yasama so'zlar aniqlovchi, ega, hol, kesim vazifalarida kelgan.
 A) 1, 2, 3 B) 1, 4
 C) 2, 3, 4 D) 2, 3
30. Savodxonlik darajasini tekshirishning sinalgan usullaridan biri insho sanaladi.
 Ushbu gapda nechta sof fe'l va nechta harakat nomi ishtirok etgan?
 A) *1 ta sof fe'l, 1 ta harakat nomi*
 B) *3 ta sof fe'l, 2 ta harakat nomi*
 C) *2 ta sof fe'l, 1 ta harakat nomi*
 D) *2 ta sof fe'l, 2 ta harakat nomi*
31. ...agarda u yurak hech narsa kor qilmas bir ma'dandan iborat bo'lmasa, agarda jinoyatga ko'nikish orqasida har qanday hisdan mahrum bir misga aylanmagan esa, men unga achitib-achitib bir alam berayin deymen. (Cho'lpon)
 Berilgan gap murakkab qo'shma gapning qaysi turiga kiradi?
 A) *qismlari uyushgan murakkab qo'shma gap*
 B) *aralash murakkab qo'shma gap*
 C) *bir necha bosh gapli murakkab qo'shma gap*
 D) *bir necha ergash gapli murakkab qo'shma gap*
32. Vazifasi jihatdan bir turga mansub bo'lgan ko'makchi morfemalar ketma-ket qo'shilgan so'zni aniqlang.
 A) *sifatlash* B) *yozdirmoq*
 C) *do'stlikni* D) *uyqusirab*
33. O'lmas Umarbekovning hikoyalarini aniqlang.
 A) *"Komissiya", "Arizasiga ko'ra", "Charos", "Urush farzandi"*
 B) *"Oq qaldirg'och", "Sevgim, sevgilim", "Qiyomat qarzi", "Sevgi afsonasi"*
 C) *"Soug'a", "Qiyomat qarzi", "Hayot qo'shig'i", "Xatingni kutaman"*
 D) *"Yuksak qorliklardagi uchrashuv", "Ikki soldat haqida qissa", "Sevgi afsonasi", "Changalzor qonuni"*
34. Qaysi javobda imloviy jihatdan to'g'ri yozilgan so'zlar qatori berilgan?
 A) *hihilamoq, hovoncha, xokandoz*
 B) *hijil, xijjalamoq, xo'randa*
 C) *ho'randa, hijjalamoq, xufiyona*
 D) *xokkey, hirgoyi, homtok*
35. Qaysi asarda "o'g'li otasiday ish tutmagan ekan", "vaziri ham bilimsiz ekan, qo'rzoq ekan" deya yozilgan?
 A) *Alisher Navoiy, "Mahbub ul-qulub"*
 B) *Gulxaniy, "Zarbulmasal"*
 C) *Kul tigin bitigida*
 D) *"To'nyuquq"da*

36. Muhaddislik shu qadar sharaflı va sermashaqqat ishki, u kishidan zakovat, kuch-quvvat, fidoiylik, yuksak iqtidor va kuchli quvvayi hofizani talab qiladi.
Ushbu parchadagi yasama otlarning nechtasi fonetik yozuv asosida yozilgan?
A) 1 tasi B) 3 tasi C) 2 tasi
D) barchasi morfologik yozuv asosida yozilgan

TARIX

37. Xiyoniylar So'g'dga bostirib kirgan davrda Sosoniylar davlatini boshqargan hukmdorni aniqlang.
A) Xusrav I Anushervon B) Kubod
C) Shopur II D) Peruz
38. AQShda bir yilda qabul qilingan qonunlarni ko'rsating.
1) Vagner qonuni; 2) Halol raqobat kodeksi; 3) Ijtimoiy sug'urta haqida; 4) Betaraflik to'g'risida; 5) Sanoatni qayta tiklash haqida
A) 3, 4, 5 B) 1, 2, 3
C) 1, 3, 4 D) 2, 3, 4
39. Amir Temur qo'shinlari tuzilishini esga oling. Quyidagi qaysi atama har bir qanotning oldida bittadan qo'shimcha qo'riqchi manglay qo'shilmasini anglatadi?
A) izofa B) qanbul C) yasovul D) avangard
40. Qadimgi misrliklar sig'ingan qaysi iloh, rivoyat qilishlaricha, o'z xalqini dehqonchilika o'rgatgan?
A) Osiris B) Set
C) Isida D) Ptax
41. Quyidagilardan Mir Ma'sum Olamiyon ijod qilgan davrda hukmronlik qilgan hukmdor davriga oid bo'lgan tarixiy voqeani qayd eting.
A) Marvliklar o'zlari yashab turgan joylardan boshqa yurtlarga ketishga majbur bo'lishgan.
B) Buxoroning Markaziy Osiyo - Rossiya tashqi savdosidagi ulushi 42 %ga yetdi.
C) 800 kishilik sarbozlar (piyoda askarlar) va 250 kishilik to'pchilardan iborat muntazam qo'shin tuzilgan.
D) Balx, Hisor, Ko'lob va O'ratepa viloyatlarining mustaqillikka intilishlari kuchaydi.
42. 1875-yilda Nasriddinbek va fon Kaufman o'rtasida imzolangan shartnomada quyidagi qaysi shartlar belgilab qo'yilgan edi?
1) Nasriddinbek o'zini rus imperatorining sodiq quli deb tan olishi;
2) rus imperatori Nasriddinbekni sodiq hamkori deb tan olishi;
3) Nasriddinbek tashqi siyosatda hech qanday bitimlar tuza olmasligi;
4) Rossiyaga uch million rubl tovon to'lashi;
5) Sirdaryoning o'ng sohilidagi yerlar - Namangan va Chust Rossiya ixtiyoriga o'tganligi;
6) Sirdaryo sohillaridagi barcha yerlar Rossiya ixtiyoriga o'tganligi;
7) Rossiyaga ikki million rubl tovon to'lashi.
A) 2, 3, 4, 6 B) 2, 3, 5, 7 C) 1, 3, 4, 6 D) 1, 3, 5, 7

3. Germaniyada Federativ davlat maqomi bekor qilingan yilda. . .
A) A. Gitler reyxsansler etib tayinlandi
B) Angliyada "Vestminster nizomi" joriy etildi
C) SSSRda 10 yillik ta'lim joriy etildi
D) Fransiyada "Xalq fronti" vujudga keldi

44. Quyida keltirilgan ibodatxonalar qaysi shaharda joylashganligi mos ravishda ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
1) Amon-Ra ibodatxonasi; 2) Osiris ibodatxonasi; 3) Parfenon ibodatxonasi; 4) Panteon ibodatxonasi; a) Afina (Akropol); b) Geliopol (Baolbek); c) Abidos; d) Rim
A) 1-s; 2-b; 3-a; 4-d B) 1-a; 2-c; 3-b; 4-d
C) 1-a; 2-d; 3-c; 4-b D) 1-b; 2-c; 3-a; 4-d
45. 1916-yil qaysi shahardagi qo'zg'olonchilar temiryo'l stansiyalarini, aloqa simlarini uzib, temiryo'l va ko'priklarni buzib tashlagan edi?
A) Toshkentda B) Andijonda
C) Jizzaxda D) Eski Marg'ilonida
46. Silla qirolligi o'z taraqqiyotining cho'qqisiga erishgan asrni aniqlang.
A) VII asr B) VI asr C) IX asr D) VIII asr
47. Xivaga Buxorodan O'rozboy Jo'ra va Avaz Murod inoqlar elchiligi kelganidan 32 yil o'tib sodir bo'lgan voqeani qayd eting.
A) Xiva taxtiga Olloqulixon o'tirdi
B) Olloqulixon madrasasining qurilishi yakunlandi
C) Xivaga Qo'qon xonligi elchilari keldi
D) Rossiya-Eron urushi bo'lib o'tdi
48. Kronologik xatoni toping.
A) XII-XIII asrlar davomida Dehli sultonligining barcha hududlarida musulmonlar hokimiyati uzil-kesil o'rnatildi.
B) Lashkarboshi Van Gon asos solgan Koryo sulolasi 918-1392-yillarda hukmronlik qilgan.
C) Ko'p sonli kuchli qo'shin tuzgan Mali hukmdori Sundiata Keyt 1230-1255-yillarda hukmronlik qilgan.
D) mil.avv. I ming yillikda mayyalarda shahar-davlatlar vujudga keldi.
49. Toshkentda "Qo'shchi" uyushmalarining birinchi respublika qurultoyi bo'lib o'tgan vaqtda jahon sahnasida bo'lgan voqeani aniqlang.
A) Antanta davlatlari va mag'lub Turkiya o'rtasida Sevr shartnomasi imzolandi.
B) Xalqaro munosabatlar tarixida qurollanishni chekllovchi "Beshlar shartnomasi" imzolandi.
C) Antanta davlatlari va mag'lub Avstriya o'rtasida Parij yaqinidagi Sen-Jermen saroyida shartnoma imzolandi.
D) Tinch okeanidagi qaram orollar va mulklar xavfsizligining kafolatlari to'g'risidagi "To'rtlar shartnomasi" imzolandi.
50. Ma'lumki, Xo'jand hokimi Temur Malik Sirdaryodagi orollardan biriga o'z lashkari bilan joylashib mo'g'ullarga qarshi jang olib borgan edi, orolga joylashib olgan qo'shinning sonini aniqlang.
A) ming kishilik lashkar
B) uch ming kishilik lashkar
C) ikki ming kishilik lashkar
D) to'rt ming kishilik lashkar
51. Ma'lumki, 1905-yilda Eronda inqilobiy harakat boshlangan edi. Qo'zg'olon ko'targan aholi qanday talabni ilgari surganligini aniqlang.
A) yersiz va kam yerli dehqonlarga yer ajratish va ijara yerlaridan olinadigan soliqlarni kamaytirish
B) yirik mulkdor qatlamlarining daromadlarini hisobga olish va soliqqa tortish
C) barcha fuqorolarga teng saylov huquqini berish
D) butun mamlakat sanoati tarmoqlariga xo'jayinlik qilayotgan rus-ingliz sarmoyadorlarini mamlakat hududidan chiqarib yuborish

52. Quyidagi tarixiy voqealar to'g'ri xronologik tartibda joylashtirilgan javobni toping.
 1) Qirol Xilperik hukmronligining tugashi;
 2) Rim legionlari Britaniyani tashlab Italiyaga qaytdi;
 3) Verden bo'linishi;
 4) Franklar davlatining tashkil topishi.
 A) 1, 4, 3, 2 B) 2, 4, 1, 3 C) 1, 3, 2, 4 D) 3, 2, 1, 4
53. Quyidagi tarixiy asarlar mualliflari bilan mos ravishda ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
 1) "Gulshan ul-mulk"; 2) "Bayoni ba'zi havodisoti Buxoro, Xo'qand va Qoshg'ar";
 3) "Fathnomayi Sultoniy"; 4) "Yilnomalar to'plami";
 a) Mir Olim Buxoriy; b) Muhammad Hakimxon; c) Muhammad Yaqub ibn Doniyolbiy;
 d) Mirzo Shams Buxoriy.
 A) 1 - d; 2 - b; 3 - c; 4 - a B) 1 - a; 2 - d; 3 - c; 4 - b
 C) 1 - c; 2 - d; 3 - a; 4 - b D) 1 - c; 2 - b; 3 - d; 4 - a
54. Prussiyani mutlaq monarxiyaga aylantirgan qirol hukmronligi boshlangan yilda bo'lib o'tgan voqeani toping.
 A) Muhammad Ali Misr va Sudanni boshqarishni meros qilib qoldirish huquqini qo'lga kiritdi.
 B) Rim Papasi Koreya yepiskopligi tuzilganligini e'lon qildi.
 C) Muhammad Alixon Qo'qon xonligi taxtidan voz kechdi.
 D) Xiva va Rossiya o'rtasida "Majburiyatlar akti" imzolandi.
55. AQSHda boshlangan "Buyuk depressiya" davrida prezident F.Ruzvelt mamlakatdagi banklarni saqlab qolish uchun qanday yo'l tutdi?
 A) Barcha banklarga davlatdan qarz olishga ruxsat berdi.
 B) Barcha banklarni tugatib, yagona davlat bankini tashkil qildi.
 C) Chet el korxonalariga qo'yilgan bank kapitallarini qaytarish orqali bankni saqlab qoldi.
 D) Faqat eng yirik banklarga davlat qarzi olishga ruxsat etildi.
56. XX asrning 30-yillarida "Halol raqobat kodeksi" deb nomlangan hujjat qaysi davlatda ishlab chiqilgan?
 A) Italiyada B) AQSHda
 C) Germaniyada D) Buyuk Britaniyada
57. Quyidagi qaysi hudud Aleksandr Makedonskiyning Sharqqa yurishlari davrida egallanmagan?
 A) Misr B) Xorazm
 C) Suriya D) Eron
58. Yaponiya Sovet davlati bilan betaraflik shartnomasini tuzgan yili...
 A) Sovet davlati va Turkiya o'rtasida "Do'stlik va birodarlik to'g'risida" shartnoma imzolandi
 B) Germaniya armiyasi Italiyaning Bolqon yarimorolidagi armiyasiga yordamga keldi
 C) Germaniya armiyasi G'arbiy frontda hujumga o'tdi
 D) SSSR Millatlar Ligasidan chiqarildi
59. Qo'qon xoni Muhammad Alixon davri tarixiy voqealari batafsil yoritilgan asar nomini ko'rsating.
 A) "Shohnomayi Nusratpoyon"
 B) "Tarixi Jahonnomayi"
 C) "Xudoyqul Anvar"
 D) "Tarixi muhojiron"
60. Quyidagi qaysi voqea Farg'ona vodiysida aka-uka Shermuhammadbek va Nurmuhammadbek, ulardan so'ng Islom Polvon va Rahmonqullar yetakchiligida sovetlarga qarshi kurash olib borilgan davrga to'g'ri keladi?
 A) Lokarno konferensiyasida "Reyn kafolat pakti" imzolandi.
 B) Vashington shahrida 9 ta davlat ishtirokida konferensiya o'tkazildi.
 C) Parij Konferensiyasi ish boshladi.
 D) Sovet hokimiyati o'rtahol dehqonlarga nisbatan siyosatini o'zgartirdi.
61. "Adashgan o'g'ilning qaytishi" deb nomlangan devoriy rasm quyidagi ijodkorlarning qaysi biriga tegishli?
 A) Rafael Santi B) Rembrandt Van Rein
 C) Mikelanjelo Buanarroti D) Leonardo da Vinchi
62. Turkistonda sud tergovchilari, viloyat prokurorlari lavozimi nechanchi yilda joriy qilingan?
 A) 1898-yil B) 1886-yil C) 1867-yil D) 1865-yil
63. Qo'qon xonligida hukmronlik qilgan xonlar to'g'ri xronologik ketma-ketlikda ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
 1) Olimxon; 2) Sulton Maxmudxon; 3) Umarxon;
 4) Madalixon.
 A) 2, 4, 1, 3 B) 1, 2, 3, 4 C) 1, 3, 4, 2 D) 4, 2, 1, 3
64. Eron va Rossiya o'rtasida imzolangan qaysi shartnomadan keyin Eron Kavkazorti hududlariga bo'lgan da'vosidan voz kechdi?
 A) Tehron B) Turkmanchoy
 C) Kuchukqaynarji D) Gandamak
65. Quyidagi AQSh prezidentlarining prezidentlik davri bilan bog'liq voqealar to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.
 1) G.Trumen; 2) D.Eyzenxauer; 3) L.Jonson; 4) R.Nikson;
 a) televizor ishlab chiqarish yo'lga qo'yildi; b) SSSRga birinchi bo'lib yadro zarbasi berish maqsadini ko'zlovchi doktrina e'lon qilindi; c) kam daromadli oilalarga yordam berish to'g'risida qonun qabul qilindi; d) mamlakatga olib kelinadigan tovarlar uchun 10%lik boj to'lovi joriy qilindi
 A) 1 - d; 2 - b; 3 - c; 4 - a B) 1 - b; 2 - a; 3 - c; 4 - d
 C) 1 - c; 2 - d; 3 - a; 4 - b D) 1 - a; 2 - b; 3 - c; 4 - d
66. XIX asrning so'nggi choragida Fransiya iqtisodiy taraqqiyoti sekinlashuvining asosiy sababi qaysi javobda to'g'ri keltirilgan?
 A) Prussiya bilan urushda nihoyatda katta (17 mlrd frank) moddiy talofot ko'rganligi va ayni paytda Germaniyaga 5 mlrd frank to'lash majburiyatini olishi
 B) Fransiyaning chetga ko'p kapital chiqarishi
 C) Fransiya juda katta tabiiy boyliklari bo'la turib, undan unumli foydalana olmaganligi va hamon mayda tovar ishlab chiqarishda davom etayotganligi
 D) Fransuz sarmoyadorlarining o'z kapitallarini faqat mamlakat ishlab chiqarishiga sarflashlari
67. XIX asrning 70-yillarigacha bo'lgan davrda Usmoniylar imperiyasida aholining... boshqa barcha davlat xizmatchilari sultonning quli hisoblangan.
 A) vazirlardan B) ruhoniylardan
 C) savdogarlardan D) o'qituvchilardan
68. XX asrning 50-80-yillarida qurib ishga tushirilgan O'rta Osiyoda eng yirik Qayroqqum GESi qaysi Respublika hududida joylashgan?
 A) Qozog'iston B) Qirg'iziston
 C) O'zbekiston D) Tojikiston
69. Quyidagi voqealardan qaysi biri Turkiyaning Bolqondagi ta'siridan to'la ajralishiga olib keldi?
 A) San-Stefano sulh shartnomasining imzolanishi
 B) Turkiyaning Germaniya bilan yaqinlashishi
 C) Turkiyaning I jahon urushida "Uchlar ittifoqi"ga qo'shilishi
 D) I va II Bolqon urushlari

70. Quyidagi qaysi yozuvchi ommani olomon, bilimsiz demokratiya, deb atagan?
A) *M. Gorkiy* B) *U. Folkner* C) *T. Eliot* D) *O. Shpengler*
71. Rus qo'shinlari tomonidan qaysi qal'aning egallanishi ularga Toshkent shahri aholisini suv ta'minotidan uzib qo'yish imkonini berdi?
A) *Niyozbek* B) *Chirchiq* C) *Chimkent* D) *Keles*
72. Quyidagilardan 1900-yilda Xitoyga qarshi intervensiya uyushtirgan davlatlarni aniqlang.
A) *Germaniya, Yaponiya, Italiya, Buyuk Britaniya, AQSH, Fransiya, Rossiya va Avstriya-Vengriya*
B) *Gollandiya, Portugaliya, Italiya, Buyuk Britaniya, AQSH, Fransiya, Rossiya va Belgiya*
C) *Ispaniya, Portugaliya, Belgiya, Italiya, Buyuk Britaniya, AQSH, Yaponiya, Shveysariya va Avstriya-Vengriya*
D) *Germaniya, Gollandiya, Yaponiya, Italiya, Buyuk Britaniya, AQSH, Fransiya, Ispaniya, Portugaliya va Turkiya*

INGLIZ TILI

73. Choose the correct tense.
The police use helicopters to follow ... on the ground or to search for cars the ground.
A) *suspicious* B) *suspecting* C) *suspects* D) *suspected*
74. Choose the best answer.
Alice wasn't ... of the Liddle girls. There were three of them if I am not mistaken.
A) *youngest* B) *younger* C) *the eldest* D) *the elder*
75. Choose the correct answer.
The consultants ... a proposal to reorganize the company.
A) *put into* B) *put forward* C) *looked after* D) *took away*
76. Choose the correct answer.
I told him that if we left then, we ... the train.
A) *would catch* B) *could catch*
C) *could have caught* D) *caught*
77. Choose the best answer.
My parents never ... let me stay out late when I was young.
A) *use to* B) *were used to* C) *used to* D) *got used to*
78. Choose the best answer.
- Albert is seldom in time for his classes.
- ...
A) *John is too* B) *So is John*
C) *I do too* D) *His friends aren't either*
79. Choose the correct answer.
It looks like they are going to succeed ... their present difficulties.
A) *Unless* B) *Even though*
C) *despite* D) *because of*
80. Choose the best answer.
Don't let your son to waste most of his time playing computer, ... ?
A) *shall we* B) *will you* C) *won't you* D) *do you*
81. Choose the best answer.
Had you told me that this was going to happen, I ... it.
A) *would never have believed* B) *hadn't believed*
C) *don't believe* D) *can't believe*

82. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
Tony spent ... money buying movie tickets that he didn't have enough left to buy a soft drink or candy bar.
A) *such* B) *a lot of* C) *too much* D) *so much*
83. Choose the correct answer.
The judge sent the murderer ... prison for thirty years.
A) *a* B) *the* C) *an* D) *-*
84. Choose the correct answer.
I got my little brother ... my bedroom for me.
A) *tidy* B) *to tidy* C) *tidying* D) *tidied*
85. Choose the best answer.
The police found him ... on the floor in his study.
A) *unsure* B) *unconscious* C) *unknown* D) *unaware*
86. Choose the correct answer.
In the past, we threw a lot of our kitchen waste away, but today many items such as plastic bottles and newspapers ...
A) *recycle* B) *are recycled*
C) *are recycling* D) *were recycled*
87. Choose the correct answer.
All the members of ... asked to attend the meeting.
A) *employers* B) *workers* C) *employees* D) *staff*
88. Choose the best answer.
You can eat your meals at the hotel, where the food tastes....
A) *marvelously* B) *marvelous*
C) *more marvelously* D) *marvel*
89. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
My sister ... in Florida for one year when we ... to New York.
A) *has lived / came* B) *have lived / come*
C) *lived / come* D) *had lived / came*
90. Choose the best answer.
He doesn't seem to care ... the effect smoking has on him.
A) *of* B) *for* C) *about* D) *at*
91. Choose the correct answer.
Our teacher gave us a ... impossible problem to solve.
A) *complete* B) *total* C) *completely* D) *enough*
92. Choose the correct answer.
... exactly what I wanted, I didn't spend much time shopping.
A) *Known* B) *Being known* C) *Knowing* D) *Knew*
93. Choose the best answer.
I suggested that Mr. Clarke ... to look for another job.
A) *begin* B) *beginning* C) *begun* D) *to begin*
94. Choose the best answer.
The law says, "No-one under the age of 16 can buy a lottery ticket".
A) *The law says that no-one under the age of 16 could buy a lottery ticket.*
B) *The law says that anyone under the age of 16 can buy a lottery ticket.*
C) *The law said that no-one under the age of 16 can buy a lottery ticket.*
D) *The law says whether no-one under the age of 16 can buy a lottery ticket.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (95-98).

Helicopters are very different from airplanes. They can do three things that airplanes cannot do. First, when airplanes move upward, they must also move forward, but helicopters can move straight up without moving ahead. Second, helicopters can fly backward, which airplanes cannot do. Third, helicopters can use their rotors to hover in the air which is impossible for planes. Because they can perform actions that airplanes cannot, they are used for different tasks.

Since helicopters can take off without moving forward, they do not need a runway for take off. They are used in congested areas where there is no room for airplanes or in isolated areas which do not have airports. Because they can **hover**, they are used on firefighting missions to drop water on fires. They are used in logging operations to lift trees out of forests. Helicopters are used as air ambulances to airlift patients out of situations which are difficult to reach by **conventional** ambulances. The police use helicopters to follow suspects on the ground or to search for cars on the ground. Of course, helicopters have military uses because of their design and capabilities.

95. Why do helicopters not need runways?
A) *They are smaller than planes.*
B) *They can hover in the air.*
C) *They can fly backward.*
D) *They can take off without moving forward.*
96. What does the word **conventional** in the text refer to?
A) *delete* B) *traditional* C) *for a large group of people*
D) *created for the first time*
97. How are helicopters used as ambulances?
A) *They lift trees out of forests.*
B) *They airlift people out of accidents.*
C) *They can drop water on fires.*
D) *They chase suspects on the ground.*
98. What does the word **hover** in the text mean?
A) *fly sideways.* B) *go backwards in the air.*
C) *move straight up in the air.*
D) *stay in one place in the air.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (99-102).

Butterflies are some of the most interesting insects on the planet Earth. There are more than seventeen thousand different kinds of butterflies! Butterflies come in all shapes and sizes. Butterflies go through four main stages of life. The first stage is the egg stage followed by the larva stage. As a larva, or caterpillar, the future butterfly eats as much as possible. As it grows, it sheds its outer skin, or exoskeleton. This may happen four or five times. After a few weeks, the caterpillar enters the next stage of its life, the chrysalis stage. In the chrysalis, the caterpillar will liquefy into a soup of living cells. Then, it will reorganize into a butterfly and the metamorphosis is complete. In later parts of the chrysalis stage, you can see the forming butterfly through the chrysalis. When the butterfly emerges from the chrysalis, it pumps its wings to send blood through them so that it can fly. Most butterflies only live a couple of weeks, just enough time to drink flower nectar and to mate. Some, like the Monarch Butterfly, however, may live many months.

99. Which of the following is NOT true?
A) *Butterflies must wait until blood drains into their wings before flying.*
B) *The butterfly may shed its skin 8 or 9 times*
C) *Caterpillars turn into a liquid in the chrysalis*
D) *Most butterflies live a short time*
100. In what stage does the metamorphosis happen?
A) *Butterfly* B) *Caterpillar* C) *Chrysalis* D) *Egg*
101. Which is true?
A) *There are about a thousand different kinds of butterflies in the world.*
B) *There are more than a thousand different kinds of butterflies in the world.*
C) *There are less than a thousand different kinds of butterflies in the world.*
D) *There is only one kind of butterfly in*
102. Why does the butterfly shed its skin?
A) *It is hungry* B) *The butterfly is coming*
C) *It is growing* D) *To defend itself against predator*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (103-105).

New research suggests that among smokers who get lung cancer, women are nearly twice as likely as men to develop the most deadly form of the disease. Experts say that the British study represents the first time scientists have discovered a significant difference between the sexes in the risk of small-cell lung cancer. Virtually always caused by smoking, it is the hardest form of lung cancer to treat successfully. The study showed that women under 65 were 1.7 times more vulnerable than men to small-cell lung cancer, which spreads so rapidly, that by the time it is diagnosed; it is usually too late to operate.

103. The most deadly form of lung cancer...
A) *is more likely to develop in men than in women*
B) *accounts for 17 percent of deaths among women under the age of 65*
C) *is more common in Britain than anywhere else*
D) *tends to spread too quickly to be treated by surgery*
104. It has only recently been discovered that small-cell lung cancer ...
A) *also affects women as frequently as it does men*
B) *can be successfully treated*
C) *is the worst type of cancer*
D) *is more common among women than among men*
105. It is stated in the passage that ...
A) *scientists are hopeful of finding a cure for small-cell lung cancer*
B) *new research into cancer is good news for anyone suffering from the disease*
C) *the chance of overcoming cancer is the lowest for patients with small-cell lung cancer*
D) *British scientists were the first to discover small-cell lung cancer*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (106-108).

Insects are found throughout the world except on the poles. Fossil records indicate that many species exist today in much the same form as they did 200 million

years ago. Their enormous biological success is attributed to their small size, and the remarkable adaptive abilities of the group as a whole, shown by the enormous variety in body structure and way of life. The mouth parts may be adapted to chewing, sucking or lapping and the legs for running, jumping or swimming. Insects may feed on plants or prey upon other small animals or parasitize larger ones; they may be omnivorous or highly specialized in their diets. They display a remarkable variety of adaptive shapes and colors that may serve either as camouflage or as warning. So they have stinging spines or hairs and blistering or noxious secretions, used for defense.

106. According to the passage, insects
- A) *have remained the same in the early years of their existence*
 - B) *differ in certain qualities, which enables them to adjust to the environment they live in*
 - C) *cannot swim well enough to live in water so they prefer to live on land*
 - D) *rarely need camouflage as they are too small to be noticed*
107. We can understand from the passage that insects have achieved to maintain existence for a very long time
- A) *but they are not likely to live much longer*
 - B) *as a result of the way they are able to defend themselves*
 - C) *due to being able to parasitize all other living organisms*
 - D) *thanks to their size and their adaptive abilities*
108. The passage is mainly concerned with
- A) *how insects live and survive in groups*
 - B) *the highly specialized diet of insects*
 - C) *why insects are not able to live in some parts of the world*
 - D) *the features of insects that have enabled them to survive*

- 3) gapda ma'lum gap bo'lagi vazifasida kelish-kelmasligiga ko'ra.
A) 1, 2, 3 B) 1, 2 C) 2, 3 D) 1, 3
1. Qaysi kelishik qo'shimchasi shaxs va narsa otlariga qo'shilganda ular gapda to'ldiruvchi vazifasida keladi?
1) tushum kelishigi; 2) jo'nalish kelishigi; 3) o'rin-payt kelishigi;
4) chiqish kelishigi.
A) 1, 3, 4 B) 1, 2, 4 C) 1 D) 1, 2, 3, 4
2. Bulutlar haydar shamol,
Goh yog'ib o'tar yomg'ir.
Ushbu gapda ma'no ko'chishning qaysi turi qo'llangan?
A) metafora B) sinekdoxa
C) metonimiya D) vazifadoshlik
3. Har ikkala qismi ham yasama so'zdan hosil bo'lgan juft ravish(lar) ko'rsatilgan qatorni aniqlang.
1) asta-sekin; 2) aqlli-hushli; 3) uyma-uy; 4) meva-chevali; 5) qishin-yozin.
A) 1, 2, 5 B) 2, 4, 5 C) 1, 3, 5 D) 5
4. O'zaro mos javoblarni belgilang.
1) "Xoh inon, xoh inonma"; 2) "Deyin";
3) "Sog'indim"; 4) "Ehtiyoj".
a) Uvaysiy g'azali; b) Lutfiy g'azali;
c) Navoiy g'azali; d) Nodira g'azali.
A) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a B) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
C) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c D) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
5. Tarkibida juft fe'l ishtirok etgan gapni aniqlang.
A) *Shag'al to'kilgan o'ydin-chuqur yo'ldan yurish it azobini beradi.*
B) *Bor gapni unga aytdi-qo'ydi.*
C) *Bu masalani uzil-kesil hal qilish vaqti kelmadimi?*
D) *Keldi-ketdi ko'payib, nima qilishini bilmay qoldi.*
6. Bo'lmasa ishq ikki jahon bo'lmasin // ikki jahon demaki jon bo'lmasin. (Navoiy)
Ushbu gapdagi // belgisi o'rnida qanday tinish belgisi ishlatiladi?
A) nuqtali vergul B) tire C) vergul D) ikki nuqta
7. Shuhratning ballada janriga mansub asarlarini belgilang.
1. "Guldursun". 2. "Jamila". 3. "Mehrol". 4. "Raymonda". 5. "Ona va farzand". 6. "Orzu va qasos".
7. "Uch qiz afsonasi". 8. "Mardlik afsonasi".
9. "Mashrab". 10. "Qora va oq arava haqida ertak".
A) 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 B) 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10
C) 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 D) 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10
8. Boshimga bir savdo tushdi-yu, rahmatli otamni o'z tilovatlarida: "Nohaq tuhmat, bemahal o'limdan o'zing asragin", deya qiladigan iltijolari qulog'im ostida jaranglab ketdi.
Berilgan gapda noo'rin qo'llangan tushum va qaratqich kelishiklarining sonini toping.
A) 2 o'rnida tushum kelishigi qaratqich kelishigi o'rnida noto'g'ri qo'llangan
B) 1 o'rnida qaratqich kelishigi tushum kelishigi o'rnida noto'g'ri qo'llangan
C) 3 o'rnida tushum, 3 o'rnida qaratqich kelishigi noto'g'ri qo'llangan
D) 1 o'rnida qaratqich kelishigi o'rnida tushum kelishigi noto'g'ri qo'llangan
9. So'zlar qaysi xususiyatiga ko'ra mustaqil va yordamchi so'zlarga bo'linadi?
1) ma'lum bir so'roqqa javob bo'lish-bo'lmasligiga ko'ra; 2) atash ma'nosining mavjudligi yoki mavjud emasligiga ko'ra;
10. Qaysi qatorda ko'chirma gap mavjud?
A) "Kitob - aqlning kaliti", - dedi bobom.
B) Tabassum yaxshilikning belgisidir.
C) Deydilarki, oyda ham dog' bor.
D) Akam maqtanchoq bo'lmaslikni uqtirdi.
11. Chingiz Aytmatovning "Oq kema" asarida muallif tilidan "Hamma narsa ehtimol shundan boshlandi", deb asar voqealarini boshlab beruvchi qaysi voqelikka ishora qilinadi?
A) bolaga bobosining dermantin portfel olib berishi
B) Bo'key xolaning farzandsizligi
C) O'rozqulning ona bug'uni o'ldirishi
D) Mo'min chol qizining baxti uchun bug'uni halok etishi
12. Saida Zunnunova qaysi asari bilan iymoni butun onalarga, ayollarga madhiya bitdi?
A) "Qizlarjon" B) "Nilufar"
C) "Surat bilan suhbat" D) "Gullar vodiysi"
13. Bu ayyomda gina-kuduratlar va araz unutiladi, xalqlar, insonlar murosaga keladi, ahillik, birdamlik, mehribonlik qaror topadi. (I. Karimov) Ushbu gap ...
A) uyushiq bo'lakli sodda gap
B) yoyiq sodda gap
C) uyushiq kesimli sodda gap
D) qismlari uyushgan murakkab qo'shma gap
14. Noz-u ado-u g'amzasi qasdim qilurlar dam-badam, Vah muncha ofatmu bo'lur bir odamizod ustina. Ogahiy qalamiga mansub ushbu baytda qo'llangan tashxis san'atiga nima asos bo'lgan?
A) insonning o'zidagi holat, xislat
B) tabiat manzarasi
C) borliqning o'zi
D) hayotiy tajriba
15. Qaysi qatorda faqat bir bo'g'ini bir tovushdan iborat bo'lgan ko'p bo'g'inli so'zlar berilgan?
A) onalarga, ijodiy, ilohiy
B) baraka, daraja, ma'naviyat
C) bepoyon, donishmand, shahzoda
D) musaffo, tomoshabin, shartnoma
16. Qaysi gapda fe'l yasovchi va sifat yasovchi qo'shimcha ta'sirida ham asos, qo'shimcha qismining tovush tarkibida o'zgarish ro'y bergan so'z ishtirok etgan?
A) *Qiynoqlarga tashlading meni.*
B) *Qizcha dumaloq sharchani qo'lida mahkam ushlab turardi.*
C) *Inson o'z umrining hisobli ekanligini hamisha kech anglaydi.*
D) *Radiodan o'ynoqi musiqa yangradi.*
17. Illat izlaganga illatdir dunyo,
G'urbat izlaganga g'urbatdir dunyo.
Kim neni izlasa, topgay begumon
Hikmat izlaganga hikmatdir dunyo.
Ushbu she'riy parchadagi kesimlar sonini aniqlang.
A) 5 ta B) 6 ta C) 4 ta D) 3 ta
18. Kishilik olmoshlari o'zlik olmoshi bilan bog'langanda, kishilik olmoshlariga qanday ma'no yuklanadi?
A) yakkalash ma'nosi B) ta'kid ma'nosi
C) manmanlik ma'nosi D) g'ururlanish ma'nosi

19. Berilgan gaplarning qaysi biri tarkibida yoyiq undalma mavjud emas?

1. Jahonga yuz tutgan O'zbekistonim, sening har bir yutug'ing mening yutug'imdir.
 2. O'g'lim Yodgor! Aftidan sen bu gaplarni eshitmagansan.
 3. O'-o', do'stim. Buning hammasi xom xayol.
 4. Sobir! Eski oshnalaringni topib keldim.
- A) 2, 3 B) 1, 2, 3 C) 1, 2 D) 3, 4

20. Ergashgan qo'shma gapda ergash gap bosh gapga nisbatan o'rnini almashtirgan qatorni toping.

- A) *Yovlar yakson bo'lsin deb, Yigitlar jang boshladi.*
- B) *Kamalakdek rango-rang Bo'lsin deb san'at, tillar, Asrlarcha qildim jang.*
- C) *Sen otash ichida urasan javlon, Dushman qolmasin deb sevgan elingda.*
- D) *Shu mo'jaz uyingda yonsin deb chiroq, Ne aziz zotlarga yondashdim gohi.*

21. "Alpomish" dostonida Ko'kaldosh qaysi shart jarayonida Alpomishga "O'zbek! Sen bunday bo'yni yo'g'onlik qilma, g'aribi go'riston bo'lib o'lma. Hali ham qo'yingin. Halak bo'p kelgan yo'lingdan qolma", deb aytadi?

- A) *poyga* B) *yoy tortish*
- C) *kurash* D) *ming qadamdan tanga pulni uchirish*

22. Undov so'zlarning qo'llanish darajasi qaysi uslubda eheklangan?

- 1) so'zlashuv; 2) badiiy; 3) publitsistik; 4) rasmiy; 5) ilmiy.
- A) 1, 3, 4 B) 4, 5
C) 1, 2, 3, 5 D) 3, 4, 5

23. Abdulla Qodiriyning «Mehrobdan chayon» asarida Anvar necha yoshida maktab dasturini bitirib, xalfalik qila boshlaydi?

- A) 12 yoshida B) 13 yoshida
- C) 11 yoshida D) 15 yoshida

24. Yuzingni oftobini ko'rub hayron bo'lib qoldim, Falakg'a qo'l uzotib shamsi anvarni olib bo'lmas. (Mashrab)

- Ushbu baytda qo'llangan ma'nodosh so'zlarni toping.
- A) *oftob, shams* B) *oftob, anvar*
 - C) *falak, anvar* D) *oftob, falak*

25. Imlo qoidasiga ko'ra xato yozilgan so'zni toping.

- A) *ra'y* B) *ta'magirlik*
- C) *mas'uliyat* D) *dafatan*

26. Boqib ko'z uchidin pinhon fosh etding tag'ofillar, Yo'q-u borim hamul pinhon ila foshingdin aylansin. Ushbu baytda qanday badiiy san'at qo'llangan?

- A) *irsoli masal* B) *talmeh*
- C) *tashbeh* D) *tazod*

27. Qaysi gapda o'zaro yaqin ma'noli so'zlardan tashkil topgan juft so'z ega vazifasida kelgan?

- A) *Yakshanba kuni birin-ketin o'g'il-qiz, nevara-kelinlar yig'ila boshladi.*
- B) *Yig'ilishda hayotiy tajribasi va obro'-e'tibori bilan yurtimizda tanilgan keksalar ishtirok etdilar.*
- C) *To'qqiz yil oldin bo'lib o'tgan voqea-hodisalar negadir tez-tez esimga tushadi.*
- D) *Gazetamizda "Ota-onamdan olgan saboqlarim" deb nomlangan pand-nasihati tarzidagi rukn ochilsa.*

28. Qaysi shoir o'z esdaliklarida Qo'qondagi shoirlar tez-tez to'planishib, adabiy suhbat qurganlari, bir g'azalga ergashib uning ma'nosini turli shakl va ifodalarda aytib, she'riy bahs va ijodiy musobaqa qilishlari haqida yozgan?

- A) *Zavqiy* B) *Furqat* C) *Muqumiy* D) *Muhayyir*

29. dek qo'shimchasi qaysi ko'makchi bilan ma'nodoshlik hosil qiladi?

- A) *kabi* B) *asosan* C) *bo'ylab* D) *yarasha*

30. "Ravshan" dostonida Ravshanbek dor ostiga olib kelinanida Hasanxon qanday qiyofada hozirlanib turgan edi?

- A) *Eski to'n kiygan devona* B) *Uzun hassali qalandar*
- C) *Qora sallali darvesh* D) *Tuya ushlagan sarbon*

31. Ravishlar tarkibida qaysi egalik va kelishik qo'shimchalari yaxlitlanib qolishi mumkin?

- A) *qaratqich, tushum, jo'nalish, chiqish kelishigi qo'shimchalari, I shaxs egalik qo'shimchalari*
- B) *tushum, jo'nalish, o'rin-payt, chiqish kelishigi qo'shimchalari, II shaxs egalik qo'shimchalari*
- C) *faqat jo'nalish, o'rin-payt, qaratqich kelishigi qo'shimchalari*
- D) *jo'nalish, chiqish kelishigi qo'shimchalari, III shaxs egalik qo'shimchalari*

32. Oybekning "Navoiy" romanida Alisher Navoiyning sodiq mulozimi sifatida tilga olingan shaxsni aniqlang.

- A) *Darveshali* B) *Shayx Bahlul*
- C) *Zulnun Arg'unbek* D) *Valibek*

33. 1) -chak; 2) -ar; 3) -ish; 4) -in; 5) -ik; 6) -k; 7) -don.

Berilgan qo'shimchalardan qaysilari shakl yasovchi qo'shimcha sifatida o'zaro omonimlik hosil qila oladi?

- A) 2, 3, 4, 5 B) 1, 2, 4, 6, 7 C) 2, 3, 4 D) 1, 2, 3, 4

34. Otlashish hodisasi quyidagi qaysi gap(lar) tarkibida kuzatiladi?

1. Yotlaring seni shu kunlarga soldilar!
 2. Zolimlar seni kimsasizmi ko'dilar.
 3. Yuz yillardan beri jaf chekib kelayotgan turkning qonli yoshlarin etaklaringga to'karga keldim.
 4. O'lim sening o'limingni istaganlarga, nafrat seni ko'ngani kelganlarga.
- A) 1, 2, 4 B) 3 C) 2, 4 D) 1, 3

35. Balki so'zi vazifadosh bog'lovchi sifatida qo'llangan qapni toping.

- A) *Bo'lib o'tgan voqea, balki, seni shoshirib qo'ydi?*
- B) *Balki so'zi vazifadosh bog'lovchi sifatida qo'llanmaydi.*
- C) *Xalqni qo'rqitgan emas, balki xalq dardiga sherik bo'lgan odam marddir.*
- D) *Balki, ertalab o'ziga isitib berish uchun shunaqa deyayotgandir.*

36. Sog'lomlik ma'nosini anglatuvchi eskirgan so'zni belgilang.

- A) *qopungda* B) *huvaydo* C) *behbud* D) *pesha*

TARIX

37. XIX asr oxiri - XX asr boshlarida Xiva xonligidagi dehqonlarning chiqishlari stixiyali isyonlar tarzida bo'lib, quyidagi qaysi holatlar bilan kechgan?

- 1) amaldorlarning uylarini vayron qilish; 2) amaldorlarni oila a'zolari bilan qirib tashlash; 3) qarz tilxatlarini yirtib tashlash; 4) soliq yig'uvchilarni quvib yuborish; 5) zodagonlarni haydab yuborish; 6) zamindorlarning yerlarida ishlashdan bosh tortish
- A) 1, 3, 4 B) 2, 3, 6 C) 2, 5, 6 D) 1, 2, 5

38. Quyidagi qaysi AQSh prezidenti davriga kelib bo'lxona tarif stavkasi 10 foizga kamaytirildi?
A) V. Vilson B) T. Ruzvelt C) F. Ruzvelt D) L. Jonson
39. Shayboniylarga amakivachcha bo'lgan ashtarxoniyalar qachondan boshlab Ashtarxon xonligida hukmronlik qila boshlagan?
A) XVII asr boshlaridan B) XIV asrning 80-yillaridan
C) XVI asr o'rtalaridan D) XV asrning 20-yillaridan
40. Buyuk Britaniya bosh vazirlari xronologik jihatdan ketma-ket ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.
1) D. Kallagen; 2) T. Bleyr; 3) M. Tetcher; 4) J. Meyjor; 5) G. Vilson
A) 5, 1, 3, 4, 2 B) 5, 4, 2, 3, 1
C) 2, 5, 1, 4, 3 D) 3, 2, 5, 1, 4
41. 1917-yil Italiya qo'shini muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchragach, qanday qilib halokatdan saqlab qolindi?
A) Fransiya qurolli kuchlarining bosh qo'nomdoni Nivelning yuzdan ortiq divizya ishtirokida Italiyaga yuborilishi
B) Hukumatning sulh so'rab, "To'rtlar ittifoqi"ga murojaat qilishi
C) Inglizlarning Marna jangida erishgan g'alabasi
D) Britaniya va Fransiyaning shoshilinch ravishda yordam kuchlarini Italiya frontiga tashlashi
42. Hindiston hukmdori Shohjahon davrida Hindiston-Buxoro munosabatlarida keskinlik yuz bergan bo'lib, bu nima bilan bog'liq?
A) Hindiston bilan Afg'oniston o'rtasida kelishmovchiliklarda Buxoroning Afg'oniston tomonida turishi bilan bog'liq
B) Buxoro xoni Nodirmuhammad va uning o'g'li Abdullaziz o'rtasida yuz bergan nizo bilan bog'liq
C) Hindiston savdogarlarining erkin savdo qilish imkoni yo'qligi va ularning buxorolik qaroqchilar tomonidan talon-taroj qilinishi bilan bog'liq
D) Buxoro hukmdorining Hindiston hukmdori bilan o'zaro quda-andachilik aloqalari o'rnatish taklifini rad etishi bilan bog'liq
43. Amir Narullo davrida o'tkazilgan harbiy islohot natijasida sarbozlar qanday harbiy qurollar bilan qurollangan edi?
1) to'p; 2) pichoq; 3) nayzali miltiq; 4) nayza; 5) o'q-yoy; 6) to'pponcha; 7) xanjar; 8) qilich.
A) 1, 2, 3 B) 1, 3, 4 C) 3, 6, 8 D) 6, 7, 8
44. 1918-yilda Buyuk Britaniya parlamentiga o'tkazilgan saylovlar davrida Leyboristlar partiyasi o'z saylovchilariga bergan va'dalari to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.
1) ishlab chiqarish vositalariga jamoaviy egalik qilishga imkon beruvchi yangi jamiyat qurish;
2) yangi hukumat tarkibiga ishchi dehqonlarning vakillarini kiritish; 3) ishchilar hukumatini tuzish; 4) kasaba soyuzlarining vakolatlarini kengaytirish; 5) milliy transport, energiya manbalari va banklarni egalaridan sotib olish orqali milliy lashtirish; 6) bojsiz savdoni bekor qilish
A) 2, 4, 5 B) 1, 4, 6 C) 1, 3, 5 D) 2, 3, 6
45. Chor Rossiyasining O'rta Osiyodagi harakatlarini olib borishdagi harbiy markazini aniqlang.
A) 1852-yilda bosib olingan Oqmachit qal'asi
B) 1847-yilda barpo etilgan Raim va Kopal istehkomlari
C) 1865-yilda tashkil qilingan Turkiston viloyati
D) 1864-yilda bosib olingan Chimkent shahri
46. Konservatizm ta'limotining ko'zga ko'ringan arbobini aniqlang.
A) Charl Fyure B) Edmund Berk
C) Charl Monteskye D) Sen Simon
47. O'rta Osiyoda milliy-hududiy chegaralanishni o'tkazish va shu asosda bu hududda bir qator sovet respublikalarini tashkil qilish vazifasi . . . zimmasiga yuklatilgan edi.
A) "O'rta Osiyo Iqtisodiy Kengashi"
B) Markaziy Ijroiya Qo'mitasining O'rta Osiyo bo'limi
C) RKP(b) Markaziy Qo'mitasining O'rta Osiyo byurosi
D) "Turkkommissiya"
48. Konstantinopolda 1045-yilda ochilgan universitet qanday fakultetlardan iborat edi?
A) falsafa va huquqshunoslik B) ilohiyot va tarix
C) falsafa va tarix D) huquqshunoslik va ilohiyot
49. Berilgan voqealardan bir yilda sodir bo'lganlarini toping.
1. SSSRda alohida senzura organi - Glavlit tashkil etildi.
2. SSSR davlati tashkil etildi.
3. SSSRda mahsulotlarni taqsimot asosida berish bekor qilindi.
4. K. Marks va F. Engels instituti ochildi.
5. Buyuk Britaniya SSSRni tan oldi.
A) 1, 3, 4 B) 2, 4, 5 C) 1, 4, 5 D) 1, 2, 3
50. Ikkinchi jahon urushi davrida Yevropadagi ittifoqchi qo'shinlarga qo'mondonlik qilgan, urush tugagandan keyin AQShda prezident etib saylangan shaxsni aniqlang.
A) D. Eyzexxauer B) G. Trumen
C) F. Ruzvelt D) U. Garding
51. XIX asrning I yarmida Toshkentda muhtasham me'moriy inshootlar qurilib, eskilarini ta'mirlash ishlari olib borildi. Mazkur ishlar qaysi javobda to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan?
1) Kamol qozi, Tunqator, Hakim To'ra jome' masjidlari qurildi.
2) Shayx Xovandi Tohur me'moriy majmuasi hozirgi ko'rinishda shakllantirildi.
3) Zayniddin Bobo uchun yangi maqbara qad ko'tarildi.
4) Ko'kaldosh madrasasi bunyod etildi.
5) Baroqxon madrasasi qayta ta'mirlandi.
6) Qo'qon O'rdasi bunyod etildi.
A) 1, 3, 4, 6 B) 2, 3, 5, 6 C) 3, 4, 5, 6 D) 1, 2, 4, 5
52. Qoraqalpoqlarning Eshmuhammad boshchiligida birlashgan davlati qaysi hududlar bilan chegaradosh bo'lgan?
1) Katta juz qozoq xonliklari; 2) Sirdaryoning quyi oqimi; 3) Amudaryoning quyi oqimi; 4) Volga bo'ylari jung'orlari; 5) Bulg'orlar davlati; 6) Boshqird ulusi; 7) Kichik juz qozoq xonliklari
A) 1, 3, 5, 7 B) 2, 4, 5, 7 C) 1, 2, 4, 5 D) 2, 4, 6, 7
53. Fransiyada Leon Blyum hukumati qabul qilgan qarorlar to'g'ri korsatilgan javobni toping.
1) ish haqini oshirish; 2) soliqlarni kamaytirish; 3) 40 soatlik ish haftasini joriy qilish;
4) korxonalarda jamoa shartnomalari tuzish; 5) jarimalarni bekor qilish; 6) kasaba uyushmalari huquqlarini himoya qilish; 7) ishchilarga nafaqa belgilash; 8) haq to'lanadigan ta'til berish
A) 1, 3, 4, 6, 8 B) 1, 2, 4, 5, 7
C) 1, 4, 6, 7, 8 D) 1, 2, 3, 7, 8
54. Qaysi yillarda Buyuk Britaniya iqtisodiyotida turg'unlik saqlanib qolgan?
A) 1920-1922-yillar B) 1922-1923-yillar
C) 1930-1933-yillar D) 1926-1929-yillar

55. XX asr boshlarida Avstriya-Vengriyaga qaysi davlatlar banklari qarz berish, sanoatga mablag'lar yo'naltirish orqali mamlakatni o'z kapitallari bilan to'ldirib tashladilar?
A) *Angliya, Fransiya, Portugaliya*
B) *Germaniya, Angliya, AQSh*
C) *Germaniya, Ispaniya, Italiya*
D) *Fransiya, Belgiya, Germaniya*
56. Yaponiyada qishloq xo'jaligi sohasida islohotlar o'tkazilib, yerni erkin oldi-sotti qilishga, istalgan turdagi ekinlarni ekishga ruxsat berilgan davrda quyidagi qaysi voqea sodir bo'ldi?
1. Ural kazaklari hozirgi Qoraqalpog'iston hududlariga surgun qilindi.
2. Kaspiyorti viloyati tashkil topdi.
3. "Turkiston o'lkasini idora qilish to'g'risida Nizom" loyihasi qabul qilindi.
4. AQSh Kongressi Janubdagi sobiq isyonchilarga umumiy avf berish to'g'risida qonun qabul qildi.
5. Germaniya sotsial-demokratik partiyasi tuzildi.
A) 1, 2, 5 B) 2, 3, 5
C) 1, 4, 5 D) 2, 3, 4
57. Sharqiy turkistonliklarning Xitoyga qarshi ozodlik kurashini qo'llab-quvvatlagan O'rta osiyolik hukmdorni aniqlang.
A) *Xudoyorxon* B) *Amir Nasrullo*
C) *Muhammad Ali* D) *Yunusxo'ja*
58. 1614-yilda xristian dinini ta'qiqlovchi qonun chiqargan syogunni toping.
A) *Toyotomi Xidayosi* B) *Yosimune*
C) *Tokugava Iyasu* D) *Oda Nobunaga*
59. O'zbekistondagi eng yirik Muborak gazni qayta ishlash zavodi qurilgan davrni toping.
A) *XX asrning 50-yillarida*
B) *Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillarida*
C) *XX asrning 60-yillarida*
D) *XX asrning 70-yillarida*
60. XVIII asrda "Qonunlarning buyuk to'plami" yaratilgan mamlakatga qachon asos solingan deb hisoblanadi?
A) *mil.avv. 2333-yil* B) *milodiy 486-yil*
C) *mil.avv. 3000-yil* D) *mil.avv. VII-VI asrlar*
61. Yaponlar uchun Koreya ochiq mamlakat deb e'lon qilingan yilda. . .
A) *Buyuk Britaniya o'z qirolichasi Viktoriyani Hindiston imperatori deb e'lon qildi*
B) *Xitoy Markaziy Vyetnam ustidan rasmiy hukmronligidan voz kechdi*
C) *Tunisda Fransiya hukmronligi o'rnatildi*
D) *Rossiya tomonidan Buxoro amirligi bosib olindi*
62. Rus va fransuz qo'shinlari o'rtasidagi Moskva yaqinidagi Borodino qishlog'ida bo'lib o'tgan jangda rus qo'shinlariga qo'mondonlik qilgan sarkardani aniqlang.
A) *Brusilov* B) *Suvorov*
C) *Kutuzov* D) *Aleksandr I*
63. Ivan IV oprichnina siyosatini bekor qilishga majbur bo'lgan yilda sodir bo'lgan voqeani belgilang.
A) *Genrix IV taxtga o'tirdi*
B) *Utrext uniyasi imzolandi*
C) *"Varfolomey tuni" voqeasi yuz berdi*
D) *Humoyun Eron yordamida taxtni egalladi*
64. Amir Temur davlatidagi qaysi lavozim harbiy lavozim hisoblanmagan?
A) *aylboshi* B) *bakovul* C) *xonsolar* D) *qo'shunboshi*
65. Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning qaysi asari islom huquqshunosligi va islom dinining asoslari, xususan namoz va zakot, haj ziyoratlarining mezonlariga bag'ishlangan?
A) *"Mubayyin"* B) *"Boburnoma"*
C) *"Turkiy devon"* D) *"Xatti Boburiy"*
66. Otto fon Bismark Reyxstag oldiga sotsialistlarga qarshi qonunga doimiy tus berish masalasini qo'ygan yilda vatanimiz tarixida sodir bo'lgan voqeani toping.
A) *Andijonda Dukchi Eshon qo'zg'oloni bo'lib o'tdi.*
B) *Kalif bekligida qo'zg'olon bo'lib o'tdi.*
C) *Matyoqub pishiq boshchiligida qo'zg'olon bo'ldi.*
D) *Ko'lob bekligida qo'zg'olon bostirildi.*
67. Buxoroda "Tarbiyai atfol" jamiyati tashkil etilgan vaqtda jahon tarixida sodir bo'lgan voqealarni aniqlang.
1) Meksikada Prezidentlik saylovi o'tkazildi.
2) Rossiyada saylov to'g'risida yangi qonun qabul qilindi.
3) Yaponiya Koreya yarimorolini harbiy kuch bilan o'ziga qo'shib oldi.
4) "Hindiston kengashlari haqida qonun" nomli hujjat qabul qilindi.
5) Eron taxtiga Muhammad Alishoh o'tirdi.
6) Janubiy Afrika Ittifoqi tashkil topdi.
A) 1, 3, 6 B) 1, 3, 5 C) 3, 4, 6 D) 2, 4, 5
68. Xitoyda Min sulolasi boshqaruvi davrida qaysi davlat bilan munosabatlari buzilgan? (XV asr boshi)
A) *Dehli sultonligi bilan*
B) *Amir Temur saltanti bilan*
C) *Yaponiyadagi Asikaga sulolasi bilan*
D) *Oltin O'rda xonligi bilan*
69. Quyidagi o'rta asrlarga oid me'moriy yodgorliklar qaysi uslubda yaratilganligi to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.
1) Al-Hamro saroyi; 2) Laax ibodatxonasi; 3) Parijdagi Bibi Maryam ibodatxonasi;
4) Avliyo Mark ibodatxonasi.
a) vizantiya uslubi; b) gotika uslubi; c) roman uslubi; d) arab uslubi.
A) 1-d; 2-c; 3-b; 4-a B) 1-b; 2-d; 3-a; 4-c
C) 1-d; 2-a; 3-c; 4-b D) 1-a; 2-b; 3-c; 4-d
70. Mil.avv. 202-yilda Karfagenning buyuk sarkardasi Gannibal qo'shinlari qayerda tor-mor etilgan?
A) *Rim yaqinida* B) *Kann yaqinida*
C) *Zama yaqinida* D) *Karxadesh yaqinida*
71. Turk xoqonligining Sosoniylar va Vizantiya bilan yaqinlashuviga sabab bo'lgan siyosiy vaziyatni aniqlang.
A) *Turk hoqonligining ikkiga bo'linib ketishi*
B) *Eftallar bilan to'qnashuvning muqarrarligi*
C) *Bu davlatlar o'rtasida diniy yaqinlikning mavjudligi*
D) *Sosoniylar va Vizantiya bilan savdo-sotiq aloqalarining manfaatlilik*
72. Chingiziy hukmdor To'xtamish ustidan Amir Temurning g'alaba qozonishi (1395-yil) nima uchun xizmat qilgan?
A) *Amir Temurning Hindiston yurishiga tayyorgarlik ishlari*
B) *Rossiya bilan diplomatik va savdo aloqalarining o'rnatilishi*
C) *Yetti yillik urushning g'alaba bilan yakunlanishi*
D) *rus knazliklarining birlashishi*

INGLIZ TILI

73. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
She was very tired, ... she could not sleep.
A) *although* B) *despite* C) *yet* D) *therefore*
74. Choose the correct answer.
She ... get a job as a teacher. She loves children.
A) *ought* B) *hopes* C) *might* D) *had*
75. Choose the right answer.
"I love going to the beach." "..."
A) *Neither do I* B) *Nor do I* C) *I too* D) *So do I*
76. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
By the time the rain stopped, we ... two pots of coffee.
A) *have drunk* B) *had drunk*
C) *had been drinking* D) *we were drinking*
77. Choose the right answer.
We're going to the theatre ... a play.
A) *see* B) *seeing* C) *to see* D) *to have seen*
78. Choose the correct answer.
You have a pet, ... ?
A) *haven't you* B) *don't you* C) *have you* D) *do you*
79. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
If you had studied more, you the exam.
A) *would have passed* B) *would pass*
C) *will pass* D) *do pass*
80. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
He can't decide who ... to his birthday party.
A) *to invite* B) *invite*
C) *inviting* D) *invited*
81. Choose the best answer.
I tried on two pairs of trousers, but ... of them fitted me.
A) *both* B) *neither* C) *either* D) *some*
82. Choose the right answer.
He's tired. He ... properly for days.
A) *didn't sleep* B) *doesn't sleep*
C) *hasn't slept* D) *won't sleep*
83. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
If I had a bigger flat, I ... a party.
A) *have* B) *will have* C) *can't have* D) *would have*
84. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
He ... be famous. I've never heard of him.
A) *must* B) *can't* C) *mustn't* D) *not*
85. Choose the correct answer.
I have ... received a letter from my pen-friend.
A) *just* B) *still* C) *yet* D) *ever*
86. Choose the best answer.
When I opened the door, there wasn't ... there.
A) *someone* B) *no one*
C) *anyone* D) *everyone*
87. Choose the right answer.
If you find ... money on the floor, it is ... I dropped ... this morning.
A) *much/her/any* B) *no/yours/some*
C) *any/some/mine* D) *any/mine/some*

88. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
David said: «I feel bad and must see the doctor».
David said that ... see the doctor.
A) *I feel bad and must* B) *he feels bad and must*
C) *he felt bad and had to* D) *he would feel bad and must*
89. Choose the correct answer.
I live in the city, so I ... busy traffic.
A) *am used to* B) *get used to* C) *used to* D) *use*
90. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
When I buy a new house, I ... every room myself.
A) *paint* B) *will paint* C) *would paint* D) *painting*
91. Choose the right answer.
It's no use ... about the exam results. You'll know soon enough.
A) *worry* B) *to worry*
C) *worrying* D) *having worried*
92. Choose the best answer.
We live in ... large block of flats.
A) *one* B) *a* C) *the* D) -

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (93-96).

With its radiant color and plantlike shape, the sea anemone looks more like a flower than an animal. More specifically, the sea anemone is formed quite like the flower for which it is named, with a body like a stem and tentacles like petals in brilliant shades of blue, green, pink, and red. Its diameter varies from about six millimeters in some species to more than ninety centimeters in the giant varieties of Australia. Like corals, hydras, and jellyfish, sea anemones are coelenterates. They can move slowly, but more often they attach the lower part of their cylindrical bodies to rocks, shells, or wharf pilings. The upper end of the sea anemone has a mouth surrounded by tentacles that the animal uses to capture its food. Stinging cells in the tentacles throw out tiny poison threads that paralyze other small sea animals. The tentacles then drag this prey into the sea anemone's mouth. The food is digested in the large inner body cavity. When **disturbed** a sea anemone retracts its tentacles and shortens its body so that it resembles a lump on a rock. Anemones may reproduce by forming eggs, dividing in half or developing buds that grow and break off as independent animals.

93. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true of sea anemones?
A) *They are usually tiny.*
B) *They have flexible bodies.*
C) *They are related to jellyfish.*
D) *They are usually brightly colored.*
94. It can be inferred from the passage that sea anemones are usually found...
A) *attached to stationary surfaces*
B) *hidden inside cylindrical objects*
C) *floating among underwater flowers*
D) *chasing prey around wharf pilings*
95. The highlighted word **disturbed** is closest in meaning to which of the following?
A) *Bothered* B) *Hungry* C) *Tired* D) *Sick*
96. The sea anemone reproduces by ...
A) *budding only*
B) *forming eggs only*
C) *budding or dividing only*
D) *budding, forming eggs, or dividing*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (97-100).

The modern age is an age of electricity. People are so used to electric lights, radio, televisions, and telephones that it is hard to imagine what life would be like without them. Yet, people began to understand how electricity works only a little more than two centuries ago. Nature has apparently been experimenting in this field for millions of years.

All living cells send out tiny pulses of electricity. As the heart beats, it send out pulses of recorded electricity; they form an electrocardiogram, which a doctor can study to determine how well the heart is working. The electric currents generated by most living cells are extremely small-of-ten so small that sensitive instruments are needed to record them. But in some animals, certain muscle cells have become so specialized as electrical generators that they do not work as muscle cells at all.

The electric eel is an amazing storage battery. It can send a jolt of as much as eight hundred volts of electricity through the water in which it lives. As many as four fifths of all the cells in the electric eel's body are specialized for generating electricity, and the strength of the shock it can deliver corresponds roughly to the length of its body.

97. What is the main idea of the passage?
A) *Electric eels are potentially dangerous*
B) *Biology and electricity appear to be closely related*
C) *People would be at a loss without electricity*
D) *Scientists still have much to discover about electricity*
98. Why does the author mention electric eels?
A) *To warn the reader to stay away from them*
B) *To compare their voltage to that used in houses*
C) *To give an example of a living electrical generator*
D) *To describe a new source of electrical power*
99. How many volts of electricity can an electric eel emit?
A) 1,000 B) 800 C) 200 D) 120
100. It can be inferred from the passage that the longer an eel is the...
A) *more beneficial it will be to science*
B) *more powerful will be its electrical charge*
C) *easier it will be to find*
D) *tougher it will be to eat*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (101-104).

Central Park, emerging from a period of abuse and neglect, remains one of the most popular attractions in New York City, with half a million out-of-towners among the more than 3 million people who visit the park yearly. About 15 million individual visits are made each year.

Summer is the season for softball, concerts, and Shakespeare; fall is stunning; winter is wonderful for sledding, skating, and skiing; and springtime is the loveliest of all.

About 130 years ago Frederic Law Olmsted and his collaborator Calvert Vaux submitted their landscaping plan for a rectangular parcel two miles north of the town's center. The barren swampy tract, home for squatters and a bone-boiling works that made glue, was reported as 'a pestilential spot where miasmatic odors taint every breath of air. It took 16 years for workers with pickaxes and shovels to move 5 million cubic feet of earth and rock, and to plant half a million trees and shrubs, making a tribute to nature—a romantic nineteenth-century perception of nature.

What exists today is essentially Olmsted and Vaux's plan with more trees, buildings, and asphalt. Landscape architects still speak reverently of Olmsted's genius and foresight, and the sensitive visitor can see the effects he sought.

101. With what subject is the passage mainly concerned?
A) *The lives of Olmsted and Vaux*
B) *New York City's tourist industry*
C) *Examples of nineteenth-century art in New York City*
D) *The development of Central Park*
102. It can be inferred that the rectangular parcel mentioned the texts is...
A) *the site of Central Park*
B) *a gift presented to New York*
C) *a skyscraper in New York*
D) *the proposed design for Central Park*
103. It can be inferred from the passage that today's landscape architects praise Olmsted for his . . .
A) *enthusiasm for sport*
B) *skill at designing factories*
C) *concern for New York's homeless people*
D) *foresight in anticipating New York's urbanization*
104. According to the passage, before Olmsted and Vaux began their work, the area now occupied by Central Park was . . .
A) *a romantic place*
B) *an infertile, marshy space*
C) *a green and hilly park*
D) *a baseball field*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (105-108).

Stars have been significant features in the design of many United States coins and their number has varied from one to forty-eight stars. Curiously enough, the first American silver coins, issued in, 1794, had fifteen stars because by that time Vermont and Kentucky had joined the Union. At that time it was apparently the intention of mint officials to add a star for each new state. Following the admission of Tennessee in 1796, for example, some varieties of half dimes, dimes, and half-dollars were produced with sixteen stars.

As more states were admitted to the Union, however, it quickly became apparent that this scheme would not prove practical and the coins from 1798 on were issued with only thirteen stars—one for each of the original colonies. Due to an error at the mint, one variety of the 1828 half cent was issued with only twelve stars. There is also a variety of the large cent with only 12 stars, but this is the result of a die break and is not a true error.

105. What is the main topic of the passage?
A) *The teaching of astronomy in state universities*
B) *Stars on American coins*
C) *Colonial stamps and coins*
D) *The star as national symbol of the United State*
106. The highlighted word "their" in line 1 refers to
A) *stars* B) *features* C) *coins* D) *colonies*
107. The expression "Curiously enough" is used in the passage because the author finds it strange that...
A) *silver coins with fifteen stars appeared before coins with thirteen*
B) *Vermont and Kentucky joined the Union in 1794*
C) *no silver coins were issue until 1794*
D) *Tennessee was the first state to use half dimes*

08. Why was a coin produced in 1828 with only twelve stars?

A) *There were twelve states at the time.*

B) *There was a change in design policy.*

C) *Tennessee had left the Union.*

D) *The mint made a mistake.*

3. Asqad Muxtorning bolalarga bag'ishlangan she'riy to'plamini toping.
A) "Chin yurakdan" B) "Dunyobolalari"
C) "Hayotga chaqiriq" D) "Quyosh belanchagi"
4. Bobolarim ruhi kezgan,
Har qarich yer muqaddas.
Yuragimiz unga qalqon,
Bo'lsin to so'nggi nafas!..
Ushbu gapdagi yasama so'zlar haqidagi qaysi hukmlar to'g'ri?
1) 2 o'rinda yasama so'z qo'llangan;
2) yasama so'zlar ot, sifat, fe'l turkumlariga mansub;
3) 1 o'rinda ravishdan sifat yasalgan;
4) yasama so'zlar aniqlovchi, ega, hol, kesim vazifalarida kelgan.
A) 3 B) 1, 2, 3
C) 2, 3, 4 D) 1, 3
5. 1) quvla; 2) so'zla; 3) sen-la.
Ushbu so'zlardagi qo'shimchalar qanday qo'shimcha sanaladi?
A) 1-so'z yasovchi, 2-shakl yasovchi, 3-sintaktik shakl yasovchi
B) 1-lug'aviy shakl yasovchi, 2-so'z yasovchi, 3-ko'makchi
C) 1-so'z yasovchi, 2-ko'makchi, 3-sintaktik shakl yasovchi
D) 1, 3- lug'aviy shakl yasovchi, 2-sintaktik shakl yasovchi
6. Imloviy jihatdan to'g'ri yozilgan so'zlarni aniqlang.
1) statistika; 2) suiiste'mol; 3) subxidam;
4) sparring; 5) skayner.
A) 1, 2, 5 B) 2, 4, 5 C) 3, 4 D) 1, 2, 4
7. Faks usuli bilan tasvirni uzatish uchun har ikki tomonda ham apparat bo'lishi lozim.
Ushbu gapda qo'sh va qator undoshli so'zlar miqdorini aniqlang.
A) 2 ta qator undoshli so'z, 1 ta qo'sh undoshli so'z
B) 1 ta qator undoshli so'z, 2 ta qo'sh undoshli so'z
C) 4 ta qator undoshli so'z, 4 ta qo'sh undoshli so'z
D) 1 ta qator undoshli so'z, 1 ta qo'sh undoshli so'z
8. Muhammad Yusufning qaysi she'rida "G'iybatlarga chida, Tuhmatga chida: Sen bittasan, axir, Yorug' olamda", degan satrlar bor?
A) "Biz baxtli bo'lamiz" B) "Vatanim"
C) "Mehr qolur, muhabbat qolur"
D) "Yurtim, ado bo'lmas armonlaring bor..."
9. Fonetik o'zgarish asosida yozilgan so'z qo'llangan gapni aniqlang.
A) O'roqda yo'q, mashoqda yo'q, xirmonda hozir.
B) Saylovlar muqobillik asosida o'tkazilmoqda.
C) Qarisi bor uyning parisi bor.
D) Bayram yuqori saviyada o'tkazildi.
10. Jamlovchi sonlar sanoq songa -ov, -ala, -ovlon qo'shimchalarini qo'shish bilan hosil bo'ladi. Shu qo'shimchalardan qaysi biri sonlarning eski shaklini hosil qiladi?
A) -ov B) -ala
C) -ovlon D) barchasi
1. To'ra Sulaymonning qaysi she'rida sahro beminnat makon qidirib sargardon kezgan vatangado kimsalarning, tog'-u toshlar - qilmishi qing'ir zotlarning ramziy ifodasi?
A) "Alhazar" B) "Iltijo"
C) "Xarsang" D) "Istar ko'ngil"

32. Mamlakatimiz Prezidenti Islom Karimov majlisida so'zlagan nutqlarida yigit-qizlarning oldiga jamiyatda munosib o'rin egallash, o'z aql-zakovati, kuch-qudratini to'la namoyon etishdek mas'uliyatli vazifani qo'ydi.
Ushbu parchada nechta sodda yasama so'z qatnashgan?
A) 4 B) 3 C) 1 D) 2
33. Jahonda ikki dilbarning biri sensan, biri Laylo, Jahonda ikki oshiqning biri menman, biri Majnun.
Ushbu she'riy parchada urg'u ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zning nechanchi bo'g'iniga tushadi?
A) bu so'z urg'u olmaydi B) ikkinchi bo'g'iniga
C) birinchi bo'g'iniga D) uchinchi bo'g'iniga
34. "Qisasi Rabg'uziy"dagi qaysi hikoyatda quyidagi parcha uchraydi?
"...kemaning ichida uch nimarsa yo'q erdi: biri mushuk, biri sichqon, biri qo'ng'iz".
A) "Ilon va qarlug'och hikoyati"
B) "Uzum hikoyati"
C) "Sulaymon va chumoli hikoyati"
D) "Namrud hikoyati"
35. Qaysi qatorida o'zlashtirma gap mavjud?
A) "Kitob - beminnat do'st", - dedi bobom.
B) Yaxshilikning belgisi saxiylikdir.
C) Deydilarki, oyda ham dog' bor.
D) Dugonasi uning maktabda qolganligini aytdi.
36. O'zbek tiliga tojik tilidan o'tgan so'zlarni toping.
1) chorpoya; 2) novvos; 3) kissa; 4) osmon; 5) oftob; 6) cho'ntak.
A) 1, 2, 5 B) 2, 4, 5, 6 C) 3, 4, 6 D) 1, 3, 4, 5

TARIX

37. Nemislar tashabbusi bilan qurilayotgan Bag'dod temir yo'lining Fors qo'ltig'iga chiqishiga yo'l qo'ymaslik uchun Buyuk Britaniya qachon va qayerda o'z protektoratini o'rnatdi?
A) 1896-yil Iroqda B) 1898-yil Falastinda
C) 1899-yil Quwaytda D) 1891-yil Suriyada
38. "Ost-Indiya" kompaniyasi vakillari Buxoro amiri tomonidan qatl ettirilgan vaqtda imzolangan shartnomani aniqlang.
A) "Turkmanchoy shartnomasi"
B) "Kuchukqaynarji shartnomasi"
C) "Majburiyatlar akti"
D) "Gandimiyon shartnomasi"
39. Mizo Sodiq Jondoriy qaysi hukmdor davrida ijod qilgan?
A) Amir Haydar B) Amir Shohmurod
C) Amir Muzaffar D) Muhammad Rahimxon II Feruz
40. Italiya 1918-yilda qo'shinlarini harbiy harakatlarda ishtirok etish uchun quyidagi qaysi hududlarga yuborgan edi?
A) Odessa, Murmansk va Arxangelsk
B) Murmansk, Vladivostok va Turkmaniston
C) Odessa, Murmansk va Vladivostok
D) Arxangensk, Boku, Kaspiyorti
41. Xiva va Rossiya o'rtasida yaxshi qo'shnihilik munosabatlarining qaror topishiga to'sqinlik qilgan omillarni belgilang.
1) savdo karvonlariga hujum qilish xavfining mavjudligi; 2) har ikki tarafning Kichik juz qozoqlarini va qoraqalpoqlarni o'z fuqarolari deb hisoblashlari; 3) har ikki tarafning O'rtta juz qozoqlarini va turkmanlarni o'z fuqarolari deb

hisoblashlari; 4) har ikki tomonning o'zaro savdo olinadigan boj hajmi masalasida uzoq vaqt bir to'xtamga kela olmaganliklari.

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

2. Parij shahrida AQSH-Ispaniya tinchlik shartnomasi imzolangan vaqtda AQSH prezidenti kim edi?
A) Ch.Artur B) U.Mak-Kinli
C) D.Garfild D) R.Xeys
3. Polsha davlatiga kim tomonidan qachon asos solingan?
A) Svyatoslav, XI asrning boshlarida
B) Bolislav, X asrning oxirlarida
C) Meshko, X asrning o'rtalarida
D) Vatslav, X asr boshlarida
4. Aynan bir yilda sodir bo'lgan voqealarni aniqlang.
1) Liberiya ozod davlati tuzildi;
2) Pushkin tavallud topdi;
3) Yonchjon hukmronligi tugadi;
4) Kobul aholisi inglizlarga qo'zg'olon ko'tardi;
5) Paragvay mustaqillikka erishdi;
6) Afg'oniston davlati tashkil topdi;
7) Rossiya-Eron o'rtasida imzolangan shartnomaga ko'ra Rossiya Kavkazda mustahkamlanib oldi;
8) P.Bomarshe tavallud topdi.
A) 1, 6 B) 2, 8 C) 5, 7 D) 3, 5
5. Quyidagi voqealardan qaysilarining sodir bo'lish vaqti Chor Rossiyasining O'rta Osiyoga istilochilik yurishlarining uchinchi bosqichi davriga to'g'ri keladi?
1) Fransiyada Uchinchi Respublika Konstitutsiyasining qabul qilinishi;
2) Germaniya kansleri Otto fon Bismarkning iste'foga chiqishi;
3) Qirolicha Viktoriyaning Hindiston imperatori deb e'lon qilinishi;
4) AQShning sanoat mahsulotlari hajmi jihatdan birinchi o'ringa ko'tarilishi;
5) San-Stefanoda Rossiya-Turkiya sulh shartnomasining imzolanishi
A) 1, 2, 5 B) 2, 3, 5 C) 1, 3, 4 D) 1, 3, 5
6. Qadimgi yunonlarda Gipnos qanday xudo hisoblangan?
A) sehr(jodu) ilohasi B) zamon xudosi
C) uyqu xudosi D) adliya xudosi
7. XVI asrda yaponlarga o'qotar qurollar yasash san'atini o'rgatgan yevropalikni aniqlang.
A) Anketil Dyuperon B) Mendish Pintu
C) Plano Kapraniy D) Kristiyan Kuper
8. Amir Temur davlatidagi qaysi lavozim egasi lashkarga maosh taqsimlagan?
A) bakovul B) qo'shumboshi
C) xonsolar D) aylboshi
9. Quyidagi ma'lumotlarni yozib qoldirgan olimni aniqlang.
"Xiva shahri keng maydonda bog'-rog' bilan o'ralgan. Atrofi devor bilan o'ralgan hamda Amudaryodan suv chiqarilgan. Xiva aholisi o'zining mashaqqatli mehnati bilan cho'l-u biyobonni hosildor o'lkaga aylantirgan".
A) N.Muravyov B) N.Ignatyev
C) X.Vamberi D) N.Vasilevskiy
10. II jahon urushi davrida necha nafar O'zbekistonlik jangchilar "Moskva mudofaasi uchun" medali bilan mukofotlandi?
A) 1753 ta B) 2343 ta C) 1796 ta D) 1643 ta

51. Yaponiya birinchi bo'lib Yevropaning qaysi davlati savdogarlari qachon kirib kelganligini aniqlang.
A) XVI asrda fransuzlar B) XV asrda ispanlar
C) XVI asrda portugallar D) XV asrda inglizlar
52. Qoraqalpoq xalqining jiddiy tus olgan va qariyb o'n yil davom etgan qo'zg'oloni rahbarini aniqlang.
A) Ernazarbiy B) Bobo Go'klan
C) Oydo'stbiy D) Maman botir
53. Salavkiylar davlatida strateg qanday vazifani bajargan?
A) mahalliy aholidan yig'iladigan soliqlarni nazorat qilish
B) viloyat hokimlarini nazorat qilish
C) davlat mudofaasi va qo'sinlarni tashkil etish
D) mamlakatning istiqboldagi rejalarini ishlab chiqish
54. Ilk o'rta asrlarda qo'shni mamlakatlarga bo'yoq, rangli shisha va dori-darmonlar chiqargan davlat(lar)ni toping.
A) So'g'd B) Toxariston C) Farg'ona D) Choch va Eloq
55. O'rta asrlarda Angliyada qaram dehqonlar qachon va qanday tartibda ozodlikka chiqarilgan?
A) XV asrda to'lov evaziga
B) XV asrda qo'zg'olondan so'ng
C) mamlakatda qo'shimcha'jon solig'i joriy etilishi bilan
D) XVI asrda qirof farmoniga ko'ra
56. XIX asrning II yarmida chorvachilik bilan shug'ullanuvchi har bir oiladan olingan zakot miqdori qanchani tashkil etgan?
A) 40 bosh qoramol uchun 9 so'm, 40 bosh qo'y va echki uchun 2 so'm 50 tiyin
B) 40 bosh ot va tuya uchun 9 so'm, 40 bosh boshqa mollar uchun 3 so'm 50 tiyin
C) 40 bosh qoramol uchun 10 so'm, 40 bosh qo'y va echki uchun 3 so'm 50 tiyin
D) 40 bosh ot uchun 9 so'm, 40 bosh qoramol uchun 2 so'm 50 tiyin
57. II jahon urushi yillarida O'zbekistonning qaysi shaharlarida yangi teatrlar ochilgan edi?
A) Xiva va Qarshi B) Qo'qon va Buxoro
C) Andijon va Toshkent D) Samarqand va Nukus
58. Safaviylar xazinaga tushadigan daromadlar kamayishining oldini olish maqsadida XVIII asrdan boshlab qanday yo'l tutganliklarini aniqlang.
A) savdo-sotiqdan keladigan tushumni ko'paytirish
B) katta ko'lamdagi urushlar olib borish va mustamlakachilik
C) davlat yerlarini sotish va dehqonlar sharoitini yaxshilash
D) dehqonlar to'laydigan soliqlarni oshirish
59. Xorazmda kim hukmron bo'lib turgan vaqtda Yevropada feodallarning III salib yurishlari yuz bergan?
A) Elarston B) Otsiz
C) Takash D) Qutbiddin Muhammad
60. XX asr boshlarida Italiya hukumatini boshqargan J.Jolitti davrida qanday qonunlar qabul qilinganligini toping.
1) Ish haqi minimumi to'g'risida;
2) Kasaba uyushmalari tuzishga ruxsat etuvchi;
3) Ish tashlash o'tkazilishiga ruxsat beruvchi;
4) Tungi smenada bolalar va ayollar mehnatidan foydalanmaslik haqida;
5) Saylovchilarning mulk va savodxonlik senzini bekor qilish haqida;
6) Ko'ppartiyaviylik tizimi asosida saylovni tashkil etish haqida;

7. Pomeshchik yer egalitish haqida.

- A) 1, 2, 4, 6 B) 1, 3, 5, 7
C) 2, 3, 4, 5 D) 4, 5, 6, 7

1. Qoraqalpoq adabiyotida alohida o'rin tutgan "Qirq qiz" dostoni qaysi asrlardagi tarixiy voqealarni badiiy shaklda aks ettirilgan?

- A) XVIII-XIX asrlardagi B) XIV-XVI asrlardagi
C) XVI-XVII asrlardagi D) XVII-XVIII asrlardagi

2. Xitoyda Gomindan va XKP o'rtasida a) umummilliy birlashgan inqilobiy fronti hamda b) yagona antiyapon milliy fronti vujudga kelgan yillarni toping.

- A) a-1924-yil; b-1937-yil B) a-1927-yil; b-1935-yil
C) a-1923-yil; b-1937-yil D) a-1923-yil; b-1931-yil

3. Quyida keltirilgan ma'lumotlardan to'g'risini aniqlang.

- 1) "Marshall rejasi"ga ko'ra AQSh 1948-1952-yillar oralig'ida G'arb davlatlariga 13 mlrd dollar miqdorida yordam ko'rsatdi.
2) 1999-yilning dekabr oyida YHning a'zolari qurolli kuchlarni tuzish haqida qaror qabul qildilar.
3) XX asr 80-yillari oxirlariga kelib Yevropa Hamjamiyatiga a'zo 15 ta davlatning 13 tasida hukumatni sotsialistik va sotsial-demokratik partiyalar vakillari boshqardi;
4) XX asrning 20-40-yillarida totalitar taraqqiyot modelining mavqei kuchli bo'ldi.
5) 2008-yilda Yevropa liderlari Fransiya, Italiya va Ispaniya yangi "O'rtayer dengizi ittifoqi" tashkiloti tuzilganligini e'lon qildilar.
A) 1, 3, 4 B) 1, 2, 3
C) 2, 4, 5 D) 1, 2, 4

4. Rossiya tarixiga doir quyidagi ma'lumotlarni to'g'ri xronologik ketma-ketlikda joylashtiring.

1. V.Plexanov rahbarligida "Mehnatni ozod qilish guruhi" tuzildi.
2. Peterburgda "Ishchilar sinfini ozod qilish uchun kurash ittifoqi" tuzildi.
3. II Davlat dumasiga saylov o'tkazildi.
4. Rossiyadagi barcha sotsial-demokratik guruhlar "Rossiya sotsial-demokratik ishchi partiyasi" deb atalgan partiyaga birlashdi.
A) 1, 2, 4, 3 B) 1, 2, 3, 4 C) 2, 1, 4, 3 D) 1, 3, 2, 4

5. XX asrning 20-yillarida Lotin Amerikasi davlatlari iqtisodiga xos xususiyatlar to'g'ri berilgan javobni toping.

- 1) qishloqda latifundiyachilar zo'ravonligi; 2) qisman qullar mehnatidan foydalanish; 3) ishlab chiqarishning asosan tashqi bozor ehtiyojlariga moslashib qolganligi; 4) yagona ichki bozorning yo'qligi; 5) chet el kapitaliga qaramlik; 6) yerlarning dehqonlarga taqsimlab berilishi
A) 1, 3, 5 B) 2, 4, 5 C) 1, 2, 6 D) 1, 4, 6

6. Quyidagi qaysi voqea tufayli AQSh Yaponiyaga 147 mln dollarlik qurol-yarog' yetkazib berdi?

- A) Yaponiya tomonidan Manchjou-Go davlati tuzilishi, Jexe va Xebey viloyatlarining egallanishi
B) 1927-yilda "Tanaka memorandum" qabul qilinishi
C) 1939-yilda Mog'ulistonga hujum boshlashi
D) 1938-yil 29-iyulda Sovet davlatiga hujum uyushtirishi

7. Yaponiya parlamenti tomonidan 1946-yilda qabul qilingan agrar islohot to'g'risidagi qonunning maqsadi nima edi?

- A) sanoatni qayta tiklash
B) fermer xo'jaligini tugatish
C) davlatning qishloq xo'jaligidagi rolini kuchaytirish
D) pomeshchik yer egaligini tugatish

68. Qatag'onga uchragan O'zbekistonlik qaysi ziyoli Samarqand instituti, Toshkent pedagogika instituti va Til va adabiyot ilmiy tadqiqot institutlarida rus, arab, nemis tillarida ma'ruzalar o'qigan?

- A) Abdurauuf Fitrat B) Xudoyberdi Devonov
C) Sattor Jabbor D) G'ozli Olim Yunusov

69. O'rta asrlarda Xorazmshohlar davlatining poydevorini barpo etish qaysi hukmdor nomi bilan bog'liq?

- A) Qutbiddin Muhammad B) Elarston
C) Anushtegin D) Otsiz

70. Parijda gugenotlar qirg'ini uyushtirilgan yilda . . .

- A) Buyuk Britaniyada Karl I bilan parlament o'rtasida uzil-kesil ajralish ro'y berdi
B) Filipp II ga muxolifatda bo'lgan Niderlandiyaning eng boy va obro'li katta yer egasi shahzoda Vilgelm Van Oranyeni shimoliy hududlar hukmdori deb e'lon qilindi
C) Koreya tarixida mashhur qo'mondon Sun Sin yapon flotini tor-mor etdi
D) Gollandiya Respublikasi shimolida "Utrext uniyasi" deb atalgan ittifoq tuzildi

71. XIX asr oxiri - XX asr boshlarida Osiyo davlatlari tarixini eslang va quyidagi ma'lumotlarni to'g'ri xronologik ketma-ketlikda joylashtiring.

1. Yaponiyada ikki palatali parlament joriy qilindi.
2. "Xitoy uyushmalari ittifoqi" siyosiy tashkiloti tuzildi.
3. "Hindiston kengashlari haqida qonun" nomli hujjat qabul qilindi.
4. Eronda Majlisga saylov o'tkazildi, Muzaffariddin Konstitutsiyaning birinchi qismini tasdiqladi
A) 1, 2, 3, 4 B) 1, 3, 4, 2 C) 1, 4, 2, 3 D) 1, 2, 4, 3

72. Qadimgi Xitoyda Sin sulolasi hukmronligi davri qancha muddat davom etgan?

- A) 120 yil B) 40 yil C) 426 yil D) 220 yil

INGLIZ TILI

73. Choose the correct answer.

Tom needed ... information so he surfed the Internet.
A) some B) an C) any D) -

74. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence. "... eggs do we need for the cake?"

- A) How much B) How many C) How little D) How

75. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence. This car is ... than that one.

- A) more cheap B) more cheaper C) cheap D) cheaper

76. Choose the right answer.

The food looked ... delicious to me.
A) good B) deliciously C) nicely D) well

78. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence. We protested ... delay ... delivery of goods.

- A) to/on B) against/in C) to/in D) of/in

79. Choose the appropriate modal verb.

If you travel within the European Union you ... carry a passport as an identity card is accepted there.

- A) mustn't B) haven't to C) shouldn't D) don't have to

80. Choose the right answer.

She missed her flight in the end, ... she?
A) hadn't B) didn't C) wasn't D) hasn't

1. Choose the right answer.
 - How did you like the film?
 - This is... film I've ever seen.
 A) *the worse* B) *the most worse* C) *the worst* D) *the worser*

2. Choose the correct answer.
 When you are a busy manager like me, it's not a good idea to ... until tomorrow what you have time to do today.
 A) *put off* B) *put up* C) *put on* D) *put through*

3. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 Luggage ... to be collected in the luggage reclaim area.
 A) *must* B) *should* C) *Is* D) *will*

4. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 - I don't like loud music.
 - ...
 A) *nor does he* B) *he doesn't neither*
 C) *he too doesn't* D) *either does he*

5. Choose the right answer.
 Lindsey said: "I've never been abroad"
 Lindsey said that ...
 A) *she had never been abroad*
 B) *she has never been abroad*
 C) *she would never been*
 D) *she didn't be abroad*

6. Choose the right answer.
 The work was divided ... four students.
 A) *with* B) *across* C) *against* D) *among*

7. Choose the correct answer.
 The actual ... of sleep you need depends on your age.
 A) *size* B) *number* C) *amount* D) *total*

8. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 "It's late. I'd rather Kate ... with us tonight"
 A) *stayed* B) *would stay* C) *will stay* D) *stays*

9. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 - Did you decorate it yourself?
 - No, we ... by a local decorator.
 A) *had it make* B) *had it done*
 C) *have it done* D) *let it make*

10. Choose the correct answer.
 This is a very exclusive club. We can't enter ... we are members.
 A) *even* B) *if* C) *although* D) *unless*

1. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 We regret ... you that he was fired.
 A) *Informing* B) *inform*
 B) C) *to inform* D) *to have informed*

2. Choose the correct answer.
 ... flat is large.
 A) *Peter's and Helen's* B) *Peter's and Helen*
 C) *Peter and Helen's* D) *Peter and Helen*

Read the texts. Then choose the correct answer for the gaps 93-94 in the text.

Unfortunately mankind has achieved tremendous success (93)... polluting its environment also. Nowadays, nature is missing (94)... of its inhabitants: those who are supposed to be under the protection of humans as young brothers and sisters.

93. A) *in* B) *with* C) *on* D) *of*

94. A) *much* B) *little* C) *many* D) *a little*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (95-97).

If you want a brief history of information technology, here is one. Humans were the first "computers". Then machines were invented to carry out the computational tasks. Now these machines have given way to new form of information technology. Information has become accessible from anywhere.

Information technology deals with the acquisition, processing, storage and dissemination of vocal, pictorial, textual and numerical information by a microelectronics-based combination of computing and telecommunications. Thanks to the continuous development of computers, the original computing systems became minicomputers and later personal computers took the lead. Nowadays, mobile phones are dethroning the personal computer and computing is evolving faster to become disembodied more like a cloud, becoming accessible more easily whenever needed. Information technology in this sense has transformed people and companies and has allowed digital technology to influence society and economy alike.

95. Information technology is changing principally because of:
 A) *technological deterioration* B) *people's laziness*
 C) *raise of economy* D) *the changing needs*

96. Development of information technology is the result of:
 A) *economic privation in other spheres*
 B) *development of machinery in general*
 C) *development in computing systems*
 D) *not given in the text*

97. Computing systems are taking the form of clouds means:
 A) *computers have become smaller*
 B) *computing power will be disembodied.*
 C) *it is not stable*
 D) *they become just as large*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (98-100).

Mother Teresa, was a Roman Catholic religious sister and missionary who lived most of her life in India. She was born on August 26, 1910 in today's Macedonia, with her family being of Albanian descent originating in Kosovo. She was famous for founding the Missionaries of Charity, a Roman Catholic religious congregation, which in 2012 consisted of over 4,500 sisters and is active in 133 countries. Its mission was, in Mother Teresa's own words, to care for: "the hungry, the naked, the homeless, the crippled, the blind, the lepers, all those people who feel unwanted, unloved, uncared for throughout society, people that have become a burden to the society and are shunned by everyone." Members the Missionaries of Charity must adhere to the vows of chastity, poverty and obedience as well as a fourth vow, to give "wholehearted free service to the poorest of the poor".

98. What made Mother Teresa so famous?
 A) *she preached her religion all over India.*
 B) *she had 4,500 full sisters*
 C) *she visited 133 countries*
 D) *she created "the Missionaries of Charity"*

99. What is the most important vow that Members the Missionaries of Charity must adhere to?

- A) *the vow of chastity*
- B) *the vow of obedience and poverty*
- C) *to vow to give wholehearted free service to the poorest of the poor*
- D) *all of the above-mentioned*

00. Where did Mother Teresa spend most of her life?
- A) *travelling around the world and promoting "the Missionaries of Charity"*
 - B) *in today's Macedonia, with her family*
 - C) *in Kosovo*
 - D) *in India*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (101-103).

A stereotype is a fixed idea that people have about what specific social groups or individuals are like, especially an idea that is wrong. Other terms that are associated with the term stereotype are prejudice and cliché. The term has a Greek origin: stereos means solid or firm and typos mean blow, impression, engraved or mark. The term was first used in the printing business. The first modern English use of the term was in 1850, meaning "image perpetuated without change."

Because stereotypes are standardized and simplified ideas of groups, based on some prejudices, they are not derived from objective facts, but rather subjective and often unverifiable ideas. As Sociologist Charles E. Hurst states "One reason for stereotypes is the lack of personal, concrete familiarity that individuals have with persons in other racial or ethnic groups."

01. The word stereotype ...
- A) *several different meanings*
 - B) *has an English origin.*
 - C) *is only used in the printing business.*
 - D) *has a Greek origin.*
02. Stereotypes are used to:
- A) *make generalizations about different groups of people.*
 - B) *have an accurate understanding of the stereotyped people.*
 - C) *make our lives more interesting.*
 - D) *display people's lack of knowledge in a particular field.*
03. According to Sociologist Charles E. Hurst, what is one of the reasons for stereotypes?
- A) *lack of interest in the subject discussed.*
 - B) *people's passion for gossips*
 - C) *lack of personal familiarity with the subject of stereotypes.*
 - D) *it depends on each particular person.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (104-105).

Humor, the tendency of particular cognitive experiences to provoke laughter and provide amusement, affects how we perceive and respond to life. It enhances the quality of life and may relieve the body from so many health problems. In fact, humans are the only creatures on earth that are endowed with the ability to laugh.

04. How does humor influence our lives?
- A) *It may cause labored respiration.*
 - B) *It changes people's perception of life in a bad way.*
 - C) *It burdens the body with many health problems.*
 - D) *It makes our lives better and influences one's health in a positive way.*

105. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A) *too much humor causes health problems.*
 - B) *only humans are endowed with the ability to laugh.*
 - C) *humor has no influence on a human body.*
 - D) *the quality of the life can hardly be enhanced by humor.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (106-108).

Skiing is the most popular of all winter sports. It is believed that skiing comes from northern Europe and Siberia, where it was a vital means of transportation during the long, snowbound months of winter. The pre-historic people of these regions used skis to keep hunters on top of the snow. Wooden planks were strapped to feet, to prevent sinking and making it possible to glide over the snow and travel faster.

The ski industry emerged and began in earnest after the Second World War, when Austria and Switzerland came out with the first Alpine Ski Resorts. The rapid advance of materials and technology further popularized the sport all over the world. Ski manufacturers developed faster and safer equipment which combined with the improving skills of the skiers to make the sport of skiing more intense, and easier to learn.

106. What served as the predecessor of modern skis?
- A) *boards made of wood*
 - B) *any longitudinal object*
 - C) *iron strips*
 - D) *plastic planks strapped to feet*
107. What caused popularization of skiing?
- A) *the end of the Second World War.*
 - B) *emergence of the first Alpine Ski Resorts*
 - C) *a successful advertising campaign*
 - D) *equipment distributed for free.*
108. We can conclude from the passage that...
- A) *many centuries ago skiing had already been one of the most famous sports.*
 - B) *skiing comes from Switzerland.*
 - C) *new technologies cannot be applied to skiing.*
 - D) *early forms of skis were invented to make gliding over the snow easier.*

- Qaralmish kesim vazifasida kelgan sodda gapni toping.
A) *Hayotim lazzati, qalbm qo'risan, Vatanim!*
B) *Odamlarni ma'naviy, madaniy, siyosiy fikr maydonlariga tortish, har bir fuqaroni uning yoshidan qat'i nazar, shu maydonning qatnashchisiga aylantirish, bizning eng samarali yo'limizdir.*
C) *Mirtemirning onasi so'zga g'oyat chechan, zukko, kayvoni onalardan edi.*
D) *Noming qalbm so'rog'indadur, jamoling ko'z qarog'indadur.*
- Bir kuni o'sha podsho shikorga chiqqan edi: men ham, yigitlar ham birga bordik.
Ushbu matnda ravishning qaysi ma'no turi qatnashgan?
A) *holat, maqsad-sabab, daraja-miqdor*
B) *maqsad-sabab, daraja-miqdor*
C) *payt, holat*
D) *holat, o'rin*
- Qaysi adib fikricha, insongina ham jismi, ham aql-idroki, ham xayoli, ham xotirasi ila sevishtirgan?
A) *Najmiddin Kubro* B) *Alisher Navoiy*
C) *Muhammad Fuzuliy* D) *Jaloliddin Rumiy*
- Qaysi bog'lovchilar ergashgan qo'shma gap qismlarini bog'laydi?
A) *ham, na...na, bilan, -u(-yu), -da*
B) *-u(-yu), -da, balki, na...na*
C) *basharti, agar, chunki, -ki, negaki*
D) *mabodo, na...na, bilan, balki, hamda*
- Lutfiyning "Xoh inon, xoh inonma" radifli g'azali taqte'si to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.
A) *-- V / V-- V / V-- V / V--*
B) *- V - - / - V - - / - V - - / - V -*
C) *V-- V / V-- V / V--*
D) *V--- / V--- / V---*
- Oilasidan ilk marta nzoqroq ketgani uchun qalbi notinch edi.
Ushbu gapda nechta ko'makchi morfema bor?
A) 7 ta B) 9 ta C) 8 ta D) 10 ta
- Qaysi maqolda mustaqil va nomustaqil kesim ishtirok etgan?
A) *O'ylamay qilingan ish,*
Boshga keltirar tashvish.
B) *Olim bo'lsang, olam seniki!*
C) *Maqtanma g'oz, hunaring oz!*
D) *O'roqda yo'q, mashaqda yo'q, xirmonda hozir.*
- "Belkin qissalari", "Toppon xonim", "Dubrovskiy" kabi asarlar muallifi kim?
A) *A.S.Pushkin* B) *R.Thokur*
C) *Ch.Aytmatov* D) *H.Hayne*
- Bu qasidam senga, xalqim,
Oq sut-u tuz hurmati.
Erkin og'lingman, qabul et,
O'zbekim, jon o'zbekim.
Ushbu parchadagi ot kesimlar soni nechta?
A) 2 ta B) 1 ta C) 4 ta D) 3 ta
- Agar ko'chirma gap o'zlashtirma gapga aylantirilsa, ko'chirma gapdagi qaysi sintaktik birlik qaratqich aniqlovchi vazifasini bajaradi?
A) *to'ldiruvchi* B) *aniqlovchi* C) *undalma* D) *ega*

11. Quyidagi qaysi gaplarda ravish asosli sodda yasama fe'l ishtirok etmagan?
1) *Bugun sen ataylab ishga kechik.*
2) *Daryo bo'lsang oqqan hayqirib,*
Kechik bo'lib qolar ekansan.
3) *Birov suv topolmaydi ichgani,*
birov kechik topolmaydi kechgani.
4) *Bu yil bahor kechikib keldi.*
A) 2, 3 B) 1, 2, 3, 4 C) 1, 3, 4 D) 1, 4
12. "Alpomish" dostonida "Norkalla qo'chqorim, qaydin bo'lasan?" gapini kim qaysi qahramonga aytgan edi?
A) *Ko'kaman Ko'kaldoshga*
B) *Ko'kaldosh Alpomishga*
C) *Hakimbek Qorajonga*
D) *Qorajon Alpomishga*
13. "Yurtim" dedi, "tilim" dedi.
Chingizxon ham ming havasda:
"Shunday bo'lsa o'g'lim", dedi!
Sug'd yozuvi, o'z yozuvim,
Turkiy tilim, o'zbek tilim.
Ushbu she'riy parchada qo'llangan egalik qo'shimchalari haqidagi to'g'ri fikrni belgilang.
A) *to'rt o'rinda III shaxs birlik, bir o'rinda I shaxs ko'plik*
B) *uch o'rinda I shaxs ko'plik*
C) *besht o'rinda I shaxs ko'plik*
D) *olti o'rinda I shaxs birlik, bir o'rinda III shaxs birlik*
14. Shunisi quvonchliki, dunyoga o'z ezgu-qadriyatlarini bilan mashhur bo'lgan xalqlar ichida biz Vatani deb e'zozlayotgan shu qadim yurtning, ajdodlarimizning ham o'z o'rnini bor.
Keltirilgan parchada olmoshning necha turi ishtirok etgan?
A) 2 ta B) 4 ta
C) 5 ta D) 3 ta
15. Quyoshsiz gullar ochilmaydi, sevgisiz baxt, ayolsiz muhabbat yo'q, onasiz qahramon ham, shoir ham tug'ilmaydi.
Ushbu gapda so'zlar o'zaro bog'lanib, necha o'rinda moslashuvli tobe bog'lanish hosil qilgan?
A) 3 B) 6 C) 4 D) 5
16. "Ulug'bek xazinasi" (O.Yoqubov) romanida Abdullatif qayerga borgach, u yerda dahshatli tush ko'radi?
A) *Ko'ksaroyga* B) *"Bog'i maydon"ga*
C) *Shohruhiyaga* D) *Yassiga*
17. Odobli va go'zal xulqli odamlar ko'payaversa, xalqning do'stligi, ularning mehr-muhabbati borgan sari rivoj topadi.
Ushbu gapdagi yasama so'zlar haqidagi qaysi hukmlar to'g'ri emas?
1) 4 o'rinda yasama so'z qo'llangan;
2) yasama so'zlar ot, sifat, fe'l turkumlariga mansub;
3) 2 o'rinda otdan sifat yasalgan;
4) yasama so'zlar aniqlovchi, ega, hol, kesim vazifalarida kelgan.
A) 1, 4 B) 1, 2, 3, 4
C) 2, 3, 4 D) 2, 3
18. Qaysi javobda keltirilgan gapda shaxs otlari yasovchi qo'shimcha mavjud?
A) *Mashinada kichkina sovutkich ham bor edi.*
B) *Opasi savatda olma, behi, anor olib kirdi.*
C) *Baqqollar, nosvoychilar jazirama oftob tig'ida o'tirishardi.*
D) *Zargarlik tarozisi ota meros aslida.*

19. "Qisasi Rabg'uziy" dagi qaysi hikoyatda quyidagi parcha uchraydi?
 "Hamma ilm o'zumdadur deb xayol qilurmusiz? Bizga ham sizga buyurg'on ilmdin berilibdur".
 A) "Iton va qarlug'och hikoyati"
 B) "Uzum hikoyati"
 C) "Sulaymon va chumoli hikoyati"
 D) "Namrud hikoyati"
20. Qaysi gap tarkibida uch xil so'z turkumidan hosil qilingan yasama fe'llar mavjud?
 A) *Bir mahal bola yig'ladimi yo tashqarida shamolning guvullashi qulog'iga kirdimi, anglay olmay qoldi.*
 B) *Mirtursun xalifaning terakzoriga yaqinlashgach, qadamini sekinlatadi.*
 C) *Odobli va adolatli inson qo'lidagi qalam odamlarni zavqlantiradi, bir-biriga birlashtiradi, do'stlikni mustahkamlaydi.*
 D) *Chollar kulgidan qotib qoldilar, ularning burishgan yuzlari ruhlanib, ko'zlarini kulgi namladi.*
21. Bulutning orasidan Quyosh kulib qaraydi, Majnuntolning yuvilgan Sochlarini taraydi. Berilgan gapda qaysi usulda ma'no ko'chgan?
 A) *metafora* B) *sinekdoxa*
 C) *vazifadoshlik* D) *metonimiya*
22. "Avesto" da keltirilgan "apoxtar" qanday joy?
 A) *jannat*
 B) *turar joy*
 C) *ta'lim maskani*
 D) *do'zax*
23. Navoiyning «Kelmadi» radifli g'azalidagi qaysi bayt begona bayt hisoblanadi?
 A) *Kecha kelgumdur debon ul sarvi gulro' kelmadi, Ko'zlarimg'a kecha tong otquncha uyqu kelmadi.*
 B) *Tolibi sodiq topilmas, yo'qsa kim qo'ydi qadam, Yo'lg'akim, avvalqadam ma'shuqe o'tru kelmadi.*
 C) *Ko'zlaringdin necha su(v) kelgay, deb o'lturmang meni, – Kim bori qon erdi kelgan, bu kecha su(v) kelmadi.*
 D) *Ul parivash hajridinkim, yig'ladim devonavor, Kimsa bormukim, anga ko'rganda kulgu kelmadi.*
24. Gumrohlik va adolatsizlik, firib-u nayrang shoirni tig' yalang'ochlab qarshi oldi. Shoir nohaqlikka qarshi chiday olmadi, u yovuzlikni, johillikni, adovatni parchalash uchun kurashdi. Ushbu parchada nechta yasama ot mavjud?
 A) 5 B) 4 C) 6 D) 7
25. Qiynalib yurayotgan bola og'ir xo'rsinib kuzatib turganlarga birma-bir qarab chiqdi. Tarkibida undoshlari hosil bo'lish o'rniga ko'ra bir umumiy guruhga mansub bo'lgan bo'lak(lar) qaysi gap bo'lagi vazifasini bajargan?
 A) *1 o'rinda hol, 1 o'rinda to'ldiruvchi*
 B) *1 o'rinda hol*
 C) *1 o'rinda aniqlovchi, 1 o'rinda hol*
 D) *1 o'rinda aniqlovchi, 2 o'rinda hol, 1 o'rinda to'ldiruvchi*
26. Quyidagi berilgan qaysi g'azalning 5-baytida tanosub san'ati asosida tashbeh san'ati ham vujudga kelgan?
 A) *Lutfiyning "Xoh inon, xoh inonma" radifli g'azali*
 B) *Fuzuliyning "Mani jondin o'sondirdi..." matla'li g'azali*
 C) *Nodiraning "Doda keldim" matla'li g'azali*
 D) *Navoiyning "Qilg'il" radifli g'azali*
27. Navoiyning tushunish uchun millat tilining barcha shevalaridan xabardor bo'lmoq lozim. Berilgan gapning ega va kesimini aniqlang.
 A) *millat – ega, xabardor bo'lmoq lozim – kesim.*
 B) *xabardor bo'lmoq lozim – kesim, ega ifodalanmagan.*
 C) *xabardor – ega, bo'lmoq lozim – kesim.*
 D) *Navoiyni tushunish – ega, xabardor bo'lmoq lozim – kesim.*
28. Imloviy jihatdan noto'g'ri yozilgan so'zlarni aniqlang.
 1) *xoxish*; 2) *mukofot*; 3) *rahmat*; 4) *xoxlamoq*; 5) *tadbiq*; 6) *taqdir.*
 A) 1, 2 B) 1, 4, 5 C) 3, 4 D) 1, 2, 3, 6
29. Qaysi javobda hosil bo'lish usuliga ko'ra farqlanuvchi tovushlar orqali paronim juftlik hosil qila oladigan so'z(lar) ko'rsatilgan?
 1) *afzal*; 2) *adib*; 3) *hiyla*; 4) *qayt*; 5) *darz*; 6) *tanbur.*
 A) 1 B) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 C) 1, 6 D) 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
30. Quyidagi qahramonlardan qaysi biri Chingiz Aytmatovning "Oq kema" qissasida ishtirok etmaydi?
 A) *O'rozqul* B) *Seydahmad*
 C) *Mo'min chol* D) *Doniyor*
31. O'lmas Umarbekovning qaysi asarida tajribasiz va g'o'r ikki yoshning pokiza tuyg'ulari hayot tashvishlariga qarishib, qahramonlarni tanazzulga tortadi, sevishgan qalblarni fojia sari yetaklaydi?
 A) *"Oq qaldirg'och"* B) *"Odam bo'lish qiyin"*
 C) *"Urush farzandi"* D) *"Yoz yomg'iri"*
32. Fonetik yozuv asosida yozilgan so'z qo'llangan gapni aniqlang.
 A) *O'roqda yo'q, mashaqda yo'q, xirmonda hozir.*
 B) *Aybsiz do'st axtargan do'stsiz qolar.*
 C) *Qarisi bor uyning parisi bor.*
 D) *Tanlov yuqori saviyada o'tkazildi.*
33. Qaysi javobda nisbiy sifat ishtirok etmagan?
 A) *Uying tor bo'lsa ham, ko'ngling keng bo'lsin!*
 B) *Ilmiy faoliyat bilan shug'ullan!*
 C) *Bahavo joylarga borib dam olish lozim.*
 D) *Xonaga beqasam to'n kiygan do'ppili kishi kirib keldi.*
34. Nodira qaysi g'azalida yorining tik qomatini yoki, aksincha, ishqiy iztiroblari oqibatida o'zining tik qomati bukilgani holatlarini tasvirlash maqsadida mumtoz she'riyatimizda an'anaviy bo'lgan daraxtlar ("sarvi ozod", "sarvi noz", "naxli oh", "shoxi shamshod") timsollaridan mahorat bilan foydalanadi?
 A) *"Doda keldim..."*
 B) *"Vasl uyin obod qildim..."*
 C) *"Kel, dahrni imtihon etib ket..."*
 D) *"Fig'onkim, gardishi davron ayirdi shahsuvorimdin..."*
35. Tuzing totib unutganlar xor bo'ladi, Ko'zlariga ikki dunyo tor bo'ladi. Tinch kuningni ko'rolmagan yurtfurushlar, Bir kun bir kaft tuprog'ingga zor bo'ladi. (M.Yusuf) Ushbu she'riy parchada nechta yasama so'z qatnashgan?
 A) 4 B) 3 C) 5 D) 6
36. Jahonda ikki dilbarning biri sensan, biri Laylo, Jahonda ikki oshiqning biri menman, biri Majnun. Ushbu she'riy parchada urg'u ajratib ko'rsatilgan so'zning nechanchi bo'g'iniga tushadi?
 A) *bu so'z urg'u olmaydi* B) *ikkinchi bo'g'iniga*
 C) *birinchi bo'g'iniga* D) *uchinchi bo'g'iniga*

tozalash; 3) ko'mirni koklash; 4) paxta chiqindilaridan xalq xo'jaligida foydalanish; 5) etil spirit olish; 6) soda olish; 7) kislota olish;
A) 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 B) 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
C) 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

37. 1827-yilda Turkiyaga qaram Gretsiyaga muxtoriyat huquqi berilishini ko'zda tutuvchi bitim qayerda imzolangan?
A) *Afinada* B) *Istanbulda*
C) *Londonda* D) *Parijda*
38. Quyidagi tasviriy san'at ijodkorlaridan qaysi biri Nasrulloxon amirligi davrida qo'lyozma kitoblarga lavhalar, Sa'diy va Hofiz asarlariga turmush manzaralari tasvirlangan rasmlar ishlagan?
A) *Ahmad Donish* B) *Mirzo Sharif Dabir*
C) *Mirzo Sodiq Jondoriy* D) *Mir Ma'sum Olamiyon*
39. Angliya qirolligi tomonidan Denlo viloyati qo'shib olingan vaqtni aniqlang.
A) *X asrning birinchi choragida* B) *IX asr oxirida*
C) *X asrning so'nggi choragida* D) *X asr o'rtalarida*
40. Genrix VIII Tyudor qaysi hududlarga yurishlar qilib, butun mamlakatni birlashtirishga erishgan?
A) *shimoliy grafliklar va Uelsga*
B) *Irlandiya va Shotlandiyaga*
C) *sharqiy grafliklar va Shotlandiyaga*
D) *Irlandiya va g'arbiy grafliklarga*
41. O'zbekiston va Yaponiya o'rtasida do'stlik, strategik sheriklik va hamkorlik to'g'risida qo'shma bayonot imzolangan sanani aniqlang.
A) *2002-yil 4-5-aprel*
B) *2002-yil 28-31-iyul*
C) *2003-yil 24-aprel*
D) *2004-yil 17-mart*
42. Orenburgda Buxoro amirligi savdogarlarining qarorgohi qurilgan yilda amirlikning ichki siyosiy hayotida quyidagi voqealardan qaysi biri yuz berganligini aniqlang.
A) *Amir siyosatiga qarshi Miyonqolda qo'zg'olon ro'y berdi.*
B) *Amir Shohmurod hukmronligi nihoyasiga yetdi.*
C) *Dinnosirbek hokimlik qilayotgan Marv viloyati aholisi qo'zg'olon ko'tardi.*
D) *Amirlik taxtiga Amir Haydar o'tirdi.*
43. Quyidagi tarixiy ma'lumotlar orasidan xatolikni aniqlang.
A) *Mo'g'ullar istilosi davrida Samarqand shahrining bosh suv inshooti Qo'rg'oshinnova bo'lgan.*
B) *Sirdaryo bo'ylab suzayotgan Temur Malikning yo'lini mo'g'ullar Banokat va Jand yaqinida to'sishgan.*
C) *1221-yilning qishida 50 ming kishilik mo'g'ul askarlari Urganch shahrini qamal qiladi.*
D) *O'tror hokimi G'oyirxon Samarqandda qatl etilgan.*
44. O'zbekistonda tuzilgan zaxiradagi 24-o'qchi diviziya tarkibida qancha o'zbek o'g'lonlari xizmat qilgan?
A) *123 ta* B) *178 ta* C) *165 ta* D) *206 ta*
45. Quyidagilardan "Misr vakillari" tashkilotini boshqargan shaxsni aniqlang.
A) *S. Zag'lul* B) *H. Sulaymon*
C) *Bakr Sidqiy* D) *N. Said*
46. Qutayba fathidan so'ng Xorazm diyori ikki qismga bo'linib ketgan, shundan necha yil o'tib Xorazm qayta birlashtirildi?
A) *250 yil.* B) *265 yil.* C) *284 yil.* D) *287 yil.*
47. II jahon urushi yillarida Respublikamiz kimyogar olimlari qanday yangi samarali usullarni yaratganligini aniqlang.
1) neftni suvini ketkazish; 2) neftni oltingugurtdan

48. 1954-yil 8-sentabrda Janubi-Sharqiy Osiyo (SEATO) mudofaasi to'g'risidagi shartnoma qaysi shaharda imzolangan?
A) *Singapur shahrida* B) *Bandung shahrida*
C) *Manila shahrida* D) *Sidney shahrida*
49. "Barqarorlikning 10 yili" nomli dastur qaysi mamlakatda qabul qilingan?
A) *Tojikiston* B) *Estoniya*
C) *Turkmaniston* D) *Qirg'iziston*
50. Napoleon I taxtdan tushirilgach, Fransiya ichki vaziyat yanada murakkablashib bordi. Bunday bo'lishiga asosiy sabab nima edi?
A) *Ittifoqchilar bilan imzolangan tinchlik bitimiga ko'ra Fransiya o'z mustamlakalari va xomashyo bazalaridan mahrum bo'lganligi oqibatida ishlab chiqarishning pasayib ketishi.*
B) *Iqtisodiy inqiroz davrida qirol tomonidan yangi soliqlar joriy qilinishi, ijtimoiy sohaning tanazzulga uchrashi.*
C) *Eski feodal tartiblar tarafdorlarining mutlaq monarxiyani tiklashni, shuningdek, qo'llaridan ketgan mol-mulkklarini qaytarib berishni talab qilishlari.*
D) *Uzoq davom etgan urush xarajatlari va iqtisodiy inqiroz burjuaziya va savdo ahlini tashvishga solib qo'yganligi, narx-navoning tinimsiz oshib borishi.*
51. XVII-XVIII asrlarda Xiva xonligida ijod qilgan xattotlarni aniqlang.
A) *Muhammad Yusuf Rojiy, Bobojon Sanoiy, Muhammad Rizo Oxund*
B) *Ahmad Donish, Mir Ma'sum Olamiyon, Mirzo Sodiq Jondoriy*
C) *Muhammad Yusuf Hamadoniy, Hoji Rafiy, Odina Muhammad Murod*
D) *Bobojon Sanoiy, Muhammad Yusuf Hamadoniy, Odina Muhammad Murod*
52. Quyidagi tarixiy shaxslar orasidan barakzaylar sulolasi vakillarini belgilang.
1) *Sulton Husayn;* 2) *Do'st Muhammadxon;* 3) *Shuju;*
4) *Fathxon;* 5) *Mir Vaysxon.*
A) *3, 5* B) *2, 4* C) *1, 2* D) *1, 3*
53. Quyidagi ta'rif qaysi xalqning diniy e'tiqodi haqida? "... larning dini ko'p xudolikka asoslangan edi. Xudolar orasida eng e'tiborlisi, urush xudosi sharafiga hatto odamlar ham qurbonlik qilishgan".
A) *xetlar* B) *ossurlar* C) *inklar* D) *asteklar*
54. Navuxodonosor II hukmronligi davrida qaysi hudud Yangi Bobil podshohligiga qo'shib olingan?
A) *Eron* B) *Misr* C) *Midiya* D) *Kichik Osiyo*
55. Quyidagi qaysi voqeaning sodir bo'lish vaqti Amir Temur va Amir Husayn o'rtasida bir necha bor o'zaro to'qnashuvlar bo'lgan davrga to'g'ri keladi?
A) *Muhammad Tug'luqning Dehli sultonligi taxtiga o'tirishi.*
B) *Choson qirolligida Li sulolasi hukmronligining o'rnatilishi.*
C) *Angliyada qo'shimcha jon solig'ining joriy etilishi.*
D) *Xitoyda Min imperiyasining tashkil etilishi.*

56. Buyuk Britaniya bosh vaziri D. Lloyd-Jorj yashagan yillarni aniqlang.
A) 1865-1946-yillar. B) 1867-1945-yillar.
C) 1863-1945-yillar. D) 1892-1945-yillar.
57. Misrga hunarmandlar yasagan buyumlar va nodir qimmatbaho toshlarni qayerlardan keltirilgan?
A) Nubiya va Liviyadan B) Finikiya va Mesopotamiyadan
C) Falastin va Suriyadan D) Urartu va Ossuriyadan
58. Xiva xonligida tashkil etilgan Kichik Kengash tarkibiga qaysi amaldorlar kiritilgan?
1) xon; 2) qozikalon; 3) mehtar; 4) qo'shbegi; 5) naqib; 6) devonbegi; 7) otaliq; 8) shayxulislom; 9) bey.
A) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 B) 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9
C) 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 D) 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9
59. XX asrning 20-yillarida O'rta Osiyoda amalga oshirilgan milliy-hududiy chegaralanish davrida Turkiston xalqlari birligini saqlab qolishga qaratilgan "O'rta Osiyo federatsiyasini tuzish to'g'risida" taklif kiritgan davlat arboblardan Turkiston va Buxoro vakillarini aniqlang.
1) Odiyev; 2) S. Asfandiyorov; 3) Abdusalomov;
4) Yoqubov; 5) S.Xo'janov.
A) 3, 5 B) 2, 5
C) 1, 3 D) 2, 4
60. Manbalarda Namangan shahri nomi qayd etila boshlangan asrda yuz bergan tarixiy voqeani aniqlang.
A) Prussiya qirolligi tashkil topdi.
B) Safaviylar davlatida iqtisodiy tushkunlik boshlandi.
C) Yaponiyada "100 moddali farmon" deb ataluvchi qonunlar to'plami tuzildi.
D) Rossiyada krepostnoylik huquqi uzil-kesil qaror topdi.
61. Turkistonda "Davlat tartibotini va jamoat osoyishtaligini kuchaytirilgan tarzda qo'riqlash to'g'risida"gi Nizom qachon qabul qilingan?
A) 1881-yilda B) 1886-yilda
C) 1892-yilda D) 1865-yilda
62. Quyidagi berilgan qaysi asarda samarqandlik va buxorolik 20 nafar olim haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan?
A) "Tarixi Muqimxoniy" B) "Bahr ul-asror"
C) "Axloqi Muhsiniy" D) "Fathnomayi sultoniy"
63. XIX asr oxiri - XX asr boshlarida Lotin Amerikasi mamlakatlari tarixiga oid noto'g'ri ma'lumotni toping.
A) 1895-yilda Kuba xalqi o'z milliy qahramoni Xose Marti hamda Maksimo Gomeslar boshchiligida qo'zg'olon ko'tardi.
B) 1876-yilda AQSH o'ziga chegaradosh Meksikaning shimoliy tumanlarida Amerika korxonalarini va temiryo'llar qurish uchun Meksika hukumatidan ruxsat so'radi.
C) 1909-yilda Meksikada hosil bo'lmadi.
D) 1911-yilda ko'tarilgan xalq qo'zg'olonidan qo'rqib ketgan Madero Meksikadan qochishga majbur bo'ldi.
64. Argentinada 1876-yil immigratsiya va kolonizatsiya to'g'risida qonun qabul qilindi, unga ko'ra...
1) hali aholi band qilmagan davlat yerlari 80 gektardan oshmaydigan maydonlarga bo'linib sotildi; 2) hindularga o'z yerlari qaytarib berildi; 3) mahalliy aholi vakillariga davlat yerlari tekin tarqatildi; 4) hindularning hosildor yerlari tortib olinib, ofitserlar va askarlarga bepul bo'lib berildi.
A) 1, 4 B) 3, 4
C) 1, 2 D) 2, 4
65. Respublikamizda faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan «Pors grupp», «Sepand grupp» kabi firmalar qaysi davlatga tegishli?
A) Turkiya B) Eron C) Hindiston D) Pokiston
66. Italiyani birlashtirish jarayoni boshlangan davrda Venetsiya viloyati qaysi davlat qo'l ostida bo'lganligini aniqlang.
A) Fransiya B) Avstriya
C) Germaniya D) Prussiya
67. Qaysi shaharda imzolangan shartnomaga ko'ra, urush xavfi paydo bo'lgan chog'da Buyuk Britaniya Iroqni ishg'ol etish huquqini olgan?
A) Quvayt B) Portsmut
C) London D) Olster
68. Quyida nomlari keltirilgan arab xalifalarining hukmronlik davrini xronologik jihatdan to'g'ri ketma-ketlikda belgilang.
1) xalifa Mu'tazid; 2) xalifa Mansur; 3) xalifa Ma'mun; 4) xalifa Muoviya I; 5) xalifa Sulaymon; 6) xalifa Abul Abbas Saffoh.
A) 4, 5, 2, 6, 3, 1 B) 2, 6, 1, 5, 4, 3
C) 4, 5, 6, 2, 3, 1 D) 5, 4, 6, 1, 3, 2
69. Qaysi shoir urug' va qabilalarni birlashtirishga va o'zaro hamkorlik qilishga da'vat etib, urug' oqsoqollarini va beklarni bir yoqadan bosh chiqarishga chaqirgan?
A) Mirzo Abdulqodir B) Mahmud ibn Vali
C) Abdurahmon Tole D) Turdi Farogiy
70. Quyidagi ta'riflarning qaysi biri Buyuk Fransuz burjua inqilobi davrida katta rol o'ynagan yakobinchilar partiyasi faoliyatiga muvofiq emas?
A) ular, asosan, mayda va o'rta mulkdorlar manfaatini himoya qilardilar.
B) ular o'z oldilariga konstitutsion monarxiya tuzumini o'rnatish maqsadini qo'ygan edilar.
C) ular o'z oldilariga feodal tartiblarni butunlay bekor qilish maqsadini qo'ygan edilar.
D) ular inqilobning eng keskin tarafdorlari edilar.
71. Qoraqalpoqlar qachonga kelib quyi Amudaryo havzasi, Orolning janub va janubi-g'arbiy tomonlarida muqim hayot tarziga o'ta boshladilar?
A) XIX asr boshlarida B) XIX asr o'rtalarida
C) XVIII asr o'rtalarida D) XVIII asr boshlarida
72. XVI asr oxirida Marokash sultoni quyidagi qaysi davlatni bosib olgan?
A) Misr sultonligini B) Songaini
C) Gana podshohligini D) Aksum podshohligini

INGLIZ TILI

73. Choose the correct tense.
Before I woke up, the burglars ... most of my possessions.
A) have already taken B) had been taking
C) had been taken D) had taken
74. Choose the best answer.
I can't find my sister. Do you know ...?
A) where is he B) where she is
C) somewhere she is D) is she anywhere
75. Choose the correct answer.
People are not allowed ... in the lecture hall.
A) smoking B) to smoke
C) smoke D) to smoking

76. Choose the correct answer.
I haven't the least idea how many rooms there in ... Ritz and how expensive they are.
A) *a* B) *the* C) *-* D) *theirs*
77. Choose the best answer.
Are you ... to be visiting Greece again this summer?
A) *possibly* B) *likely* C) *probably* D) *might*
78. Choose the best answer.
- "How do you like your coffee?"
- "...".
A) *More stronger the better* B) *The strong the good*
C) *More strong more good* D) *The stronger the better*
79. Choose the correct answer.
- Do you want me to give you a helping hand?
- No thanks. I can do it
A) *on myself* B) *by my own*
B) *on my own* D) *without your hand*
80. Choose the best answer.
... believes in ghosts is a bit crazy.
A) *Anyone who* B) *Whatever*
C) *Everybody* D) *Someone*
81. Choose the best answer.
If I had gone to university, I ... medicine then.
A) *would study* B) *had studied*
B) *would have studied* D) *would be studying*
82. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
I wish you'd told me they were on the phone. I ... all the way to their house.
A) *didn't have to go* B) *didn't need to go*
C) *needn't go* D) *needn't have gone*
83. Choose the correct answer.
In the past, fresh air ... to be bad for sick people.
A) *was considered* B) *is considered*
C) *considered* D) *considers*
84. Choose the correct answer.
We are in favour... building a new bridge in our town.
A) *for* B) *off* C) *of* D) *to*
85. Choose the best answer.
When I opened the fridge ... only a bottle of milk, some eggs, and butter.
A) *there were* B) *it was* C) *there weren't* D) *there was*
86. Choose the correct answer.
... his broken leg, he would probably have been picked for the national team by now.
A) *Because of* B) *Due to* C) *Whereas* D) *But for*
87. Choose the correct answer.
I was enjoying my book, but I stopped ... a program on TV.
A) *to read to watch*
B) *reading to watch*
C) *to read for watching*
D) *reading for to watch*
88. Choose the best answer.
You have to pay extra if you take ... with you.
A) *many luggages*
B) *much luggages*
C) *much luggage*
D) *many luggage*
89. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
... is heavier, a kilo of gold or a kilo of feather?
A) *What* B) *Which*
C) *How much* D) *How*
90. Choose the best answer.
Oh, no! I've ... again! It's been the second time this month.
A) *had my wallet to steal* B) *had my wallet stolen*
C) *had my wallet stealing* D) *had stolen my wallet*
91. Choose the correct answer.
Tom and Mr. Pitt ... a stormy conversation. I wonder what they are talking about.
A) *has been having* B) *have had*
C) *have* D) *are having*
92. Choose the correct answer.
There will be ... rest ... tranquility in the village again until the horse thieves are caught, and I hope the police will do soon.
A) *both / and* B) *either / or*
C) *neither / nor* D) *so / that*
93. Choose the best answer.
When we saw her wearing her mother's clothes we ... laughing.
A) *went off* B) *brought in*
C) *burst out* D) *showed off*
94. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
Whenever m parents went out in the evening, I ... the job of taking care of my younger brother.
A) *should get*
B) *would get*
C) *must have got*
D) *had better get*
- Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (95-98).**
A book has just been published to help parents to deal with their children's naughty behavior at home. The author, Dr. James Bruno, says that the first positive discipline technique is for parents to remain calm because nervous parents don't get good results. Parents who cannot often remain calm find that their children stop taking any notice of them. The second challenge is to know how to correct bad behavior in an effective way. For instance, punishing children by preventing them from watching their favorite TV program is not an ideal solution. Dr. Bruno believes parents should establish clear rules for children to follow. If children refuse to follow these, they know they will be disciplined. Finally, the most effective way of encouraging good behavior is to give positive feedback as often as possible, to show that it is not only naughtiness that attracts attention.
95. According to the article, when parents get angry too often,
A) *they yell at their children to make them obey an order*
B) *they tell them off in front of their friends*
C) *children often act as if they didn't hear them*
D) *they utter increasing number of verbal warnings*
96. The author of the book seems to suggest that in order to discipline children, parents first of all should
A) *find an effective way to correct their children's behavior*
B) *stop beating them*
C) *not lose their temper*
D) *teach them how they have to behave themselves*

97. We learn from the reading that ...
- clear rules which are set by the parent must be followed by the children unconditionally*
 - restricting the activities that children like doing is not useful when disciplining a child*
 - giving feedback all the time is not advised when correcting bad behavior*
 - the book by Dr. James Bruno helped the parents a lot who try to discipline their naughty children*

98. According to the text which title can best describe the text?
- Strict Parents*
 - Children should not be punished*
 - Disciplining Children's Behavior*
 - Parents and Children*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (99-102).

Approximately ten people die each year from lightning, which *surpasses* the number of deaths caused by the winds of other weather events such as tornados and hurricanes. Lightning is much harder to forecast than a storm. Forecasters can indicate when a storm is likely to produce lightning, but there is no way to know when or where lightning will actually strike. It is known that it can actually strike up to 25 miles from the center of a storm, which occurs when lightning originates under a cloud but travels horizontally for a time before turning towards the earth.

Thunder is only heard up to ten miles from where lightning strikes, so it is possible to be struck by lightning without even realizing there is a storm in the area.

Generally, people are injured by lightning when they are in the open air, near or in water. The greatest number of victims is males, but it is believed that this is because males are more likely to be in the places where lightning strikes. When lightning is about to strike, one feels an odd, tingling sensation, and one's hair stand on end.

99. What is the main idea of the passage?
- Losses of the lightning.*
 - Lightning causes the danger.*
 - Unpredictable lightning.*
 - Storms cause the lightning.*

100. What does the word "surpass" in the text mean?
- exceed*
 - spread*
 - widen*
 - reduce*

101. The passage implies that all of the following are FALSE EXCEPT:
- The figure of deaths from tornados and hurricanes enlarges.*
 - The amount of women's deaths from lightning is superior to men's.*
 - The quantity of men's deaths from lightning is superior to women's.*
 - The number of deaths from winds increases every year.*

102. It is implied in the text that lightning can strike far from the centre of a storm when . . .
- the storm has a huge cloud.*
 - lightning has already appeared at the same cloud.*
 - it moves parallel to the ground first.*
 - it rises from a positive charge in the cloud.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (103-105).

Psychologist George Spilich at Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland, decided to find out whether, as many smokers say, smoking helps them to think and

concentrate. He put non-smokers, active smokers and smokers deprived of cigarettes through a series of tests. In the first test, each subject sat before a computer screen and pressed a key as soon as he or she recognized a target letter. In this simple test, smokers, deprived smokers and non-smokers performed equally well.

The next test was more complex. Non-smokers were faster, but under the stimulation of nicotine, active smokers were faster than deprived smokers. In the third test of short-term memory, non-smokers made the fewest errors, but deprived smokers committed fewer errors than active smokers. In the fourth test, non-smokers were the best and deprived smokers bested those who had smoked a cigarette just before testing. As the tests became more complex, non-smokers performed better than smokers by wider and wider margins.

103. It is pointed out in the passage that the purpose of George Spilich's experiments is
- to test whether smoking has a positive effect on the mental capacity of smokers*
 - to show how smoking damages people's mental capacity*
 - to prove that smoking affects people's regular performance*
 - to show that non-smokers are less productive at work than smokers*
104. We understand from the passage that....
- active smokers in general performed better than deprived smokers*
 - active smokers responded more quickly than the other subjects in all tests*
 - the other subjects were not better than nonsmokers in the simplest test*
 - deprived smokers gave the slowest responses to the various tasks*
105. George Spilich's experiment was conducted in such a way as to
- check the effectiveness of nicotine on nonsmokers*
 - put the subjects through increasingly complex tests*
 - finish the tests as quickly as possible*
 - compel the subjects to respond as fast as possible*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (106-108).

The Blue Whale is the largest living animal to have ever lived on the planet Earth. Blue Whales are way larger than the largest dinosaur that ever lived. The largest Blue Whales can grow as large as 100 feet long, which is longer than three school buses put together! Even though blue whales are huge, they eat tiny creatures known as krill. Krill are tiny shrimp-like animals. The whale simply opens its mouth, fills it with krill and salt water, and filters the water out of plates in its mouth called baleen. The blue whale may eat over 8,000 pounds of krill in a single day!

106. What happens to the salt water that the Blue Whale gulps?
- It gets turned to fresh water.*
 - It swallows the water.*
 - It filters it out.*
 - The passage doesn't say.*
107. What is NOT true?
- The Blue Whale is larger than the largest dinosaur.*
 - The Blue Whale can eat 8,000 pounds of krill per day.*

- C) *The Blue Whale is smaller than some elephants.*
- D) *The Blue Whale can grow longer than three school buses.*

108. A Blue Whale...

- A) *is large, but smaller than some dinosaurs.*
- B) *is large, but smaller than a school bus.*
- C) *is larger than any animal that has ever lived on earth.*
- D) *uses its sharp teeth to chew up large fish.*

1. Qaysi asarda "xalqning yetugi saxiy kishidir, saxiylik sharaf, martaba va kamolotini orttiradi" deya yozilgan?

- A) Alisher Navoiy, "Mahbub ul-qulub"
 B) Gulxaniy, "Zarbulmasal"
 C) A. Yugnakiy, "Hibat ul-haqoyiq"
 D) "To'nyuquq" bitigida

2. Insoniyat yaralganidan buyon davom etib kelayotgan surunkali ofatlardan biri bu komil inson qadr-qimmatini vaqtida baholay olmaslikdir.

Ushbu parchadagi yasama so'zlarning nechtasi fonetik yozuv asosida yozilgan?

- A) 1 tasi B) 3 tasi C) 2 tasi
 D) barchasi morfologik yozuv asosida yozilgan

3. Quyidagi berilgan tez aytishlarning qaysi birida chuqur til orqa sirg'aluvchi undoshlar qatnashgan?

- A) *Norning nordon anori narida.*
 B) *Soqi quritgan qoqi qoq quruq qoqi.*
 C) *Oqil oq olma oldi, oq olmani Oqil oldi.*
 D) *G'ani g'ildirakni g'izillatib g'ildiratdi.*

4. Xalqimizning o'ziga xos tabiati, lutfkorligi, urf-u odatlari hammamizga jon kabi aziz.

Berilgan gapdagi fonetik o'zgarish asosida yozilgan so'z(lar) haqida to'g'ri fikrni toping.

- 1) Fonetik o'zgarishlarning barchasi qo'shimcha tarkibida yuzaga kelgan.
 2) Fonetik o'zgarishlarning bittasi asosda sodir bo'lgan.
 3) Fonetik o'zgarishlarning barchasida so'z yasovchi qo'shimcha tarkibi o'zgaragan.
 4) Ushbu gapda fonetik o'zgarish bo'lmagan.
 A) 1, 3 B) 2, 3
 C) 3 D) 4

5. Bizni ona yanglig' oq yuvib, oq taragan Vatanni sevmok bu muqaddas burchdir.

Ushbu gapda so'z birikmalarining tobe qismi qaysi so'z turkum(lar)i bilan ifodalangan?

- A) *ot, ravish* B) *ot, olmosh, fe'l, sifat*
 C) *ot, ravish, ot* D) *ot, fe'l, son*

6. Yig'ishga mo'ylovni ham chaqirib kelishdi.

Ushbu gapda qaysi usulda ma'no ko'chgan?

- A) *metonimiya* B) *vazifadoshlik*
 C) *metafora* D) *sinekdoxa*

7. Keltirilgan gapda qo'llangan tovush o'zgarishlarining soni va turi to'g'ri berilgan javobni toping.

O'g'lining dardida sarg'aygan onaning oh-vohlariga chidab bo'lmasdi.

- A) 3 ta tovush ortishi, 1 ta tovush tushishi
 B) 2 ta tovush ortishi, 1 ta tovush almashishi
 C) 3 ta tovush tushishi, 2 ta tovush almashishi
 D) 1 ta tovush ortishi, 1 ta tovush tushishi

8. Birovning narsasini so'roqsiz olish kechirilmas gunoh sanaladi.

Ushbu gapda yangi lug'aviy ma'no beruvchi morfemalar qatnashgan fonetik yozuv asosidagi so'z(lar) qaysi bo'lakka nisbatan tobe bo'lak vazifasini bajargan?

- A) *to'ldiruvchiga nisbatan*
 B) *aniqlovchi, to'ldiruvchi va holga nisbatan*
 C) *aniqlovchi va kesimga nisbatan*
 D) *egaga nisbatan*

9. Saida Zunnunova qalamiga mansub she'riy to'plamlarni toping.

- A) "Ona", "Bo'ylaringdan o'rgilay", "Zamonamiz qahramonlari"
 B) "Ko'zlar", "Qanot", "Sosunli Dovud"
 C) "Gullar vodiysi", "Qizlarjon", "Nilufar", "Bir yil o'ylari"
 D) "Ona", "Olov", "She'rlar"

10. Yasama ravish ishtirok etgan gapni ko'rsating.

- A) *O'sha paytda hushimni yig'ib qaragam, oyoqlarim go'yo o'zidan o'zi yurib ketyapti.*
 B) *Vodiyarlarni yayov kezganda, Bir ajib his bor edi manda.*
 C) *Choyni tez ichib, otxonaga yugurdim.*
 D) *Archa hamisha ko'm-ko'k.*

11. Qaysi javobda qo'shma gapning ergash gap qismida qo'llanadigan bog'lovchilar keltirilgan?

- A) *shuning uchun, bilan, hamda, basharti*
 B) *chunki, negaki, goh...goh, balki*
 C) *ammo, -ki, agar, chunki, negaki*
 D) *agar, chunki, negaki, mabodo*

12. Robindranath Thokurning ijtimoiy adolatsizlik va mustamlakachilik zulmi qoralangan romanlarini toping.

1. "Bibha sohili". 2. "Donishmand Roja".
 3. "Tonggi qo'shiqlar". 4. "Suratlar va qo'shiqlar".
 A) 1, 2 B) 1, 2, 3 C) 3, 4 D) 2, 4

13. Toshkentda "Mustaqil O'zbekiston: falsafa va huquqning dolzarb masalalari" mavzusida uchinchi an'anaviy respublika ilmiy-nazariy konferensiyasi bo'lib o'tdi.

Ushbu parchada ikki nuqtaning qo'yilish sababi to'g'ri izohlangan javobni belgilang.

- A) *ushlubiy ravonlikni, muxtasarlikni ta'minlash maqsadida*
 B) *bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap qismlari shaklan tugallangan, lekin mazmunan keying birinchisining uzviy davomi sanalganligi uchun*
 C) *bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap tarkibida kirgan sodda gaplardagi voqealar bir-biriga qiyoslanganligi uchun*
 D) *bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gaplar tarkibidagi sodda gaplar mazmun jihatdan tugal fikrni anglatib, bir-biriga yaqin bo'lmagani uchun*

14. Qaysi gapda sifat otlashmagan va fe'lga bog'lanib kelgan?

- A) *Barcha ezguliklar zamirida xosiyatli orzular yotadi.*
 B) *Birlashgan odam o'zar, birlashmagan odam to'zar.*
 C) *Balandparvoz, quruq gapirgan odamning gapi bemaza qovunga o'xshaydi.*
 D) *Kasbning katta-kichigi bo'lmaydi.*

15. Qaysi javobda imloviy jihatdan noto'g'ri yozilgan so'zlar qatori berilgan?

- A) *hijjalamoq, xo'randa, xufiyona*
 B) *xijil, xijjalamoq, xo'randa*
 C) *xovoncha, hokandoz, xixilamoq*
 D) *xokkey, hirgoyi, xomtok*

16. Soch tasavvufiy timsol-atama sifatida she'riyatda nimani ifodalaydi?

- A) *Allohning sirlariga yetishga ishora*
 B) *ilohiy qudratga ishora*
 C) *go'zallikka ishora*
 D) *iymon belgisi*

17. Usmon Nosirning she'riy to'plamlari nomini toping.

1. "Quyosh bilan suhbat". 2. "Traktorobod". 3. "Yurak".
 4. "Norbo'ta". 5. "Mehrim".
 6. "Atlas". 7. "Zafar". 8. "So'nggi kun". 9. "Naxshon".

10. "Dushman". 11. "Safarbar satrlar".

- A) 6, 7, 8, 10 B) 1, 2, 3, 5, 11
C) 4, 9 D) 2, 4, 7

18. O'zaro shakldoshlik hosil qilmagan birliklar ishtirok etgan juftliklar to'liq ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.

1. Madinaxon dasturxonga meva-chevalarni qo'ydi. Bu odam Umidaxonlarnikiga kelib turardi.
 2. Oyog'idagi tuflisi bilan yong'oqlarni chaqishga harakat qildi. Ilon boshini baland ko'tarib chaqishga tayyor turar edi.
 3. Hammang o'z aravangni o'zing tort. Bu yerga ko'nglini bo'shatish uchun kelgan ekan, tezda aravasini tortib jo'nab ketdi.
 4. O't ishi qovurmoq ekan. Qalbida ishq o'ti yonmoqda edi.
- A) 1, 3, 4 B) 3, 4 C) 2, 4 D) 2, 3

19. U har kuni qo'ylarni sog'ib, sutni qo'y egasining oldiga keltirardi.

- Ushbu gapda so'z birikmalari soni nechta?
A) 3 ta B) 4 ta C) 5 ta D) 6 ta

20. Qaysi gapdagi egalik qo'shimchasi yasama otga qo'shilgan?

- A) *Shu sevinch unga dadillik baxsh etdi.*
B) *Tilagim shuki, dunyoning tinchligini bersin.*
C) *Bilimlisi unga barcha narsani tushuntirib berdi.*
D) *Yoshroqlari olovga yaqinroq, keksalari olovdan uzoqroq o'tirar edi.*

21. Lutfiy "Sendek saname ko'rman Lutfiy chig'atoyda, Chin so'yla, Xito xo'blariga ne bo'lursan?" baytida qaysi badiiy san'atdan foydalangan?

- A) *iyhom* B) *tajnis* C) *tazod* D) *tashxis*

22. Odam keksaygandan keyin yosh bolaga o'xsharkan, mana shu yildan boshlab sal narsani ham ko'ngilga oladigan tegmanozikka aylandi-qoldi.

Ushbu parchada fe'lning vazifa shakllaridan qaysilari qatnashgan?

- A) *sof fe'l, harakat nomi, ravishdosh*
B) *ravishdosh, harakat nomi*
C) *sifatdosh, ravishdosh*
D) *sof fe'l, sifatdosh*

23. "Kuntug'mish" dostonida Kuntug'mish kimning qiyofasida Xolbekaning oldiga boradi?

- A) *bazzoz qiyofasida* B) *qul qiyofasida*
C) *xizmatkor qiyofasida* D) *shahzoda qiyofasida*

24. O'zbekistonni o'zbek xalqi o'z mehnati, aql-idroki bilan yaratgan!

Ushbu gapda qaysi bo'lak juft so'z bilan ifodalangan?

- A) *kesim* B) *ega*
C) *aniqlovchi* D) *to'ldiruvchi*

25. Qaysi uslubda barcha uslublarning elementlari namoyon bo'ladi?

- A) *badiiy* B) *publitsistik*
C) *so'zlashuv* D) *ilmiy*

26. Noqobil o'g'il ko'p o'tmay, barcha pullarni sarflab tamomlabdi.

Ushbu gapdagi yasama so'zlar haqidagi qaysi hukmlar to'g'ri?

1. Uch o'rinda yasama so'z qo'llangan.
2. Yasama so'zlar sifat, fe'l, ot turkumlariga mansub.
3. Ikki o'rinda fe'l yasalgan.
4. Yasama so'zlar aniqlovchi, ega, hol, kesim vazifalarida kelgan.

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

27. Kimki birovlarga jabr-sitam qilaversa, o'zi ham uzoq yashamaydi.

Ushbu parchada qo'llangan fe'llar haqidagi to'g'ri hukmni toping.

- A) *1 ta sof fe'l, 1 ta harakat nomi*
B) *3 ta sof fe'l, 2 ta ravishdosh*
C) *1 ta qo'shma fe'l, 1 ta sodda yasama fe'l*
D) *2 ta sof fe'l, 2 ta harakat nomi*

28. Do'stlaringning mehrini qozonay desang, ular senga yaxshi munosabat qilishini xohlasang, sen ham ularga yaxshi muomalada bo'lishing lozim.

Berilgan gap murakkab qo'shma gapning qaysi turiga kiradi?

- A) *aralash murakkab qo'shma gap*
B) *bir necha ergash gapli murakkab qo'shma gap*
C) *bir necha bosh gapli murakkab qo'shma gap*
D) *qismlari uyushgan murakkab qo'shma gap*

29. Vazifasi jihatdan har xil turga mansub bo'lgan ko'makchi morfemalar ketma-ket qo'shilgan so'zni aniqlang.

- A) *akadan* B) *uyqusira*
C) *do'stlikni* D) *qoldirmoq*

30. Fuzuliyning turkiy tildagi devonidan qancha g'azal o'rin olgan?

- A) *75 ta* B) *42 ta*
C) *27 ta* D) *300 ga yaqin*

31. To'ra Sulaymon qaysi she'rida odam bolasi ikki dunyo orasida muallaq qolishni istamasa, Yerga – o'zi singari odamlarga, Osmonga – o'zini yaratgan qudratga suyanmog'i lozimligini ta'kidlaydi?

- A) *"Armon"* B) *"Iltijo"*
C) *"Jahonnoma"* D) *"Tavallo"*

32. Lutfiyning "Xoh inon, xoh inonma" g'azali maqta'sida "Ishq o'tida Lutfiy yuzi oltunni yoshurdi" misralari qanday ma'noni anglatadi?

- A) *Lutfiyning yuzi oltin rangida sarg'aydi*
B) *Lutfiyning yuzi oltin kabi yashnadi*
C) *Lutfiyning yuzi shu darajada sarg'aydiki, buning oldida tilloning sariqligi hech narsa bo'lmay qoldi*
D) *Lutfiyning yuzi tillo kabi tusga kirdi*

33. Fitratning qaysi asarlari o'zbek teatrlarida katta muvaffaqiyat bilan sahnaga qo'yilgan?

1. "O'g'uzxon".
 2. "Chin sevis".
 3. "Shaytonning tangriga isyoni".
 4. "Arslon".
 5. "Abulfayzxon".
- A) 1, 2, 4 B) 1, 2 C) 1, 2, 3, 4 D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

34. Quyidagi keltirilgan gapda nechta yasama so'z qatnashgan? Ha, do'stlar, ona mehrining sehri shu qadar yuksakki, hatto, u vafot etsa ham o'z farzandiga yomonlikni ravo ko'rmaydi.

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

35. Olmoshlar faqat aniqlovchi vazifasini bajargan gapni aniqlang.

- A) *Hindistonda neniki ko'rgan bo'lsangiz, shularning hammasini jam qilib kitob yozishingiz kerak.*
B) *Sizni bezovta qilmaslik uchun kecha kelmagan edik.*
C) *Men hech kimdan hech narsa talab qilayotganim yo'q, aksincha sizning talablarinizi bajarmoqchiman.*

D) *Do'sti bu voqeani bilmadi, bunday ishga qo'l ham urmasdi.*

36. Navoiyning "Kelmadi" radifli g'azali qofiyasidagi so'zlarning nechitasi o'zbekcha va nechitasi tojikcha hisoblanadi?

- A) 6 tasi o'zbekcha, 2 tasi tojikcha
- B) 5 tasi o'zbekcha, 3 tasi tojikcha
- C) 7 tasi o'zbekcha, 3 tasi tojikcha
- D) 4 tasi o'zbekcha, 4 tasi tojikcha

TARIX

37. "Rivojlangan sotsializm" tushunchasi qachon ilmiy va siyosiy hayotga kirib kelgan?

- A) XX asrning 30-yillari oxirida
- B) XX asrning 50-yillari oxirida
- C) XX asrning 60-yillari boshida
- D) XX asrning 80-yillari o'rtalarida

38. O'zbekiston Kompartiyasi MQning 1952-yil fevralda bo'lib o'tgan X plenumida kimning ilmiy ishlariga burjuamillatchilik xatolari aybi qo'yildi?

- A) V. Zohidov B) I. Sultonov
- C) A. Boboxojayev D) O. Aminov

39. Somoniylar davlatida mahkama xizmatchilari kimlardan tanlab olingan?

- A) *turkiy xalqlarga mansub, harbiy san'at va siyosatni yaxshi o'zlashtirgan harbiylardan.*
- B) *arab, fors tillari va Qur'on hamda shariat qoidalarini yaxshi bilgan, turli fanlardan oz bo'lsada xabardor bo'lgan savodli aslzodalardan.*
- C) *aniq va tabiiy fanlardan xabardor bo'lgan, ilgari savdo yoki boshqa yumushlar bilan bir qancha mamlakatlarda bo'lgan kishilardan.*
- D) *madrasa mudarrisi bo'lib xizmat qilgan, fors tilini yaxshi biladigan hukmdor xonadoniga mansub kishilardan.*

40. Fransiya Tunisni bosib olgan yili jahon tarixida qanday voqea yuz berdi?

- A) *AQSHda umumiy ish tashlashlarda 350 mingdan ortiq ishchi ishtirok etdi.*
- B) *Qo'shma shtatlar va Kanada uyushgan tred-yunionlari va ishchi ittifoqi federatsiyasi tuzildi.*
- C) *Teodor Ruzvelt taraqqiyparvarlar deb nomlangan monopoliyalarga qarshi kurashuvchilar safiga qo'shildi.*
- D) *Prezident saylovlarida demokrat Vudro Vilson g'alaba qozondi.*

41. Qaysi javobda Kushon podsholigi davriga oid oromiy yozuvi asosidagi kushon-baqtriya alifbosidagi yozuv namunalari topilgan joy to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan?

- A) *Zarafshon vodiysidan*
- B) *Qadimgi Termizdan*
- C) *Oybo'yirqal'a xarobalaridan*
- D) *Surxko'tal yodgorligidan*

42. Qaysi javobda 1999-yil noyabrda YEXHTning Istanbul sammitida Xavfsizlik Xartiyasi loyihasi yuzasidan Prezidentimiz I.A. Karimov bildirgan takliflar ko'rsatilgan?

- 1) *Markaziy Osiyo bo'yicha mintaqaviy xavfsizlik tizimini shakllantirishda faol bo'lishi;*
- 2) *YEXHTning Orol muammosini hal qilishga ko'maklashishi;*
- 3) *YEXHTning xalqaro ziddiyatlarning oldini olishga qaratilgan xalqaro organ sifatidagi vazifalarini aniq belgilash;*

4) *YEXHT tizimini isloh qilish;*

5) *YEXHTning aloqalar bo'yicha Toshkentda mintaqaviy buyurosini ochish.*

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

43. Quyidagilardan amalda GFRni qayta qurollantirish uchun yo'l ochib bergan shartnomani toping.

- A) *"Yevropa mudofaa hamkorligi"*
- B) *"Qurollarning yangi turlari bilan qurollantirish"*
- C) *"Umumiy harbiy majburiy xizmat haqida"*
- D) *NATO tinchlik shartnomasi*

44. Konstantinopol shahri qurilishida o'rnatilgan haykal va ustunlar qaysi o'lkalardan keltirilgan?

- A) *Bobil, Rim, Karfagen* B) *Bobil, Suza, Sard va Efes*
- C) *Rim, Korinf, Afina* D) *Bobil, Hindiston, Suza, Sard*

45. Qaysi javobda keltirilgan voqea Rim papasi tomonidan Koreya yepiskopligi tuzilgaligi e'lon qilinganidan bir yil o'tib sodir bo'lgan?

- A) *Fransiya Jazoirni bosib oldi.*
- B) *mashhur nemis shoiri I. Gyote vafot etdi.*
- C) *Misir hukmdori Muhammad Ali Turk sultoni qo'shinini tor-mor etdi.*
- D) *Birinchi afyun urushi boshlandi.*

46. Quyidagi shaxslardan qaysi biri «Do'stlik» ordeni bilan taqdirlangan?

- A) *L. Keren* B) *F. Mitteran* C) *F. Mayor* D) *J. Shirak*

47. 1997-yil may-iyun oylarida Toshkent, Chirchiq, Samarqand harbiy bilim yurtlari kursantlarining terma vzvodi qaysi davlatda o'tkazilgan "Kooperativ bankers - 97" mashqlarida qatnashgan?

- A) *AQSHda* B) *Norvegiyada*
- C) *Fransiyada* D) *Rossiya Federatsiyasida*

48. "Yo Oллоh! Kambag'alni badavlat kishiga aylantirding" ushbu so'zlar kimning qaysi asaridan olingan?

- A) *Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiyning "Zafarnoma" asaridan*
- B) *Klavixonning sayohat kundaligidan*
- C) *Xusrav Dehlaviyning "Zafarlar kaliti" asaridan*
- D) *Juvayniyning "Tarixi jahonkushoy" asaridan*

49. Quyidagi qaysi davlatga 1959-yilda Britaniya Hamdo'stligi tarkibida muxtoriyat maqomi berildi?

- A) *Indoneziyaga* B) *Singapurga*
- C) *Malayziyaga* D) *Myanmaga*

50. Yevropada dastlab shaharlar qishloqlardan quyidagi qaysi xususiyati bilan farq qilgan?

- A) *kattaligi bilan* B) *boyligi bilan*
- C) *hukmdor qal'asi borligi bilan* D) *aholisining ko'pligi bilan*

51. Yoshlarning chet ellarga borib o'qishi tarafdori bo'lgan jadidlar qaysi jamiyat orqali talabalarni Turkiyaga o'qishga jo'natganlar?

- A) *"Tarbiyayi atfol"* B) *"Jamiyati-xayriya"*
- C) *"Ittihodi Taraqqiy"* D) *"Ittifoq"*

52. Tarixiy ma'lumotlar orasidan noto'g'ri berilgan javobni aniqlang.

- A) *1858-yili Hindistonda sipohilar qo'zg'oloni boshlandi.*
- B) *1818-yili Chili mustaqillikka erishdi.*
- C) *Gilom Kal Jakeriya qo'zg'oloni yetakchisi edi.*
- D) *Birinchi afyun urushi yakunida inglizlar Gonkong orolini bosib olishdi.*

53. Qaysi javobda quyidagi tarixiy voqealar xronologik to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan?
 1) Toshkentda birinchi gimnaziya ochildi;
 2) Turkistonda Arxeologiya havaskorlik to'garagi tashkil etildi;
 3) Toshkentda Turkiston xalq kutubxonasi tashkil etildi;
 4) Toshkentda Turkiston muzeyi tashkil etildi;
 5) Birinchi rus-tuzem maktabi ochildi;
 a) 1870-yil; b) 1896-yil; c) 1876-yil; d) 1884-yil; e) 1895-yil.
 A) 1-b, 2-e, 3-a, 4-c, 5-d B) 1-a, 2-d, 3-e, 4-c, 5-b
 C) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d, 5-e D) 1-b, 2-e, 3-c, 4-a, 5-d
54. "Buyuk chekinish" natijasida (I jahon urushi) rus qo'shini quyidagi qaysi hududlarni tashlab chiqishga majbur bo'ldi?
 1) Polsha; 2) Sibir; 3) Boltiqbo'yi; 4) Finlandiya; 5) Kavkaz;
 6) G'arbiy Belorussiya; 7) G'arbiy Ukraina; 8) Volgabo'yi.
 A) 1, 3, 6, 7 B) 1, 3, 4, 5 C) 1, 2, 3, 7 D) 1, 3, 6, 8
55. 1903-yildan boshlab "Rossiya sotsial-demokratik ishchi partiyasi" (RSDRP)ga rahbarlik kimning qo'liga o'tdi?
 A) N. Muravyov B) P.I. Pestel
 C) G. V. Plekhanov D) V.I. Ulyanov
56. Xitoyning eng boy hududi – Yanszi daryosi havzasi XIX asr oxirida qaysi davlat ta'sir doirasida edi?
 A) Fransiya B) AQSh C) Angliya D) Germaniya
57. Quyidagi qaysi voqea biri Turkiston ASSR hukumati oziq-ovqat, yem-xashak va xomashyo razvyorstkasini mahsulot solig'i bilan almashtirish to'g'risida qaror qabul qilingan yilda yuz bergan?
 A) Said Rizo Alizodaning "Inqilob shu'lasi" haftalik jurnali nashr etila boshlanishi.
 B) Bolsheviklar tomonidan mahalliy sovetlardan so'l eserlarning siqib chiqarilishi.
 C) Andijonda teatr tashkil etilishi.
 D) Buxoroda Turkiston Milliy Birligi tashkiloti tashkil etilishi.
58. II jahon urushidan keyin SSSRda ziyolilar siyosiy islohotlar sohasida qanday takliflar bilan chiqqanlar?
 1. Milliy Respublikalar huquqlarini cheklash;
 2. Konstitutsiyaga o'zgartirishlar kiritish;
 3. Muqobil saylovlarni joriy etish;
 4. Rahbarlikka saylanuvchilarning vakolat muddatini cheklash;
 5. Milliy Respublikalar huquqlarini kengaytirish.
 A) 1, 3, 4 B) 2, 4 C) 1, 2, 3 D) 3, 4, 5
59. Eronda yashovchi ozarbayjon va kurd xalqlarining milliy muxtoriyat uchun kurashi boshlangandan keyin Eron Ozarbayjonida faoliyat ko'rsata boshlagan Ozarbayjon demokratik partiyasi qanday talablarni ilgari surdi?
 1) yaxlit mamlakat doirasida Eron Ozarbayjoniga madaniy hayot va mahalliy boshqaruv sohasida muxtoriyat berish;
 2) suveren Ozarbayjon Respublikasini tashkil etish;
 3) ozarbayjon tilini muxtoriyat hududida rasmiy til deb tan olish;
 4) o'z parlamentiga ega bo'lish;
 5) yakka hukmronlik huquqiga ega bo'lish.
 A) 1, 3, 4 B) 2, 4, 5
 C) 1, 2, 5 D) 1, 3, 5
30. Akbarshoh mukammal egallagan ilmlar qaysi javobda to'g'ri berilgan?
 A) falsafa, musiqa, adabiyot, tarix
 B) falakiyot, handasa, adabiyot
 C) falakiyot, riyoziyot, adabiyot
 D) falsafa, din, adabiyot, tarix
61. Quyidagilardan "14-iyul" pyesasi muallifini aniqlang.
 A) B.Brest B) R.Rollan
 C) Benjamin Britten D) Artur Oneger
62. Quyidagilardan 1991-yilning iyun oyida o'z mustaqilligini e'lon qilgan davlatlarni toping.
 1) Chexiya; 2) Bosniya va Gersegovina; 3) Makedoniya;
 4) Serbiya; 5) Chernogoriya; 6) Xorvatiya; 7) Slovakiya;
 8) Sloveniya.
 A) 1, 4, 7, 8 B) 2, 3, 5, 7 C) 1, 5, 8 D) 3, 6, 8
63. Qaysi xalqlarning Koreyaga hujumlari natijasida koreys hukumati Kanxva oroliga ko'chib o'tishga majbur bo'lgan?
 A) manjurlarning B) xitoyliklarning
 C) yaponlarning D) g'arbiy yevropaliklarning
64. O'rta asrlarning ikkinchi davrida Germaniya shimolidagi shahrlarning yuksalishiga imkon yaratgan omilni aniqlang.
 A) Shimoliy dengiz orqali Angliya va Skandinaviya davlatlari bilan olib borilgan savdo aloqalari.
 B) Dehqonchilikda o'g'ir g'ildirakli temir plugning ixtiro qilinishi.
 C) Nemis knyazlari salibchi ritsarlarining Boltiq bo'yiga uyushtirgan istilolari.
 D) Qishloq xo'jaligida texnikaning keng qo'llanila boshlashi oqibatida ortiqcha ishchi kuchining shaharga ko'chishi.
65. XIX asr o'rtalarida Germaniyadagi inqilobning asosiy sababini ko'rsating.
 A) Germaniyani Fransiya bosqiniga qarshi kurashish uchun birlashtirish zarurati.
 B) O'rta asr feodal tartiblarining kapitalizm taraqqiyotiga hamon to'siq bo'lib kelayotganligi.
 C) Yevropada yuz bergan iqtisodiy inqiroz tufayli narx-navoning haddan tashqari oshib ketganligi.
 D) Rim Papasi va inkvizitsiya zulmiga qarshi protestantlarni birlashtirish zarurati.
66. Quyidagi voqealarning qaysilari O'zbekistonda "Sihat salomatlik yili" deb nomlangan yilda yuz bergan?
 1) Toshkentda Moskva Davlat Universitetining filiali ochildi;
 2) "Isuzu" markali avtobuslar ishlab chiqarish boshlandi;
 3) Sankt-Peterburg shahrida Markaziy Osiyo hamkorligi tashkiloti davlat rahbarlarining kengashida Markaziy Osiyo Umumiy bozorini barpo etish konsepsiyasi tasdiqlandi;
 4) Moskvada O'zbekiston-Rossiya o'rtasida ittifoqchilik munosabatlari to'g'risida shartnoma imzolandi;
 5) O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining Qonunchilik palatasi va Senati tuzilib, faoliyat yurita boshladi.
 A) 1, 2, 4 B) 3, 4, 5 C) 1, 3, 4 D) 1, 2, 5
67. Mil. avv. VII asrda Karfagen o'lkasi qaysi davlatning koloniyasi bo'lgan?
 A) Finikiya B) Yunoniston C) Rim D) Misr
68. "Kamolot" yoshlar ijtimoiy harakati qaysi yosh oraliqidagi yoshlarni birlashtirish, ularning manfaatlarini himoya qilishni o'zining asosiy maqsadiga aylantirgan?
 A) 14 yoshdan 28 yoshgacha B) 7 yoshdan 18 yoshgacha
 C) 16 yoshdan 30 yoshgacha D) 10 yoshdan 30 yoshgacha
69. Turkistonda sovet hokimiyatiga qarshi harakatlar avj olgan davrda Madaminbekning xalq lashkarlari sovet qo'shinlariga bir qator sezilarli zarbalar berib, 1919-yil fevral oyida qaysi ikki shaharni egallagan edi?
 A) Skobelov va Chust B) Marg'ilon va Asaka
 C) Namangan va Qo'qon D) Andijon va Marg'ilon

70. Jadidlar tomonidan tashkil etilgan "Musulmonlar markaziy sho'rosi"ning ta'sis syezdidida ishtirok etgan delegatlar qanday qarorga kelgan edilar?
1) Turkiston deb atalgan davlat tashkil etish; 2) Turkiston Muxtoriyati davlatini tuzish; 3) tarkibiga Buxoro, Xiva hamda Turkiston general-gubernatorligi kirgan yangi davlat tuzish; 4) Buxoro va Xiva davlatlarida monarxiya tuzumini saqlab qolgan holda, parlament shaklidagi Kengash tashkil qilish.
A) 1, 2, 4 B) 2, 4 C) 1, 3, 4 D) 1, 3

71. 1868-yili Zarafshon okrugi tashkil qilinganda uning boshlig'i qilib kim tayinlangan edi?
A) K. P. Kaufman B) M. Chernyayev
C) F. Romanovskiy D) I. F. Abramov

72. Abdulatif qaysi viloyatda "tamg'a" solig'ini bekor qilib, savdogarlarni o'z tarafiga og'dirib oladi?
A) Balx B) Jizzax
C) Hirot D) Xo'jand

INGLIZ TILI

73. Choose the correct tense.
There was ... noise in our street for me to get a proper night's sleep.
A) so much B) such a lot of C) many more D) too much

74. Choose the best answer.
I think no one wants to come to the party, ...?
A) don't they B) are they
C) do they? D) does he?

75. Choose the correct answer.
There is ... evidence against her so she is unlikely to be convicted.
A) a little B) little
C) much D) few

76. Choose the correct answer.
... so many of the team members were ill, it's not surprising that we lost the match.
A) However B) Due to C) Since D) Nonetheless

77. Choose the best answer.
Activists are those in political movement ... insist on taking active steps towards their objectives.
A) who B) which C) what D) where

- 78: Choose the best answer.
The most common types of paints ... today are oil paints and water colours.
A) are used B) used C) are using D) use

79. Choose the correct answer.
Mary said she ... to go to Paris, adding that she ... there.
A) loves / was never B) would love / had never been
C) loved / have never been D) had loved / was never

30. Choose the best answer.
He ... from police custody by bribing a warder.
A) is understood to have escaped
B) is understood have escaped
C) is understood having escaped
D) is understood having been escaped

31. Choose the best answer.
Sue had her fingers ... in the bike chain for half an hour.
A) trap B) trapping
C) trapped D) to trap

82. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
The walkers finally arrived at their destination. They ... all day, and they certainly needed a rest.
A) have been walking B) have walked
C) were walking D) had been walking

83. Choose the correct answer.
She is very possessive about her toys and she finds it ... to share.
A) hardly B) harder C) hard D) hardest

84. Choose the correct answer.
I don't like this restaurant. I wish, we ... to the 'Marocco'
A) had gone B) went
C) was going D) would have gone

85. Choose the best answer.
They are in no way responsible; we must face the fact that we have only ... to blame.
A) our B) them
B) C) ourselves D) themselves

86. Choose the correct answer.
I didn't want to go there but I
A) must B) might C) shall D) had to

87. Choose the correct answer.
At last they found an answer ... their problem
A) for B) at C) to D) in

88. Choose the best answer.
She usually has breakfast on... bed at the weekend.
A) a B) the C) - D) an

Choose the correct answer for each question below (89-91)
We felt the referee was guilty (89) ... favoritism because he (90)... us two penalties but he didn't. However, he gave one to (91)... team, although they didn't deserve.

89. A) of B) for C) at D) in

90. A) can't have awarded B) may have awarded
C) should have awarded D) must have awarded

91. A) another B) the other C) other D) the others

92. Choose the correct answer.
Most people are fairly ... that the workers will win through in the end.
A) confidently B) confident C) confidential D) confidence

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for the gaps 93-94 in the text.

The dog did not know (93) ... about temperatures. Possibly in its brain there was no understanding of a condition of very cold, such as was in the (94) ... brain. But the animal sensed the danger.

93. A) something B) anything
C) somebody D) nothing

94. A) mans' B) mens'
C) mans D) man's

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (95-98).

A tornado is born from a powerful storm called a supercell. Tornadoes have been reported in all states, but most

tornadoes happen in the central parts of America called "Tornado Alley." In some supercells, warm, moist air rises quickly into the atmosphere. A funnel cloud will form as the air column rotates faster and more tightly within the supercell. The rain and hail within the storm cause the funnel cloud to touch the ground resulting in a tornado. The strength of a tornado is measured by what's called the Fujita scale. All tornadoes can be devastating, especially if they touch down in areas with lots of people.

A tornado outbreak occurs when one storm system produces multiple tornadoes. One particularly powerful tornado outbreak occurred between April 25 and April 28 of 2011, where a record 355 tornadoes in 21 states and Canada were recorded, an including an F5 tornado that completely destroyed parts of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Much of the destruction was caught on camera and broadcast across the country and internet. The same weather system produced hailstones that measured 4.5 inches across in southern Virginia. 328 people were killed as a result of the outbreak, which totaled over \$11 billion in damages.

5. Which is NOT true about tornadoes?

- A) They only occur in some states
- B) They are born from supercells
- C) Tornado strength is measured on the Fujita Scale
- D) Most tornadoes occur in North America in Tornado Alley

6. What states have never had tornadoes?

- A) All states have had tornadoes
- B) States outside of Tornado Alley
- C) Alaska and Hawaii
- D) The passage doesn't say

7. When are tornadoes most devastating?

- A) When they hit areas with lots of people
- B) When wind shear occurs
- C) When they register on the Fujita Scale
- D) When they occur in Tornado Alley

8. Why does the author refer to the hailstones that hit Virginia as part of the tornado outbreak of April 2011?

- A) To show how long the storm lasted
- B) To show that much of the damage was caught on camera
- C) To show that tornado outbreaks often happen in the Spring
- D) To show how powerful and destructive the storms were

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (99-102).

Although not the longest river in America, the Rio Grande is one of the most important. But, unlike other significant rivers, it is not used for shipping. In fact, oceangoing ships cannot navigate the waters. No, what makes the Rio Grande so important is its location. Since 1846, it has been the official border of Texas and Mexico. The river starts in Colorado and extends downward to the Gulf of Mexico. Downward is the best way of describing it too. Not only does the river extend south, but it also starts in the mountains and gets lower and lower in elevation as it extends to the Gulf.

The Rio Grande today is mostly used as a source of drinking water. Sadly, much of the water has been drained from the river. Parts of the river are almost dry! This is because people use more water from the river than the river can get back from rain and other sources. Experts are working to correct this, though, with hopes of restoring the river to its past strength.

Today, the river is important as a source of water for Texans and Mexicans. More important, it is a symbol of

cooperation between two nations. Though borders like the Rio Grande separate nations, they are also shared spaces. The Rio Grande is therefore a symbol of friendship and peace between two peoples.

99. According to the passage, why is the Rio Grande so important?

- A) It is a source of drinking water for most of the United States.
- B) It is the border of Texas and Mexico.
- C) It is the longest river system in the United States.
- D) It is known by two different names.

100. The author most likely writes that "downward is the best way of describing it too" to...

- A) prove that the Rio Grande's water levels have gone down recently
- B) argue that the Rio Grande has changed shape over the years
- C) highlight the fact that the Rio Grande flows south and from high elevations
- D) explain why the Rio Grande is known as the Rio Bravo down in Mexico

101. Based on its use the word furious most nearly means...

- A) angry
- B) large
- C) twisted
- D) dry

102. According to the passage, the Rio Grande has endpoints in

- ...
- A) Texas and the Gulf of Mexico
- B) New Mexico and Colorado
- C) Texas and Mexico
- D) Colorado and the Gulf of Mexico

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (103-105).

Our demand for electricity is climbing so fast that over the next decade our generating capacity must increase by a third. Fossil fuels supply nearly three-quarters of this energy. But the smoke expelling coal, gas, and oil-fired plants are also responsible for half of our air pollution. That might be considered as a small price to pay for progress. But there's an alternative, one that produces no smoke and can actually create more fuel than it consumes. In many regions it's even cheaper than coal-fired electricity: nuclear power.

It may directly bring danger of radioactivity to the mind, but if other types of power didn't present equal and even worse problems, it would make no sense to consider nuclear power at all. But they do.

103. Although 3/4 of the electricity is generated from fossil fuels, ...

- A) we should consider the potential dangers of nuclear power
- B) everything has got an expense; and nuclear power's is its radioactivity
- C) it may contribute to global warming, the greenhouse effect
- D) half of the air pollution is caused by the plants using them

104. It's claimed in the passage that nuclear power....

- A) supplies three-quarters of the country's energy demand
- B) is less dangerous and cheaper than other types of power
- C) is a potential danger because it's radioactive
- D) is more expensive to generate, but not a pollutant

105. In the passage, the writer is worried that in the future ...

- A) *fossil based plants might bring bigger problems than nuclear energy*
- B) *there's not a better alternative than fossil fuels*
- C) *they will have to build nuclear power stations one day*
- D) *there will always be possible dangers of nuclear power*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (106-108).

The number of men and women in the US aged 60 or over still in work has been rising for more than a decade. Economics have given a number of reasons for this trend. First, since 1985 the US economy has been expanding, so there has been an increased demand for labour. At the same time, the cost of some services, such as health care, has been increasing so workers need to earn more money in later life. In addition, changes in social security benefits and rules have had a considerable effect on labour patterns. First, in 1977 and 1983 changes to the Social Security Act raised the full-benefit age from 65 to 67 and introduced other changes that make delaying retirement more attractive. Then, in 1986 the Age Discrimination Act ended compulsory retirement for all workers, allowing them to work later in life. Changes to pension laws have also encouraged workers to stay in employment longer, as this gives them more chance of a larger pension when they retire.

106. All the following reasons for late retirement are mentioned EXCEPT:

- A) *The limited amount of pension makes elderly people continue working.*
- B) *The law, enforcing workers to leave their job at a particular age, was amended.*
- C) *As the financial system has been prospering, there has been a requirement for more employees.*
- D) *Because of the increased price of medical service people have to work for earning more.*

107. According to the passage, which historical event in the US gave elderly workers permission to carry on working?

- A) *Changes to the Social Security Act in 1977 and 1983.*
- B) *Raising the full-benefit age to another two years.*
- C) *The introduction of the Age Discrimination Act in 1986.*
- D) *The development of the US economy after 1985.*

108. What has inspired workers not to leave their job?

- A) *increased demand for labour*
- B) *increase in the full-benefit age*
- C) *high price of health care*
- D) *changes to pension laws*

1. Agar u guzardan hassasini do'qillatib o'tib qolsa, hamma barobar qalqib, to o'tib ketguncha ta'zimda turardi.

Ushbu gapda yangi lug'aviy ma'no beruvchi morfemalar qatnashgan so'zlar qaysi bo'lakka nisbatan tobe bo'lak vazifasini bajargan?

- A) to'ldiruvchiga nisbatan
B) aniqlovchiga nisbatan
C) kesimga nisbatan
D) hol va egaga nisbatan

2. Erkin Vohidov qalamiga mansub tarjimalarni toping.

- A) "Shoh Edip", "Dubrovskiy", "Zamonamiz qahramonlari"
B) "Boris Godunov", "Kain", "Sosunli Dovud"
C) "Dubrovskiy", "Ona", "Malikayi Turondot", "Xasis"
D) "Faust", "Ona ibodati", "It haqida doston"

3. Yasama ravish ishtirok etgan gapni ko'rsating.

- A) *Sal hushimni yig'ib qarasam, oyoqlarim go'yo o'zi yurib ketyapti.*
B) *Vodiylarni yayov kezganda, Bir ajib his bor edi manda.*
C) *Bir kun Qorako'zning mijjalarda yosh ko'rib Qumrining yuraklari ezilib ketdi.*
D) *Choyni ichib, darrov otxonaga yugurdim.*

4. Quyidagi berilgan gaplarning qaysi birida jarangli lab undoshlari soni ko'p?

- A) *Dunyoda vaqt juda qimmatlidir.*
B) *Soqi quritgan qoqi qoq quruq qoqi.*
C) *Bir narsaga so'z berdingmi, uni, albatta, bajar.*
D) *G'ani g'ildirakni g'izillatib g'ildiratdi.*

5. Yangidan o'zida kuch-g'ayrat tuyardi, kelajagiga, o'z maqsadlariga erishishga umid uyg'onardi.

Berilgan gap tarkibida fonetik o'zgarish asosida yozilgan so'zlar haqida to'g'ri fikrni toping.

- 1) Ushbu gap tarkibida fonetik o'zgarish bo'lmagan.
2) Fonetik o'zgarishga uchragan so'zlarda tovush tushgan va almashgan.
3) Fonetik o'zgarishga uchragan so'zlar soni 3 ta.
4) Fonetik o'zgarishga uchragan barcha so'zlarda tovush tushgan.
A) 1, 2, 3 B) 2, 3 C) 2, 4 D) 1, 2, 3, 4

6. Shu-shu Otaqo'zi ochilib ketib o'rinli-o'rinsiz gaplarni ko'p gapirib yubordi.

Ushbu gapda so'z birikmalarining tobe qismi qaysi so'z turkumlari bilan ifodalangan?

- A) *ot, fe'l*
B) *ot, sifat, ot*
C) *olmosh, fe'l, sifat, ravish*
D) *ot, fe'l, ravish*

7. Lermontovni tashlamadim hech,

So'ngra qo'lga oldim Hofizni.

Ushbu she'rda qaysi usulda ma'no ko'chgan?

- A) *vazifadoshlik* B) *metonimiya*
C) *metafora* D) *sinekdoxa*

8. Keltirilgan gapda qo'llangan tovush o'zgarishlarining soni va turi to'g'ri berilgan javobni toping.

Bobur ham bolaligi o'tgan Andijon osmonini esladi.

- A) 2 ta tovush ortishi
B) 1 ta tovush almashishi
C) 1 ta tovush tushishi
D) 1 ta tovush ortishi, 1 ta tovush tushishi

9. Balki, ustozni ko'rgan ko'zlarimiz bilan bir-birlarimizga termulib, bu sog'inchga malham toparmiz.

Ushbu gapda fe'lning vazifa shakllaridan qaysilari qatnashmagan?

- A) *harakat nomi, sof fe'l*
B) *ravishdosh, harakat nomi*
C) *sifatdosh, ravishdosh*
D) *harakat nomi*

10. "Qorajonbek, eshit aytgan so'zimdi, Egarqoshdan nshlab yumgin ko'zingdi".

"Alpomish" dostonidan olingan ushbu parcha qaysi qahramonning tilidan aytilgan?

- A) *Shohimardon pir* B) *Rajabxoja eshon*
C) *Boychibor* D) *Boysari*

11. Navoiy kuzning so'lg'in nafosati bilan nafas olgan xiyobonlarni oralab, tabiat va hayotdagi o'zgarishlar ustida fikr qilib, kechinmalar, hislarga to'lib yurarkan, navkar kelib, safar uchun otni tayyorlab qo'ygani bildirdi.

Ushbu gapda qaysi bo'lak(lar) uyushgan?

- A) *kesim* B) *ega, to'ldiruvchi*
C) *aniqlovchi* D) *hol*

12. Qaysi javobda ergash gapli qo'shma gapning bosh gap qismida qo'llanadigan bog'lovchilar keltirilgan?

- A) *deb, bilan, hamda, basharti*
B) *chunki, negaki, goh...goh, balki*
C) *-ki, shuning uchun, shu bois*
D) *agar, chunki, negaki, mabodo*

13. "Tug'yon", "Shu'lalar qo'shig'i", "Na'matak" kabi she'riy to'plamlarning muallifini aniqlang.

- A) *Mirmuhsin* B) *O. Umarbekov*
C) *X.Saloh* D) *E.Vohidov*

14. Oltmishga kirib bildim: umrim bekorga o'tmabdi, odamlarga kerakli ekanman, hayotda iz goldiribman.

Ushbu gapda ikki nuqta qo'yilish sababi to'g'ri izohlangan javobni belgilang.

- A) *bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap tarkibida kirgan sodda gaplardagi voqealar bir-biriga qiyoslanganligi uchun*
B) *bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap qismlari shaklan tugallangan, lekin mazmunan keyingisi birinchisining uzviy davomi sanalganligi uchun*
C) *Uslubiy ravonlikni, muxtasarlikni ta'minlash maqsadida*
D) *bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gaplar tarkibidagi sodda gaplar mazmun jihatdan tugal fikrni anglatib, bir-biriga yaqin bo'lmagani uchun*

15. Qaysi gapda ham kompozitsiya, ham affiksatsiya usuli bilan yasalgan sifat qatnashgan?

- A) *Balandparvoz, quruq gapirgan odamning gapi bemaza qovunga o'xshaydi.*
B) *Kasbning katta-kichigi bo'lmaydi.*
C) *To'g'ri so'z o'z egasini najot sari yetaklaydi.*
D) *Kishining talanti barcha sohada bir xil bo'lavermaydi.*

16. O'zaro shakldoshlik hosil qilgan birliklar ishtirok etgan juftliklar to'liq ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.

1. *Ilm kelinchakka o'xshaydi: u xilvat va pinhoniylilikni yoqtiradi. Erinchak, dangasa insonlar hayotda hech qachon muvaffaqiyat qozonolmaydi.*
2. *Qiziga qalamdon sotib oldi. Bilimdon va tadbirkor, raqobatbardosh yoshlar Vatanimizning kelajagi sanaladi.*

3. Bilimli kishi kerakli soʻzni soʻzlaydi, keraksiz soʻzni koʻmib tashlaydi. Sabrli odam uzoq yashaydi.
4. Odam odamdan qutular, oʻz feʼlidan qutulmas. Kamtar kerilmaydi, mol-dunyoga berilmaydi.
A) 2, 4 B) 1, 4 C) 2, 3, 4 D) 1, 2

17. Istiqlol tufayli chekka qishloqlarda ham havaslansa arzigulik korxonalar yaratildi.
Ushbu gapda soʻz birikmalari soni nechta?
A) 3 ta B) 4 ta C) 5 ta D) 6 ta

18. Qaysi gapdagi egalik qoʻshimchasi yasama otlarga qoʻshilgan?
A) *Boyagi xasis xoja mehmonlarni qabul qilishdan boshqa iloji qolmabdi.*
B) *Tilagim shuki, dunyoning tinchligini bersin.*
C) *Bilimlisi unga barcha narsani tushuntirib berdi.*
D) *Yigit oʻzini chetga olishga tirishdi, xalq toʻlqini uni surib ketdi.*

19. Qoʻyib yuz himmat-u iqbol-u davlat, Hamul far soyasidin topdi ziynat.
Berilgan baytda qoʻllangan badiiy sanʼatni toping.
A) kitobat B) talmeh C) tanosub D) tazod

20. Barchasi uslubiy xoslangan soʻzlar boʻlgan javobni toping.
A) *mazkur, binobarin, dudoq*
B) *gapirmoq, qaroq, nigoh*
C) *daftar, ovqat, tashlamoq*
D) *soʻzlamoq, bayonnoma, nota*

21. Foydali ilmlarni oʻrgatuvchi odamning gunohi kechirilishini soʻrab, hatto dengizdagi baliqlar ham istigʻfor aytadilar.
Ushbu gapdagi yasama soʻzlar haqidagi qaysi hukmlar toʻgʻri?
1. Uch oʻrinda yasama soʻz qoʻllangan.
2. Yasama soʻzlar ravish, feʼl, ot turkumlariga mansub.
3. Bir oʻrinda feʼl yasalgan.
4. Yasama soʻzlar aniqlovchi vazifasida kelgan.
A) 1, 2, 3 B) 1, 4 C) 2, 3, 4 D) 4

22. Bitta oʻchoqqa oʻtin gʻamlashdan koʻra ikkita oʻchoq qurish yengilroq.
Ushbu gapda nechta sof feʼl va nechta harakat nomi ishtirok etgan?
A) 1 ta sof feʼl, 1 ta harakat nomi
B) sof feʼl qatnashmagan, 2 ta harakat nomi
C) 1 ta sof feʼl, 2 ta harakat nomi
D) 2 ta sof feʼl, 3 ta harakat nomi

23. Ota – xazina, aka-uka – tayanch, doʻst esa har ikkovidir.
Berilgan gap murakkab qoʻshma gapning qaysi turiga kiradi?
A) *qismlari uyushgan murakkab qoʻshma gap*
B) *bir necha ergash gapli murakkab qoʻshma gap*
C) *bir necha bosh gapli murakkab qoʻshma gap*
D) *aralash murakkab qoʻshma gap*

24. Vazifasi jihatdan bir turga mansub boʻlgan koʻmakchi morfemalar ketma-ket qoʻshilgan soʻzni aniqlang.
A) *tilakdosh* B) *qaltirab*
C) *doʻstlikni* D) *yozishga*

25. Oʻlmas Umarbekovning qissalarini aniqlang.
A) *Komissiya*, *Arizasiga koʻra*, *Charos*, *Urush farzandi*
B) *Oq qaldirgʻoch*, *Sevgim, sevgilim*, *Choʻli iroq*, *Urush farzandi*

- C) *Sovgʻa*, *Qiyomat qarz*, *Hayot qoʻshigʻi*, *Xatingni kutaman*
D) *Koʻprik*, *Tkki soldat haqida qissa*, *Sevgi afsonasi*, *Changalzor qonuni*

26. Qaysi javobda imloviy jihatdan toʻgʻri yozilgan soʻzlar qatori berilgan?
A) *istiroxat, hijjalamoq, xufiyona*
B) *kommulator, xijjalamoq, xoʻranda*
C) *hilpiramoq, xayr-xoʻshlashmoq, xalal*
D) *roxkey, selofan, homtok*

27. Qaysi asarda “Tangri yorlaqagani uchun dushman koʻp deb qoʻrqmadik”, “davlat ham davlat boʻldi, xalq ham xalq boʻldi” deya yozilgan?
A) *Ahmad Yugnakiyning “Hibat ul-haqoyiq” asarida*
B) *Gulxaniyning “Zarbulmasal” asarida*
C) *Kul tigin bitigida*
D) *Toʻnyuquq” bitigida*

28. Milliy xavfsizlikka qarshi yashirin tahdidlarni koʻrib chiqar ekanmiz, ekologik xavfsizlik va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish muammosi alohida eʼtiborga molikdir.
Ushbu parchadagi yasama soʻzlarning nechtasi fonetik yozuv asosida yozilgan?
A) 1 tasi B) 3 tasi C) 2 tasi D) 5 tasi

29. Qitʼa janri haqida berilgan barcha toʻgʻri fikrlarni aniqlang.
1. *Qitʼada shoir taxallus qoʻllashi kamdan kam uchraydi.*
2. *Qitʼalarga sarlavha qoʻyish mumkin.*
3. *Qitʼada matlaʼ boʻlmaydi.*
4. *Qitʼaning mavzu doirasi chegaralanmagan.*
A) 1, 3, 4 B) 2, 3 C) 1, 2, 3, 4 D) 3, 4

30. Asqad Muxtorning dastlabki sheʼrini aniqlang.
A) *“Insonga qulluq qiladurman”*
B) *“Bizning avlod”*
C) *“Sizga aytar soʻzim”*
D) *“Poʻlat quyuvchi”*

31. Qaysi asarda sevishtanlar dushmandan qochib sahroga ketadilar va oʻsha joyda vafot etadilar?
A) *“Farhod va Shirin”*
B) *“Alpomish”*
C) *“Suhayl va Guldursun”*
D) *“Kichkina Shahzoda”*

32. Ogahiyning quyidagi qaysi gʻazalida “qoshlar koʻzlar bilan ittifoq tuzib, oshiqni qatl etish uchun hukm chiqaradilar”?
A) *“Aylansun”* B) *“Ustina”*
C) *“Mujda keldi...”* D) *“Navroʻz”*

33. Roje Marten dyu Garning “Tibo oilasi” asari necha jildan iborat?
A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 8

34. Quyidagi keltirilgan gapda nechta yasama soʻz qatnashgan?
Baxtni har kim oʻzicha tushunadi. Kimlarningdir qorni, ust-boshi but. Shuni baxt sanaydi. Kimlardir yeng uchida yashaydi. Koʻngli tinch.
A) 5 B) 4 C) 3 D) 6

35. Olmoshlar faqat ega va toʻldiruvchi vazifasini bajargan gapni aniqlang.
A) *Biznikiga mehmon keldi, Hammasining qoshi qora.* (Topishmoq)
B) *U buni bilmasdi, bunga qoʻl ham urmasdi.*

- C) Sizdan hech narsa talab qilayotganim yo'q, aksincha, talablaringizni bajarmoqchiman.
 D) Sizni bezovta qilmaslik uchun kecha kelmagan edik, buni sizga aytib qo'ymaganimiz uchun kechirim so'raymiz.

36. O'tkir Hoshimov qissalarini toping.
 A) "Qora quyosh", "To'ylar muborak"
 B) "Qalbingga quloq sol", "Kvazarlar"
 C) "Tushda kechgan umrlar", "Nurli dunyo"
 D) "Inson sadoqati", "Bahor qaytmaydi"

TARIX

37. Qo'qon xoni Muhammad Alixon davri tarixi voqealari batafsil yoritilgan asarni aniqlang.
 A) "Xudoyqul anvar"
 B) "Ahloqi Husayniy"
 C) "Muhit ut-tavorix"
 D) "Kitob at tarix"
38. Xoqon To'ngyabg'u hukmronlik qilgan davrda boshqaruv tartiblari isloh qilinib, qaysi hududlarning hokimliklari ustidan siyosiy nazorat kuchaytirilib, ular huzuriga xoqonlikning noiblari - tudunlar yuborilgan?
 A) O'rta Osiyo, Sharqiy Turkiston va Toxaristonning
 B) O'rta Osiyo, Sharqiy va Sharqiy Eronning
 C) O'rta Osiyo, Sharqiy Turkiston va Yettisuvning
 D) O'rta Osiyo, Toxariston va Shimoliy Xuroson o'lkalarining
39. II jahon urushi yillarida O'zbekistonda qishloq xo'jaligining murakkablashishiga qanday sabablar ta'sir qildi?
 1) Respublika qishloq xo'jaligi asosan paxta yetishtirishga yo'naltirilgan bo'lib, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari Ittifoq fondidan keltiriladi edi. Urush boshlangach, oziq-ovqat keltirish to'xtadi, aholini boqish uchun ichki imkoniyatlarni topish zarurligi; 2) evakuatsiya qilingan aholi hisobiga shaharlar aholisining ko'payishi oziq-ovqatga bo'lgan talabni yanada oshishi; 3) kuch-quvvatga to'lgan dehqonlar frontga va harbiy sanoatda ishlashga safarbar etilgan, dehqonchilikning mashaqqali ishlari keksalar, ayollar, o'smirlar zimmasiga tushganligi; 4) MTS va sovxozlarga G'arbdan yangi traktorlar, qishloq xo'jalik mashinalari va ularga ehtiyot qismlar keltirish to'xtab qolgan, xo'jaliklardagi traktorlar, avtomobillar, otlarning bir qismi qizil armiya ehtiyojlari uchun olinganligi; 5) ko'pgina yerlarga qand lavlagi ekilishi natijasida yerlarning hosildorligi pasayib ketganligi; 6) ikki yil davom etgan qurg'oqchilik oqibatida ekin maydonlari hosildorligining pasayib ketganligi.
 A) 1,2,3,4 B) 1,3,5 C) 2,4,6 D) 1,3,6

40. O'zbekiston mustaqillikning dastlabki qaysi yillarida sobiq Ittifoqdan meros bo'lib qolgan rubl zonasida bo'lib turdi?
 A) 1991-1992-yillar. B) 1991-1993-yillar.
 C) 1991-1994-yillar. D) 1991-1995-yillar.

41. Ikkinchi jahon urushi tarixidagi mashhur Stalingrad jangi qaysi davrni o'z ichiga oladi?
 A) 1942-yil 11-dekabr dan 1943-yil 15-fevralgacha
 B) 1942-yil 19-noyabr dan 1943-yil 2-fevralgacha
 C) 1941-yil 10-iyul dan 1942-yil 22-yanvargacha
 D) 1942-yil 13-oktabr dan 1943-yil 17-martgacha

42. Qachondan e'tiboran O'zbekiston Qurolli Kuchlarida harbiy xizmatni o'tash muddati 18 oydan 12 oyga, ya'ni 1 yilga keltirildi?
 A) 2000-yildan B) 2002-yildan
 C) 2003-yildan D) 2004-yildan

43. Ichan qal'a qaysi davrga kelib Xiva "Ichan qal'a muzey qo'riqxonasi" deb atala boshlandi?

- A) 1961-yilda B) 1963-yilda
 C) 1969-yilda D) 1990-yilda

44. Aksum davlatiga oid noto'g'ri ma'lumotni aniqlang.
 A) Aksumda IV asrdayoq mahalliy yozuv islohoti o'tkazildi, bu alifbo Efiopiyada hozirgi kunga qadar saqlanib qolgan.
 B) Aksumda qurilish sohasida ayniqsa katta yutuqlarga erishilgan.
 C) hozirgi Efiopiyaning shimolida qadimdan Aksum davlati vujudga kelib, uning yuksalishi IV-V asrlarga to'g'ri keladi, bu davlat XI asrga kelib parchalanib ketdi.
 D) Aksumning birinchi hukmdori Manelik-podsho Sulaymonning Vizantiya malikasidan tug'ilgan og'li bo'lgan.

45. Toshkent vohasi qadimda qaysi davlatning o'troq ziroatchi savdo hunarmandchilik madaniyati vujudga kelgan hududlaridan biri bo'lganini aniqlang.
 A) Qang' B) Dvon C) Kushon D) Ahamoniylar

46. I jahon urushida qaysi davlatning mag'lubiyatga uchrashi natijasida Saudiya Arabistoni va Yaman mustaqil davlatlarga aylandi?
 A) Turkiya B) Italiya C) Germaniya D) Eron

47. AQSHda quyidagi qaysi yillarda demokratlardan Prezident saylangan edi?
 A) 1890-1893-yillarda B) 1894-1897-yillarda
 C) 1877-1880-yillarda D) 1869-1876-yillarda

48. Xiva xonligida XX asr boshlarida yangi soliqlarni joriy qilishdan iborat tadbirlar natijasida qaysi hududlarda qo'zg'olonlar ko'tarilganligini aniqlang.
 A) Xo'jayli va Hazoraspda B) Mang'it va Xo'jaylida
 C) Hazorasp va Xonqada D) Mang'it va Chimboyda

49. Ma'lumki, sovetlar Turkistonni 5 ta "davlat"ga bo'lib yuborgan edilar. Mazkur davlatlar qaysi yillar oralig'ida birin-ketin «ixtiyoriy ravishda» qizil imperiya tarkibiga kiritildi?
 A) 1924-1937-yillarda B) 1925-1927-yillarda
 C) 1925-1936-yillarda D) 1925-1940-yillarda

50. O'rta Osiyoda qaysi sohalarning rivojlanishi natijasida miloddan avvalgi VII-VI asrlarda qadimgi shaharlar rivojlangan?
 A) hunarmandchilik va savdo
 B) dehqonchilik va hunarmandchilik
 C) dehqonchilik va chorvachilik
 D) binokorlik va me'morchilik

51. Poytaxtimiz Toshkent shahri qaysi yillarda SHHT Sammitiga mezbonlik qilgan?
 A) 2005, 2009-yillar. B) 2001, 2009-yillar.
 C) 2004, 2010-yillar. D) 2003, 2010-yillar.

52. Xiva xonligida XIX asr boshlarida qanday kanallar qurildi?
 1. Davkor; 2. Lavzan; 3. Qilich Niyozbiy;
 4. Sarazm; 5. Katta Xonobod.
 A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 B) 2, 3, 5 C) 1, 3, 5 D) 1, 2, 3

53. O'zbekiston bilan AQSH o'rtasida diplomatik aloqalar 1992-yil 15-16-fevral kunlari kimning O'zbekistonga rasmiy tashrif buyurishi bilan o'rnatilgan edi?
 A) AQSH mudofaa vaziri Uilyam Persi.
 B) AQSH vitse-prezidenti Albert Gor.

- C) AQSH davlat departamentining maxsus topshiriqlar bo'yicha elchisi Strob Talbot.
D) AQSH davlat kotibi Djeyms Beyker.

54. Insonni razolat va qabohat ummoniga botirishga urinuvchi yomonlik olami, ularga nisbatan nafratlanish tuyg'ularini o'zida aks ettirgan "Tutash olamlar" asarining muallifini aniqlang.

- A) Tohir Malik B) Barot Boyqobilov
C) Hojiakbar Shayxov D) Oygul Muhammad qizi

55. Quyidagilardan inson hatti-harakatining negizida bosh miya qobig'ida yuz beradigan moddiy fiziologik jarayonlar yotishini isbotlagan olimni aniqlang.

- A) I. P. Pavlov B) G. Mendel C) P. Griss D) V. Grinyar

56. Nechanchi yilda AQSHda birinchi marta ijtimoiy sug'urtalash haqidagi qonun qabul qilingan?

- A) 1935-yil B) 1934-yil C) 1936-yil D) 1933-yil

57. Qaysi javobda Fransiyada Xalq fronti vujudga kelgan davrda parlament tomonidan qabul qilingan muhim qonun ko'rsatilgan?

- A) *Fransiya milliy xavfsizligi to'g'risidagi qonun*
B) *Bosh vazir vakolatlarini kengaytirish to'g'risidagi qonun*
C) *Diniy partiyalar tuzishni taqiqlash to'g'risidagi qonun*
D) *Fashistik tashkilotlar faoliyatini ta'qiqlash to'g'risidagi qonun*

58. 1991-yil kuzida abxaz separatistlari bilan Gruzuya hukumati kelishuvga majbur bo'ldi. Unga ko'ra Abxaziya Oliy Kengashida milliy xalqlarga nasib etgan o'rinlarni mos ravishda joylashtiring.

- 1) abxazlarga; 2) gruzinlarga; 3) boshqa millat vakillariga.
a) 11 o'rin; b) 28 o'rin; c) 26 o'rin.
A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c
C) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a D) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c

59. 1916-yilgi qo'zg'olonlar Turkiston xalqi uchun qanday yo'qotishlar olib keldi?

- 1) Jizzax atrofidagi bir qancha qishloqlar yondirib yuborildi va aholining ko'pchiligi uy-joysiz qoldi;
2) Turkiston aholisining yarmi qirilib ketdi;
3) qo'zg'olon kuzda bo'lganligi bois ko'pchilik dehqonlar tomorqa hosilini yig'ib ololmadi;
4) Mingtepa tumani butunlay yo'q qilinib, o'rniga Marhamat tumani tashkil etildi;
5) qo'zg'olon yoz faslida bo'lganligidan ekinlar payhon bo'ldi va aholi qish uchun g'amlanadigan oziq-ovqatning katta qismidan ajraldi;
6) jazo tariqasida aholining yerlari qisqartirildi va o'z hovlisidan iborat kichik yernigina saqlab qoldi.
A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 B) 1, 4, 5
C) 2, 6 D) 1, 5

60. Edmund Berk, J. de Mester va Lui de Bonaldlar ilgari surgan g'oyalar qaysi mafkuraga xosligini aniqlang.

- A) konservatizm B) sotsializm
C) kommunizm D) liberalizm

61. Quyidagi yozuvchilarni asarlari bilan to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javob variantini aniqlang.

- 1) E. Remark; 2) Anri Barbyus;
3) R. Oldington; 4) Romen Rollan.
a) «O't. Bir vsvodning kundaligi»; b) «Hamma odamlar - dushman»; c) «Uch o'rtoq»; d) «Maftun bo'lgan qalb».
A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d B) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d
C) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d D) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

62. Misr hukmdori Muhammad Ali turk sultonidan Misr va Sudanni boshqarishni meros qoldirish huquqini qo'lga kiritgan yili tarixda sodir bo'lgan voqeani aniqlang.

- A) *Raim istehkomi qurildi.*
B) *Qo'qon xonligi Amir Nasrullo tomonidan qamal qilindi.*
C) *Rossiya-Turkiya urushi boshlandi.*
D) *Birinchi afyun urushi boshlandi.*

63. Quyidagilardan Mali davlati tarixiga oid noto'g'ri ma'lumotni aniqlang.

- A) *Mali davlat sifatida VIII asrda vujudga keldi, XV asrda butunlay inqirozga uchrab parchalanib ketdi.*
B) *XI asrdan Mali aholisi islomni qabul qildi.*
C) *XIII asrda Mali o'z taraqqiyotining cho'qqisiga erishadi.*
D) *Mali hukmdori Muso I 1325-yilda Makkaga haj safari uyushtiradi.*

64. Aynan bir yilda sodir bo'lgan tarixiy voqealarni belgilang.

- 1) Farg'ona azot o'g'iti zavodi qurilib ishga tushirildi;
2) Buxoro-Ural gaz quvuri yo'lining 2-3-navbatlarining qurilishi nihoyasiga yetkazildi;
3) O'zbekiston metallurgiya sanoati kombinatida uzluksiz po'lat quyuv qurilmasi ishga tushirildi;
4) Jizzax-Mehnat temiryo'li ishga tushirildi;
5) Yangiyo'l drojji (achitqi) zavodi qurildi;
6) Navoiy-Uchquduq temiryo'li ishga tushirildi;
7) Yangiyo'l konditer fabrikasi ishga tushirildi.
A) 2, 4, 5, 7 B) 1, 3, 4, 6 C) 1, 3, 4, 7 D) 2, 4, 5, 6

65. Arab xalifaligi tarixi bilan bog'liq ma'lumotlar orasidan noto'g'ri berilgan javobni aniqlang.

- A) *748-yilning boshida Abu Muslim xalifalik poytaxti Maru shahrini egallaydi.*
B) *Abbosiyalar xonadonidan bo'lgan Abul Abbas Saffoh 750-754-yillarda xalifalik taxtida o'tirgan.*
C) *Abbosiyalarga qilgan ko'magi evaziga dastlab Abu Muslim Bag'dodda davlat va harbiy kuchlarning yuqori lavozimiga tayinlanadi.*
D) *Ziyod ibn Solih boshchiligida yuborilgan arab va sog'd, shuningdek, turklardan iborat harbiy kuch 751-yilda Talos vodiysida Xitoy qo'shinlariga zarba berib, ularni mamlakat hududidan quvib chiqaradi.*

66. Qadimgi davrdagi muhim janglarni sanalari bilan mos ravishda belgilang.

- 1) Plateya shahri yaqinidagi jang; 2) Kann shahri yaqinidagi jang; 3) Xeroneya shahri yaqinidagi jang;
4) Zama shahri yaqinidagi jang;
a) mil.avv. 202-yil; b) mil.avv. 479-yil; c) mil.avv. 216-yil;
d) mil.avv. 338-yil.
A) 1-b; 2-c; 3-d; 4-a B) 1-b; 2-a; 3-d; 4-c
C) 1-a; 2-c; 3-d; 4-b D) 1-d; 2-a; 3-c; 4-b

67. II jahon urushining oqibatlarini Buyuk Britaniya uchun qanday bo'ldi?

- 1) Buyuk Britaniya II jahon urushining g'oliblaridan biri bo'ldi;
2) urush Buyuk Britaniyani ham iqtisodiy, ham siyosiy va ham harbiy jihatdan zaiflashtirdi
3) oltin va valyuta zahiralari ko'paydi;
4) harbiy xarajatlari 25 mlrd funt sterlingni tashkil qildi;
5) milliy boyligining to'rttdan uch qismini yo'qotdi;
6) urush natijasida davlatning tashqi qarzi 3,3 mlrd. Funt sterlingni tashkil qildi.
A) 1, 2, 5, 6 B) 1, 3, 4, 5 C) 1, 2, 3, 4 D) 1, 2, 4, 6

68. Xitoydagi sulolalar davriga mos keluvchi tarixiy fakttlarni mutanosib ravishda joylashtiring.

1. Sun sulolasi davri; 2. Tan sulolasi davri; 3. Suy sulolasi davri; 4. U Day sulolasi davri.

- a) budda dini keng yoyiladi;
 b) Xitoy markaziy davlatga aylandi;
 c) barcha yerlar davlatniki deb e'lon qilindi;
 d) har bir xonadonga o'z bog'ida mevali daraxtlardan tashqari, yana tut daraxtini o'stirish majburiy etib qo'yiladi;
 e) viloyatlar orasidagi iqtisodiy aloqalarni mustahkamlash, Xuanxe va Yanszi daryolari oralig'idagi hududlarni savdo sotiq munosabatlariga tortish maqsadida - Buyuk Loyan kanali qurildi;
 f) Xitoyning xalqaro aloqalari yanada kengayadi, bu paytda O'rta Osiyo, Hindiston, Hindixitoy, dengiz orqali Yaponiya va Indoneziyalilar bilan savdo olib boriladi;
 g) 289 yil hukm surgan suloladan keyin, 319 yil hukm surgan suloladan oldin 53 yil hukmronlik qilgan;
 h) shu davrga oid 500 jildlik solnomalar saqlanib qolgan;
 i) Xitoy Turk xoqonligiga qarshi katta urushlar olib boradi;
 j) shaharlarda kechasi ko'chaga chiqish ta'qiqlangan;
 k) soliqlarni tartiblashtirib, pul islohoti o'tkazildi.
 A) 1-a, h; 2-f, c, d, i, j; 3-b, e, k; 4-g
 B) 1-f, h; 2-a, c, d, i, j; 3-b, e, k; 4-g
 C) 1-f, h; 2-a, b, c, d, i, j; 3-e, k; 4-g
 D) 1-a, c, d, i, j; 2-f, h; 3-b, e, k; 4-g

69. Qaysi asrda Kichik Osiyoni deyarli to'liq bosib olgan o'g'uzlar o'zlarining qator amirliklarini tuzadilar?
 A) X asr oxirida B) XI asr oxirida
 C) X asr boshida D) XI asr o'rtalarida

70. Eronda ososniylar hukmdori Xisrav I Anushervon hukmronlik qilgan yillar oralig'ida Yevropa tarixida sodir bo'lgan voqealar to'g'ri berilgan javobni toping.
 1) Suasson jangi bo'ldi;
 2) Franklar Burgundiyani istilo qildi;
 3) Pipin Pakana taxtga o'tirdi;
 4) Franklar Provansni istilo qildi;
 5) Xilperik hukmronligi boshlandi.
 A) 1, 2, 4 B) 2, 4, 5 C) 2, 3, 5 D) 3, 4, 5

71. Yosh zamondoshlarning ma'naviy qiyofasi, hayoti va mehnatini o'zida ifodalovchi asarlarni ularning mualliflari bilan juftlang.
 1) "Muqaddas" va "Diyonat"; 2) "Uch ildiz" va "Qora ko'zlar"; 3) "Umid".
 a) Pirimqul Qodirov; b) O.Yoqubov; c) Mirmuhsin.
 A) 1-c; 2-b; 3-a B) 1-b; 2-a; 3-c
 C) 1-b; 2-c; 3-a D) 1-a; 2-b; 3-c

72. XX asr boshida qaysi davlat harbiy dengiz floti qudrati jihatidan dunyoda ikkinchi o'ringa chiqib oldi?
 A) AQSh B) Fransiya
 C) Angliya D) Germaniya

INGLIZ TILI

73. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 If I ... a dictionary, I ... this article.
 A) will have/will translate B) had had/would translate
 C) have/would translate D) had/would translate

74. Choose the best answer.
 There you are!
 A) I have waited for ages B) I have been waiting for ages
 C) I waited for ages D) I was waiting for ages

75. Choose the correct answer.
 Ann's hair ... dark.
 A) are B) were C) is D) -

76. Choose the right answer.
 A letter which is written ... pencil is difficult to read.
 A) by B) with C) in D) at

77. Choose the best answer.
 We came late driving very fast.
 A) in spite of B) because of
 C) even though D) however

78. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 A researcher of wildlife must note every detail of how ... in their environment.
 A) live animals B) do animals live
 C) animals live D) do live animals

79. Choose the best answer.
 We'd like ... out tonight.
 A) to go B) go C) going D) to going

80. Choose the correct answer.
 If they hadn't been playing tennis yesterday, they ... fought each other.
 A) wouldn't have B) won't have C) wouldn't D) hadn't

81. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 Please contact me ... time you like. I'm always available.
 A) no B) some C) any D) anywhen

82. Choose the best answer.
 He thinks too much ... himself.
 A) In B) of C) at D) on

83. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 My brother paid me ... when I was at college.
 A) allow B) allowance C) allowing D) allowable

84. Choose the correct answer.
 This is our new manager. She ... yesterday.
 A) has hired B) was hired C) has been D) hired

85. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 ... drive on the left-hand side in their country.
 A) British B) a British C) the British D) the Britishmen

86. Choose the correct answer.
 She was wearing a ... fabulous dress.
 A) truly B) truthly C) true D) truth

87. Choose the best answer.
 I saw Mrs Jones waiting ... the bus stop.
 A) In B) at C) on D) by

88. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 ..., I went to bed.
 A) felt B) having feeling C) feeling D) to feel

89. Choose the correct answer.
 Are you going to read the report? No, I I already know what it says.
 A) mustn't B) shouldn't C) needn't D) can't

90. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
 Is there any ... of getting airline tickets for tomorrow?
 A) opportunity B) possibility C) chance D) idea

91. Choose the best answer.
 During the flood last spring the dam was saved at the ... of several lives.
 A) price B) cost C) value D) worth

92. Choose the correct answer.
I couldn't turn the music down, because I didn't know where
A) *the volume control was*
B) *is the volume control*
C) *was the volume control*
D) *the volume control is*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (93-95).

The most frequent motive for telling a white lie was to save face. Lying of this sort is often given the approving label or tact, and is used when it would be unkind to be honest but dishonest to be kind. Sometimes a face-saving lie prevents embarrassment for the recipient. The second most frequent motivation for lying was to avoid tension or conflict. Sometimes it seems worthwhile to tell a little lie to prevent a large conflict. You might, for example, compliment a friend's bad work, not so much for your friend's sake but to prevent that hassle that would result if you told the truth. The fifth and last motive was to achieve personal power. Turning down a last-minute request for a date by claiming you are busy can be one week to put yourself in a one-up position.

93. A white lie
- A) *is not often approved*
 - B) *does not prevent embarrassment*
 - C) *is as effective as a compliment*
 - D) *can be resorted to safely and is harmless*
94. Telling a lie by complimenting a friend on his bad work
- A) *causes us to hurt our friend's feelings.*
 - B) *is a good way of irritating him.*
 - C) *helps us avoid an argument with him.*
 - D) *might show us as insincere an person.*
95. One of the benefits of telling a white lie is ...
- A) *getting rid of people when you are busy.*
 - B) *to make yourself appear important.*
 - C) *to show your power to weak people.*
 - D) *telling the truth that might hurt others.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (96-98).

The moon revolves on its axis each time it turns around the Earth, thus always displaying the same face to the observers on the Earth. However, even to the unaided eye this unchanging face shows two divergent types of landscape - dark, plain-like arm of low relief, and brighter, decidedly more rough regions which cover about two-thirds of the surface. Early astronomers erroneously referred to the smooth dark areas as maria (or seas), giving the name terrae (or lands) to the bright upland regions.

96. To us the Moon's face...
- A) *never changes*
 - B) *changes as we move our position*
 - C) *always changes*
 - D) *sometimes changes*
97. On the Moon there are....
- A) *many kinds of landscape*
 - B) *light and dark areas*
 - C) *very few contrasts*
 - D) *only low plains to be observed*
98. One third of the face of the Moon we can see is composed of...
- A) *very rough areas*
 - B) *light areas*
 - C) *low-lying areas*
 - D) *upland areas*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (99-101).

The amazing success of men as a species is the result of the evolutionary development of his brain which has led, among other things, to tool-using, tool-making, the ability to solve problems by logical reasoning, thoughtful cooperation, and language. One of the most striking ways in which the chimpanzee biologically resembles man lies in the structure of his brain. The brain of the modern chimpanzee is probably not too dissimilar to the brain that so many millions of years ago directed the behavior of the first ape-man.

99. The fact that prehistoric man made tools is considered to be one of the major criteria....
- A) *which do not make him more intelligent.*
 - B) *peculiar to animals*
 - C) *distinguishing him from other creatures.*
 - D) *playing an important part in the security of chimpanzees.*
100. The brain structure of the chimpanzee...
- A) *is probably like that of early man.*
 - B) *is biologically dissimilar to man's brain.*
 - C) *can solve problems by logical reasoning.*
 - D) *enables it to solve quite complex problems.*
101. The chimpanzee....
- A) *gestures are very different from human gestures.*
 - B) *can solve problems by logical reasoning.*
 - C) *and man show dissimilarities in behavior.*
 - D) *is similar to man in several ways.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (102-105).

It was long ago noted that different plants open and close at different times of the day. In fact, in the 19th century they used to make gardens in the shape of a clock face with different times. It was possible to tell the time just by looking at this "flower clock". No one really understands why flowers open and close at particular time, but recently some interesting experiments have been done. In one, flowers were placed in a laboratory in constant darkness. One might predict that those flowers, not having any information about the day, would not open, as they usually do. But in fact they continue to open as if they were in a normal garden. This suggests that they have some mysterious way of keeping time. They have, in other words, a kind of 'biological clock'

102. In the 19th century gardens in the shape of a clock face...
- A) *were usually watered at different times of the day.*
 - B) *had only one kind of flower each.*
 - C) *helped the owners of them to know what time it was.*
 - D) *had flowers which used to open and close all together.*
103. The reason why the flowers were put in a laboratory in constant darkness was...
- A) *to find out whether they will confuse the time at open at different times.*
 - B) *to learn the exact time of the day.*
 - C) *to examine the clock types.*
 - D) *to have information about the time.*
104. The experiment showed that ...
- A) *darkness affects the way the plants open and close.*
 - B) *flowers have no information about the day so they don't open.*
 - C) *plants have an unknown mechanism to know the time.*
 - D) *plants can only open and close when they have daylight.*

105. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A) *Gardens of the 19th century*
- B) *Biological Clock*
- C) *Darkness*
- D) *Recent Experiment*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (106-108).

The first Ferris wheel was made by and named after George Washington Gale Ferris, Jr. He designed it for the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. It was the tallest attraction there, standing 264 feet high. However, visitors to the fair were impressed by the size of the ride as well as the mechanics of it. In 1893, anything that was not turned by hand was considered a sight to see. And the wheel, which was a machine, was truly incredible to see. Further, as one visitor put it, the wheel was amazing because it seemed to be missing support. That is, it did not look like it could stand on its own. And yet it did and even rotated!

106. According to the passage, the Ferris wheel was originally designed ...

- A) *in honor of George Washington*
- B) *for the Chicago World's Fair*
- C) *to surprise and scare visitors of the Fair*
- D) *by mistake while working on another mechanism*

107. This passage was most likely written to...

- A) *describe the author's favorite amusement park rides*
- B) *explain the original design of Ferris wheels and the mechanics of it*
- C) *describe the history of Ferris wheels*
- D) *explain why Ferris wheels are so popular today*

108. According to the text, what was so impressing about the wheel?

- A) *its unusual name*
- B) *its creator*
- C) *its size and mechanics of it*
- D) *not mentioned in the text*

1. Barchasi imloviy jihatdan noto'g'ri yozilgan so'zlar qatorini belgilang.
 A) xotin-xalaj, xurofot, xayrixoh
 B) xalifa, huvullamoq, xolva
 C) xorg'in, ximmat, rahna
 D) hilol, hoynahoy, xo'plam
2. Maqsud Shayxzoda qalamiga mansub dostonlarni aniqlang.
 1) "Ko'ngil deydiki"; 2) "Ovchi qissasi"; 3) "O'n besh yilning daftari"; 4) "Meros"; 5) "Tuproq va haq"; 6) "Olqishlarim"; 7) "Chirog"; 8) "Shu'la".
 A) 1, 4, 5, 6 B) 3, 4, 5, 8
 C) 2, 3, 6, 7 D) 2, 4, 5, 7
3. Davrada turli-tuman aziz narsalar aytilaveribdi-yu, oxiri eng keksa dono hakim bahsga bunday deb xulosa yasabdi: «Hayot otlig shirin ne'mat ham, jonli va jonsiz jamiki mavjudot ham, nondek aziz oziqalar ham — hammasi dunyoning yagona aqlli xilqati — inson uchun yaratilgan. Xulosa shuki, dunyoda inson aziz, insondan buyuk va mo'tabar xilqat yo'q». Ushbu gapdagi yordamchi so'z turkumlariga oid birliklar miqdorini toping.
 A) 7 ta B) 6 ta C) 9 ta D) 8 ta
4. Buxoro shevasiga mansub "inak" so'zi adabiy tilda qanday ma'noga ega?
 A) sigir B) oy C) tom D) beshik
5. Qaysi uslubda keng jamoatchilikka tushunarli bo'lgan, tasvir bayonida emotsionallik, obrazlilik mavjud bo'ladi?
 A) so'zlashuv uslubida B) publitsistik uslubda
 C) ilmiy-ommabop uslubda D) rasmiy uslubda
6. Mohlaroyim Nodiraning qaysi g'azalida muayyan ma'noda shoiraning badiiy-tab'iy (estetik) dasturi, ya'ni o'z oldiga qo'ygan maqsad muddaolari bayon etilgan?
 A) "Fig'onkim, gardishi davron ayirdi shahsuvorimdin..."
 B) "Doda keldim..."
 C) "Vasl uyin obod qildim..."
 D) "Kel, dahrni imtihon etib ket..."
7. Biz hayotlik chog'larida ota-onamizning qadriga yetamizmi, axir ular bizni deb sog'liqlaridan kechishgan, tunlarni bedor o'tkazishgan. Berilgan parchada olmoshning necha turi ishtirok etgan?
 A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
8. Shekspirning "Otello" fojiasida qaysi qahramon "Shamol kabi so'z aytishda saxiy bo'lasan" deydi?
 A) Gratsiano B) Dezdemona
 C) Emiliya D) Otello
9. Oqil aqli hirsga giriftor bo'lmas, Hasad qilgan bilan tillo xor bo'lmas, Nomard — it kabidir, mard — buyuk daryo, Daryo it damidan hech murdor bo'lmas.
 (Pahlavon Mahmud)
 Ushbu misralarda qanday badiiy san'at qo'llangan?
 A) talmeh B) tazod C) tajnis D) tashbeh
10. "Alpomish" dostonida quyidagi fikrlar kimning tilidan aytilgan?
 Ostingda bedoving halloslar qushday,
 Aehehig'ing chillali muzlagan qishday.
 Norkalla kelgansan, chuydang qo'shmushday.
 Norkalla polvonim, qaydin bo'lasan?
 A) Boybo'ri B) Ko'kaldosh C) Qorajon D) Barchinoy
11. Bir kitobda o'quvdim — Hindistonda keksalar muqaddas Gang bo'yida jon berishni orzu qilisharkan. U yerda o'lgan odam shahid ketib, to'g'ri jannatga noil bo'larmish.
 Ushbu gapdagi qo'shma so'zlarning sintaktik vazifasini aniqlang.
 A) kesim, aniqlovchi, hol B) aniqlovchi, to'ldiruvchi
 C) ega, hol, to'ldiruvchi D) to'ldiruvchi, kesim, hol
12. Quyidagi qaysi gapda ikkita tovush o'zgarishi mavjud bo'lgan so'z qo'llangan?
 A) Bola ichi bo'sh chelakka o'xshaydi.
 B) O'zbekistonning kelajagi yorug', ertasi porloq.
 C) Yomonlikning jazosiz qolmasligini bilasizmi?
 D) Vatan mening jon-u tanim sajdaxonamdir.
13. Tarkibida sirg'aluvchi va portlovchi tovushlar qator kelgan so'z qatnashmagan gapni toping.
 A) Chin do'stlikka hasad begonadir.
 B) Farovonlik istasang, baxtli bo'lganingda ham do'st-yor orttir.
 C) Dono bo'lmoq uchun bilimsizdan ham o'rganmoq kerak.
 D) Yozuv har bir xalqning ma'naviy boyligi, yuksak madaniyatga erishganligining o'ziga xos ko'rinishi sanaladi.
14. Najmiddin Kubroning iste'dodli shogirdi nomini aniqlang.
 A) Yusuf Hamadoniy
 B) Majiddin Bag'dodiy
 C) Abuljannob
 D) Abu Hanifa
15. Qaysi javobda yasama ravishlar berilgan?
 A) tiriklay, o'yinchoq, yarqiroq B) bosqin, jo'shqin, hiylakor
 C) tirnoqcha, qalban, saharlab D) ochqich, tiniq, e'zozlab
16. Behbudiy tomonidan qilingan ishlarni sanay bersak, ularning adog'iga yetmaymiz: u o'z hovlisida bepul maktab ochib, xalq bolalarini o'qitdi.
 Ushbu gaplardagi fonetik o'zgarishlar miqdorini toping.
 A) 1 ta tovush tushishi, 3 ta tovush almashishi
 B) 2 ta tovush tushishi, 1 ta tovush almashishi
 C) 3 ta tovush tushishi
 D) 2 ta tovush almashishi
17. Men yangi asrda o'zbekistonlik har bir fuqaroning xonadoni obod va farovon bo'lishini, har bir kishi o'z ishi, umridan rozi bo'lib yashashini istayman.
 Berilgan gapda bitishuv usulida bog'langan so'z birikmalari miqdori qancha?
 A) 2 ta B) 3 ta
 C) 4 ta D) 3 ta
18. Eshik ochilganda Sherzod mudrab yotardi. U ildam qaddini rostladi-yu, ichkariga kirib kelayotgan bo'lim mudirini ko'rdi.
 Bu gaplardagi ko'makchi fe'lli so'z qo'shilmalari qanday sintaktik vazifa bajargan?
 A) kesim va payt holi
 B) sifatlovchi aniqlovchi va ega
 C) o'rin holi va sifatlovchi aniqlovchi
 D) kesim va sifatlovchi aniqlovchi
19. "Olato'g'anoq olg'ir bo'lsa ham qarchig'aydek bo'lmas".
 Ushbu dono gap qaysi asarda qo'llangan?
 A) Abdulhamid Cho'lponning "Kecha va kunduz" romanida
 B) Oybekning "Qutlug' qon" romanida
 C) Abdulla Qodiriyning "Mehrobdan chayon" romanida
 D) Odil Yoqubovning "Ulug'bek xazinasi" romanida

20. Quyidagi qaysi gaplarda sodda tub otning asosi fe'l bilan shakldosh bo'la oladi?
 1. Zarar qilg'ay danakni tishda chaqmoq.
 2. Qo'lingdan kelganча chiqar yaxshi ot.
 3. Usta o'tkir asbob bilan simni qirqdi.
 4. Eng gullagan yoshlik chog'imda, Sen ochilding ko'ngil bog'imda.
 A) 2, 4 B) 1, 3, 4 C) 1, 2, 3 D) 3, 4
21. ...san'ati o'zbek yozma adabiyotining eng qadimgi namunalarida ham uchraydi. Yusuf Xos Hojibning "Qutadg'u bilig", Ahmad Yugnakiyning "Hibat ul-haqoyiq" asarlarida bu ifoda va tasvir vositasining yuksak namunalariga duch kelamiz. Ushbu fikrlar qaysi badiiy san'at turi haqida aytilgan?
 A) ramz B) mubolag'a C) irsoli masal D) talmeh
22. Keyin sal hushimni yig'ib qaragam oyoqlarim go'yo o'zidan o'zi yurib ketyapti. Berilgan gapda ravishning qaysi ma'no turlari qatnashgan?
 A) o'rin, payt, daraja-miqdor
 B) holat, maqsad-sabab, daraja-miqdor
 C) payt, daraja-miqdor, holat
 D) daraja-miqdor, o'rin, maqsad-sabab
23. Muhammad Yusufning "Yurtim, ado bo'lmas armonlaring bor..." she'rida "Ko'ksing to'la shahid o'g'lonlaring bor" deya kimlarning nomini keltirib o'tgan?
 A) Fitrat, Cho'lpon, Usmon Nosir, G'afur G'ulom
 B) Qodiriy, Cho'lpon, Akmal Ikromov, Fayzullo
 C) Cho'lpon, Behbudiy, Fitrat, Qodiriy
 D) Usmon Nosir, Akmal Ikromov, Elbek, Behbudiy
24. Zahmati ishq dard erursa,
 Zahmati she'rdur davo.
 Chunki og'uning shifosi,
 Deydilar, og'u bilan. (E. Vohidov)
 Ushbu she'riy parchadagi kelishik qo'shimchalari haqidagi to'g'ri hukmni belgilang.
 A) 1 o'rinda belgisiz, 1 o'rinda belgili kelishik qo'shimchasi qo'llangan
 B) 2 o'rinda belgisiz, 1 o'rinda belgili kelishik qo'shimchasi qo'llangan
 C) 3 o'rinda belgisiz, 2 o'rinda belgili kelishik qo'shimchasi qo'llangan
 D) 4 o'rinda belgisiz, 1 o'rinda belgili kelishik qo'shimchasi qo'llangan
25. Qaysi javobda sifat+ot kompozitsiyasidan hosil qilingan qo'shma otlar ko'rsatilgan?
 1) olaqarg'a; 2) sheryurak; 3) qizilishton;
 4) kelintushdi; 5) shirinso'z; 6) achchiqtosh.
 A) 2, 3, 6 B) 2, 4, 5, 6
 C) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 D) 1, 3, 6
26. Qaysi gap tarkibida bir xil so'z turkumidan hosil qilingan yasama so'zlar mavjud?
 A) Odobli va adolatli inson qo'lidagi qalam odamlarni zavqlantiradi.
 B) Bir mahal bola yig'ladimi yo tashqarida shamolning guvullashi qulog'iga kirdimi, anglay olmay qoldi.
 C) Shunday bo'l-sa ham, vujudini tutgan qalt-qalt titroqni bosib hazilomuz qichqirdi.
 D) Tuz-namakni, ota-onani, ustozni qanday qadr etish lozim bo'lsa, kitobni ham shunday e'zozlash joiz.
27. Teng munosabatli bo'g'lanishda bog'lovchi vosita sifatida ishtirok eta oladigan vazifadosh vositalarni toping.
 1) va; 2) -u(-yu); 3) -da; 4) ammo; 5) -im; 6) -miz.
 A) 1, 2, 6 B) 3, 4 C) 4, 5, 6 D) 2, 3
28. Alisher Navoiyning "Badoye' ul-vasat" devoniga nechta qit'a kiritilgan?
 A) 16 ta B) 50 ta
 C) 60 ta D) 250 ta
29. Berilgan javoblarning qaysi birida yosh belgisiga ko'ra farqlanuvchi so'zlar keltirilgan?
 A) qizil - qizg'ish - qip-qizil
 B) qiz - juvon - ayol
 C) yurmoq - chopmoq - yugurmoq
 D) nam - ho'l - shalabbo
30. Qaysi gapda yasama so'z qo'llanmagan?
 A) Yupanch topdingmi dunyoga kelib, Ustoz yo shogirdan yoki tengdoshdan.
 B) Nozimaxon goh mashinkasini, goh tikuv mashinasini yurgizib allamahalgacha ishlab o'tiribdi.
 C) Matniyoz xotini nima desa shuni qilardi-yu, lekin ich-ichidan unga achinib qo'yardi.
 D) Men ham eshitgan va ko'rganimni aytaman-da, jo'ra.
31. Barcha asli ulug' odamlarning bolasi
 Bilim tufayligina yetuk bo'ldi, qara.
 Ushbu parcha qaysi asarda keltirilgan?
 A) Y.X.Hojib "Qutadg'u bilig"
 B) A.Yugnakiy "Hibat ul-haqoyiq"
 C) A.Yassaviy "Hikmatlar"
 D) A.Navoiy "Mahbub ul-qulub"
32. Kimyogar ba'zi ilmlar haqida suhbatlashgandan keyin uning zehninga, ma'lumotining kengligiga taajjublanganini yashirmadi.
 Ushbu gapda birgina tovushdan iborat egalik qo'shimchasi necha o'rinda qo'llangan?
 A) 2 B) 5 C) 4 D) 6
33. Bilimdon o'z bilimi tufayli ofatlardan omon qoladi.
 Uquvsiz kishining ishi yurishmaydi.
 Ushbu gaplardagi sodda yasama so'zlar qaysi so'z turkumlariga mansub?
 A) ravish, sifat B) fe'l, ravish
 C) sifat, ot D) ot, fe'l
34. Qor yog'di izlar bosildi.
 Ushbu gapda qaysi tinish belgisi tushirib qoldirilgan?
 A) nuqtali vergul B) tire C) vergul D) ikki nuqta
35. Senga faqat hasadgo'ylar qilar yovqarash,
 Seni manfur bosqinchilar yoqtirmas faqat.
 Ay, ona til, o'zing uchun o'zing ham kurash,
 Ay, ona til, g'animlarga aylama shafqat.
 Ushbu she'riy parchagi egalarni toping.
 A) hasadgo'ylar, ona til, shafqat
 B) hasadgo'ylar, bosqinchilar, o'zing
 C) bosqinchilar, kurash, shafqat
 D) ona til, g'animlarga, yovqarash
36. Na inkor bog'lovchisi qaysi gap tarkibida sodda gaplarni o'zaro bog'lagan?
 A) Bu qo'shiqda na nolish, na azob bor, unda yashash ishtiyogi, pok muhabbat, bitmas-tuganmas orzu va qudrat bor edi.
 B) Na qo'shiq, na kulgi, na churq etgan ovoz eshitiladi.
 C) Sen na boy erursan va na kambag'al, Yashaysan bir-biring aldab galma-gal.
 D) Na sen nazar qilding holimga bir bor, Na men ayta bildim senga biror so'z.

37. Xiva xonligi tarixiga oid quyidagi ma'lumotlar orasidan noto'g'risini toping.
 A) XVIII asr oxirida Muhammad Amin hukmronligi davridan boshlab xonlikda birmuncha siyosiy barqarorlik o'rnatildi.
 B) Hachi - himoya dambalarini qurish va ularni mustahkamlashda qatnashish majburiyati.
 C) Xiva xonligida davlat yerini ijaraga oluvchilar koranda, xususiy yerlarni ijaraga oluvchilar bewatan, vaqf yerlarini ijaraga oluvchilar esa vaqfchi deb atalgan.
 D) Xiva xonligida asosiy soliq salg'ut, ya'ni yer solig'i hisoblangan.
38. Quyidagi asarlarni nashr etilgan yili bilan to'g'ri ko'rsating.
 1) «Kuraj momo va uning farzandlari»; 2) «Qo'ng'iroq kimning motamini kuylayotir»; 3) «Olis kelajak haqida rivoyat»; 4) «Sartoris».
 a) 1929-yil; b) 1948-yil; c) 1940-yil; d) 1938-yil.
 A) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d B) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
 C) 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
39. 1934-yilda Misrda kuchli namoyishlar va ish tashlashlar yuz berishiga nima sabab bo'lgan?
 A) non narxining oshib ketishi
 B) Buyuk Britaniya bilan imzolangan tengsiz shartnoma
 C) Konstitutsiyaning bekor qilinishi
 D) tashqi savdoning cheklanishi
40. "Forslar" tragediyasida mashhur qadimgi yunon dramaturgi Esxil jangda halok bo'lgan navqiron baqtriyalik jangchilarni tilga olgan. Gap qaysi tarixiy sana bilan bog'liq?
 A) m.avv. 490-yil. B) m.avv. 480-yil.
 C) m.avv. 479-yil. D) m.avv. 449-yil.
41. Buyuk Britaniya Gibraltar bo'g'ozini egallagach, katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan qaysi dengiz yo'llarini qo'lga kiritdi?
 A) Xitoy bo'sag'asiga chiqish
 B) O'rtayer dengizidan Atlantika okeaniga chiqish
 C) Qizil dengizdan Hind okeaniga chiqish
 D) Tinch okeanidan Atlantika okeaniga chiqish
42. Quyidagi qaysi voqeadan so'ng mustaqil afg'on davlatining tashkil topishi uchun qulay tashqi sharoit vujudga keldi?
 A) Eron hukmdori Nodirshoh vafot etgach
 B) Boburiylar imperiyasi inglizlar bilan to'qnashuvdan so'ng zaiflashgach
 C) Rossiya mustaqil afg'on davlati tuzilishini ma'qullagach
 D) Shayboniylar davlati o'zaro kurashlar natijasida zaiflashgach
43. Arab xalifaligi tarixi bilan bog'liq noto'g'ri ma'lumotlarni toping.
 1. Abu Bakr boshqaruvi davrida Arabiston yarim oroli aholisi islomni to'liq qabul qildi;
 2. Xalifa Umar islom dunyosida o'zining saxiyligi, adolatparvarligi va din masalalarida qat'iyligi bilan shuhrat qozongan. Uning davrida arablar Falastin, Suriya, Misr va Liviyani, Eronning katta qismini istilo qilgan;
 3. Usmon xalifaligi davrida Eron to'liq bosib olingan, arab qo'shinlari Dog'istonni egallab, Amudaryo sohillariga chiqadi;
 4. Xalifa Ali hukmronligi o'z raqiblari bilan to'xtovsiz urushlarda o'tadi;
5. Falistik qo'shinlari VIII asr boshlarida Sharqiy Afrikaning to'liq bo'sundiradi;
 6. Toriq ibn Said boshchiligidagi arablar qo'shini 711-yili Gibraltar bo'g'ozidan o'tib Ispaniyani bosib oladi;
 7. Yevropaga yurishlar Bordo shahri bo'sag'alariga qadar davom etadi. Puate jangida 732-yili franklar hukmdori Karl Martell arablarni yengib, ularning Fransiyaga yurishlariga chek qo'yadi;
 8. Xalifalikning Sharqqa yurishlari O'rta Osiyoda Farg'ona Hindistonda Panjobga qadar davom etadi;
 9. Suriya, Eron va Misr istilo etilgach, arab zodagonlari xalifaga bosib olingan yerlarni taqsimlash taklifi bilan murojaat qiladilar. Lekin xalifa Umar yerni egalarida qoldirishni buyuradi;
 10. Islomni qabul qilmagan boylardan 36, o'rta hollardan 18, kambag'al dehqon va hunarmandlardan 9 dirhamdan jizya solig'i olingan.
 A) 4, 8, 9, 10 B) 5, 6, 8, 9 C) 1, 3, 8, 9 D) 5, 8, 9, 10
44. Qoraqalpoq xalqlari tarixiga oid ma'lumotlar orasidan noto'g'risini toping.
 A) Qoraqalpoqlarning birlashuvida Kuchukxon, Taburchak va G'oyib Sultonlar muhim rol o'ynaganlar.
 B) No'g'ay (Mang'it) xonligining chegarasi - Volga daryosidan Irtish daryosigacha, Kaspiy va Orol dengizi bo'ylaridan Kama daryosigacha bo'lgan hududlarni o'z ichiga olgan.
 C) Chig'atoy ulusi zaiflashgach, uning tarkibidan qator mustaqil davlatlar ajralib chiqqan. Bu davlatlarning biri - XIV asr oxirida tashkil topgan No'g'ay (Mang'it) xonligi edi.
 D) Qoraqalpoqlarning alohida xalq bo'lganligi haqidagi manbalar XVI asrning oxirlariga to'g'ri keladi.
45. Mamlakatimizning me'moriy yodgorliklarga boy nechta shahri tarixiy shaharlar ro'yxatiga kiritilgan?
 A) 10 ta B) 12 ta C) 13 ta D) 14 ta
46. Ma'lumki, O'zbekiston bevosita dengizga chiqa olmaydigan mamlakatdir. Mamlakatimizni Qora dengiz, Boltiq dengizi, Yapon dengizi va Shimoliy dengizlarga olib chiquvchi eng qisqa temiryo'li qancha masofada joylashgan?
 A) 3 ming km. B) 4 ming km.
 C) 5 ming km. D) 6 ming km.
47. Quyidagi shartnomalar va ularning imzolangan sanalarini mos ravishda joylashtiring.
 1) Nercha shartnomasi; 2) Kuchukqaynarji shartnomasi; 3) Rossiya-Shvetsiya tinchlik shartnomasi.
 a) 1774-yil; b) 1721-yil; c) 1689-yil.
 A) 1-a; 2-b; 3-c B) 1-c; 2-a; 3-b
 C) 1-b; 2-a; 3-c D) 1-c; 2-b; 3-a
48. 1882-yil 7-fevral kuni Misr hukmdori yangi qonunga imzo chekadi. Qonun shartlariga ko'ra qanday yangi tartiblar o'rnatildi?
 1) hukumat Deputatlar palatasiga bo'sunadigan bo'ldi; 2) parlament budjet ustidan nazorat qilish huquqini oladigan bo'ldi; 3) hukmdor nomigagina davlat boshlig'i bo'lib qoldi; 4) birorta qonun deputatlar palatasi ruxsatisiz qabul qilinmaydigan bo'ldi.
 A) 1, 3 B) 3 C) 1, 2, 3 D) 1, 2, 4
49. Quyida berilgan hukmdorlarni hukmronlik yillari bilan mos tartibda joylashtiring.
 1) Qutbiddin Muhammad; 2) Otsiz; 3) Elarslon; 4) Takash; 5) Muhammad; 6) Sultonshoh Maxmud.
 a) 1156-1172-yillar; b) 1172-1200-yillar; c) 1127-1156-yillar; d) 1097-1127-yillar; e) 1200-1220-yillar; f) 1172-yil.
 A) 1-d; 2-c; 3-a; 4-b; 5-e; 6-f B) 1-a; 2-b; 3-c; 4-d; 5-e; 6-f

C) 1-d; 2-b; 3-c; 4-a; 5-e; 6-f D) 1-e; 2-c; 3-b; 4-d; 5-a; 6-f

50. Mustabid sovet davrida yuritilgan shovinistik siyosatning mislsiz alamlari tasvirlangan "Tushda kechgan umrlar" romanining muallifini aniqlang.

- A) *Tog'ay Murod* B) *O'tkir Hoshimov*
C) *T. Qayipbergenov* D) *Tohir Malik*

51. Buyuk Britaniyada umumiy saylov huquqi uchun boshlangan harakat tarixga qanday nom bilan kirgan?

- A) *saylovchilar harakati* B) *ishchilar saylov kurashi*
C) *chartistlar harakati* D) *dekabristlar harakati*

52. Yaponiya tarixi bilan bog'liq atamalar izohini toping.

1. Syoen; 2. Xanke; 3. Samuray; 4. Syogun; 5. Mikado.
a) imperator; b) eng nufuzli yer egasi; c) yer egalari mulki;
d) harbiy bo'linma jangchisi; e) harbiy qo'mondon.
A) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-e, 5-d B) 1-b, 2-c, 3-e, 4-a, 5-d
C) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-e, 5-a D) 1-c, 2-b, 3-e, 4-a, 5-d

53. O'zbekistonda aholining muzeyshunoslik madaniyatini yuksaltirishga ko'maklashish maqsadida 1999-yildan boshlab o'zbek, rus va ingliz tillarida nashr etib kelinayotgan jurnal nomini aniqlang.

- A) "*Moziydan sado*" B) "*O'zbekmuzey*"
C) "*Oltin meros*" D) "*O'tmish tilsimoti*"

54. Abdullatifning otasini o'ldirish haqidagi yashirin fatvo chiqarishiga kim qarshilik ko'rsatgan edi?

- A) *Shamsiddin Muhammad Miskin*
B) *Qozi Badriddin*
C) *Xoja Abdullo*
D) *Xoja Ubaydullo Ahror*

55. Arab xalifaligining siyosiy inqirozi boshlanishiga nima sabab bo'ldi?

- 1) xalq qo'zg'olonlari; 2) urushlar; 3) jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy tengsizlik; 4) hokimiyat uchun kurash; 5) mo'g'ullar bosqini.
A) 2, 3, 5 B) 3, 4, 5 C) 1, 3, 5 D) 1, 2, 4

56. Buxoro amirligida davlat muassasalari qanday idoralardan tashkil topgan edi?

- 1) ma'muriy; 2) rasmiy tadbirlar; 3) pochta; 4) qozilik; 5) elchilik; 6) moliya; 7) ziroat; 8) mirshablik; 9) harbiy; 10) savdo.
A) 1, 4, 6, 8, 9 B) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10
C) 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10 D) 1, 2, 4, 9, 10

57. Olduvoy (Tanzaniya) qaysi davrga oid manzilgoh sanaladi?

- A) *ilk paleolit* B) *so'ngi paleolit*
C) *o'rta paleolit* D) *mezolit*

58. Quyidagilardan XVIII asrda Xitoyda feodal tartiblarning saqlanishiga xizmat qilgan asosiy omilni aniqlang.

- A) *hukmron tabaqalar siyosatiga qarshi har qanday bosh ko'tarishning shafqatsizlik bilan bostirilishi.*
B) *tashqi savdoda faqat imperator amaldorlari nazorati ostida olib boriladigan tartibning joriy etilishi.*
C) *imperator tomonidan fan va texnika sohasida yutuqlardan foydalanishning taqiqlanishi.*
D) *Xitoyning o'zini-o'zi yakkalab qo'yish siyosati.*

59. Quyidagilardan 1925-yilda Lokarno shahrida imzolangan Reyn paktiga xos bo'lgan tarixiy faktlarni toping.

- 1) «Reyn kafolat pakti»ga Sovet davlati keskin norozilik bildirdi;
2) Germaniyaning Fransiya va Belgiya bilan mavjud chegarasi tan olindi;

3) Germaniyaning sharqiy qo'shnilari bilan mavjud chegaralar buzilmasligi masalasi ochiq qoldi;

4) Lokarno shartnomasi Buyuk Britaniya, Fransiya, Italiya, Belgiya, Chexoslovakiya va Polsha o'rtasida imzolangan va unda Germaniyaning Millatlar Ligasiga qabul qilishga kelishilgan edi;

5) Buyuk Britaniya va Italiya Reyn paktining xalqaro kafillari deb belgilandi;

6) bu Paktning imzolinishi Fransiyaning o'z ittifoqchilari bo'lgan Polsha va Chexoslovakiyaga nisbatan xiyonati edi;

7) Paktga ko'ra Fransiya va Germaniya bir-biriga hech qachon hujum qilmaslik majburiyatini oldilar;

8) bu paktga ko'ra, buyuk davlatlar Belgiya va Gollandiya chegaralari dahlsizligini kafolatlagan.

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

60. O'z siyosati bilan barchani o'ziga qarshi qilib qo'ygan Angliya qirolining hukmronlik yillarini toping.

- A) *1485-1509-yillar.* B) *1377-1399-yillar.*
C) *1154-1189-yillar.* D) *1199-1216-yillar.*

61. "Erkinlar" deb ta'rif etiluvchi xalqlar dastlab qaysi hududda istiqomat qilishgan?

- A) *Fors ko'rfazi hududlarida*
B) *Bolkon yarim orolining sharqida*
C) *Bolkon yarim orolining g'arbida*
D) *Sharqiy Yevropa va Uralda*

62. Bugungi kunda qaysi davlatlar oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini eksport qilish bo'yicha dunyoda birinchi va ikkinchi o'rinda turadi?

- A) *Fransiya va Italiya*
B) *AQSh va GFR*
C) *AQSh va Fransiya*
D) *Xitoy va Buyuk Britaniya*

63. Quyidagilardan to'g'risini toping.

- A) *Nautaka - Qashqadaryo vohasining sharqiy qismi.*
B) *Nautaka - Qashqadaryo vohasining shimoliy qismi.*
C) *Nautaka - Qashqadaryo vohasining g'arbiy qismi.*
D) *Nautaka - Qashqadaryo vohasining janubiy qismi.*

64. Qaysi javobda "Hujum" harakatida faol ishtirok etgan, keyinchalik stalincha qatag'onlik siyosatining qurboni bo'lgan, o'zbek xotin-qizlari ozodligi kurashining otashin namoyondalari to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan?

- 1) *Maryam Muhitdinova;* 2) *Tojixon Shodiyeva;* 3) *Oliya Sobirova;* 4) *Sobira Xoldorova;* 5) *Xosiyat Tillaxonova;* 6) *Maryam Sultonmurodova;* 7) *Odina Maxsumova;* 8) *Xayriniso Majidxonova.*
A) 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 B) 1, 2, 4, 5, 7
C) 1, 4, 6, 7, 8 D) 1, 3, 5, 6, 7

65. Ma'lumki, Toshkentda 1877-yil "Shahar nizomi" joriy etilgan bo'lib, unga muvofiq shahar boshqaruvi Dumaga o'tgan edi. Dumaga rahbarlik qiluvchi shaxs kim tomonidan tasdiqlangan?

- A) *harbiy vazir* B) *diplomatik vakil*
C) *harbiy komissariat* D) *Rossiya podshosi*

66. Quyidagi ma'lumotlarni xronologik ketma-ketlikda to'g'ri joylashtirilgan qatorni toping.

- 1) Butun Kavkaz Podsho Rossiyasi tarkibiga kiritildi; 2) Reaksiyon kuchlar Avraam Linkolnni yollanma qotil qo'li bilan otib o'ldirishga muvaffaq bo'ldi; 3) Braziliya Portugaliyadan mustaqil deb e'lon qilindi; 4) Birlashgan Italiya qirolligi tashkil topdi; 5) Qandahor viloyatida Eron bosqinchilariga qarshi qo'zg'olon ko'tarilib, unga afg'onlarning gilzoiy qabilasi xoni Mir Vaysxon rahbarlik qildi;

6) Berlin fanlar Akademiyasiga asos solindi.

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

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

67. II jahon urushi yillarida Moskva, Kalinin, Rostov va boshqa viloyatlardan O'zbekistonga qancha gospital ko'chirib keltirilgan edi?

A) 38 ta B) 48 ta C) 42 ta D) 45 ta

68. Brest tinchlik shartnomasiga ko'ra Rossiya . . .

1) "Uchlar ittifoqi"ga qo'shildi; 2) o'z qo'shinini to'liq demobilizatsiya qiladigan bo'ldi; 3) harbiy flotini "Uchlar ittifoqi" ixtiyoriga beradigan bo'ldi; 4) harbiy flotini portlarga qaytarishi lozim edi; 5) Kavkazdagi Kars, Ardagan va Batumini Turkiyaga berishi lozim edi; 6) Boltiqbo'yi, Polsha, Finlandiya va Ukrainadan voz kechishi kerak edi; 7) Germaniyaga 6 mlrd. marka reparatsiya to'lashi kerak edi; 8) Qora dengizga chiqish huquqidan mahrum bo'ldi; 9) Ukraina va Finlandiyani mustaqil davlat deb tan oladigan bo'ldi.

A) 1, 3, 4, 7, 8 B) 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9

C) 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 D) 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

69. Qachon Tunis Arab Mag'ribi Ittifoqi a'zosi bo'ldi?

A) 1975-yil B) 1976-yil C) 1989-yil D) 1987-yil

70. Kunxo'ja Ibrohim qaysi she'rilarida qoraqalpoq xalqining Xiva xonligi tobeligiga tushib qolgan davridagi og'ir ahvoli, erksiz turmushi, hukmron tabaqalar kirdikorliklarini kata mahorat bilan fosh etgan?

A) "O'roqchilar", "Cho'ponlar", "El bilan"

B) "Kerak", "Bo'ladi", "Yaxshi", "Yigitlar"

C) "Unutmasman", "Tuya ekansan"

D) "Bo'lgan emas", "Umrin", "Soliq"

71. Qachon, qaysi shaharda "Tinchlikni va insoniyat kelajagini saqlab qolaylik" shiori ostida kongress bo'lib o'tgan?

A) 1949-yil, Parij shahrida

B) 1989-yil, Moskva shahrida

C) 1986-yil, Kopengagen shahrida

D) 1994-yil, Toshkent shahrida

72. O'zbekistonda XX asrning 50-70-yillarda ta'mirlangan avtomobil yo'lini ko'rsating.

A) Navoiy-Buxoro-Gazli

B) Katta O'zbekiston trakti (Toshkent-Termiz)

C) Buxoro-Gazli-Nukus

D) Navoiy-Uchquduq-Sultonuvaystog'

INGLIZ TILI

73. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence. He's got no money, ...?

A) hasn't he B) does he C) has he D) is he

74. Choose the correct answer.

Have you read any books ... Charles Dickens?

A) by B) of C) on D) for

75. Choose the right answer.

When I came into the room, I found him ... on the couch.

A) to sleep B) sleep C) sleeping D) slept

76. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence. Robert said: "I'm going to London tomorrow". Robert said that ...

A) I'm going to London tomorrow

B) he is going to London tomorrow

C) he was going to London the next day

D) he would go to London tomorrow

77. Choose the right answer.

The older she gets, ... sophisticated she becomes.

A) most B) more C) the more D) the most

78. Choose the correct answer.

The weather is lovely! Let's go out, ...?

A) can we B) will we C) must we D) shall we

79. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.

When Mom ... dinner, we can eat.

A) has made B) is made

C) will make D) made

80. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.

You haven't slept for 3 days, you ... tired.

A) can be B) must be C) will be D) have been

81. Choose the best answer.

- How did you get here?

- ...

A) in car B) by car C) on car D) at car

82. Choose the right answer.

Sorry I'm late. I stuck a traffic jam.

A) was/with B) got/by C) had been/in D) a got/in

83. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.

She soon got bored ... the job.

A) with B) of C) at D) about

84. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.

Mike climb out of the pool even though he had cramp.

A) could B) was able C) managed to D) succeeded to

85. Choose the correct answer.

Ann's father came to ... school to have a talk with Ann's teacher.

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

86. Choose the best answer.

When I was younger....

A) I would live in a small house.

B) I had lived in a small house.

C) I used to live in a small house.

D) have lived in a small house.

87. Choose the right answer.

- I have never been to France

-

A) Neither have I B) I haven't, too

C) Either have I D) So haven't I

88. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.

They decided ... going put that night.

A) to B) at C) like D) against

89. Choose the correct answer.

I left home ... time because I knew that my bus would arrive ... time

A) on/in B) at/on C) in/on D) in/in

90. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.

Everybody is ready ... you

A) exception B) exceptly

C) excepting D) except

91. Choose the right answer.

Actions speak louder ... words.

A) than B) then C) with D) about

92. Choose the best answer.
 - I don't like the way Dave behaves.
 - Nor do I. He always tries to show ...
 A) up B) off C) in D) around

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (93-96).

When schools opened in Texas this fall, some favorites were missing from the cafeteria menus. Sodas and candy bars had been banned for grade schoolers, chips and cookies were mini-size. And that perennial favorite, the French fry, was given just one more year before it too will be banned. Howls of protest could be heard everywhere. And not just from students. Principals complained about being forced to act as "nutrition police." Parents and kids traded schoolyard rumors about twinkies being confiscated from lunch boxes. Nearly everyone, addicted to the revenues that vending machines bring in, yelled that there wouldn't be enough money for activities like band camp and choir trips. Angry e-mails poured in to the woman who had imposed the new rules - Texas agriculture commissioner Susan Combs.

93. It is stated in the passage that both the students and the principals of the schools in Texas...
- have the most qualified teaching staff
 - are free to buy any food from the cafeteria
 - intend to devise new methods of dieting
 - seem to be displeased with the current food policy
94. It is implied in the passage that Susan Combs...
- was once a principal in one of the schools of Texas
 - is responsible for the latest changes in the regulations of diet in schools
 - denies that she has a part in the prohibition of fast-food sales in schools
 - is appreciated by people in Texas
95. One can infer from the passage that
- Texas is the most populous state of the U.S. in terms of the number of obese people
 - students are no longer interested in what they consume as food
 - Susan Combs has the authority to determine what will be served at schools
 - all of the people living in Texas seem to be pleased with the food
96. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- Texas School Cafeteria
 - Mission of Susan Combs
 - Traditional meals in America
 - Successor of healthy lifestyle

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (97-100).

Men are more likely to manifest recessive biological traits than women are, because some traits are what scientists call X-linked. This means that the genes responsible for expressing the recessive trait are found only on the X chromosome. Men are much more likely to express these recessive traits, because the male genome consists of an X and a Y chromosome, whereas the female genome consists of two X chromosomes. If the male X chromosome contains any genes capable of expressing recessive traits, those genes will therefore be free to manifest themselves, as there will be no corresponding genes to interfere with them.

97. One can infer from the passage that...
- The two X chromosomes in the female genome makes women more likely to express recessive traits than men.
 - The two different chromosomes in the male's genetic make-up make men likely to have more dominant traits than women.
 - Women have two different chromosomes in their genetic make-up
 - The male genome is comprised of an X and a Y chromosome which allows recessive traits to be more readily found in men than in women as the female genome has two X chromosomes.
98. What does the word **chromosome** in the text mean?
- a strand of DNA that is encoded with genes.
 - men's genetic structure
 - blood cells that engulf and digest bacteria and fungi
 - the soft stuff inside of a bone is called
99. Why are men are more likely to manifest recessive biological traits than women?
- because men are stronger than women
 - because of the difference between men's and women's genome
 - it is not mentioned in the passage
 - recessive traits do not depend on genome
100. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word **interfere**?
- impede
 - ransack
 - falter
 - sustain

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (101-104).

New research suggests that among smokers who get lung cancer, women are nearly twice as likely as men to develop the most deadly form of the disease. Experts say that the British study represents the first time scientists have discovered a significant difference between the sexes in the risk of small-cell lung cancer. Virtually always caused by smoking, it is the hardest form of lung cancer to treat successfully. The study showed that women under 65 were 1.7 times more **vulnerable** than men to small-cell lung cancer, which spreads so rapidly that by the time it is diagnosed, it is usually too late to operate.

101. The most deadly form of lung cancer
- is more likely to develop in men than in women
 - accounts for 17 percent of deaths among women under the age of 65
 - is caused by smoking in rare cases
 - tends to spread too quickly to be treated by surgery
102. It has only recently been discovered that small-cell lung cancer
- also affects women as frequently as it does men
 - can be successfully treated
 - is more common among women than among men
 - can be diagnosed in earlier stages
103. It is stated in the passage that
- scientists are hopeful of finding a cure for small-cell lung cancer
 - new research into cancer is good news for anyone suffering from the disease
 - the chance of overcoming cancer is the lowest for patients with small-cell lung cancer
 - small-cell lung cancer is diagnosed 1.7 times more effectively in women under 65

104. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word **vulnerable**?

- A) *impervious to being affected*
- B) *marked by a lack of interest*
- C) *resistant to change of position or condition*
- D) *capable of being wounded or hurt*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (105-108).

Where would modern society be without advertising?

Individual advertisers might think they are just trying to sell a particular product but advertising as a whole sells us an entire lifestyle. If it weren't for advertising the whole of society would be quite different. The economy, for instance, would be plunged into a crisis without the adverts and all the publicity that fuel our desire for limitless consumption. As John Berger observed in his book "Ways of Seeing", all advertising conveys the same simple message: my life will be richer, more fulfilling once I make the next crucial purchase. Adverts persuade us with their images of others who have apparently been transformed and are, as a result, enviable. The purpose is to make me marginally dissatisfied with my life - not with the life of society, just with my individual life. I am supposed to imagine myself transformed after the purchase into an object of envy for others - an envy which will then give me back my love of myself.

105. The author implies that....

- A) *nowadays advertisements have a great impacts on people's minds*
- B) *it's tough for advertisers to think of the ways of selling their products*
- C) *the economy has no connection with the adverts*
- D) *too much advertisement makes people feel depressed*

106. What is one of the purposes of advertisement?

- A) *to make people feel unappeased and force them to buy different products*
- B) *to raise country's economy*
- C) *to make people feel happier*
- D) *to return people love of themselves*

107. It can be inferred from the passage that...

- A) *people are not greatly bothered by the avalanche of advertisement in our lives*
- B) *manufacturers can hardly fulfill people's limitless consumption*
- C) *without advertisements the whole community would be different from what we have now*
- D) *advertisement strengthens community ties*

108. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A) *Ways of Seeing*
- B) *Psychology of Selling*
- C) *The role of advertisement in our lives*
- D) *Confrontation of manufacturers and consumers*

1. Qaysi qatordagi juft soʻz **tub+yasama** soʻzlardan hosil boʻlgan?
A) erta-indin B) savol-soʻroq
C) choʻl-biyobon D) esli-hushli
2. Qaysi qatordagi soʻzlar qoʻsh undoshli yozilsa ham, talaffuz qilinganda, bitta tovush aytiladi?
A) kongress, kilogramm B) million, gramm
C) avval, taajjub D) katta, silliq
3. Qaysi imlo qoidasiga koʻra oʻzlashma soʻzlarni aynan yozish qoidasiga rioya qilinadi?
A) fonetik yozuv qoidasiga koʻra
B) morfologik yozuv qoidasiga koʻra
C) shakliy yozuv qoidasiga koʻra
D) tarixiy-anʼanaviy yozuv qoidasiga koʻra
4. Qaysi qatordagi soʻzlarda faqat jarangli undoshlar bor?
A) pastak, koʻksulton, koʻlmak
B) bardosh, koʻklam, badnafs
C) bilagʻon, maydon, jadval
D) paxsa, sukut, sochiq
5. Zamonaviy romanlar qaysi javobda koʻrsatilgan?
A) Oybek "Quyosh qoraymas", Shuhrat "Shinelli yillar"
B) A.Qodiriy "Oʻtkan kunlar", O.Yoqubov "Ulugʻbek xazinasi"
C) M.Ismoiliy "Fargʻona tong otguncha", H.Gʻulom "Mashʻal"
D) O.Yoqubov "Diyonat", P.Qodirov "Olmos kamar"
6. Qaysi gapdagi ot **-lar** qoʻshimchasi koʻplik maʼnosini ifodalagan?
A) Yogʻ va unlarni doʻkondan olib, qishloq tomon ketdik.
B) Barcha gaplarda koʻplik maʼnosi ifodalangan
C) Kitoblarning barchasini shahardan olib kelgan edi
D) Doʻstlarim kelishdi.
7. Maʼlum fan yoki kasb-hunar sohasidagi muayyan bir tushunchani aniq ifodalash uchun maʼnosi maxsuslashtirilgan soʻz va soʻz birikmalari qanday nomlanadi?
A) atamalar
B) eskirgan soʻzlar
C) neologizmlar
D) shevaga xos soʻzlar
8. Jamolining vasfini qildim chamanda,
Qizordi gul uyottin anjumanda.
Atoyining ushbu baytidagi qofiyalar qofiyaning qaysi turiga kiradi va undagi raviy qaysi?
A) och qofiya, n tovushi B) muqayyad qofiya, d tovushi
C) mutlaq qofiya, d tovushi D) mutlaq qofiya, n tovushi
9. Quyidagi juftliklarning qaysi biridagi soʻz xato yozilgan?
A) sheʼr – sher B) otalik - otaliq
C) azm – azim D) taxir – tahir
10. Shakldosh soʻzlarni toping.
A) tort, don, tanho B) karam, yoq, pilla
C) gʻamsiz, och, tong D) muzlar, noma, pul
11. Qaysi qatorda oʻrin-joy otlari qayd etilgan?
A) gulzor, hovli, dala
B) Sirdaryo, Amudaryo, Amerika
C) barcha javoblarda oʻrin-joy otlari bor
D) uy, Toshkent, paxtazor

12. **Dastlabki** soʻzining antonimini toping.
A) birinchi B) ilk C) oxirgi
D) bu soʻzning antonimi yoʻq
13. **Sofdil va jonkuyar odamlar bilan birga boʻl.**
Ushbu gapdagi sifatlar miqdori va turini aniqlang.
A) 4 ta: 2 ta qoʻshma, 2 ta sodda yasama
B) 3 ta: 2 ta qoʻshma, 1 ta sodda tub
C) 1 ta: 1 ta sodda tub
D) 2 ta: 2 ta qoʻshma
14. Qaysi qatordagi soʻzlarda til oldi undosh tovushlari qoʻllangan?
A) xohish, sunbul B) dada, shinni
C) qoqi, handasa D) bobo, joja
15. **Ev, adaq, ochun** soʻzlarining maʼnolari qaysi javobda toʻgʻri berilgan?
A) koʻrish, nur, yogʻdu B) uy, oyoq, dunyo
C) koʻr, ezgu, foyda D) vatan, olam, uy
16. Notoʻgʻri yozilgan soʻzlar qatorini toping.
A) valuta, inflatsiya, byudjet
B) abstrakt, aksioner, arbitr
C) burokrat, brooker, bisnez
D) litsenziya, shosse, kompensatsiya
17. Urgʻu maʼno farqlash vazifasini bajargan soʻzlarni belgilang?
1) yangi; 2) toza; 3) aytuvchi; 4) qurilma; 5) moslama; 6) gullar.
A) barcha soʻzlarda B) 1, 2, 5, 6
C) 1, 3, 5, 6 D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
18. Morfologiya boʻlimi haqidagi qaysi hukm toʻgʻri?
1) soʻzning asos va qoʻshimchalari tarkibini oʻrganadi;
2) soʻzlarning grammatik maʼnolari va ularni ifodalovchi grammatik shakllarni oʻrganadi;
3) grammatik maʼnolari ifodalovchi vositalarni oʻrganadi
4) soʻzlarning atash maʼnolarini oʻrganadi.
A) 1, 2, 4 B) 2, 3, 4 C) 1, 2, 3 D) 3, 4
19. Qoʻshib yoziladigan soʻzlarni toping.
1. Xush xabar. 2. Kichik Osiyo. 3. Oq qoʻrgʻon. 4. Sovuq mijoz. 5. Sher yurak.
6. Qay kuni. 7. Kundan kun.
A) 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 B) 1, 3, 4, 5 C) 3, 4, 6, 7 D) 1, 2, 5, 7
20. **dengiz** soʻzi tarkibida qanday til undosh tovushlar mavjud?
A) 2 ta til oldi, 1 ta til orqa undoshlari
B) 3 ta til oldi, 1 ta til orqa undoshlari
C) 3 ta til oldi, 1 ta til oʻrta undoshlari
D) 2 ta til oldi, 1 ta til oʻrta undoshlari
21. Fonetik yozuv qoidasi asosida yozilgan soʻzlarni belgilang.
1) yasha; 2) yayra; 3) yashna; 4) oʻyna; 5) ikkala; 6) uchala; 7) yamoq;
8) yongʻoq; 9) yigʻloq; 10) oʻyinchoq.
A) 1, 4, 5, 7, 9 B) 1, 2, 3, 5, 6
C) 5, 7, 9 D) 1, 5, 7, 9, 10
22. **Mehmon jiddiylashdi, bir narsani isbotlamoqchiday boʻldi.**
Ushbu gapda qaysi soʻz turkumiga oid soʻzlar yasalganligini aniqlang.
A) ot, ravish B) feʼl
C) ot, feʼl D) ot, sifat

23. Xalq o'g'zaki ijodidagi barcha she'riy qoidalar va uslublarni o'zida jamlagan, fidoyilik, qahramonlikka chorlaydigan ishqi-y-qahramonlik dostonni toping.

- A) "Alpomish" B) "Ravshan"
C) "Kuntug'mish" D) "Rustamxon"

24. Metonimiya asosida ma'no ko'chgan so'z bor gapni toping.

- A) *Dunyoda tashvishlarni ko'p chekdi boshim.*
B) *Bahor kelinchakdek yasanib keldi.*
C) *Besh qo'l barobar emas.*
D) *Samovarda osh yedik.*

25. Qipchoq lahjasiga oid so'zlarni toping.

- A) *yozutti, boravuza* B) *kechog'i, onglar*
C) *inak, shoti* D) *duz, go'rmak*

26. Yasama so'z berilgan qatorni toping.

- A) *qaratish* B) *savala*
C) *samimiy* D) *milliylik*

27. Metaforaga berilgan misolni toping.

- A) *O'z jigoriga ham shavqat qilmaydilar.*
B) *"Rossiya"ga qanday borsam bo'ladi?*
C) *Asal bolalarim yugurib keldi.*
D) *Mabodo "Besh bolali yigitcha" kelmadimi?*

28. Leksema nima?

- A) *so'zning tovush tomoni*
B) *so'zning qaysi turkumga oidligi*
C) *so'zning grammatik ma'nosiz faqat leksik ma'no bildiradigan qismi*
D) *so'zning ma'no tomoni*

29. Nutq jarayonida talaffuz qulayligiga erishish harakati tufayli ketma-ket kelayotgan tovushlarning o'zaro ta'siri natijasida o'zgarishlarga uchrashiga nima deyiladi?

- A) *fonetik hodisalar* B) *metateza*
C) *assimilatsiya* D) *tovush moyillashuvi*

30. Turkiy tillar oilasining qipchoq guruhiga kirmaydigan tilni toping.

- A) *qirg'iz* B) *turkman*
C) *tatar* D) *xakas*

31. Qaysi javobda faqat qo'shma otlar berilgan?

- A) *gultojixo'roz, sadarayhon, namozshomgul, muzyorar*
B) *sohibjamol, tinchliksevar, ishyoqmas o'zbilarmon*
C) *allakim, allaqanday, allaqachon, kimdir*
D) *ishlab chiqmoq, oh urmoq, nazar solmoq, payqamay qoldi*

32. Ravza bog'i visoli istar ersang, Bo'l onaning oyog'in tuprog'i.

Ushbu parchada qo'llangan eskirgan so'zning ma'nodoshini toping.

- A) *jannat* B) *do'zax*
C) *olov* D) *gulzor*

33. 1) o'g'limga; 2) quvonchim; 3) sarg'aymoq; 4) o'rnatmoq; 5) chanqoqni.

Berilgan so'zlarning qaysi birida qo'shimchalar qo'shilishi natijasida fonetik o'zgarish vujudga kelgan?

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

34. Tuyalar suvsizlikka chiday olishi bilan boshqa cho'l hayvonlaridan ajralib turadi.

Ushbu gapda qo'llanilgan so'z yasovchi qo'shimchalar miqdorini aniqlang.

- A) 4 ta B) 3 ta C) 6 ta D) 2 ta

35. Noto'g'ri yozilgan so'zlar qatorini toping.

- A) *yuroldi, berolmadi* B) *ko'oldi, boroldi*
C) *sololdi, chiqolmadi* D) *opketdi, opqochdi*

36. H.K.Andersenning «Bulbul» ertagida imperator qaysi mamlakat elchilarining xabaridan keyin o'z yurtidagi bulbulni topishga qaror qiladi?

- A) *xitoylik* B) *eronlik*
C) *yaponiyalik* D) *koreyalik*

TARIX

37. Paragvay davlati mustaqillikka erishgan yilda sodir bo'lgan voqeani belgilang.

- A) *Napoleon armiyasi Rossiyaga bostirib kirdi.*
B) *Tarixga "Xalqlar jangi" nomi bilan kirgan jang bo'lib o'tdi.*
C) *Qozoqlarning o'rta juz xonligi tugatildi.*
D) *Napoleon Elba oroliga surgun qilindi.*

38. 1902-yilda quyidagi qaysi davrlarlar o'rtasida shartnoma va bitimlar imzolangan?

- 1) Italiya va Fransiya; 2) Rossiya va Yaponiya; 3) Buyuk Britaniya va Yaponiya; 4) Buyuk Britaniya va Fransiya.
A) 1, 4 B) 1, 3 C) 2, 4 D) 2, 3

39. Quyidagi AQSh prezidentlarining prezidentlik davri bilan bog'liq voqealar to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.

- 1) G.Trumen; 2) D.Eyzenxauer; 3) L.Jonson; 4) R.Nikson;
a) televizor ishlab chiqarish yo'lga qo'yildi; b) SSSRga birinchi bo'lib yadro zarbasi berish maqsadini ko'zlovchi doktrina e'lon qilindi; c) kam daromadli oilalarga yordam berish to'g'risida qonun qabul qilindi; d) mamlakatga olib kelinadigan tovarlar uchun 10%lik boj to'lovi joriy qilindi
A) 1 - a; 2 - b; 3 - c; 4 - d B) 1 - c; 2 - d; 3 - a; 4 - b
C) 1 - b; 2 - a; 3 - c; 4 - d D) 1 - d; 2 - b; 3 - c; 4 - a

40. Bir yilda sodir bo'lgan voqealarni aniqlang.

- A) *Konstantinopol turklar tomonidan egallandi, Dashti Qipchoq hukmdori Abulxayrxon katta qo'shin bilan Abu Said yordami va ishtirokida Toshkent, Chinoz va Jizzax orqali Samarqandgacha Mirzo Abdulloga qarshi yurish qildi.*
B) *To'xtamish bilan Temur o'rtasida Shimoliy Kavkazdagi Tarak daryosi bo'yida jang bo'ldi, Londondagi birinchi yopiq bozor - Blekuelxoll qurib bitkazildi.*
C) *Amir Temur Hirot, Seyiston, Mozandaranni egalladi, Knyaz Dmitriy qo'shinlari Oltin O'rdaning Mamay boshchiligidagi qo'shini ustidan Kulikova maydonida g'alaba qozondi*
D) *Amir Temur Xorazmni uzil-kesil bo'ysundirdi, Amir Temurning uch yillik harbiy yurishi tugadi.*

41. Eronda Shoh Abbos I davrida amalga oshirilgan tadbirlar to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.

- 1) soliq tizimida tartib o'rnatilib, soliqlar kamaytirildi;
2) viloyat hokimlariga erkinliklar berildi;
3) savdo-sotiq va hunarmandchilik rivojlanishiga alohida e'tibor berildi;
4) qo'shni mamlakatlar hududlariga yurishlar olib borildi;
5) yangi-yangi karvonsaroylar va savdo yo'llari qurildi;
6) hunarmandlar va savdogarlarga katta miqdorda soliqlar belgilandi;
7) savdo karvonlari qaroqchilariga qarshi shafqatsiz kurashildi.
A) 2, 4, 6, 7 B) 1, 2, 5, 6 C) 1, 3, 5, 7 D) 4, 5, 6, 7

42. Klodvig vorislari Burgundiya va Provansni istilo qilgan davrda sosoniylar hukmdori kim bo'lgan?

- A) *Kubod* B) *Pero'z II*
C) *Shopur II* D) *Xusrav I Anushervon*

43. Ingliz-rus komissiyasi Rossiya imperiyasining O'rtasiyodagi Buxoro amirligi yerlari bilan Afg'oniston o'rtasidagi chegara chizig'ini belgilash bo'yicha muzokaralar boshlangan yilda quyidagi qaysi voqea sodir bo'lgan?
 A) Berlin kongressi chaqirildi
 B) Kushka shahri bosib olindi
 C) Gonduras, Salvador va Nikaragua Buyuk Amerika Respublikasiga birlashdi
 D) Xitoy-Yaponiya urishi bo'lib o'tdi
44. Safaviylar sulolasi vakili Abbos I hukmronligi qachon tugagan?
 A) 1643-yil B) 1623-yil C) 1684-yil D) 1629-yil
45. Chingiziyulardan bo'lgan To'xtamishxon va Amir Temur o'rtasidagi hal qiluvchi jang qayerda bo'lib o'tgan?
 A) Shimoliy Kavkazda B) Orolbo'yida
 C) Oltin O'rdada D) Yettisuvda
46. XX asrning 80-yillari oxiri va 90-yillar boshida O'zbekistonda kadrlarni tanlash, joy-joyiga qo'yish va tarbiyalash masalalarida milliy manfaatlar ustuvorligi ta'minlandi, Markazdan yuborilgan "kadrlar to'dasi" o'z mavqei yo'qotib, respublikadan chiqarib yuborilgan "kazo-kazolar" qaysi javobda keltirilgan?
 A) Anishchev, Ogaryok, Satin
 B) Koupak, Melnikov, Kozariyan
 C) Ogaryok, Anishchev, Kozariyan
 D) Melnikov, Satin, Timoshenko
47. "Yosh Jazoirliklar" partiyasi qachon tuzilgan?
 A) 1906-yil B) 1911-yil C) 1912-yil D) 1907-yil
48. Quyidagi qaysi voqea Qo'qon xonligida Muhammad Alixon hukmronlik qilgan yillar oralig'ida sodir bo'lgan?
 A) Lion to'qimachilari qo'zg'olon ko'tardilar.
 B) Eron shohi Nodirshoh ichki ziddiyatlar oqibatida o'ldirildi.
 C) Xitoyda II afyun urushi bo'lib o'tdi.
 D) Koreyada "Qonunlarning buyuk to'plami" nomli hujjat qabul qilindi.
49. Quyida berilganlar orasidan bir yilda sodir bo'lgan tarixiy voqealarni aniqlang.
 1) Yirik harbiy ittifoq - "Uchlar Ittifoqi"ning tuzilishi;
 2) Shovinistik tashkilot - "German Ittifoqi"ning tuzilishi;
 3) Fransiya-Rossiya o'rtasida ittifoq bitimining tuzilishi;
 4) Otto fon Bismarkning iste'foga chiqishi;
 5) Vilgelm II ning Germaniya imperiyasi taxtiga o'tirishi
 A) 1, 3 B) 4, 5 C) 2, 3 D) 3, 4
50. Pokistonda kimning hukumati davrida mamlakatning tashqi siyosatida bir yoqlamalikdan qaytish yuz bera boshladi?
 A) Ayubxon B) Yahyoxon C) Z. Bxutto D) Ziyoulhaq
51. 1847-yilda Yettisuv Olatog'ida qurilgan istehkom qanday ataladi?
 A) Aralsk B) Pavlov C) Raim D) Kopal
52. 1875-yilda Nasriddinbek va fon Kaufman o'rtasida imzolangan shartnomada quyidagi qaysi shartlar belgilab qo'yilgan edi?
 1) Nasriddinbek o'zini rus imperatorining sodiq quli deb tan olishi;
 2) rus imperatori Nasriddinbekni sodiq hamkori deb tan olishi;
- 3) Nasriddinbek tashqi siyosatda hech qanday bitimlar tuza olmasligi;
 4) Rossiyaga uch million rubl tovon to'lashi;
 5) Sirdaryoning o'ng sohilidagi yerlar - Namangan va Chust Rossiya ixtiyoriga o'tganligi;
 6) Sirdaryo sohillaridagi barcha yerlar Rossiya ixtiyoriga o'tganligi;
 7) Rossiyaga ikki million rubl tovon to'lashi.
 A) 1, 3, 4, 6 B) 2, 3, 4, 6
 C) 1, 3, 5, 7 D) 2, 3, 5, 7
53. Bir yilda sodir bo'lgan voqealarni aniqlang.
 A) Yaponiya va Xitoy o'rtasida tinchlik va do'stlik to'g'risida bitim tuzildi; G. Kissinjer maxfiy ravishda Xitoyga keldi
 B) M. Gorbachyov Xitoyga rasmiy safar uyushtirdi; Vyetnam Kambojadagi xitoyparast «qizil kxmerlar» hukumatini ag'darib tashladi
 C) AQShda prezidentlik saylovlarida A. Nikson g'alaba qozondi; Yaponiya va Xitoy o'rtasida diplomatik munosabatlar o'rnatildi
 D) Xitoy bilan AQSh o'rtasida diplomatik munosabatlar o'rnatildi; Mao Szedun vafot etdi
54. Muhammad Shayboniyxon harbiy yurishlarda faol qatnashgan Jonibek Sulton kimning o'g'li edi?
 A) Abulxayrxonning o'g'li Suyunchxo'janing
 B) Abulxayrxonning o'g'li Xo'ja Mahmud Sultonning
 C) Shohbudoq Sultonning o'g'li Mahmudning
 D) Berka Sultonning o'g'li Iskandarning
55. Qadimgi yunnonlarda taqdir ilohasi qanday atalgan?
 A) Yustitsiya B) Fortuna C) Femida D) Artemida
56. Fransiyada qaysi yilda qabul qilingan Konstitutsiya mamlakatda respublika tuzumini mustahkamladi va inqilobning feodal tartiblarni tugatish haqidagi barcha qarorlarini tasdiqladi?
 A) 1791-yilgi B) 1793-yilgi
 C) 1794-yilgi D) 1795-yilgi
57. Juma shahri O'zbekistonning qaysi viloyatida joylashganligini aniqlang.
 A) Farg'ona B) Samarqand C) Andijon D) Sirdaryo
58. Oltin O'rda davlati o'z qudratining cho'qqisiga erishgan davrda. . .
 A) Moskva knyazligi Oltin O'rdaga boj-yasoq to'lashdan bosh tortdi
 B) Temuriylar saltanati beqaror siyosiy vaziyatlar tufayli inqirozga yuz tutdi
 C) Movarounnahr o'nga yaqin mustaqil bekliklarga bo'linib ketdi
 D) Chig'atoy ulusida mo'g'ullarning o'troqlikka o'tish jarayoni kuchayib, ularning ijtimoiy hayotida jiddiy o'zgarishlar sodir bo'la boshladi
59. O'zbekistonda Berdaq tavalludining 170 yilligi nechanchi yilda keng nishonlandi?
 A) 1997-yilda B) 1996-yilda
 C) 1999-yilda D) 1998-yilda
60. 1938-yilning 3-noyabrida Yaponiya. . .
 A) Tinch okeanida joylashgan AQSh harbiy bazalariga ig'vogarlik hujumlari uyushtirdi
 B) Mo'g'uliston Xalq Respublikasiga hujum qildi
 C) Xitoy hududlariga bostirib kirdi
 D) Sharqiy Osiyoda tartib o'rnatish haqida deklaratsiya e'lon qildi

61. Buyuk Karl davriga oid voqeani aniqlang.
 A) Yevropada ilk graflikka asos solingan
 B) an'anaviy xalq lashkari tuzilgan
 C) 20 yillik urushdan so'ng sakslar bo'ysundirilgan
 D) xalq maktabi joriy etilgan
62. 1936-yilning avgust oyida Misr va Buyuk Britaniya o'rtasida imzolangan shartnomaga ko'ra, inglizlarga Qohira va Aleksandriya shaharlarida qanday huquq berildi?
 A) Buyuk Britaniya qonunlari bo'yicha boshqarish
 B) Buyuk Britaniya hukumati tomonidan gubernator tayinlash
 C) o'z armiyasini saqlash
 D) bojsiz savdo qilish
63. Chig'atoy ulusi davriga oid me'moriy obidalarni aniqlang.
 1) To'rabekxonim maqbarasi; 2) Bayonqulixon maqbarasi;
 3) Nomozgoh masjidi; 4) Ernazar elchi madrasasi.
 A) 1, 4 B) 1, 2 C) 3, 4 D) 2, 3
64. O'zlarini Muhammad (s.a.v.) payg'ambarning avlodlari deb hisoblovchilar jamoasi yetakchisining unvonini aniqlang.
 A) naqib B) muhtasib C) sadr D) shayxulislom
65. "Ittifoqning nima ekanligini, yolg'iz o'z manfaati, shaxsiyati yo'lida bir-birini yeb-ichgan mansabparast, dunyoparast va shuhratparast muttahamlar Turkiston tuprog'idan yo'qolmay turib bizning odam bo'lishimizga aqlim yetmay qoldi... Biz shu holatda ketadigan, bir-birimizning tagimizga suv quyadigan bo'lsak, yaqindirki podsho istibdodi Turkistonimizni egallar", degan fikrlar qaysi asarda keltirilgan?
 A) "Mehrobdan chayon" B) "O'tgan kunlar"
 C) "Toshkentning yangi tarixi" D) "Eng go'zal tarix"
66. Ma'lumki, qadimgi Yunonistonda oliy ta'lim 3-4 yil davom etgan. Unda qanday fanlar o'qitilgan?
 A) tarix, geografiya, astronomiya, geometriya
 B) matematika, geografiya, adabiyot, astronomiya
 C) falsafa, tarix, geometriya, geografiya
 D) tarix, jismoniy tarbiya, geografiya, adabiyot
67. "Al-izoh" jurnali . . . ning nashriy organi hisoblangan.
 A) "Yosh buxoroliklar" B) "Sho'royi Ulamo"
 C) "Sho'royi Islomiya" D) "Yosh turklar"
68. Eshimxon boshchiligida qoraqalpoqlar davlati tashkil topgan davrda Qo'qon hukumdori bo'lgan shaxsni aniqlang.
 A) Shohruxbiy B) Erdonabiy
 C) Abdukarimbiy D) Olimxon
69. Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillarida O'zbekistonda tuzilgan, milliy qo'shilma askarlari va zobitlariga yaxshi harbiy ta'lim berishda katta rol o'ynagan xaziradagi diviziyani toping.
 A) Panfilov diviziyasi B) 24-o'qchi diviziya
 C) 353-o'qchi diviziya D) 258-o'qchi diviziya
70. Parij Kommunasini tomonidan amalga oshirilgan chora-tadbirlarga quyidagilardan qaysilari mos kelishini belgilang.
 1. Parijdan qochib ketgan T'yer hukumatini butunlay tugatdi.
 2. Egalari tashlab ketgan korxonalar shu korxonalar ishchilariga topshirildi.
 3. Majburiy va bepul ta'lim joriy etildi.
 4. Cherkov davlatdan, maktab cherkovdan ajratildi.
 5. Kommuna davlat xazinasini o'z qo'lga olib banklar ustidan nazorat o'rnatdi.

6. Mehnatkashlarning uy-joy haqini to'lash muddati kechiktirildi.
 7. Xususiy mulk bo'lib kelgan temir yo'l idoralari Kommuna o'z ixtiyoriga oldi va ishlab chiqarish ustidan nazorat o'rnatdi.
 8. Bepul tibbiy xizmat joriy qilindi.
 A) 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 B) 1, 4, 5, 6, 8
 C) 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 D) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6

71. Italiyaning Efiopiyaning bosib olganligini Fransiyadagi Daladye hukumati qachon tan oldi?
 A) 1939-yil mart B) 1939-yil may
 C) 1938-yil dekabr D) 1940-yil iyun
72. Quyidagi qaysi romanlarda odob-axloq, tarbiyaviy masalalar mahorat bilan bayon etilgan?
 a) "Hazrati inson"; b) "Shoshma, quyosh" c) "Nur borki, soya bor"; d) "Qiyomat qarzi"; e) "O'qituvchi".
 A) a, b, c, d, e B) a, b, c C) a, d, e D) a, c, d

INGLIZ TILI

73. Choose the correct tense.
 - I don't mind football but I have no time for watching it.
 - ...
 A) So do I B) I don't either
 C) I don't neither D) So don't I
74. Choose the best answer.
 I walked around the ... shop, but didn't find what I was looking for.
 A) whole B) each C) every D) all
75. Choose the correct answer.
 Have you noticed Tom ... into the barnyard? He was in a hurry.
 A) run B) to run C) ran D) runs
76. Choose the correct answer.
 He is not really looking forward to meeting Andrew in the office. He is such a ... guy.
 A) boring B) much boring
 C) very bored D) most bored
77. Choose the best answer.
 Last lesson our teacher ... us a lot of homework, most of which I've done already.
 A) gave B) has given C) was give D) given
78. Choose the best answer.
 I hope we'll have left by the time he ...
 A) came B) will have come
 C) comes D) would come
79. Choose the correct answer.
 The train was delayed and we had to take a taxi. The taxi driver was rather slow, ... we arrived on time.
 A) so B) because C) yet D) though
80. Choose the best answer.
 Have you settled . . . your new flat yet?
 A) into B) around C) towards D) about
81. Choose the best answer.
 Why did you come? You ... from your bed. The doctor told to stay in bed at least for a week.
 A) didn't need to stand B) needn't have stood
 C) should have stood D) can't have stood

82. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.

African bulls can sometimes kill lions,?

- A) *can they* B) *doesn't it* C) *can't they* D) *couldn't it*

83. Choose the correct answer.

I can't run so Slow down, please.

- A) *faster* B) *fastly* C) *fastest* D) *fast*

84. Choose the correct answer.

Leyla would be more successful if she ... more disciplined, you know.

- A) *would be* B) *would have been* C) *were* D) *can be*

85. Choose the best answer.

Sharon lives near the river. Her ... house is at the end of Cromwell Street.

- A) *a* B) *an* C) *-* D) *the*

86. Choose the correct answer.

Many kings and queens ... in Westminster Abbey for the past centuries.

- A) *have been coronated* B) *are coronated*
C) *coronated* D) *had coronated*

87. Choose the correct answer.

Tony wishes, he to Munich. He finds his life here boring away from relatives.

- A) *hadn't moved* B) *wouldn't have moved*
C) *doesn't move* D) *won't move*

88. Choose the best answer.

I had to borrow a camera from a friend of I was going on a trip.

- A) *yours* B) *you* C) *your* D) *your's*

Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question below (89-91)

Rich food in large quantities (89) ... enjoyed by the average fat man three times a day and three hundred and sixty-five days a year. Between meals he usually manages (90) ... away a generous supply of candy, ice cream, popcorn and fruit. We have interviewed (91) ... popcorn and fruit vendors on this subject and every one of them told us that the fat people kept them in business.

89. A) *be* B) *being* C) *is* D) *are*

90. A) *stowed* B) *stow* C) *stowing* D) *to stow*

91. A) *countless* B) *count* C) *counts* D) *county*

92. Choose the correct answer.

Did you ask him . . . to do this job?

- A) *if he was professional enough*
B) *whether was he professional enough*
C) *was he enough professional*
D) *if he was enough professional*

93. Choose the best answer.

I keep fit by working . . . regularly at the gym.

- A) *out* B) *upon* C) *up* D) *over*

94. Choose the best answer.

I couldn't understand . . .

- A) *whom she was addressing*
B) *whose she was addressing to*
C) *to who she was addressing*
D) *who she was addressing to*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (95-97).

Life processes are similar in all animals with backbones. So, physiologists can find out a lot about the human body by studying animals such as frogs, rats and rabbits. Sometimes research involves the death of these animals. But physiologists take great care not to hurt the animals. The animals are usually put to sleep during the experiments so they do not feel pain. Many people think animals should not be used for experiments. But it is only by physiological research that medicine has been able to advance. Polio is a disease that attacks the nerves. Millions of people have been protected from polio by a fluid called a vaccine. Tissue from monkeys is used to make the vaccine.

95. According to the passage,

- A) *animals with bones are of no great importance in experimental researches*
B) *animals can die if not vaccinated by experimental team*
C) *although many people resist against animals being utilized in researches, it is necessary*
D) *rats, frogs and rabbits are grown for only experimental researches*

96. Experimental researches

- A) *are of paramount significance for the polio infected monkeys*
B) *are the mere way that medicine can progress*
C) *are carried out to remove infected tissues from the animals*
D) *include only reptiles to discover the vaccines*

97. It's clearly stated in the passage that

- A) *millions of people have been killed by polio disease so far*
B) *physiologists can cure rats, rabbits and frogs as well as people*
C) *experimental animals are first put to sleep and then used for research*
D) *the discovery of the remedy to fatal diseases lies in using monkeys*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (98-100).

The development of geology owes much to the work of non-professional observers. In no other science, with the possible exceptions of astronomy and archaeology, has the keen amateur participated so actively or contributed so much. This is mainly because experimental methods of investigation involving complicated apparatus typical of chemistry, physics and biology are of only limited use in geology, which results from the fact that geological processes work slowly and depend on factors beyond human control. The advance of geological knowledge has depended on simple observations, patiently gathered, of the outcrops of rocks, their thicknesses, their angles and their fossil content.

98. The purpose of the passage is to explain... .

- A) *some experimental methods of geological investigation*
B) *why geology is a science suitable for enthusiasts' contribution*
C) *gradual developments in the field of geology over the years*
D) *why it is so difficult to gather geological information*

99. It is clear from the passage that complex equipment for geological investigation....
- A) *is vital to almost every part of the geologist's work*
 - B) *is of no use whatsoever in the development of geology*
 - C) *may be easily mastered and used by the amateur*
 - D) *only plays a small part in the field of geology*

100. The author informs us that because of the way geological processes take place,
- A) *humans will never really understand how geology works*
 - B) *sophisticated equipment is vital to the geologist's work*
 - C) *several other sciences can be useful to the study of geology*
 - D) *data needs to be gathered over a long period of time*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (101-104).

The number of men and women in the US aged 60 or over still in work has been rising for more than a decade. Economics have given a number of reasons for this trend. First, since 1985 the US economy has been expanding, so there has been an increased demand for labour. At the same time, the cost of some services, such as health care, has been increasing so workers need to earn more money in later life.

In addition, changes in social security benefits and rules have had a considerable effect on labour patterns. First, in 1977 and 1983 changes to the Social Security Act raised the full-benefit age from 65 to 67 and introduced other changes that make delaying retirement more attractive. Then, in 1986 the Age Discrimination Act ended compulsory retirement for all workers, allowing them to work later in life. Changes to pension laws have also encouraged workers to stay in employment longer, as this gives them more chance of a larger pension when they retire.

101. All the following reasons for late retirement are mentioned ACCEPT:
- A) *The limited amount of pension makes elderly people continue working.*
 - B) *The law, enforcing workers to leave their job at a particular age, was amended.*
 - C) *As the financial system has been prospering, there has been a requirement for more employees.*
 - D) *Because of the increased price of medical service people have to work for earning more.*
102. According to the passage, which historical event in the US gave elderly workers permission to carry on working?
- A) *Changes to the Social Security Act in 1977 and 1983.*
 - B) *Raising the full-benefit age to another two years.*
 - C) *The introduction of the Age Discrimination Act in 1986.*
 - D) *The development of the US economy after 1985.*
103. The word "compulsory" is closest in meaning to. . .
- A) *optional*
 - B) *obligatory*
 - C) *extensive*
 - D) *essential*
104. What has inspired workers not to leave their job?
- A) *increased demand for labour*
 - B) *increase in the full-benefit age*
 - C) *high price of health care*
 - D) *changes to pension laws*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (105-108).

In bringing up children, every parent, regardless of ethnicity, income, education, or geographic location, watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill. However, it is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, which can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of worry in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be *forced* to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural enthusiasm for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters. Others are severer over times of coming home at night or punctuality for meals. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own benefit.

105. According to the passage, in the process of children's learning new skills, parents
- A) *must encourage them to read before they know the meaning of the words they read*
 - B) *should achieve a balance between pushing them too hard and leaving them on their own*
 - C) *never expect too much of their children*
 - D) *should create as many learning opportunities as possible for themselves*
106. It is pointed out in the reading that
- A) *parents should be strict with their children*
 - B) *parental controls reflect only the needs of the parents and the values of the community*
 - C) *parents often enforce strict regulations on their children's eating habits*
 - D) *parental restrictions vary, and are not always enforced for the benefit of the children alone*
107. As we understand from the passage, watching the child's acquisition of new skills
- A) *is universal among parents*
 - B) *ensures the security of their children*
 - C) *will make him lose interest in learning new things*
 - D) *is what parenting is all about*
108. In the text the word forced means ...
- A) *encouraged*
 - B) *stimulated*
 - C) *compelled*
 - D) *inspired*

1. Shekspirning "Otello" fojiasida qaysi qahramon "Sharafmikin shu sharafsiz umrni yashash" deydi?
A) Gratsiano B) Dezdemona C) Emiliya D) Otello
2. Qaysi gap tarkibida bir xil so'z turkumidan hosil qilingan yasama so'zlar mavjud?
A) Odobli va adolatli inson qo'lidagi qalam odamlarni zavqlantiradi.
B) Bir mahal bola yig'ladimi yo tashqarida shamolning guvullashi qulog'iga kirdimi, anglay olmay qoldi.
C) Shunday bo'l-sa ham, vujudini tutgan qalt-qalt titroqni bosib hazilomuz qichqirdi.
D) Tuz-namakni, ota-onani, ustozni qanday qadr etish lozim bo'lsa, kitobni ham shunday e'zozlash joiz.
3. Teng munosabatli bo'g'lanishda bog'lovchi vosita sifatida ishtirok eta olmaydigan birliklarni toping.
1) va; 2) -u(-yu); 3) -da; 4) ammo; 4) -im; 5) yo; 6) -miz.
A) 1, 2, 6 B) 3, 4 C) 4, 6 D) 2, 3
4. Alisher Navoiyning "G'aroyib us-sig'ar" devoniga nechta qit'a kiritilgan?
A) 16 ta B) 50 ta C) 60 ta D) 250 ta
5. Berilgan javoblarning qaysi birida yosh belgisiga ko'ra farqlanuvchi so'zlar keltirilgan?
A) qizil – qizg'ish – qip-qizil
B) qiz – juvon – ayol
C) yurmoq – chopmoq – yugurmoq
D) nam – ho'l – shalabbo
5. Qaysi gapda ikkita yasama so'z qo'llangan?
A) Yupanch topdingmi dunyoga kelib, Ustoz yo shogirdan yoki tengdoshdan.
B) Nozimaxon goh mashinkasini, goh tikuv mashinasini yurgizib allamahalgacha ishlab o'tiribdi.
C) Matniyoz xotini nima desa shuni qilardi-yu, lekin ich-ichidan unga achinib qo'yardi.
D) Men ham eshitgan va ko'rganimni aytaman-da, jo'ra.
7. Barcha asli ulug' odamlarning bolasi Bilim tufayligina yetuk bo'ldi, qara. Ushbu parcha qaysi asarda keltirilgan?
A) Y.X.Hojib "Qutadg'u bilig"
B) A.Yugnakiy "Hibat ul-haqoyiq"
C) A.Yassaviy "Hikmatlar"
D) A.Navoiy "Mahjub ul-qulub"
8. Sifatli va ravishli so'z birikmalari qaysi javobda to'g'ri berilgan?
A) sekin gapirdi, o'zidan yaxshi
B) kichik odam, qishki kiyim
C) shamoldan tez, undan chiroyli
D) men o'zim, sen o'zing
9. Bilimdon o'z bilimi tufayli ofatlardan omon qoladi. Uquvsiz kishining ishi yurishmaydi. Ushbu gaplardagi yasama so'zlar qaysi so'z turkumlariga mansub?
A) ravish, sifat B) fe'l, ravish
C) sifat, ot, fe'l D) ot, fe'l
10. Sir ko'p olam qa'rida Mo'jizaga kon olam. Ushbu gapda qaysi tinish belgisi tushirib qoldirilgan?
A) nuqtali vergul B) tire
C) vergul D) ikki nuqta

11. Senga faqat hasadgo'ylar qilar yovqarash, Seni manfur bosqinchilar yoqtirmas faqat. Ay, ona til, o'zing uchun o'zing ham kurash, Ay, ona til, g'animlarga aylama shafqat. Ushbu she'riy parchagi egalarni toping.
A) hasadgo'ylar, ona til, shafqat
B) hasadgo'ylar, bosqinchilar, o'zing
C) bosqinchilar, kurash, shafqat
D) ona til, g'animlarga, yovqarash
12. Na inkor bog'lovchisi qaysi gap tarkibida uyushgan kesimlarni o'zaro bog'lagan?
A) Bu qo'shiqda na nolish, na azob bor, unda yashash ishtiyogi, pok muhabbat, bitmas-tuganmas orzu va qudrat bor edi.
B) Na qo'shiq, na kulgi, na churq etgan ovoz eshitiladi.
C) Sen na boy erursan va na kambag'al, Yashaysan bir-biring aldab galma-gal.
D) Na sen nazar qilding holimga bir bor, Na men ayta bildim senga biror so'z.
13. Nomard – it kabidir, mard – buyuk daryo, Daryo it damidan hech murdor bo'lmas. (Pahlavon Mahmud) Ushbu misralarda qanday badiiy san'at qo'llangan?
A) talmeh B) tazod C) tajnis D) tashbeh
14. "Alpomish" dostonida quyidagi fikrlar kimning tilidan aytilgan?
Norkalla kelgansan, chuydang qo'shmushday. Norkalla polvonim, qaydin bo'lasan?
A) Boybo'ri B) Ko'kaldosh
C) Qorajon D) Barchinoy
15. Behbudiy tomonidan qilingan ishlarni sanay bersak, ularning adog'iga yetmaymiz: u o'z hovlisida bepul maktab ochib, xalq bolalarini o'qitdi. Ushbu gaplardagi fonetik o'zgarishlar miqdorini toping.
A) 1 ta tovush tushishi, 3 ta tovush almashishi
B) 2 ta tovush tushishi, 1 ta tovush almashishi
C) 3 ta tovush tushishi
D) 2 ta tovush almashishi
16. Qaysi javobda yasama ravishlar berilgan?
A) tiriklay, o'yinchoq, yarqiroq
B) bosqin, jo'shqin, hiylakor
C) ochiqcha, qalban, haftalab
D) ochqich, tiniq, e'zozlab
17. Men yangi asrda o'zbekistonlik har bir fuqaroning xonadoni obod va farovon bo'lishini, har bir kishi o'z ishi, umridan rozi bo'lib yashashini istayman. Berilgan gapda bitishuv usulida bog'langan so'z birikmalari miqdori qancha?
A) 2 ta B) 3 ta C) 4 ta D) 3 ta
18. Bir kitobda o'quvdim – Hindistonda keksalar muqaddas Gang bo'yida jon berishni orzu qilisharkan. U yerda o'lgan odam shahid ketib, to'g'ri jannatga noil bo'larmish. Ushbu gapdagi qo'shma so'zlarning sintaktik vazifasini aniqlang.
A) kesim, aniqlovchi, hol B) aniqlovchi, to'ldiruvchi
C) ega, hol, to'ldiruvchi D) to'ldiruvchi, kesim, hol
19. Qaysi javobda uyushgan to'ldiruvchi berilgan?
A) Adir va qirlarda shamoldek uchdi.
B) U tartib, intizom va a'lo o'qish haqida gapirdi.
C) Yaxshi, yomon gaplarga e'tibor bermadi.
D) Uchinchi, to'rtinchi kunlari ko'nikib qoldi.

20. Eshik ochilganda Sherzod mudrab yotardi. U ildam qaddini rostladi-yu, ichkariga kirib kelayotgan bo'lim mudirini ko'rdi.
Bu gaplardagi ko'makchi fe'li so'z qo'shilmalari qanday sintaktik vazifa bajargan?
A) *kesim va payt holi*
B) *sifatlovchi aniqlovchi va ega*
C) *o'rin holi va sifatlovchi aniqlovchi*
D) *kesim va sifatlovchi aniqlovchi*
21. "O'rgangan ko'ngul o'rtansa qo'ymas".
Ushbu gap qaysi asarda qo'llangan?
A) *Abdulhamid Cho'lponning "Kecha va kunduz" romanida*
B) *Oybekning "Qutlug' qon" romanida*
C) *Abdulla Qodiriyning "Mehrobdan chayon" romanida*
D) *Odil Yoqubovning "Ulug'bek xazinasi" romanida*
22. Quyidagi qaysi gaplarda sodda tub otning asosi fe'l bilan shakldosh bo'la oladi?
1. Zarar qilg'ay danakni tishda chaqmoq.
2. Qo'lingdan kelgan cha chiqar yaxshi ot.
3. Usta o'tkir asbob bilan simni qirqdi.
4. Eng gullagan yoshlik chog'imda, Sen ochilding ko'ngil bog'imda.
A) 2, 4 B) 1, 3, 4 C) 1, 2, 3 D) 3, 4
23. Qaysi javobda ravishdoshlar berilgan?
A) *boramiz, bolalarcha, chopadi*
B) *kelibdi, sotgungacha, boray*
C) *kelguncha, kula-kula, kelib*
D) *gapirgan, tepmoqchi, kelyapti*
24. Maqsud Shayxzoda qalamiga mansub she'riy to'plamlarni aniqlang.
1) "Ko'ngil deydiki"; 2) "Ovchi qissasi"; 3) "O'n besh yilning daftari"; 4) "Meros"; 5) "Tuproq va haq"; 6) "Olqishlarim"; 7) "Chirog"; 8) "Shu'la".
A) 1, 4, 5, 6 B) 3, 4, 5, 8 C) 2, 3, 6, 7 D) 1, 3, 6, 8
25. Hayot otlig shirin ne'mat ham, jonli va jonsiz jamiki mavjudot ham, nondek aziz oziqalar ham – hammasi dunyoning yagona aqlli xilqati – inson uchun yaratilgan. Xulosa shuki, dunyoda inson aziz, insondan buyuk va mo'tabar xilqat yo'q.
Ushbu gapdagi yordamchi so'z turkumlariga oid birliklar miqdorini toping.
A) 7 ta B) 6 ta C) 5 ta D) 8 ta
26. O'zbek shevalariga mansub "gavora" so'zi adabiy tilda qanday ma'noga ega?
A) *sigir* B) *oy* C) *tom* D) *bashik*
27. O'zlari birikib kelgan so'zdan "-ga" qo'shimchasini qabul qilishni talab qiladigan ko'makchilar qaysi javobda berilgan?
A) *qadar, ko'ra, yarasha* B) *so'ng, boshqa, o'zga*
C) *qarshi, doir, muvofiq* D) *beri, boshlab*
28. Nodiraning qaysi g'azalida muayyan ma'noda shoiraning badiiy-tab'iy (estetik) dasturi, ya'ni o'z oldiga qo'yan maqsad muddaolari bayon etilgan?
A) *"Vasl uyin obod qildim..."*
B) *"Kel, dahrni imtihon etib ket..."*
C) *"Fig'onkim, gardishi davron ayirdi shahsuvoimdin..."*
D) *"Doda keldim..."*
29. Men yoshligimdan hindlarning mehmon kelganda, nikoh va boshqa marosimlarda qadrdonlari bo'yniga gulchambar taqishlaridan ta'sirlanaman.
Berilgan gapda olmoshning necha turi ishtirok etgan?
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
30. Tarkibida sirg'aluvchi va portlovchi tovushlar qator kelgan so'z qatnashmagan gapni toping.
A) *Chin do'stlikka hasad begonadir.*
B) *Farovonlik istasang, baxtli bo'lganingda ham do'st-yor orttir.*
C) *Dono bo'lmoq uchun bilimsizdan ham o'rganmoq kerak.*
D) *Yozuv har bir xalqning ma'naviy boyligi, yuksak madaniyatga erishganligining o'ziga xos ko'rinishi sanaladi.*
31. Najmiddin Kubroning iste'dodli shogirdi nomini aniqlang.
A) *Yusuf Hamadoniy*
B) *Majdiddin Bag'dodiy*
C) *Abuljannob*
D) *Abu Hanifa*
32. ...san'ati o'zbek yozma adabiyotining eng qadimgi namunalarida ham uchraydi. Yusuf Xos Hojibning "Qutadg'u bilig", Ahmad Yugnakiyning "Hibat ul-haqoyiq" asarlarida bu ifoda va tasvir vositasining yuksak namunalariga duch kelamiz.
Ushbu fikrlar qaysi badiiy san'at turi haqida aytilgan?
A) *ramz* B) *mubolag'a*
C) *irsoli masal* D) *talmeh*
33. Uncha-buncha ozodalik gigiyenasiga odatlanganimiz bois, mikrobdan qo'rqamiz, biroq ilgariroq keladigan, ehtimol mikrobdan dahshatliroq bo'lgan halollik gigiyenasini xayolimizga keltirmaymiz.
Berilgan gapda ravishning qaysi ma'no tur(lar)i qatnashgan?
A) *o'rin, payt, daraja-miqdor*
B) *holat, maqsad-sabab, daraja-miqdor*
C) *daraja-miqdor, payt*
D) *daraja-miqdor, o'rin, maqsad-sabab*
34. Muhammad Yusufning "Yurtim, ado bo'lmas armonlaring bor..." she'rida "Ko'ksing to'la shahid o'g'lonlaring bor" deya kimlarning nomini keltirib o'tgan?
A) *Fitrat, Cho'lpon, Usmon Nosir, G'afur G'ulom*
B) *Qodiriy, Cho'lpon, Akmal Ikromov, Fayzullo*
C) *Cho'lpon, Behbudiy, Fitrat, Qodiriy*
D) *Usmon Nosir, Akmal Ikromov, Elbek, Behbudiy*
35. Zahmati ishq dard erursa,
Zahmati she'rdur davo. (E. Vohidov)
Ushbu she'riy parchadagi kelishik qo'shimchalari haqidagi to'g'ri hukmni belgilang.
A) *1 o'rinda belgisiz, 1 o'rinda belgili kelishik qo'shimchasi qo'llangan*
B) *2 o'rinda belgisiz, 1 o'rinda belgili kelishik qo'shimchasi qo'llangan*
C) *1 o'rinda belgisiz, 2 o'rinda belgili kelishik qo'shimchasi qo'llangan*
D) *4 o'rinda belgisiz, 1 o'rinda belgili kelishik qo'shimchasi qo'llangan*
36. Qaysi javobda ot+ot kompozitsiyasidan hosil qilingan qo'shma sifatlar ko'rsatilgan?
1) *olaqarg'a*; 2) *sheryurak*; 3) *qizilishton*; 4) *kelintushdi*; 5) *devsifat*; 6) *achchiqtosh*.
A) 2, 3, 6 B) 2, 5 C) 1, 4, 5 D) 1, 3, 6

XIX asr o'rtalarida Buxoro amirligida faoliyat yuritgan amaldorlarning vazifalari mos ravishda ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.

- 1) devonbegi; 2) mushrif; 3) muhtasib; 4) mirzaboshi;
 a) amirlik hujjatlarini yuritishga mas'ul hisoblangan;
 b) moliya va xazina ishlari, soliqlar to'planishini boshqargan;
 c) shariat qoidalarining bajarilishi va ularga amal qilinishi masalalari bilan shug'ullangan;
 d) soliqlarni o'z vaqtida yig'ish va ularni hisobga olib borish bilan shug'ullangan

- A) 1 - b; 2 - d; 3 - c; 4 - a B) 1 - d; 2 - c; 3 - a; 4 - b
 C) 1 - d; 2 - b; 3 - c; 4 - a D) 1 - a; 2 - d; 3 - c; 4 - b

Amir Temur markazlashgan davlat barpo etishdek ulkan maqsadini ro'yobga chiqarish ishini nimadan boshlagan edi?

- A) davlat chegaralarini qayta tiklashdan
 B) Oltin O'rdaga hujum qilishdan
 C) avvalo o'z davlati uchun qulay poytaxt tanlashdan
 D) avvalo ichki g'animlarga qarshi kurashdan

German qabilalaridan bo'lgan langobardlar qaysi hududda davlat tuzishgan?

- A) Galliyada B) Portugaliyada
 C) Ispaniyada D) Italiyada

Quyidagi qaysi shaharda qoraqalpoq adabiyotining yirik vakillaridan biri Berdaqning byusti o'rnatilgan?

- A) Xo'jaylida B) Toshkentda
 C) Chimboyda D) Urganchda

O'zbekistondagi eng yirik Muborak gazni qayta ishlash zavodi qurilgan davrni toping.

- A) XX asrning 70-yillarida
 B) XX asrning 50-yillarida
 C) Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillarida
 D) XX asrning 60-yillarida

IV asrning o'rtalarida xion qabilalarining O'rta Osiyoga hujumi qaysi hududlardan boshlanganligini aniqlang.

- A) Oltoy va Yettisuvdan
 B) Yettisuv va Sirdaryo bo'ylaridan
 C) Xorazm va Sirdaryo bo'ylaridan
 D) Yettisuv va Sharqiy Turkistondan

Makedoniyalik Aleksandr bosib olingan shaharlarda nima maqsadda yunonlarni joylashtirgan?

- A) ushbu hududlarda o'ziga tayanch bo'ladigan zodagonlar toifasini shakllantirish
 B) ulkan hududda yunon madaniyatining tarqalishiga imkon yaratish
 C) bosib olingan hududlarda yunon davlatlarini barpo etish
 D) mahalliy xalqlarni qirib yuborish

Shayboniylar hukmdori Abdullaxon II vafot etgan yili tarixda sodir bo'lgan voqeani aniqlang.

- A) Rus podshosi Ivan IV vafot etdi.
 B) Angliyada birinchi birja ochildi.
 C) Polyaklar Moskvani egalladi.
 D) Nant edikti imzolandi.

Xorazmshohlar davlatida qaysi amaldor harbiy safarlar vaqtida hukmdor nomidan davlatni idora qilgan?

- A) amid ul-mulk B) kutvol
 C) xo'jayi buzruk D) xojib

1944-yil yanvar oyida gitlerchilar harbiy asirlardan tuzilgan "Turkiston legioni" otryadini qaysi hududdagi partizanlarga qarshi jangga soladilar?

- A) Belorussiyadagi B) Bolgariyadagi
 C) Chernogoriyadagi D) Polshadagi

Quyidagi qaysi voqea tufayli AQSh Yaponiyaga 147 mln dollarlik qurol-yarog' yetkazib berdi?

- A) 1939-yilda Mog'ulistonga hujum boshlashi
 B) Yaponiya tomonidan Manchjou-Go davlati tuzilishi, Jexe va Xebey viloyatlarining egallanishi
 C) 1927-yilda "Tanaka memorandum" qabul qilinishi
 D) 1938-yil 29-iyulda Sovet davlatiga hujum uyushtirishi

1902-yilda quyidagi qaysi davrlarlar o'rtasida shartnoma va bitimlar imzolangan?

- 1) Italiya va Fransiya; 2) Rossiya va Yaponiya; 3) Buyuk Britaniya va Yaponiya; 4) Buyuk Britaniya va Fransiya
 A) 1, 3 B) 2, 3 C) 2, 4 D) 1, 4

"Xitoy uyushmalari ittifoqi" siyosiy tashkiloti qabul qilgan dasturida ko'zda tutgan masalalar to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.

- 1) Sin monarxiyasini ag'darish;
 2) yevropaliklarni mamlakatdan quvib chiqarish;
 3) respublika ta'sis etish;
 4) sanoat korxonalarini barpo etish;
 5) yerga egalik huquqini tenglashtirish;
 6) mustaqillikni tiklash
 A) 1, 2, 4, 6 B) 2, 3, 4, 5 C) 1, 3, 5, 6 D) 2, 4, 5, 6

SSSRda "rivojlangan sotsializm" nazariyasi ilgari surilgan yilda. . .

- A) Yaponiya Xitoy bilan diplomatik munosabatlar o'rnatdi
 B) Yugoslaviyada I.Broz Tito cheklanmagan muddatga prezident qilib saylandi
 C) Bangladesh Xalq Respublikasi tuzildi
 D) Liviya Respublika deb e'lon qilindi

XIX asrning I yarmida Xiva xonligida mavjud bo'lgan uchta devon qanday sohalar bilan shug'ullangan?

- 1) xo'jalik; 2) soliq va yig'imlar; 3) ijtimoiy-siyosiy ishlar;
 4) yer masalalari; 5) harbiy ishlar;
 6) chegaralar masalasi
 A) 1, 2, 4 B) 1, 3, 5 C) 3, 5, 6 D) 2, 4, 6

Xitoyda mo'g'ullarga qarshi xalq ozodlik harakatlari kuchaygan davrda yuz bergan voqeani aniqlang.

- A) Mali davlati butunlay inqirozga yuz tutdi.
 B) Inkklar Kusko shahriga asos soldilar.
 C) Qo'ng'iro't so'fiylari Xorazmda o'z hukmronliklarini o'rnatdilar.
 D) Germaniyaning shimolidagi shaharlar Ganza Ittifoqiga birlashdi.

Germaniya Bag'dod temir yo'li loyihasining Izmir-Anqara qismini qo'lga kiritgan va bu loyihani to'la qo'lga kiritgan yillar to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.

- A) 1888-, 1903-yillar B) 1889-, 1902-yillar
 C) 1889-, 1904-yillar D) 1888-, 1905-yillar

Buyuk Britaniyada kimning davrida "narx-navo va daromadlar" siyosati bekor qilingan? (XX asrning II yarmi)

- A) A. Iden B) G. Vilson C) E. Xit D) T. Vilson

XIX asrning 70-yillarigacha bo'lgan davrda Usmoniylar imperiyasida aholining . . . boshqa barcha davlat xizmatchilari sultonning quli hisoblangan.

- A) o'qituvchilardan B) savdogarlardan
 C) ruhoniylardan D) vazirlardan

56. Shayboniyarga amakivachcha bo'lgan ashtarxoniyalar qachondan boshlab Ashtarxon xonligida hukmronlik qila boshlagan?
A) XVI asr o'rtalaridan B) XV asrning 20-yillaridan
C) XVII asr boshlaridan D) XIV asrning 80-yillaridan
57. 1880-yilda qaysi dovon ostida 15 kilometrlik temiryo'l tunneli qurilgan?
A) *Sent-Luiz* B) *Sen-Gotard*
C) *Sen-Deno* D) *Sen-Duvr*
58. XVIII asrda Zarafshon daryosidan chiqarilgan (3-4 chaqirim uzunlikdagi) ariqlar qaysi javobda to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan?
1) Xurmo; 2) Qozonariq; 3) Toyman; 4) To'g'uzariq;
5) Sarazm; 6) Oqariq
A) 2, 4 B) 1, 2 C) 1, 5 D) 3, 6
59. Chor Rossiyasi qo'shinlari O'ratepa va Jizzaxga qarshi harbiy harakatlar olib borgan davrda Orenburg general-gubernatori bo'lgan shaxsni aniqlang.
A) *N.Krivososov* B) *N.Krijanovskiy*
C) *P. Chernyayev* D) *F.Romanovskiy*
60. Koreyaning o'rta asrlar tarixiga oid quyidagi ma'lumotlarni to'g'ri joylashtiring.
1) Parxe qirolligi o'zining qudrat cho'qqisiga erishdi; 2) Pekche davlati vujudga keldi; 3) Choson qirolligi iqtisodiy va madaniy jihatdan yuksaldi; 4) Silla qirolligining oltin davri boshlandi; 5) qadimgi Choson uch qirollikka bo'linib ketdi;
a) mil.av. I asr; b) VIII asr o'rtalari; c) XV asr o'rtalari; d) III-IV asrlar; e) IX asrning I yarmi
A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-e, 4-a, 5-d B) 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c
C) 1-e, 2-d, 3-c, 4-b, 5-a D) 1-c, 2-a, 3-e, 4-d, 5-b
61. Mil. avv. 338-yilda Xeroneya shahri yaqinidagi jang kimlar o'rtasida bo'lib o'tgan?
A) *midyaliklar va yunonlar*
B) *rimliklar va karfagenliklar*
C) *yunonlar va forslar*
D) *makedonlar va yunonlar*
62. Turkistondagi milliy-ozodlik harakati yo'l boshchilari ichida noyob qobiliyati bilan ajralib turuvchi Madaminbek Ahmadbek o'g'li bilan bog'liq to'g'ri ma'lumotlar ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
1. 1918-yil martida unga musulmon qo'shinlarining bosh qo'mondoni unvoni berildi.
2. Uning o'z "boshqaruv apparati", "tribunali" va "genshtabi" bo'lgan.
3. 1919-yil yanvarida Marg'ilon uning qo'shinlari tomonidan egallandi.
4. 1919-yil aprelida uning qo'shinlari Namangan va Qo'qon shaharlari atrofidagi janglarda g'olib kelishdi.
5. 1919-yil yozida Monstrov boshchiligidagi rus krestyanlaridan tashkil topgan harbiy qismlar uning kuchlari bilan birlashdi.
6. 1919-yil oktyabrda Andijondagi Oyimqishloqda uning tarafdorlari tomonidan "Farg'ona muvaqqat muxtoriyat hukumati" tuzildi.
A) 2, 4, 6 B) 1, 3, 5 C) 1, 5, 6 D) 2, 3, 4
63. O'zbekistonning qaysi viloyatida Xitoyning "Nunkel" firmasi bilan hamkorlikda yo'g'och tolali plita ishlab chiqarish yo'lga qo'yildi?
A) *Namangan* B) *Qashqadaryo*
C) *Samarqand* D) *Jizzax*
64. Xivada qaysi xon davrida 14 gumbazli tim, karvonsaroy va omborxonadan iborat majmua bunyod etilgan?
A) *Muhammad Rahimxon I*
B) *Muhammad Aminxon*
C) *Muhammad Rahimxon II*
D) *Olloqulixon*
65. Qadimgi davrda O'zbekiston hududida davlatchilik taraqqiyoti nimaga asoslangan?
A) *Qadimgi Sharqdagi shaharlar va manzilgohlar rivojiga*
B) *savdo-sotiq sohasidagi yutuqlarga va harbiy ittifoq mezonlariga*
C) *hunarmandchilik taraqqiyotiga va urug'chilik udumlariga*
D) *mahalliy aholining yuqori darajada rivojlangan ziroatchiligiga*
66. Xiva xonligida mamlakat miqyosida soliqlar yig'ilishiga javobgar bo'lgan amaldorlarni belgilang.
A) *mehtar va otaliq* B) *devonbegi va naqib*
C) *mehtar va qo'shbegi* D) *qoshbegi va mushrif*
67. Quyidagi qaysi hudud Aleksandr Makedonskiyning Sharqqa yurishlari davrida egallanmagan?
A) *Misir* B) *Eron*
C) *Suriya* D) *Xorazm*
68. Birinchi jahon urushidan keyin mustamlakachi davlatlar Osiyo va Afrikadagi o'z mustamlakalaridagi mavqeini saqlab qolishlariga quyidagilardan qaysilari sabab bo'lganligini toping.
1) mustamlakachilik tizimining yemirilishi uchun zarur xalqaro shart-sharoitlar to'la yetilmaganligi; 2) jahon siyosiy xaritasida Sovet Rossiyasining vujudga kelishi; 3) mustamlakalarda mustamlakachilarga qarshi kurashuvchi kuchlarning qaror topish jarayoni hali davom etayotganligi; 4) Millatlarlar Ligasining tashkil etilishi va uning Mandat tizimining joriy etilishi; 5) Germaniya mustamlakalarining Antanta davlatlari o'rtasida taqsimlanishi.
A) 1, 3 B) 3, 4
C) 2, 4 D) 1, 5
69. RKP(b) MQ "Turkiston-Buxoro ishlari haqida" qaror qabul qilgan yilda sodir bo'lgan voqeani aniqlang.
A) *Baltimor-Ogayo deb nomlangan reja qabul qilindi.*
B) *Kichik Antanta tashkil topdi.*
C) *Vitvatersrandeda qurolli qo'zg'olon kelib chiqdi.*
D) *Germaniya Lokarno shahrida "Reyn pakti"ni imzoladi.*
70. Jahon iqtisodiy inqirozi (1929-y.) davrida qaysi davlatda universitetlar va hatto umumta'lim maktablari ham yopib qo'yildi?
A) *Tunis* B) *Meksika*
C) *Argentina* D) *Kuba*
71. AQSh Kongressi Janubdagi sobiq isyonchilarga umumiy avf berish to'g'risida qonun qabul qilgan vaqtda mamlakat prezidenti kim edi?
A) *U. Grand* B) *D. Garfield*
C) *R. Xeys* D) *Ch. Artur*
72. "Maxfiy kecha" deb nomlangan devoriy rasm quyidagi ijodkorlarning qaysi biriga tegishli?
A) *Leonardo da Vinchi*
B) *Mikelanjelo Buanarroti*
C) *Rembrandt Van Rein*
D) *Rafael Santi*

73. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
They ... to begin this work at once.
A) *can* B) *are* C) *must* D) *able*
74. Choose the correct answer.
- It's so cold in here.
- ... I close the window?
A) *will* B) *can* C) *ought to* D) *shall*
75. Choose the best answer.
... the bad weather, the game was cancelled.
A) *due to* B) *because* C) *in spite of* D) *due for*
76. Choose the right answer.
She's been since she was 16.
A) *by her own* B) *on her own* C) *herself* D) *by herself*
77. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
I'm thirsty but there's ... any water in the bottle.
A) *hardly* B) *harder* C) *hard* D) *hardest*
78. Choose the correct answer.
She said that she ... to England before.
A) *had never been* B) *has never been*
C) *never was* D) *didn't been*
79. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
I can't find the keys ... , but I'm sure Ann couldn't have taken them.
A) *somewhere* B) *anywhere*
C) *nowhere* D) *everywhere*
80. Choose the best answer.
I'm glad that Lisa has ... than before.
A) *become noticeably more confident.*
B) *noticeably become more confident.*
C) *became noticeably more confident.*
D) *been noticeably most confident.*
81. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
If the weather ... fine tomorrow, we ... go to the country.
A) *will be / will* B) *were / would*
C) *is / are* D) *is / will*
82. Choose the right answer.
Get ... the bicycle, the road is too slippery.
A) *on* B) *off* C) *from* D) *down*
83. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
Nothing will make me ... my mind now.
A) *changed* B) *changing*
C) *to change* D) *change*
84. Choose the correct answer.
... Everest is the highest mountain in ... Himalayas.
A) *the / the* B) *the / -* C) *- / -* D) *- / the*
85. Choose the right answer.
She always goes ... a walk in the morning to stay fit.
A) *for* B) *in for* C) *to* D) *on*
86. Choose the correct answer.
-I can't find John anywhere.
-That's weird, half an hour ago I saw him ... the house.
A) *enter* B) *to enter*
C) *had entered* D) *has entered*

87. Choose the right answer.
I live ... from school than Pete.
A) *far* B) *more far* C) *farther* D) *the farthest*
88. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
If you had called me, I ... the fence.
A) *would help you to repair*
B) *would have helped you to repair*
C) *would helped you to repair*
D) *had helped you to repair*
89. Choose the correct answer.
This skirt looks weird on me, ... ?
A) *does it* B) *doesn't it* C) *is it* D) *isn't it*
90. Choose the right answer.
Mary came home when everybody was already sitting ... the table.
A) *at* B) *in front of* C) *by* D) *to*
91. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
Hurry up! We've got ... time.
A) *a little* B) *a few* C) *few* D) *little*
92. Choose the right answer.
- Look! I've got tickets for today's concert.
- That's great but I don't really feel like ... tonight
A) *go out* B) *going out* C) *go there* D) *to go out*
- Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (93-96).**
- New South Wales' top police officer has warned against the society-wide impact of violence in video games, saying that in real life "game over is game over". Andrew Scipione, the state police commissioner, expressed concern at the potential effects, particularly on children, in his opening address to a conference on violence in the media in Sydney on Monday.
- "I think there is enough research to suggest that we really should be concerned," he said. "Given that children and young people are large consumers of this sort of content, this is of great concern to me.
- "When you see video games that reward behaviour, where somebody's murdered, where somebody is **abducted** and raped and they get credits for that – what sort of messages are we sending our children?"
93. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
A) *Video games business.*
B) *Game over is game over.*
C) *Peculiarities of video games.*
D) *Police chief warns against violent video games.*
94. According to the passage, what is the matter of concern of Andrew Scipione?
A) *generation gap.*
B) *pittance of time to play video games.*
C) *people spend too much money on video games.*
D) *high level of cruelty in video games.*
95. The word **abduct** in the text means...
A) *treat, mention, or speak to someone rudely.*
B) *to commit the crime of kidnapping person and holding them for ransom.*
C) *take something away by force or without the consent of the owner.*
D) *express approval of something.*

96. According to the passage, all of the following are TRUE EXCEPT:

- A) *Andrew Scipione is concerned about the impact of violence in video games on children*
- B) *the young make up the major part of the consumers of this sort of games.*
- C) *Andrew Scipione enjoy this kind of games a lot.*
- D) *the conference was conducted in Australia.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (97-98).

At the turn of the century, the European powers were hard at work attempting to claim as much land in Africa as possible. Britain's General Kitchner had pushed through the gates of Khartoum, and French troops were fighting Moroccans resisting them. A hundred years later, the possessors of the past have come and gone, and the continent is unfettered from colonialism. It has been a long and painful march to freedom. The African people have been weighed down beneath the yoke of historical circumstance and traumatized by some 400 years of a slave trade, which only ended around 1850. Yet for better or for worse, Africa is finally its own master.

97. The passage makes it clear that a century ago...

- A) *Africans achieved freedom by holding protest marches*
- B) *General Kitchner fought against the French in Africa*
- C) *Africa was still mostly unknown to Europeans*
- D) *Europeans were trying to conquer as much of Africa as they could*

98. The author states that ...

- A) *all will be well for Africa now that the colonial powers have departed*
- B) *Africans had to struggle hard for their independence*
- C) *Africa's history provides a firm foundation for the steady growth of its nations*
- D) *most nations in Africa are still ruled by European countries*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (99-100).

When used for researches on of learning and memory, the octopus is a more interesting subject than the squid. Unlike the free-swimming squid, which relies exclusively on its eyes to guide it to a tasty fish or crab, the octopus often feeds off the bottom of the sea. It uses not only its eyes but its tentacles to identify a likely meal. The brain of the octopus has two separate memory-storage areas - one for visual memories and one for tactile memories.

99. In the passage it is stated that the squid finds its food ...

- A) *by sight only*
- B) *by touch only*
- C) *both by sight and by touch*
- D) *digging holes*

100. According to the passage, which of the following can describe the octopus?

- A) *Its brain is simpler than that of the squid.*
- B) *It cannot look and touch at the same time.*

C) *Its brain does not function very well.*

D) *The memory of what it has seen and touched is contained in separate areas.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (101-104)

A boom in shipping is aggravating air pollution in China and other nations in east Asia, causing thousands of deaths a year in a region with eight of the world's 10 biggest container ports, scientists have said.

Ship traffic, often overlooked compared to cars and factories that are far bigger causes of smog, has more than doubled off east Asia since 2005 and some pollution from the fuel oil of ships wafts inland, scientists said on Monday.

The Chinese-led study estimated that sulphur dioxide, which generates acid rain, and other pollution from ships caused an estimated 24,000 premature deaths a year in east Asia, mainly from heart and lung diseases and cancer.

About three-quarters of deaths were in China according to the study published in the journal Nature Climate Change based on satellite data-tracking of almost 19,000 vessels.

101. We can conclude from the passage that...

- A) *there's a dozen of biggest container ports in the world and only two of them are not situated in Asia.*
- B) *ship traffic doesn't pollute the environment.*
- C) *Air pollution has nothing to do with acid rains.*
- D) *the number of ships has decreased since 2005.*

102. What is the main cause of smog in Asia?

- A) *ships*
- B) *pesticides*
- C) *cars and factories*
- D) *acid rains*

103. How many deaths are caused annually by different types of pollution from ships?

- A) *almost quarter of 100,000*
- B) *about 19,000*
- C) *2,400*
- D) *more than 2005*

104. According to the passage, what is the main matter of concern of the scientists?

- A) *increasing number of container ports.*
- B) *pollution from the marine vessel and its influence on the environment.*
- C) *acid rains and too much smog in cities.*
- D) *the number of people dying from heart and lung diseases and cancer.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (105-106)

Founded in 1982, The Joyce Theater was created by dancers for dance. The Joyce owes its existence to many dedicated and courageous individuals. Foremost among them is LuEsther T. Mertz whose leadership support from the outset and her sustained commitment made the Theater and its programs popular in the United States. In appreciation of her generosity, the Theater was named after her daughter, Joyce.

105. According to the passage, why was the theatre named "The Joyce Theatre?"

- A) *because Joyce Mertz founded it in 1982.*
- B) *this name was one of the most popular names back then.*

- C) *Joyce was the name of a famous charity provider .*
- D) *it was named after the daughter of some authorities of the theatre.*

- 106. Who was the creator of the theater and what was the purpose of founding it?**
- A) *it was created by LuEsther as there were no theatres in the USA yet.*
 - B) *a group of businessmen thought it would be a profitable company.*
 - C) *it was founded by a number of dancer to dance.*
 - D) *it was founded in remembrance of a famous dancer Joyce Mertz.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (107-108)

The European Union or the EU is an intergovernmental and supranational union of 25 European countries, known as member states. The European Union was established under that name in 1992 by the Treaty on European Union, the Maastricht Treaty. However, many aspects of the Union existed before that date through a series of predecessor relationships, dating back to 1951. The European Union's activities cover all areas of public policy, from health and economic policy to foreign affairs and defence.

- 107. How many years many aspects of the EU had existed before they were established under that name?**
- A) *over 40 years*
 - B) *quarter of a century*
 - C) *65 years*
 - D) *not given in the text*
- 108. When was the European Union established?**
- A) *in 1951*
 - B) *in 1992*
 - C) *in 2016*
 - D) *in 1952*

- Faqat nisbiy sifatlar berilgan javobni belgilang.
A) bosiq, bilimli, shirin B) yaxshi, derazali, ro'molli
C) mazali, badiiy, ko'chma D) samoviy, paxtali, beqasam
- Qaysi so'z asosida yuqori tor unidan so'ng jarangli, sirg'aluvchi undosh kelgan?
A) muqaddas B) kezmoq
C) qizlarjon D) o'qituvchi
- Vaqt o'tgan sari odam yaxshilik, ezgulik kabi umr ishlariga tashna bo'lib yashaydi.
Berilgan gapdagi ochiq bo'g'in bilan tugagan so'zlarda sirg'aluvchilarga kiruvchi nechta jarangli undosh ishtirok etgan?
A) 2 ta B) 4 ta C) 3 ta D) 5 ta
- Qaysi kitob Tavg'achxon Ulug' Bug'ra Qoraxonga bag'ishlangan?
A) "Hibat ul-haqoyiq" B) "Yatimat ad-dahr"
C) "Qutadg'u bilig" D) "Hikmatlar"
- Sadaqa ulashar o'zi kambag'al, O'shadir imoni mukammal banda.
Berilgan she'riy parchada kelishiklar qay tarzda qo'llangan?
A) ikki o'rinda belgili
B) to'rt o'rinda belgili, bir o'rinda belgisiz
C) uch o'rinda belgili, ikki o'rinda belgisiz
D) bir o'rinda belgisiz
- Son haqida berilgan quyidagi hukmlarning nechtasi noto'g'ri?
1) sonlar predmetlarning aniq miqdoriy belgilarini bildiradi;
2) birdan boshqa sonlarning barchasi predmet bildiruvchi so'zlarga qo'shilib, uning bittadan ortiqligini, ko'pligini ifodalaydi;
3) hozirgi o'zbek tilida qo'shma son tarkibiy qismlarining qat'iy joylashish o'rni qat'iy emas;
4) narsaning o'lchovini bildiradigan so'zlar tartib sonlar bilan birga qo'llanadi.
A) bittasi B) ikkitasi C) uchtasi D) to'rttasi
- O'zlik nisbatdagi fe'llar berilgan javobni aniqlang.
A) tashidi, tortdi, bezatdi, ilitildi
B) tashlandi, kiyindi, sevindi, achindi
C) puflandi, chalindi, chaldirdi, tinglashdi
D) qo'lladi, eslashdi, aytishdi, tushuntirdi
- Zavqiyning "Hajvi ahli rasta" she'rida Qo'qon bozor ahllaridan qancha kishi hajv ostiga olingan va bu satira qaysi maydondagi baland terakka ilib qo'yilgan?
A) 64 ta; Qo'qon B) 189 ta; Marg'ilon
C) 46 ta; Mo'yarak D) 18 ta; Xo'jand
- Shaxs otlari qaysi javobda berilgan?
A) havas, dastgoh, sifatli
B) darvozabon, temirchi, mantipaz
C) soyabon, bolalar, uyatchan
D) oliygoh, o'yin, terak, suv
- Quyidagi qaysi g'azallarda Xizr va Masih nomlari keltirilib, talmeh san'ati qo'llangan?
A) Nodiraning "Vasl uyin obod qildim..." g'azalida va Ogahiyning "Ustina" radifli g'azalida
B) Navoiyning "Qilg'il" radifli g'azalida va Lutfiyning "Bu ko'nguldur, bu ko'ngul" radifli g'azalida

- Lutfiyning "Bu kechar jahonda..." g'azalida va Navoiyning "Bo'l" radifli g'azalida
D) Navoiyning "Yo'q" radifli g'azali va Nodiraning "Kel, dahrni imtihon etib ket" matla'li g'azalida

- Quyidagi fikrlardan qaysi biri imlo qoidasiga muvofiq kelmaydi?
A) qo'shma ravishlarning barchasi ajratib yoziladi
B) davlat va uning oliy tashkilotlari, mansablari va xalqaro tashkilotlar nomlarining barcha so'zlari bosh harflar bilan yoziladi
C) birinchi qismi sifat, ikkinchi qismi atoqli ot bo'lgan geografik nomlar ajratib yoziladi
D) qo'shma fe'l qismlari har doim ajratib yoziladi
- Kimning qaysi g'azali "Shoshmaqom" tarkibiga kiradigan "Ushshoq" kuyi asosida qo'shiq qilib aytilgan?
A) Lutfiyning "Bu ko'nguldur, bu ko'ngul" g'azali
B) Navoiyning "Qilg'il" radifli g'azali
C) Furqatning "Surmadin ko'zlar qaro" g'azali
D) Boburning "Yaxshilig" radifli g'azali
- Tog'ay Murodning ilk qissasi qaysi javobda to'g'ri berilgan?
A) "Yulduzlar mangu yonadi"
B) "Otamdan qolgan dalalar"
C) "Momo yer qo'shig'i"
D) "Ot kishnagan oqshom"
- Maqtovlarga, balandparvoz so'zlarga uchma, biror yerga yetsang u yerdagi sinalmagan suvlardan ichmal!
Ushbu gapdagi nechta so'z birikmasida tobe so'z yasama so'z bilan ifodalangan?
A) 3 ta B) 2 ta C) 5 ta D) 4 ta
- Har ko'zki, agar olmasa ibrat, ko'rdir,
Har luqma, agar bermasa lazzat, sho'rdir.
Har to'n, agar o'zgarmasa, to'nmas, u kafan,
Har xonaki, birdek turaversa, go'rdir.
Ushbu she'rda ishtirok etgan sifatlarining sintaktik vazifasini belgilang.
A) to'ldiruvchi, hol B) kesim, ega
C) kesim D) aniqlovchi
- Kimki ko'p o'qisa, u bilimli bo'ladi, dunyoqarashi kengayadi, mustaqil fikrlashga odatlanadi.
Ushbu gap turini aniqlang.
A) bir necha bosh gapli murakkab qo'shma gap
B) bog'langan qo'shma gap
C) aralash murakkab qo'shma gap
D) bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap
- Tafakkur zohiriy olamning inson miyasida umumlashgan, til bilan ifodalanadigan in'ikosi. Til esa fikrni ifodalash usuli, uni qayd etib boshqa kishilarga, avlodlarga yetkazish vositasi.
Ushbu parchadagi uyushgan bo'laklarning sintaktik vazifasini aniqlang.
A) ega, hol
B) aniqlovchi, kesim
C) aniqlovchi
D) to'ldiruvchi
- Men san'atkorman va mening butun hayotim go'zallikni izlashdan iborat. Sizdan xuddi mana shu oliy baxtga meni ham sazovor qiling, deb tiz cho'kib yolvorgan bo'lurdim.
Berilgan parchada nechta yasama so'z mavjud?
A) 5 B) 4 C) 6 D) 8

19. Hamon ko'zlarida yiroqlik, kulgi, nur, Hali ham o'shanday chiroyli, yoshsan. Hali ham o'shanday zabardast, mag'rur. Boqishing hali ham o'shanday iliq, Dilingda nelar bor aytmaisan faqat. Ushbu she'r muallifini toping.
A) Saida Zunnunova B) Erkin Vohidov
C) Abdulla Oripov D) Muhammad Yusuf
20. "Faqat odamlar nimagadir yaqinlarini duch kelgan yerga ko'mib ketaverishmaydi. Har holda, bejiz bo'lmasa kerak". Chingiz Aytmatovning "Asrga tatigulik kun" asaridan olingan ushbu gaplar qaysi qahramon tilidan aytilgan?
A) Edilboy B) Edigey C) Sobitjon D) Kazangap
21. Najib Mahfuzning "Xan al-Xalili" va Jon Golsuorsining "Forsaytlar haqida qo'shiq" asarlari shakli va hajmiga ko'ra qanday roman turiga mansub?
A) roman-dilogiya B) roman-trilogiya
C) romanlar turkumi D) roman-tetralogiya
22. Har bir yangi avlod yangi tarixni taqozo etadi, uni yaratadi, takomillashtiradi. Ushbu gapda hokim bo'lak vazifasini bajara olmaydigan so'zlar miqdori qancha?
A) 2 ta B) 3 ta C) 4 ta D) 5 ta
23. "Rustamxon" dostonida "maloyik suratli, gul yuzli dilbar" deb kimga ta'rif berilgan?
A) Momogulga B) Oftoboyimga
C) Huroyimga D) Ximcha kanizga
24. Qaysi javobda sabab holi berilgan?
A) Bu narsa sabab bo'la olmaydi.
B) U bugun nega kelmadi?
C) Buning sababini mendan so'ramang.
D) Sabab va oqibat falsafiy tushunchalardir.
25. Kelishiklar haqida noto'g'ri fikrlarni aniqlang.
1. Qaratqich kelishigi va tushum kelishigi shakllari bosh kelishik shakli bilan almashinishi mumkin.
2. Og'zaki nutqda qaratqich kelishigi shakli bilan tushum kelishigi shakli farqlanadi.
3. Tushum kelishigi she'riy til va og'zaki nutqda -n, -di, -ti, -i shakllarida qo'llanishi mumkin.
4. Qaratqich va tushum kelishiklari xususiylik, aniqlik ma'nosi ifodalanganda belgisiz qo'llanadi.
A) 1, 2 B) 3, 4 C) 1, 3, 4 D) 2, 4
26. Egallik qo'shimchalarini olgan taqlid so'zlar qaysi javobda berilgan?
A) Talonni uning orqasiga qo'yib shirq etkazdi.
B) Iliq ko'z yoshlari oppoq soqoliga duv-duv to'kildi.
C) Tugunchani yecha turib, yuragim shuv etib ketdi.
D) Latofatning yurak dukuri ham picha tinchidi.
27. Qaysi uslubdan boshqa barcha uslublar ijtimoiy hayotning ma'lum sohasi doirasida chegaralangan?
A) ommabop uslub B) ilmiy uslub
C) badiiy uslub D) so'zlashuv uslubi
28. Oramizda kasbdoshingiz yutug'i, obro'si, mol va dunyosini ko'rolmay, duch kelganga yomonlaguvchilar bor. Ular oldingizda yasama kulib, ta'zim ila bir xil so'zlaydi, ammo orqangizdan go'ringizga g'isht qalaydi. Bu gapdagi sodda yasama so'zlar sonini toping.
A) 5 ta B) 4 ta C) 3 ta D) 6 ta
29. Quyidagi qaysi so'zning paronimi mavjud?
A) shaydo B) adl C) drama D) harakat
30. Qaysi gapda metonimiya asosida ma'nosi ko'chgan so'z ega vazifasida kelgan?
A) Bola onasining oldiga tushib, pildirab ketdi.
B) Mabodo, "Besh bolali yigitcha" kelmadimi?
C) Navbatim sumka ko'targan "jinsi"dan keyin.
D) Ular cho'loqqa achinish bilan qarashdi.
31. Barcha odamlar Ollohdan Vatanini farovonlikda boshqa shaharlarga teng qilishni so'raydi-yu, tanlashga kelganda har qancha faqir-u ko'rimsiz bo'lsa-da, faqat o'z Vatanini tanlaydi. Bu she'riy parchada -yu yuklamasi qanday vazifada qo'llangan?
A) zidlov bog'lovchisi B) inkor bog'lovchisi
C) biriktiruv bog'lovchisi D) ayiruv bog'lovchisi
32. Qaysi adibning g'azali haqida "...nekinlik (optimizm) ruhi badiiy tasvirning kuchi bilan tezda o'quvchiga yuqadi. Bu she'r mashhurligining siri ham - shunda" deya ta'rif berilgan?
A) Furqat B) Lutfiy C) Bobur D) Fuzuliy
33. Uyqu va oromni o'ylab bugungi ishni ertaga qoldirma. Badbaxt shunday kishiki, ishining oqibatini o'ylamaydi, gunoh ishlardan o'zini tiymaydi. Barchani birdek sev, biror kishi baloga duchor bo'lsa, unga ko'maklash. Ushbu parchadagi aniqlovchili birikmalar sonini aniqlang.
A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 3
34. O'lmas Umarbekovning qaysi asarida yoshgina go'zal ayolning sirli o'limi sabablarini ochish, fojia manbalarini o'rganish, qotillarni aniqlash barobarida asar qahramonlarining ma'naviy qiyofalari oydinlasha boradi?
A) "Urush farzandi" B) "Yoz yomg'iri"
C) "Kimning tashvishi yo'q" D) "Fotima va Zuhra"
35. Yashash, bu - orzular qanotin kermoq, Yashash, bu - muhabbat gullarin termoq... Ushbu she'riy parchada qo'llangan sodda yasama fe'llar miqdorini aniqlang.
A) 3 B) 5 C) 2 D) 7
36. Tinish belgilari bilan bog'liq xatolik mavjud bo'lgan gapni aniqlang.
A) Insonning nima ish qilayotganiga qarab, uning kimligini aytib bersa bo'ladi.
B) Yurgan - daryo, o'tirgan - bo'yra.
C) Onaga eng ulug' zotga ehtirom chinakam insoniylik sanaladi.
D) Biz - yoshlar - millatning tayanchi, Vatanning ishongan tog'larimiz.
- TARIX
37. Jung'oriya (Oyrat) xonligi tashkil topgan hududlarni aniqlang.
A) Shimoliy va Markaziy Mo'g'uliston
B) Shimoliy va G'arbiy Mo'g'uliston
C) Janubiy va Sharqiy Mo'g'uliston
D) Oltoy va Sharqiy Sibir
38. Qaysi Qo'qon xoni davrida xonlikning siyosiy mavqeyi yanada kuchayib, Ohangaron vohasi, Toshkent, Chimkent va Sayram, Rossiyaga boruvchi savdo karvon yo'llari bo'ysundirildi?
A) Erdonabiy B) Yunusxo'ja C) Norbo'tabiy D) Olimbek

39. Faysal o'zini Suriya qiroli deb e'lon qilgan vaqtda jahon sahnasida bo'lib o'tgan voqeani aniqlang.
 A) *Buyuk Britaniya bosh vaziri Lloyd-Jorj iste'foga chiqdi.*
 B) *Fransiyada Milyeran boshchiligida "Milliy blok" hukumati tuzildi.*
 C) *Germaniyada monarxist B.Kapp va general Lyudendorf boshchiligida davlat to'ntarishi o'tkazish uchun isyon ko'tardilar.*
 D) *Sovet davlati yangi iqtisodiy siyosat joriy etdi.*
40. 1970-yilning oxiriga kelib Indoneziyaga Amerika, Yaponiya va boshqa davlatlar kompaniyalari 1,3 mlrd dollar miqdorda investitsiya kiritdilar. Kapital asosan qaysi sohalarga kiritildi?
 A) *moliya va qishloq xo'jaligi*
 B) *kon sanoati, daraxt kesish va baliq ovlash*
 C) *avtomobil, trikotaj, qishloq xo'jaligi*
 D) *kon sanoati, trikotaj va kemasozlik*
41. Fransiyada Leon Blyum hukumati qabul qilgan qarorlar to'g'ri korsatilgan javobni toping.
 1) ish haqini oshirish; 2) soliqlarni kamaytirish; 3) 40 soatlik ish haftasini joriy qilish;
 4) korxonalarda jamoa shartnomalari tuzish; 5) jarimalarini bekor qilish; 6) kasaba uyushmalari huquqlarini himoya qilish; 7) ishchilarga nafaqa belgilash;
 8) haq to'lanadigan ta'til berish
 A) 1, 3, 4, 6, 8 B) 1, 2, 4, 5, 7
 C) 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 D) 1, 4, 6, 7, 8
42. XVI asrda barcha xristian ruhoniylarining Yaponiyani tark etishi haqida qonun chiqargan syogunni toping.
 A) *Yosimune* B) *Tokugava Iayasu*
 C) *Oda Nobunaga* D) *Toyotomi Xidayosi*
43. "Hidoya" asari muallifini aniqlang.
 A) *Hakim at-Termizi*
 B) *Burhonuddin al-Marg'ioniy*
 C) *Abu Mansur al-Moturidiy*
 D) *Mahmud az-Zamaxshariy*
44. Quyidagi atamalardan qaysi biri xalqaro shartnoma, bitim ma'nosini bildiradi?
 A) *traktat* B) *ssuda*
 C) *demobilizatsiya* D) *urbanizatsiya*
45. O'rta asr davlatlari haqidagi noto'g'ri ma'lumotni aniqlang.
 A) *So'g'd ittifoqi tarkibidagi Samarqand, Buxoro, Kesh vohalarining o'n bitta yirik mulklarining har biri o'z hokimi, harbiy chokarlari va mis puli birligiga ega edi.*
 B) *Toxariston eftallar hamda Turk xoqonligi davrida o'z mustaqilligini saqlab qolgan edi.*
 C) *So'g'd tog'laridan oltin, jez, novshadil va tuz kovlab olinar edi.*
 D) *So'g'dning histori qo'ylari va tulporlari juda mashhur edi.*
46. Tarixdan ma'lumki, Rossiya 1877-yilda Turkiyaga qarshi urush e'lon qildi va katta talofot yetkazdi. Rossiyaning muvaffaqiyatlari Buyuk Britaniyani tashvishga solib qo'ydi va . . .
 1) o'z harbiy kemalarini Marmar dengiziga kiritdi;
 2) o'z harbiy kemalarini O'rta yer dengiziga kiritdi;
 3) rus armiyasi Konstantinopolga bostirib kirsada, Rossiya bilan diplomatik aloqalarini uzishini ma'lum qildi;
 4) o'z harbiy kemalarini Bosfor va Dardanell bo'g'ozlariga joylashtirib, Istambul shahri himoyasida Turkiyaga harbiy madad taklif etdi;

- 5) Andrianopol shahriga ingliz harbiy kuchlarini joylashtirib, Turkiyani muqarrar halokatdan saqlab qolish choralari ko'rdi.
 A) 1, 3 B) 3, 4 C) 1, 5 D) 2, 3
47. Transval, Oranj, Natal, Kapni "Janubiy Afrika Ittifoqi" nomi ostida birlashgan yilda sodir bo'lgan voqeani toping.
 A) *Buyuk Britaniya-Rossiya bitimi imzolandi.*
 B) *Rus-Yapon urushi boshlandi.*
 C) *Avstriya-Vengriyada og'ir iqtisodiy inqiroz yuz berdi.*
 D) *Meksikada prezidentlik saylovi o'tkazildi.*
48. Qo'qon xonligida Yangiariq kanali nechanchi yillarda qazilgan?
 A) *1837-1839-yillar* B) *1819-1822-yillar*
 C) *1819-1823-yillar* D) *1842-1845-yillar*
49. Toshkentda "Qo'shchi" uyushmalarining birinchi respublika qurultoyi bo'lib o'tgan vaqtda jahon sahnasida bo'lgan voqeani aniqlang.
 A) *Tinch okeanidagi qaram orollar va mulklar xavfsizligining kafolatlari to'g'risidagi "To'rtlar shartnomasi" imzolandi.*
 B) *Antanta davlatlari va mag'lub Turkiya o'rtasida Sevur shartnomasi imzolandi.*
 C) *Xalqaro munosabatlar tarixida qurollanishni chekllovchi "Beshlar shartnomasi" imzolandi.*
 D) *Antanta davlatlari va mag'lub Avstriya o'rtasida Parij yaqinidagi Sen-Jermen saroyida shartnoma imzolandi.*
50. Qadimgi davrdan to Turkistonning XX asr boshlarigacha bo'lgan voqealari yilnomasi bayon etilgan asarni belgilang.
 A) *"Zubdat ut-tavorix"* B) *"Tarixi Turkiston"*
 C) *"Tarixi jadidayi Toshkand"* D) *"Tarixi Farg'ona"*
51. Qoraqalpog'iston poytaxtini respublikamizning temiryo'l tarmog'i bilan bog'lagan Taxiato'sh-Nukus yo'nalishi qachon ishga tushirilgan?
 A) *1962-yilda* B) *1969-yilda*
 C) *1975-yilda* D) *1957-yilda*
52. Quyidagi harbiy bloklar tashkil etilgan yillari bo'yicha to'g'ri xronologik tartibda joylashtirilgan javobni aniqlang.
 1) SENTO; 2) ANZYUS; 3) SEATO.
 A) 2, 1, 3 B) 1, 2, 3 C) 2, 3, 1 D) 3, 1, 2
53. Buyuk Britaniyada "bekor o'tgan 13 yil" davomida hukumatni qaysi siyosiy partiya boshqargan?
 A) *leyboristlar* B) *konsevtorlar*
 C) *respublikachilar* D) *liberallar*
54. Quyidagi voqealar orasidan bir yilda sodir bo'lganlarini aniqlang.
 1) Rossiya va Shvetsiya o'rtasida hozirgi Ukraina hududida urush bo'lib, unda Rossiya g'alaba qozondi; 2) Qandahor viloyatida Eron bosqinchilariga qarshi qo'zg'olon bo'ldi va unga Mir Vaisxon rahbarlik qildi; 3) Rossiya va Fransiya o'rtasida "Tilzit shartnomasi" nomini olgan shartnoma imzolandi; 4) Rim Papasi Koreya yepiskopligi tuzilganligini e'lon qildi.
 A) 3, 4 B) 2, 4 C) 1, 3 D) 1, 2
55. Xiva xonligida kimlar koranda deb atalgan?
 A) *davlat yerlarini ijaraga oluvchilar*
 B) *Xurosondan qaytib kelgan turkman qabilalari*
 C) *xususiy yerlarni ijaraga oluvchilar*
 D) *ko'chmanchi qozoq chorvadorlari*

56. Qo'qon xonligi elchilari Xivaga kelgan yilda sodir bo'lgan voqeani aniqlang.
 A) *Qo'qon xonligida qo'zg'olon ko'tarildi.*
 B) *"Ost-Indiya" kompaniyasi Hindistonning Sind viloyatini bo'sundirdi*
 C) *Buxoro amirligi taxtiga Amir Muzaffar o'tirdi.*
 D) *Rossiyada krepostnoylik tuzumi bekor qilindi.*
57. M.V.Lomonosov haqida "Tarixchi, notiq, kimyogar, minerolog, rassom va shoir. U hamma narsani sinab ko'rgan, hamma narsani o'rgangan" degan fikrni kim bildirgan edi?
 A) *E.Jenner* B) *V.Putin*
 C) *A.S.Pushkin* D) *D.I.Mendeleyev*
58. Hindistonning shimoliy hududlariga turk va afg'on qabilalarining hujumlari va joylashuvi qaysi asrlarda g'oyat kuchaygan?
 A) *XI-XII* B) *XI-XIII* C) *IX-X* D) *X-XI*
59. Berdaq o'zining qaysi she'rlari orqali yoshlarni Vatanni sevishtga, ma'rifat cho'qqilarini egallashga chaqiradi?
 1) "Hoy yigitlar, yigitlar"; 2) "El bilan"; 3) "O'g'limga";
 4) "Umrim"; 5) "Ahmoq bo'lma"; 6) "Xalq uchun"; 7) "Bor, bolam bor"
 A) 3, 5 B) 1, 6 C) 2, 7 D) 4, 6
60. Avstriya-Vengriya hukumati tomonidan Chexiyada qamal holati joriy etilgan va Praga universitetida o'qitish 2 tilda olib boriladigan bo'lgan yillarni ko'rsating.
 A) *1869, 1880-yillar* B) *1868, 1880-yillar*
 C) *1867, 1880-yillar* D) *1868, 1882-yillar*
61. XIX asr oxirlarida Shimoliy Afrikadagi fransuz mustamlakalari to'g'ri berilgan javobni toping.
 A) *Liviya, Sudan* B) *Tunis, Jazoir*
 C) *Tunis, Sudan* D) *Misr, Marokash*
62. O'rta asrlarda Angliyada qaram dehqonlar qachon va qanday tartibda ozodlikka chiqarilgan?
 A) *mamlakatda qo'shimcha jon solig'i joriy etilishi bilan*
 B) *XVI asrda qirol farmoniga ko'ra*
 C) *XV asrda qo'zg'olondan so'ng*
 D) *XV asrda to'lov evaziga*
63. Qadimgi davrda O'zbekiston hududida davlatchilik taraqqiyoti nimaga asoslangan?
 A) *savdo-sotiq sohasidagi yutuqlarga va harbiy ittifoq mezonlariga*
 B) *humarmandchilik taraqqiyotiga va urug'chilik udumlariga*
 C) *Qadimgi Sharqdagi shaharlar va manzilgohlar rivojiga*
 D) *mahalliy aholining yuqori darajada rivojlangan ziroatchiligiga*
64. Buxoroda "Tarbiyai atfol" jamiyati tashkil etilgan vaqtda jahon tarixida sodir bo'lgan voqealarni aniqlang.
 1) Meksikada Prezidentlik saylovi o'tkazildi.
 2) Rossiyada saylov to'g'risida yangi qonun qabul qilindi.
 3) Yaponiya Koreya yarimorolini harbiy kuch bilan o'ziga qo'shib oldi.
 4) "Hindiston kengashlari haqida qonun" nomli hujjat qabul qilindi.
 5) Eron taxtiga Muhammad Alishoh o'tirdi.
 6) Janubiy Afrika Ittifoqi tashkil topdi.
 A) 1, 3, 6 B) 3, 4, 6
 C) 2, 4, 5 D) 1, 3, 5
65. 1919-yil Fransiya saylovlarida g'alaba qozongan "Milliy blok" saylovchilarga bergan va'dalarini bajarmaganligiga nima sabab b'ldi?
 A) *Germaniya xavfining kuchayib ketishi*
 B) *jahon iqtisodiy inqirozining boshlanishi*
 C) *Milliy blokda boshlangan bo'linish*
 D) *mustamlakalarda boshlangan milliy ozodlik harakatlari*
66. Neolit davridan beri ma'lum bo'lgan va biron-bir tilning yozuv vositasi hisoblanmaydigan, ma'lumotlar rasm yoki rasmlar ketma-ketligi orqali tasvirlanadigan yozuvni aniqlang.
 A) *epigrafika* B) *katiba*
 C) *piktografika* D) *mixxat*
67. Arablar tomonidan Xuroson deb atalgan hudud yerlari ko'rsatilgan javobni aniqlang.
 A) *Hozirgi Afg'onistonning sharqiy, Eronning sharqiy qismi, shimoliy Pokiston hamda markaziy Turkmanistondan to Amudaryogacha bo'lgan hududlar*
 B) *Hozirgi Afg'oniston, Eronning sharqiy qismi, qisman Pokiston, Kaspiy dengizining sharqi hamda Janubiy Turkmanistondan to Amudaryogacha bo'lgan hududlar*
 C) *Hozirgi Afg'oniston, Eronning shimoli-sharqiy qismi, Pokistonning shimoliy qismi hamda Sind yerlaridan to Amudaryogacha bo'lgan hududlar*
 D) *Hozirgi Afg'onistonning shimoli, Eronning shimoli-sharqiy qismi hamda janubiy Turkmanistondan to Amudaryogacha bo'lgan hududlar*
68. Ivan IV oprichnina siyosatini bekor qilishga majbur bo'lgan yilda sodir bo'lgan voqeani belgilang.
 A) *"Varfolomey tuni" voqeasi yuz berdi*
 B) *Humoyun Eron yordamida taxtni egalladi*
 C) *Utrect uniyasi imzolandi*
 D) *Genrix IV taxtga o'tirdi*
69. Antikomintern paktini imzolagan davlatlarni eslang. Ulardan birining tarixida 1162-yilda sodir bo'lgan voqea to'g'ri berilgan javobni toping.
 A) *Kioto shahri yong'in tufayli kulga aylandi.*
 B) *Rudolf Gabsburg taxtga o'tqazildi.*
 C) *Ronkal vodiysida seym chaqirildi.*
 D) *Milan boshchiligida Lombardiya shaharlari bosqinchilarga qarshi qo'zg'olon ko'tardi.*
70. Buxoro xonligida Ubaydullaxon hukmronlik qilgan yillarda Angliya qiroli bo'lgan shaxsni aniqlang.
 A) *Genrix VIII Tyudor*
 B) *Richard II*
 C) *Yelizaveta*
 D) *Mariya*
71. Buxoroda amirlik taxti Shohmurod qo'liga o'tgan yili tarixda sodir bo'lgan voqeani aniqlang.
 A) *Koreyada "Qonunlarning buyuk to'plami" nomli hujjat tuzildi.*
 B) *Afg'oniston shohi Ahmadshoh "Durri-Duron" unvonini oldi.*
 C) *Eronda Qojarlar hukmronligi boshlandi.*
 D) *Qrim xonligi Rossiya tarkibiga qo'shib olindi.*
72. Ma'lumki, Koreya 1910-yilda Yaponiya mustamlakasiga aylangan edi. Bu hol nechanchi yilgacha davom etgan?
 A) *1943-yilgacha*
 B) *1945-yilgacha*
 C) *1949-yilgacha*
 D) *1953-yilgacha*

73. Choose the correct tense.
"Do you want white bread or wheat?"
"I don't care. ... one is fine."
A) *Neither* B) *Either*
C) *Both* D) *None*
74. Choose the best answer.
Amir had ... work that he was busy all day long.
A) *so little* B) *so many* C) *too many* D) *so much*
75. Choose the correct answer.
George is a very careless driver. His parents ... about his safety.
A) *ashamed* B) *confused* C) *worried* D) *concerned*
76. Choose the correct answer.
The physician's office has a laboratory ... a variety of medical tests can be done.
A) *where* B) *which* C) *that* D) *in that*
77. Choose the best answer.
The Philippines ... of more than 7,000 islands.
A) *consisting* B) *consist* C) *consists* D) *is consisting*
78. Choose the best answer.
Just ask them if you can play and I am sure, they will let you....
A) *take up* B) *join in* C) *go off* D) *take in*
79. Choose the correct answer.
We're going on a holiday ... by a travel company. It includes accommodation, flights, and so on.
A) *arranging* B) *is arranged*
B) C) *arranged* D) *having arranged*
80. Choose the best answer.
You didn't study well enough and now you aren't studying again. You ... university earlier.
A) *could enter* B) *should have entered*
C) *would enter* D) *could have entered*
81. Choose the best answer.
He tried to translate the text as ... to the original as possible.
A) *closest* B) *close*
C) *closely* D) *closer*
82. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
- I am sure, I've failed my test.
- Well, there is no point ... until you get your results.
A) *to worry* B) *in worrying*
C) *to worrying* D) *to be worrying*
83. Choose the correct answer.
He ... scarcely ... the house, when it started to rain.
A) *would/ enter* B) *was/ entering*
C) *has been/ entering* D) *had/ entered*
84. Choose the correct answer.
My students' sleepless nights became ... as the finals approached.
A) *as frequently* B) *a lot frequent*
C) *as frequent* D) *more frequently*
85. Choose the best answer.
This time next week, we ... the chemistry exam.
A) *have finished* B) *have been finishing*
C) *will have finished* D) *will have been finishing*

86. Choose the correct answer.
We asked the secretary, "How long do we have to wait?"
We asked the secretary how long ... to wait.
A) *we had* B) *did we have*
C) *we have* D) *do we have*
87. Choose the correct answer.
We are out of ... coffee. Can you get some from the supermarket?
A) *The* B) *a* C) *-* D) *an*
88. Choose the correct answer.
... astronomers have so far found no earth-like planets, this does not mean that there are none.
A) *While* B) *As* C) *As if* D) *Even though*
89. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
The writer thanked his wife for the support she ... him while ... the book.
A) *had given/ was writing*
B) *gave/ is writing*
C) *was giving/ had writing*
D) *has given/ will be writing*
90. Choose the best answer.
-I don't believe that the chemical factories can be perfectly safe.
-
A) *So am I* B) *Neither am I*
C) *I don't either* D) *Neither did I*
91. Choose the correct answer.
In the end he admitted that he... the fire ... at such a speed.
A) *didn't expect/ to have spread*
B) *hadn't expected/ to spread*
C) *wouldn't expect / to be spreading*
D) *hadn't been expecting / to have spread*
92. Choose the correct answer.
I've been in this class ... the beginning of the semester.
A) *for* B) *since*
B) C) *until* D) *at*
93. Choose the best answer.
Mark talked to the woman sitting next to
A) *himself* B) *herself*
B) C) *him* D) *he*
94. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
I had my appendix ... when I was six.
A) *removed* B) *remove*
C) *been removing* D) *to be removed*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (95-98).

Banks are places where people can keep their money. Most people use banks to save money in their savings accounts and to pay money from their checking accounts. Today, when a person earns money from their job, their paycheck is often electronically deposited (put) into their savings or checking account. Then, he or she can pay their bills by writing checks from their checking accounts or pay online where their bills are electronically connected to their bank accounts.

Banks also give loans to people. People may use the bank's money to buy new houses, cars, or to start businesses among other reasons. The bank makes money from

lending by charging interest. In other words, people have to pay back more than they borrowed. This amount depends on how risky the bank thinks the borrower is and how fast the loan is paid back among other things.

95. How much "interest" do borrowers have to pay?
A) *Most borrowers don't have to pay interest.*
B) *Everyone pays the same amount of interest.*
C) *The story doesn't tell.*
D) *It depends on a lot of things.*
96. How do banks make money?
A) *By saving customer deposits.*
B) *Charging interest to those they lend to.*
C) *By having a lot of accounts.*
D) *Electronically.*
97. How does "interest" work?
A) *Banks pay people more money than they borrowed.*
B) *Banks require people to pay back money they borrowed very quickly.*
C) *Banks require people to pay back the same amount of money they borrowed.*
D) *Banks require people to pay back more money than they borrowed.*
98. What do banks NOT do?
A) *Help people get jobs.*
B) *Provide a place where people can pay their bills from.*
C) *Provide a place where people can save their money.*
D) *Lend money to people.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (99-102).

Under the great Moghul emperors, artists emerged from their previous anonymity. They were allowed, for the first time, to sign their work, and even encouraged to include self-portraits in their paintings. And the artists' skills did not go unrewarded: one emperor even presented a favourite painter with an elephant, the ultimate status symbol of the age. Yet little is known about the artists' lives. The more successful may have enjoyed an economic status similar to lower-level nobles. However, their simple dress in the self-portraits suggests that the rewards for many painters did not always match their unquestionable talent.

99. In the passage, the word "anonymity" in the first sentence refers to a condition in which....
A) *the people had to live in extreme poverty*
B) *the artists were well-respected*
C) *the emperors employed only very talented artists*
D) *the artists of paintings were not known by name*
100. At the time of the Mogul emperors, ...
A) *artists could only earn very little money*
B) *not all the artists earned well*
C) *artists had the same status as the nobles*
D) *most of the artists were not rewarded for their paintings*
101. We can infer from the passage that one way artists were able to become better known was by
A) *including pictures of themselves in their work*
B) *riding status symbols through town*
C) *selling paintings to Moghul emperors*
D) *having an economic status similar to lower-level nobles*

102. All of the following statements contradict the text EXCEPT:

- A) *The works of painters were not recognized during Moghul emperors.*
B) *Painters were punished for their paintings.*
C) *The painters' works were not left unnoticed and unrewarded by emperors.*
D) *Painting was not so popular during Mogul Empire.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (103-105).

Much of the blood on the street flows essentially from uncivil behavior of drivers who refuse to respect the legal and moral rights of others. So the massacre on the road may be regarded as a social problem. Safety standards for vehicle have been raised both at the point of manufacture and through periodic road-worthiness inspections. In addition, speed limits have been lowered. Due to these measures, the accident rate has decreased. But the accident experts still worry because there has been little or no improvement in the way drivers behave.

103. According to the passage, traffic accidents may be regarded as a social problem since....
A) *the motor vehicle is a very dangerous invention*
B) *the accidents have more to do with hazardous conditions than hazardous drivers*
C) *most of the accidents are caused by drivers who don't pay attention to the traffic rules*
D) *the irresponsibility that accounts for much of the problem is not confined to drivers*
104. According to the passage, the number of accidents has fallen because
A) *significant advances have been made towards safer driving*
B) *many people now know that driving is a skilled task requiring constant care and concentration*
C) *drivers are warned to take extra care on the roads*
D) *drivers have finally learned how to behave*
105. It is pointed out in the passage that those who violate traffic regulations
A) *are the most inexperienced drivers that we have on the roads*
B) *always blame the road conditions*
C) *don't have prior traffic violations or crashes on their records*
D) *are the biggest threat to those with whom they share the road*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (106-108).

Parents teach their children to be fearful and cautious of specific dangers, such as fire or crossing the road. Anxiety can be useful, because it helps protect the child from harm. However, children can be fearful of situations or objects that adults don't consider threatening. The sources of fear may change as the child matures; for example, a fear of the dark or monsters under the bed may give way to fears of burglary or violence. Tactics that don't work include teasing the child for being afraid, or compelling them to confront fearful situations. Helping the child to deal with fear includes taking their feelings seriously, encouraging them to talk about their anxieties, telling them the facts, and giving them the opportunity to confront their fears at their own pace and with your support.

106. It is stated in the article that

- A) *parents should not teach their children to be cautious of specific dangers*
- B) *the best way to avoid fears during childhood is to ignore them*
- D) *making fun of the child's fears is the best way to get rid of them*
- C) *the fears of the childhood can lead to some other fears in the adulthood*

107. It is clear from the passage that forcing the child to face his fears directly

- A) *works when the child isn't eager to talk about his fears*
- B) *helps the child to learn the facts and realities*
- C) *may protect him from some certain dangers*
- D) *is not a good way to follow*

108. It can be understood from the article that adults

- A) *prefer to cope with difficult situations at their own pace*
- B) *should talk to the child about his fears in an open and honest way*
- C) *may have same fears but may not be aware of them*
- D) *do not want to talk about their own fears unlike children*

- Quyida berilgan fikrlarning nechtasi noto'g'ri?
 - gapda kesim gapning oxirida, ega esa ko'pincha gap boshida keladi;
 - ilmiy uslub uchun gap bo'laklarining o'zgargan tartibi mos;
 - gapdan ko'zda tutilgan umumiy fikrga qo'shimcha ma'no, uslubiy yuk berish uchun gap bo'laklari tartibi o'zgarishi mumkin;
 - gapda kesimning o'rni o'zgaymaydi.

A) 4 tasi B) 1 tasi C) 2 tasi D) 3 tasi
- Bolalikda quyosh sekin chiqayotgandek bo'laveradi. Keksalikda quyosh tez botayotgandek bo'laveradi. Ushbu gaplardagi mavhum otlar sonini aniqlang.

A) 2 ta B) 4 ta C) 3 ta D) 5 ta
- O'z umri davomida yurtlar kezib, Haqni va haqiqatni tanish, pok e'tiqod, haqiqiy muhabbat targ'iboti bilan mashg'ul bo'lgan shoir kim?

A) *Furqat* B) *Najmiddin Kubro*
C) *Mashrab* D) *X.Huvaydo*
- 1) "Hasht behisht"; 2) "Salomon va Absol"; 3) "Haft paykar"; 4) "Saddi Iskandariy".
Ushbu asarlarni mualliflari bilan to'g'ri juftlab ko'rsating.
a) Navoiy; b) Ganjaviy; d) Dehlaviy; e) Jomiy.
A) 1-a, 2-e, 3-d, 4-b B) 1-b, 2-d, 3-e, 4-a
C) 1-e, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d D) 1-d, 2-e, 3-b, 4-a
- "She'rd a qofiyaga tushmaydigan biror misra yo'q. Biroq ular g'azaldagi kabi qat'iy tartibga bo'ysunmaydi. Shu tariqa kuchli musiqiylik ta'minlangan".
Bu parchadagi ta'rif Sergey Yeseninning qaysi she'ri haqida?
A) "Dog'lar ketmish majruh ko'ngildan"
B) "Bu dunyoda men bir yo'lovchi"
C) "Xurosonda bir darboza bor"
D) "Singlimga xat"
- Bir necha ergash gapli murakkab qo'shma gaplarni aniqlang.
 - Agar yerlar traktor bilan haydalsa, menhat unumli bo'ladi va hosil mo'l bo'ladi.
 - Bilim shundayki, u yalang'och bo'lganingda ham o'zing bilan qoladi, uni suv bilan ham yo'qota olmaysan.
 - Reja bajarilsa, dasturxon mo'l bo'lsa, yor-u do'st, birodarlar qalin bo'lsa, tantanalar qishgacha davom etaveradi.
 - Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, miyada jismoniy harakat yuzaga keladi, mushakchalar bilan boyitib boradi.
 - Kishilarning huquqiy ongi yuksalsa, har kim o'z haq-huquqini bilsa va himoya qila olsa, jamiyatda demokratiya rivojlanadi.

A) 1, 5 B) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
C) 2, 3, 4, 5 D) 1, 2, 3, 5
- Olimlarimiz adiblarimiz eng nufuzli xalqaro mukofotlar sohibi bo'lsalar sportchilarimiz shoda-shoda medallar olsalar Osiyo o'yinlari olimpiada o'yinlari bizning vatanimizda o'tsa - bu mening orzum.
Ushbu gapda necha o'rinda tinish belgisi tushirib qoldirilgan?
A) 7 ta B) 4 ta C) 5 ta D) 6 ta

- Aybdor o'zi har savolga bergan javobi bilan jinoyatini iqror qildi.
Ushbu gapdagi yasama so'zlar sonini aniqlang.
A) 2 ta B) 5 ta C) 3 ta D) 4 ta
- "Zamona kimniki?", "Dar mazammati zamona" kabi satirik she'rlar muallifi kim?
A) *Turdi Farog'iy* B) *Zavqiy* C) *So'fizoda* D) *Muqimiy*
- Yusuf Xos Hojibning «Qutadg'u bilig» asarini chinliklar qanday nom bilan atashgan?
A) "Ziynat ul-umaro" B) "Shohnomayi turkiy"
C) "Adab ul-muluk" D) "Amin ul-mamlakat"
- Asr so'zining paronimi bilan sinonim bo'la oladigan so'zni aniqlang.
A) *vaqt* B) *tinchlik* C) *tutqun* D) *baland*
- Odil Yoqubovning mustaqillik yillarida yozgan pyesasining nomi qaysi javobda berilgan?
A) "Adolat manzili" B) "Ko'hna dunyo"
C) "Diyonat" D) "Muzaffar Temur"
- Ravish asosli sodda yasama fe'l ishtirok etgan gaplarni aniqlang.
 - Bugun sen ataylab ishga kechik.
 - Shunday xastalar bo'ladiki, ularni faqat so'z bilan davolamoq zarur.
 - Birov suv topolmaydi ichgani, birov kechik topolmaydi kechgani.
 - Yaxshilik urug'i ko'payaversin.

A) 2, 3 B) 1, 3, 4 C) 1, 4 D) 3, 4
- Sal, xiyol, har kuni, har bir, ozgina, o'zicha, har on, shu payt, zo'rg'a.
Ushbu ravishlardan nechtasi tuzilishiga ko'ra qo'shma ravish hisoblanadi?
A) 7 ta B) 3 ta C) 4 ta D) 6 ta
- Quyidagi gapda yasama so'zlar soni nechta?
O'tmishda yashab o'tgan buyuk bobolarning hayoti va faoliyatini bilish shu kunning asosiy talabi sanaladi.
A) 3 ta B) 5 ta C) 2 ta D) 4 ta
- Kishi yaxshi narsaga intiladi, yomon narsadan qochadi.
Ushbu gapdagi ko'makchi morfemalar haqidagi noto'g'ri fikrlarni aniqlang.
 - So'z yasovchi qo'shimchalar ismlar guruhiga kiruvchi so'z turkumlariga qo'shilib yangi so'z yasagan.
 - Shakldoshlik xususiyatiga ega 1 ta so'z yasovchi morfema mavjud.
 - Tarkibida 2 ta shakl yasovchi qo'shimcha mavjud so'z qatnashgan.
 - Sintaktik shakl yasovchi qo'shimchalar ismlar guruhiga mansub so'zlarga qo'shilmagan.

A) 1, 3 B) 1, 2, 3, 4
C) 2, 4 D) 1, 2
- Qo'shma fe'l qatnashgan gapni toping.
 - Besh kunlik dunyoning g'animatligini o'ylang.*
 - Unsin ostonadan hatlashi bilan qarshisiga yugurib chiqqan Zumrad bilan quchoqlashib ko'risha ketishdi.*
 - Mo'ysafid gullarni shiyponga qo'yib, mehmonlar bilan ko'risha ketdi.*
 - Mana men. Borlig'im bilan senga ko'mak qilurga hozirman.*

18. Beodob qizning gapini onasi tekislab turdi.
Ushbu gapda ma'no ko'chishining qaysi turi mavjud?
A) *metafora* B) *metonimiya* C) *vazifadoshlik* D) *sinekdoxa*
19. Eng muhimi, mustaqillik tufayli odamlarimizning dunyoqarashi va tafakkuri, ma'naviy qiyofasi o'zgardi, jamiyatimizda ahillik, muruvvat, mehr-oqibat, tinchlik va osoyishtalik qaror topdi.
Ushbu gapdagi so'z yasovchilar sonini toping.
A) 4 ta B) 6 ta C) 5 ta D) 7 ta
20. Muhammad Yusuf she'rlaridan birida nimani "dunyoni tor aylagan o'sha", deya ta'riflaydi?
A) *mehr-muhabbatni*
B) *nafratni*
C) *vafoni*
D) *yolg'onchilikni*
21. Bu xayollar va bu savollar, yangi mingyillikda meni qiynab turgan hislar, yozilmagan she'rlarimdir.
Ushbu gapdagi so'z birikmalarining tobe qismi qaysi so'z turkum(lar)i bilan ifodalangan?
A) *olmosh, sifat* B) *olmosh, ravish*
C) *olmosh, sifat, ot, fe'l* D) *olmosh, ot*
22. Alla ayting, shunday aytingki, bolangiz ulg'ayib, dunyoni mehrga chulg'asin.
Bu gapdagi o'tli so'z birikmalarida tobe qism qaysi gap bo'laklari vazifasini bajargan?
A) *qaratqich aniqlovchi, sifatlovchi aniqlovchi, hol*
B) *bu gapda o'tli so'z birikmasi yo'q*
C) *ega, qaratqich aniqlovchi, sifatlovchi aniqlovchi*
D) *to'ldiruvchi, ega, qaratqich aniqlovchi, sifatlovchi aniqlovchi*
23. Otlashgan so'z to'ldiruvchi vazifasida qo'llanmagan gapni toping.
A) *Kattaga hurmatda bo'l, kichikka izzatda bo'l.*
B) *Yomon bilan yo'ldosh bo'lsang, yomondan burun o'lasan.*
C) *To'qayga o't tushsa, ho'l-u quruq baravar yonadi.*
D) *Yaxshi bilan yursang, yetarsan murodga, Yomon bilan yursang, qolarsan uyatga.*
24. Yig'layman, to'yib-to'yib yig'lab olaman goho.
Pahlavonda ham yurak bor, uning ham g'am-g'ussasi bor, ukam...
Ushbu matndagi so'zlar imlosida necha o'rinda fonetik o'zgarish sodir bo'lgan?
A) 3 B) 5 C) 2 D) 6
25. Iymon niri oqib turar bir gavhar bor qonimizda, Ne-ne buyuk bobolarning bardoshi bor jonimizda...
She'riy parchadagi kelishik qo'shimchalari haqidagi to'g'ri hukmni belgilang.
A) 2 o'rinda belgisiz, 3 o'rinda belgili kelishik qo'shimchasi qo'llangan
B) 3 o'rinda belgisiz, 2 o'rinda belgili kelishik qo'shimchasi qo'llangan
C) 4 o'rinda belgisiz, 2 o'rinda belgili kelishik qo'shimchasi qo'llangan
D) 1 o'rinda belgisiz, 1 o'rinda belgili kelishik qo'shimchasi qo'llangan
26. Jarangsiz jufti mavjud bo'lgan til oldi undoshlarini aniqlang.
A) *l, m, r, n* B) *d, z, j* C) *x, y, h* D) *r, l, n*
27. Teng bog'lovchining ikki xil mazmuniy munosabatiga mansub turi quyidagi qaysi gapda ishtirok etgan?
A) *Mamlakatimizda bayramlar ko'p, lekin Navro'zning tarovati va shukhi o'zgacha.*
B) *Ma'nisiz hayot kechirish yomon turmush kechirish degani emas, ammo sekin-asta o'lish demakdir.*
C) *Yo'qchilik g'ayratli, ishchan odamning eshigidan mo'ralaydi-yu, ichkariga kira olmaydi.*
D) *Dunyoda kasblar ko'p, biroq odamiylik kasbi hammasidan ulug'dir.*
28. Qaysi so'zdagi bir quyi keng unli o'rnida boshqasi qo'llanganda so'z ma'nosi farqlanadi?
A) *taqa* B) *siqim* C) *soliq* D) *xam*
29. **Demonkim, ko'ngli pok-u, ham ko'zi pok, Tili pok-u, so'zi pok-u, o'zi pok.**
Berilgan baytda qanday she'riy san'at qo'llangan?
A) *takrir* B) *tajnis* C) *tashbeh* D) *talmeh*
30. Istiqlol bergan eng buyuk ne'mat o'zlikni anglash, milliy g'urur va oriyatni tiklash bo'ldi.
Ushbu gapda yasama fe'llar nechta gap bo'lagiga nisbatan hokim bo'lak vazifasini bajargan?
A) 2 ta B) 5 ta C) 3 ta D) 4 ta
31. Quyidagi gapda uyushiq bo'laklar qanday so'z turkumlari bilan ifodalangan?
Mevani gullata bilishgina emas, balki undan mo'l va shirin hosil yetkaza bilish san'atdir.
A) *fe'l, ot* B) *ravish, olmosh* C) *fe'l, sifat, ravish* D) *son, ot*
32. Mamlakatning istiqboli ham, kelajagi ham yoshlar, sog'lom insonlar qo'lida bo'lishi tabiiy holdir.
Ushbu gapda moslashuv usulida bog'langan nechta so'z birikmasi bor?
A) 3 ta B) 2 ta C) 4 ta D) 5 ta
33. Fonetik o'zgarish faqat lug'aviy shakl yasovchi ta'sirida sodir bo'lgan so'z ishtirok etgan gaplarni aniqlang.
1. *Ikkalasi ham shahrimizdagi o'zgarishlarni ko'rib lol bo'lishdi.*
2. *To'pidan ayrilganni bo'ri yer.*
3. *O'z ko'nglingni ko'tarishning eng yaxshi yo'li kimningdir ko'nglini ko'tarishdir.*
4. *Inson dunyoni qanchalik bilsa, o'zini ham anglaydi.*
A) 2, 4 B) 1, 4 C) 1, 2, 3 D) 4
34. Quyidagi qaysi baytda muqayyad qofiya bor?
A) *Ul qodirki arz-u aflok yarlatdi, Ko'ngulda dog', dilni g'amnok yaratdi.*
B) *Borma aytmaganning dasturxoniga, Qo'l uzotsang, qadring ketar, noniga.*
C) *Ayo do'stlar, hech bilmadim men yo'limni, Saodatqa bog'lamadim men belimni.*
D) *Haq vaslini izlab topmay, hayronaman, Tinmay yig'lab, ko'ngli buzuq vayronaman.*
35. "Advokatlik osonmi" (A.Avloniy) asari qahramonlari to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan qatorni aniqlang.
A) *Haydarali, Xudoyberdi, Rapoil, Mehriniso*
B) *Tangriqul, Davlat, Mehriniso, Egamberdi*
C) *Tangriqul, Toshmurod, Davronbek, boy*
D) *Haydarali, Mehriniso, Xushvaqt, Toshmurod*
36. Qaysi doston kitobxonlarni mustahkam islomiy e'tiqod, chin va pokiza muhabbat, or-nomus, qahramonlik, ota yurt va xalqqa sadoqat ruhida tarbiyalaydi?
A) *"Rustamxon"* B) *"Kuntug'mish"*
C) *"Alpomish"* D) *"Ravshan"*

37. Rim qachon Alarix boshchiligidagi gotlar tomonidan talon-taroj qilingan?
A) 476-yilda B) 455-yilda C) 422-yilda D) 410-yilda
38. XIX asrning 90-yillari o'rtalaridan boshlangan iqtisodiy yuksalish tufayli Fransiyada qaysi davrga kelib mo'tadil barqarorlik ta'minlandi?
A) XX asrning oxiriga B) XX asrning boshlariga
C) XX asrning o'rtalariga D) XX asrning 60-70-yillariga
39. Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillaridan keyin O'zbekistonda barpo etilgan kimyo sanoati korxonalarini ular qurilgan yillari bilan muvofiqlashtiring.
1) Farg'ona azot o'g'iti zavodi; 2) Navoiy kimyo kombinati; 3) Olmaliq kimyo zavodi;
a) 1965-yil; b) 1969-yil; c) 1962-yil
A) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c B) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a
C) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c D) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b
40. O'zbekistonning qaysi viloyatida Xitoyning "Nunkel" firmasi bilan hamkorlikda yo'g'och tolali plita ishlab chiqarish yolg'a qo'yildi?
A) Namangan B) Jizzax
C) Samarqand D) Qashqadaryo
41. Xorazmda kim hukmron bo'lib turgan vaqtda Yevropada feodallarning III salib yurishlari yuz bergan?
A) Takash B) Elarston
C) Qutbiddin Muhammad D) Otsiz
42. Argentina tarixiga oid quyidagi voqealarni to'g'ri xronologik ketma-ketlikda joylashtiring.
1) "Immigratsiya va kolonizatsiya to'g'risida" qonun qabul qilindi; 2) Buenos-Ayresda milliy bank ochildi; 3) Argentina Sotsialistik partiyasi tuzildi
A) 1, 3, 2 B) 2, 3, 1 C) 3, 2, 1 D) 2, 1, 3
43. Rus podshosi Pyotr I tomonidan uyushtirilgan Bekovich-Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasi Xiva xonligi hududlariga kirib kelgan yilni aniqlang.
A) 1718-yil B) 1715-yil C) 1714-yil D) 1717-yil
44. Abulxayrxon o'z davlati poytaxtini Turadan qaysi shaharga ko'chirgan?
A) Sig'noqqa B) Marvga C) Suzoqqa D) Oqqo'rg'onga
45. Germaniya Demokratik Respublikasida nechanchi yilda mavjud tuzumga qarshi isyon ko'tarildi va Sovet qo'shinlari yordamida bostirildi?
A) 1953-yilda B) 1954-yilda C) 1955-yilda D) 1952-yilda
46. Quyidagi voqealardan qaysilari bir yilda sodir bo'lganligini aniqlang.
1) Pyotr I ning Rus davlati taxtiga o'tirishi; 2) Amur daryosi chap sohilining Rossiyadan ajratib olinishi; 3) Rossiya va Shvetsiya o'rtasida tarixga "Shimoliy urush" nomi bilan kirgan urushning boshlanishi; 4) M. Kutuzov bosh qo'mondonligi ostidagi rus qo'shinlarining dushman ustidan porloq g'alabasi.
A) 1, 3 B) 1, 2 C) 3, 4 D) 2, 4
47. Polsha davlatiga kim tomonidan qachon asos solingan?
A) Meshko, X asrning o'rtalarida
B) Bolislav, X asrning oxirlarida
C) Svyatoslav, XI asrning boshlarida
D) Vatslav, X asr boshlarida

48. Ruslar Irtish daryosi sohilida 7 ta istehkom qurib bitkazgan davrda Buxoro hukmdori kim bo'lgan?
A) Abulfayrxon B) Abulmo'min
C) Ubaydullaxon II D) Muhammad Rahimiy
49. Amerika qit'asini aylanib o'tib, Hindistonga boradigan dengiz yo'lini ochgan dengizchi nomini toping.
A) Vasko da Gama B) Frensis Dreyk
C) Fernand Magellan D) Xristofor Kolumb
50. Birinchi jahon urushi qaysi davlatni G'arbiy Yevropaning birinchi davlatiga aylantirdi?
A) Fransiya B) Buyuk Britaniya
C) Germaniya D) Italiya
51. 1583-1600-yillarda Buxoro elchilari necha marta Moskvada bo'lishgan?
A) 1 marta B) 2 marta C) 6 marta D) 5 marta
52. Ilk o'rta asrlarda Shimoliy Hindiston hududida 75 yil davomida hukmronlik qilgan davlatni aniqlang.
A) Xioniylar B) Kidariylar
C) Eftaliylar D) Sosoniylar
53. Quyidagi asarlardan qaysi biri Mir Olim Buxoriy tomonidan yozilgan?
A) "Buxoro, Qo'qon va Qoshg'arning ayrim voqeahodisalari bayoni"
B) "Shohnomayi nusratpayom"
C) "Fathnomayi sultoniy"
D) "Saralangan tarixlar"
54. Sirdaryodagi Farhod GESining loyahasini ishlab chiqishda mashhur irrigatorlardan kimlar faol ishtirok etdilar?
A) A. N. Askochenskiy, V. V. Poslavitskiy
B) A. N. Askochenskiy va A. N. Askochenskiy
C) D. M. Bogdanov va A. I. Avtonomov
D) S. S. Kanash va A. I. Avtonomov
55. Qachondan boshlab G'arbiy Rim imperiyasini qullar va kolonlar qo'zg'olonlari qamrab oldi?
A) mil. II-III asrda B) mil. III asrda
C) mil.av. II-I asrlarda D) mil. IV-V asrlarda
56. O'rta Osiyo xonliklariga Angliya hukumati tomonidan yuborilgan shaxslarining tashrif buyurgan yillari bilan mos ravishda ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
1) Murkroft; 2) I.Volf; 3) J.Abbot; 4) A.Byorns;
a) 1843-yil; b) 1825-yil; c) 1844-yil; d) 1832-yil
A) 1 - d; 2 - a; 3 - c; 4 - b B) 1 - b; 2 - c; 3 - a; 4 - d
C) 1 - b; 2 - a; 3 - c; 4 - d D) 1 - c; 2 - b; 3 - a; 4 - d
57. Quyidagilardan "Mehmonnomayi Buxoro" tarixiy asarining muallifini aniqlang.
A) Muhammad Husayni Buxoriy
B) Fazlulloh ibn Ro'zbexon
C) Mirzo Muhammad Haydar
D) Hofiz Tanish Buxoriy
58. Germaniyada Otto fon Bismark mavjud davlatlarning Pruessiya bilan "Shimoliy Germaniya Ittifoqi"ni tuzish haqida shartnoma imzolashga erishgan yili vatanimiz tarixida sodir bo'lgan voqeani aniqlang.
A) Buxoro taxtiga Amir Muzaffar o'tirdi.
B) O'ratepa shahri rus askarlari tomonidan egallandi.
C) Kaspiyorti viloyati tashkil topdi.
D) Qo'qon shahrida Po'latxon boshchiligidagi qo'zg'olon ko'tarildi.

59. Fransiya hukumati 1919-yilda Jazoir uchun chiqargan alohida dekretiga asosan mahalliy o'zini-o'zi boshqarish organlariga o'tkaziladigan saylovlarda qatnashish huquqi berilgan qatlamlarni aniqlang.
1) dehqonlar; 2) hunarmandlar; 3) savdogarlar; 4) ziyolilar; 5) ishchilar; 6) sobiq harbiy xizmatchilar; 7) ruhoniylar; 8) amaldorlar
A) 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 B) 1, 3, 4, 6, 8
C) 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 D) 1, 2, 3, 5, 6

60. X.Kolumb ochgan qit'aga "Yangi dunyo" deb nom bergan dengizchi qayerlik edi?
A) *genuyalik* B) *lotaringiyalik*
C) *italiyalik* D) *portugaliyalik*

61. XVIII asrning II yarmidan boshlab Rossiya savdo iqtisodiy aloqalarida Markaziy Osiyo xonliklarining ahamiyati yanada ortib bordi. Bunga sabab nimada edi?
1) Ingliz mollarning Markaziy Osiyoga kirib kelishi tobora ko'payishi;
2) Rossiyada rivojlanib borayotgan sanoat uchun xomashyo manbalari topishga intilish;
3) Hindistonda Buyuk Britaniya ta'sirining kuchayib borayotganligi;
4) Rossiya aholisining Markaziy Osiyodan keltirilgan mollarga ehtiyoji balandligi va mollarning nihoyatda arzonligi;
5) Markaziy Osiyo xonliklarida inglizlar ta'sirining kuchliligi va xonliklarning inglizlar bilan ittifoqini yo'qqa chiqarish zaruriyati;
6) Xonliklarning suv orqali savdo qilishda Rossiyaga qulayligi va savdo portlarining doimo ruslar uchun ochiqligi.
A) 2, 3 B) 1, 5 C) 2, 6 D) 4, 6

62. Katolik cherkovi o'z hukmronligining eng cho'qqisiga erishuvi qaysi Papa davriga to'g'ri keladi?
A) *Lev III* B) *Grigoriy IX*
C) *Innokentiy II* D) *Innokentiy III*

63. "Xitoy uyushmalari ittifoqi" siyosiy tashkiloti qabul qilgan dasturida ko'zda tutgan masalalar to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
1) Sin monarxiyasini ag'darish;
2) yevropaliklarni mamlakatdan quvib chiqarish;
3) respublika ta'sis etish;
4) sanoat korxonalarini barpo etish;
5) yerga egalik huquqini tenglashtirish;
6) mustaqillikni tiklash
A) 1, 2, 4, 6 B) 2, 4, 5, 6 C) 1, 3, 5, 6 D) 2, 3, 4, 5

64. XIX asrning birinchi yarmida Xiva xonligi va Buxoro, Qo'qon, Afg'oniston, Eron, Hindiston, Turkiya kabi davlatlar o'rtasida savdo-iqtisodiy va elchilik munosabatlarining rivojlanishi sabablarini aniqlang.
1) Xiva xonligi hududining o'rtaosiyolik savdogarlar va haj safariga boruvchilar uchun Kaspiy dengizi orqali boshqa shaharlarga o'tish manzilgohiga aylanganligi; 2) Raim istehkomining qurilishi; 3) turkmanlarning yovmut qabilasining Xiva xonligiga bo'ysundirilishi; 4) savdoning rivojlanishi davlat xazinasiga katta daromad keltirayotganligi; 5) «Majburiyatlar akti»ning qabul qilinishi
A) 1, 2 B) 4, 5 C) 1, 4 D) 2, 3

65. Chig'atoy ulusi davriga oid me'moriy obidalarini aniqlang.
1) To'rabekxonim maqbarasi; 2) Bayonqulixon maqbarasi; 3) Nomozgoh masjidi; 4) Ernazar elchi madrasasi.
A) 3, 4 B) 2, 3 C) 1, 2 D) 1, 4

66. Avstriya-Vengriya imperiyasidagi Praga universitetida o'qitish ikki tilda (nemis va chex) olib borilishi belgilangan yili Italiya ...
A) *Adua yaqinida Efiopiya qo'shinlaridan mag'lub bo'ldi.*
B) *Germaniya va Avstriya-Vengriya ittifoqiga qo'shildi.*
C) *Afrikaga qarshi mustamlakachilik urushlarini boshladi.*
D) *Tunis masalasida Fransiyaning mag'lub bo'ldi.*

67. Germaniya Bag'dod temir yo'li loyihasining Izmir-Anqara qismini qo'lga kiritgan va bu loyihani to'la qo'lga kiritgan yillar to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
A) 1888-, 1903-yillar B) 1889-, 1904-yillar
C) 1888-, 1905-yillar D) 1889-, 1902-yillar

68. Italiyada "qizil ikki yillik" davriga to'g'ri keluvchi ma'lumotlarni anilang.
1) 8 soatlik ish vaqti belgilandi; 2) hukumat ishchi va dehqonlardan shakllantirildi; 3) ish haqiga qo'shimcha to'lov to'lanishi e'lon qilindi; 4) yer egalariga yollanib ishlovchilar, ijaraga yer olib ishlovchilar uchun shartlar yengillashtirildi; 5) janubdagi dehqonlar yer egalaridan tortib olgan yerlarining bir qismi ularga qonuniylashtirib berildi; 6) dehqonlar soliqlardan vaqtincha ozod etildilar.
A) 2, 3, 5, 6 B) 1, 3, 4, 5
C) 1, 2, 4, 5 D) 1, 2, 4, 6

69. Quyidagi qaysi davlatlarning kommunistik partiyalari antifashist harakatga rahbarlik qildilar?
A) *Yugoslaviya va Albaniya*
B) *Polsha va Chexoslovakiya*
C) *Ruminiya va Yugoslaviya*
D) *Polsha va GDR*

70. Birinchi jahon urushidan keyingi davrda Buyuk Britaniya hayotini belgilash quyidagi qaysi partiyalar o'rtasidagi kurashga bog'liq bo'lib qoldi?
A) *sotsialistlar, liberallar va konservatorlar*
B) *konservatorlar, demokratlar va leyboristlar*
C) *liberallar, konservatorlar va leyboristlar*
D) *liberallar, sotsialistlar va demokratlar*

71. XIX asr oxirlarida Rossiya Buxoro amirligi hududlari orqali Afg'onistonga qanday buyumlarni katta miqdorda chiqarib turgan?
1) temir; 2) movut; 3) farang matolari; 4) chinni buyumlar; 5) baxmal; 6) mo'yna; 7) chit; 8) g'alla; 9) gugurt; 10) ke-rosin; 11) cho'qqi qalpoqlar
A) 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11
B) 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10
C) 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10
D) 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11

72. O'rta asrlarda muzaffariylar va jaloyiriylar xalqlari qayerda hukmronlik qilishgan?
A) *Iroq va Falastinda*
B) *Janubiy Xuroson va Hindistonda*
C) *Eronda*
D) *Suriyada*

INGLIZ TILI

73. Choose the correct tense.
We ... at the painting for about ten minutes before we ... who the artist was.
A) *have been looking/ realized*
B) *were looking/ have realized*
C) *had been looking/ realized*
D) *had looked/ had realized*

74. Choose the best answer.
The student apologized ... being late.
A) *to* B) *at* C) *of* D) *for*
75. Choose the correct answer.
... hard you try, you cannot succeed without the support of your family.
A) *However* B) *Although*
B) C) *Despite* D) *Because of*
76. Choose the correct answer.
I ... dinner. Just as it was ready, Chris and June phoned to say that they wouldn't to eat.
A) *didn't have to cook* B) *needn't cook*
C) *needn't have cooked* D) *mustn't have cooked*
77. Choose the best answer.
There is neither electricity nor gas on the island, ...?
A) *is there* B) *isn't there* C) *there is* D) *there isn't*
78. Choose the best answer.
If you... these pills yesterday, you ... well now.
A) *had taken / would be* B) *took / would be*
C) *had taken / had been* D) *took / will be*
79. Choose the correct answer.
We're going on a holiday ... by a travel company. It includes accommodation, flights, and so on.
A) *arranging* B) *is arranged*
C) *arranged* D) *having arranged*
80. Choose the best answer.
Grandma ... a lot of pleasure from gardening.
A) *does* B) *makes* C) *gets* D) *has*
81. Choose the best answer.
If everyone is more careful, mistakes can be...
A) *invented* B) *reduced*
B) C) *caused* D) *avoided*
82. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
I wouldn't walk across that old bridge if I were you. It looks like it...
A) *will collapse* B) *is going to collapse*
C) *is collapsing* D) *will be collapsed*
83. Choose the correct answer.
... five hours to the meeting, Don learnt that it had been postponed.
A) *Driven* B) *Being driven*
C) *Having driven* D) *To be driven*
84. Choose the correct answer.
It's not my favorite job, but I like ... the kitchen as often as possible.
A) *cleaning* B) *clean* C) *to clean* D) *that I clean*
85. Choose the best answer.
"May I have my letters addressed in care of your office?" asked Mr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor asked if ... letters addressed in care of ... office.
A) *he may have his / my* B) *I might have my / your*
C) *he may have his / his* D) *he might have his / my*
86. Choose the correct answer.
Barbara said the beach was twenty miles away, but I thought, it was ... than that.
A) *little* B) *fewer* C) *less* D) *the least*

87. Choose the correct answer.
The man who did the robbery is no longer in ... prison. He was let out last month.
A) *a* B) *the* C) *-* D) *an*
88. Choose the best answer.
You can buy these maps at ... petrol station. They all have them.
A) *some* B) *each of* C) *any* D) *every of*
89. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
I'd ... caught sight of her before she'd gone. I ... missed her.
A) *hard/ nearly* B) *hardly/ nearly*
C) *hardly/ near* D) *hard/ near*
90. Choose the best answer.
It took us ages to get used... in a block of flats.
A) *to living* B) *to live* C) *living* D) *to be living*
91. Choose the correct answer.
The President was reported ... a heart attack last week.
A) *to suffer* B) *to have suffered*
C) *suffering* D) *to be suffering*
92. Choose the correct answer.
The manner of addressing people in Britain is quite different from ours, ...?
A) *is it* B) *isn't there*
C) *isn't it* D) *doesn't it*
93. Choose the best answer.
They're going to ... a new law against drinking and driving.
A) *take up* B) *bring in*
C) *run into* D) *make out*
94. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
... the customer complained, ... and more unpleasant the manager became.
A) *More/ ruder* B) *The more/ ruder*
C) *The more/ the ruder* D) *The most/ the rudest*
- Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (95-97).
- According to local legend, the Russian Mikhail Bukanin entered a Prague cafe in 1848 and ordered tea. When the owner said that he'd never heard of the drink Bukanin marched into the kitchen and made the city's first cup of tea. Eighty years later, there were estimated 150 tea-houses in Prague, but the culture died out under the Communist regime.
- Today's tea-houses are mostly a 1990s' phenomenon. Partly a reaction to the smoke-filled atmosphere of the Czech pub, and partly a reaction against the multinational, fast food culture that has recently arrived in Prague, tea-houses are nonsmoking, peaceful places to enjoy a quiet cup of tea and relax. The tea drinking is taken very seriously, and many of the tea-houses stock a huge array of different kinds of tea.
95. Legend tells that ...
A) *tea was forbidden in Prague until the year 1848.*
B) *eating and drinking habits of the Czechs were greatly affected by the Russians'.*
C) *the Czechs used to drink tea themselves but did not offer it to their guests.*
D) *a Russian introduced tea to the people of Prague.*

96. We can deduce from the passage that....
- today's tea-houses in Prague have generally been opened in the last ten years.*
 - approximately 150 tea-houses have been opened in Prague since the 1920s.*
 - the original tea-houses have lost a lot of business to pubs and restaurants.*
 - the citizens of Prague don't really like drinking tea in public places.*
97. We learn from the passage that Prague tea-houses....
- do not encourage their customers to laugh and joke.*
 - keep a large samovar of tea boiling all the time.*
 - sell fast food as well as the tea they are famed for.*
 - offer many varieties of the beverage they serve.*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (98-100).

I have just learned that our town's public art museum will eliminate Saturday hours next month due to a protracted budget shortfall. It will be a severe hardship and loss to our town's citizens if the museum closes on Saturdays. For many working people like myself, Saturday is the only day of the week we have to take advantage of the breathtaking and thought-provoking artwork our museum has to offer. Parents often use this day to take their children to the museum in order to expose them to this important bit of culture. The public museum has been a boon to this town since it opened in 1975. It has fostered an interest in the arts, increased cultural awareness, and had a positive impact on the local economy. Even people from many nearby towns choose Saturday a day free from obligation to come and see artwork here. This is no **frivolous** matter; efforts made in this direction would be well spent. The increase of for all intents and purposes a nearly inconsequential amount to the homeowner tax bill would suffice to keep the museum open. *Isn't our museum worth it?* I beseech everyone who values our museum to contact his or her town representative and ask for funding to keep the Saturday museum hours intact.

98. As used at the end of the letter, which is the best antonym for **frivolous**?
- complex*
 - passionate*
 - ridiculous*
 - worthwhile*
99. At the end of the letter Maria asks, "*Isn't our museum worth it?*" What does the word it in the above sentence refer to?
- the townspeople contacting their town representatives*
 - staying open on Saturdays*
 - an increase in homeowners' tax bills*
 - lengthening the budget shortfall*
100. Which of the following arguments does Maria make to keep the museum open Saturdays?
- Some people can only visit the museum on Saturdays.
 - Parents take their children to the museum on Saturdays.
 - It wouldn't cost much more to individuals to keep the museum open Saturdays.
- I only*
 - I and II*
 - II and III*
 - I, II, and III*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (101-104).

Although there is a great deal of variation within each gender, on the average men and women discuss a surprisingly different range of topics. According to some

studies, women and men ranging in age from seventeen to eighty described the range of topics each discussed with friends of the same sex. Certain topics were common to both men and women: work, movies, and television proved to be frequent topics for both groups. The differences between men and women were more striking than the similarities. Female friends spent much more time discussing personal and domestic subjects, relationship problems, family, health and reproductive matters, weight, food and clothing. Men, on the other hand, were more likely to discuss music, current events, sports and business. Women were more likely to gossip about close friends and family. By contrast, men spent more time gossiping about sports figures and media personalities. These differences can lead to frustration when men and women try to converse with one another.

101. It is stated in the passage that, women ...
- are unwilling to discuss personal subjects*
 - are more interested in discussing relationship problems than are men*
 - never talk about other men and women*
 - don't like gossiping about anything*
102. According to the passage, men ...
- like talking about movies and television as much as women do*
 - are not likely to gossip on anything*
 - have no common topics with women*
 - get frustrated more whenever they try to converse with women*
103. The passage mainly discusses ...
- what women's conversational topics are*
 - why men don't like conversing with women*
 - the topics men like discussing*
 - the conversational topics of men and women*

Choose the correct answer for each question below (104-105).

Lizzie Magie wanted to spread the word about George's (104)..., making it more understandable to a majority of people who were basically unfamiliar (105) ... economics.

104. A) *proposing* B) *propose* C) *proposal* D) *proposed*
105. A) *at* B) *with* C) *by* D) *along*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (106-108).

According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, driving a car is the single most polluting thing that most of us do. This is not a new problem. In the 1950's the Los Angeles smog made head-line news. Car **exhaust** causes health problems. There are many solutions to the problem.

Laws were enacted as long as twenty years ago to control pollution caused by cars. Since then laws have been made, such as special nozzles on gas pumps that prevent vapor from getting into the air. We also have more tests on cars to make sure cars are maintained in a way that protects our environment. In cities, laws ask that more people ride on buses, and employees that drive company cars should limit the time they drive and the number of trips that they make.

Cars emit several pollutants that are toxic. This causes many problems. One problem it causes is cancer. Most cars

generate hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide. Hydrocarbons cause eye irritation, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, and lung damage. Nitrogen oxide causes acid rain and leads to water quality problems. Carbon monoxide prevents oxygen from going through the lungs properly. All of these problems can be serious and affect the health of the people who live in the United States.

106. All of the following statements are TRUE EXCEPT:
- A) *Cancer is a kind of serious disease that can appear because of car smog.*
 - B) *Special nozzles are aimed to stop smog from spreading into the air.*
 - C) *Two decades passed after making a proposal into the laws against car smog.*
 - D) *Driving a car is considered to be the least polluting thing that people do.*
107. The word "exhaust" in the passage is closest in meaning to. . .
- A) *emission*
 - B) *engine*
 - C) *tire*
 - D) *hazard*
108. Which of the following laws for the people in the urban areas is not mentioned in the text?
- A) *to limit the number of drivers who work in companies*
 - B) *to use public transport more instead of private cars*
 - C) *to lessen the number of hours taken to drive company cars*
 - D) *to make fewer business trips where they have to go by car*

1. Qaysi asarda "xalqning yetugi saxiy kishidir, saxiylik sharaf, martaba va kamolotini orttiradi" deya yozilgan?
 - A) *Alisher Navoiy, "Mahbub ul-qulub"*
 - B) *Gulxaniy, "Zarbulmasal"*
 - C) *A. Yugnakiy, "Hibat ul-haqoyiq"*
 - D) *"To'nyuquq" bitigida*
2. Insoniyat yaralganidan buyon davom etib kelayotgan surunkali ofatlardan biri bu komil inson qadr-qimmatini vaqtida baholay olmaslikdir. Ushbu parchadagi yasama so'zlarning nechtasi fonetik yozuv asosida yozilgan?
 - A) 1 tasi
 - B) 3 tasi
 - C) 2 tasi
 - D) barchasi morfologik yozuv asosida yozilgan
3. Quyidagi berilgan tez aytishlarning qaysi birida chuqur til orqa sirg'aluvchi undoshlar qatnashgan?
 - A) *Norning nordon anori narida.*
 - B) *Soqi quritgan qoqi qoq quruq qoqi.*
 - C) *Oqil oq olma oldi, oq olmani Oqil oldi.*
 - D) *G'ani g'ildirakni g'izillatib g'ildiratdi.*
4. Xalqimizning o'ziga xos tabiati, lutfkorligi, urf-u odatlari hammamizga jon kabi aziz. Berilgan gapdagi fonetik o'zgarish asosida yozilgan so'z(lar) haqida to'g'ri fikrni toping.
 - 1) Fonetik o'zgarishlarning barchasi qo'shimcha tarkibida yuzaga kelgan.
 - 2) Fonetik o'zgarishlarning bittasi asosda sodir bo'lgan.
 - 3) Fonetik o'zgarishlarning barchasida so'z yasovchi qo'shimcha tarkibi o'zgaragan.
 - 4) Ushbu gapda fonetik o'zgarish bo'lmagan.
 - A) 1, 3
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 3
 - D) 4
5. Bizni ona yanglig' oq yuvib, oq taragan Vatanni sevmok bu muqaddas burchdir. Ushbu gapda so'z birikmalarining tobe qismi qaysi so'z turkum(lar)i bilan ifodalangan?
 - A) *ot, ravish*
 - B) *ot, olmosh, fe'l, sifat*
 - C) *ot, ravish, ot*
 - D) *ot, fe'l, son*
6. Yig'ishga mo'ylovni ham chaqirib kelishdi. Ushbu gapda qaysi usulda ma'no ko'chgan?
 - A) *metonimiya*
 - B) *vazifadoshlik*
 - C) *metafora*
 - D) *sinekdoxa*
7. Keltirilgan gapda qo'llangan tovush o'zgarishlarining soni va turi to'g'ri berilgan javobni toping. O'g'lining dardida sarg'aygan onaning oh-vohlariga chidab bo'lmasdi.
 - A) 3 ta tovush ortishi, 1 ta tovush tushishi
 - B) 2 ta tovush ortishi, 1 ta tovush almashishi
 - C) 3 ta tovush tushishi, 2 ta tovush almashishi
 - D) 1 ta tovush ortishi, 1 ta tovush tushishi
8. Birovning narsasini so'roqsiz olish kechirilmas gunoh sanaladi. Ushbu gapda yangi lug'aviy ma'no beruvchi morfemalar qatnashgan fonetik yozuv asosidagi so'z(lar) qaysi bo'lakka nisbatan tobe bo'lak vazifasini bajargan?
 - A) *to'ldiruvchiga nisbatan*
 - B) *aniqllovchi, to'ldiruvchi va holga nisbatan*
 - C) *aniqllovchi va kesimga nisbatan*
 - D) *egaga nisbatan*

9. Saida Zunnunova qalamiga mansub she'riy to'plamlarni toping.
 - A) *"Ona", "Bo'ylaringdan o'rgilay", "Zamonamiz qahramonlari"*
 - B) *"Ko'zlar", "Qanot", "Sosunli Dovud"*
 - C) *"Gullar vodiysi", "Qizlarjon", "Nilufar", "Bir yil o'ylari"*
 - D) *"Ona", "Olov", "She'rlar"*
10. Yasama ravish ishtirok etgan gapni ko'rsating.
 - A) *O'sha paytda hushimni yig'ib qaragam, oyoqlarim go'yo o'zidan o'zi yurib ketyapti.*
 - B) *Vodiylarni yayov kevganda, Bir ajib his bor edi manda.*
 - C) *Choyni tez ichib, otxonaga yugurdim.*
 - D) *Archa hamisha ko'm-ko'k.*
11. Qaysi javobda qo'shma gapning ergash gap qismida qo'llanadigan bog'lovchilar keltirilgan?
 - A) *shuning uchun, bilan, hamda, basharti*
 - B) *chunki, negaki, goh...goh, balki*
 - C) *ammo, -ki, agar, chunki, negaki*
 - D) *agar, chunki, negaki, mabodo*
12. Robindranath Thokurning ijtimoiy adolatsizlik va mustamlakachilik zulmi qoralangan romanlarini toping.
 1. "Bibha sohili".
 2. "Donishmand Roja".
 3. "Tonggi qo'shiqlar".
 4. "Suratlar va qo'shiqlar".
 - A) 1, 2
 - B) 1, 2, 3
 - C) 3, 4
 - D) 2, 4
13. Toshkentda "Mustaqil O'zbekiston: falsafa va huquqning dolzarb masalalari" mavzusida uchinchi an'anaviy respublika ilmiy-nazariy konferensiyasi bo'lib o'tdi. Ushbu parchada ikki nuqtaning qo'yilish sababi to'g'ri izohlangan javobni belgilang.
 - A) *ushlubiy ravonlikni, muxtasarlikni ta'minlash maqsadida*
 - B) *bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap qismlari shaklan tugallangan, lekin mazmunan keying birinchisining uzviy davomi sanalganligi uchun*
 - C) *bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap tarkibida kirgan sodda gaplardagi voqealar bir-biriga qiyoslanganligi uchun*
 - D) *bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gaplar tarkibidagi sodda gaplar mazmun jihatidan tugal fikrni anglatib, bir-biriga yaqin bo'lmagani uchun*
14. Qaysi gapda sifat otlashmagan va fe'lga bog'lanib kelgan?
 - A) *Barcha ezguliklar zamirida xosiyatli orzular yotadi.*
 - B) *Birlashgan odam o'zar, birlashmagan odam to'zar.*
 - C) *Balandparvoz, quruq gapirgan odamning gapi bemaza qovunga o'xshaydi.*
 - D) *Kasbning katta-kichigi bo'lmaydi.*
15. Qaysi javobda imloviy jihatdan noto'g'ri yozilgan so'zlar qatori berilgan?
 - A) *hijjalamoq, xo'randa, xufiyona*
 - B) *xijil, xijjalamoq, xo'randa*
 - C) *xovoncha, hokandoz, xixilamoq*
 - D) *xokkey, hirgoyi, xomtok*
16. Soch tasavvufiy timsol-atama sifatida she'riyatda nimani ifodalaydi?
 - A) *Allohning sirlariga yetishga ishora*
 - B) *ilohiy qudratga ishora*
 - C) *go'zallikka ishora*
 - D) *iymon belgisi*
17. Usmon Nosirning she'riy to'plamlari nomini toping.
 1. "Quyosh bilan suhbat".
 2. "Traktorobod".
 3. "Yurak".
 4. "Norbo'ta".
 5. "Mehrim".
 6. "Atlas".
 7. "Zafar".
 8. "So'nggi kun".
 9. "Naxshon".

10. "Dushman". 11. "Safarbar satrlar".

- A) 6, 7, 8, 10 B) 1, 2, 3, 5, 11
C) 4, 9 D) 2, 4, 7

18. O'zaro shakldoshlik hosil qilmagan birliklar ishtirok etgan juftliklar to'liq ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.

1. Madinaxon dasturxoniga meva-chevalarni qo'ydi. Bu odam Umidaxonlarnikiga kelib turardi.
 2. Oyog'idagi tuflisi bilan yong'oqlarni chaqishga harakat qildi. Ilon boshini baland ko'tarib chaqishga tayyor turar edi.
 3. Hammang o'z aravangni o'zing tort. Bu yerga ko'nglini bo'shatish uchun kelgan ekan, tezda aravasini tortib jo'nab ketdi.
 4. O't ishi qovurmoq ekan. Qalbida ishq o'ti yonmoqda edi.
- A) 1, 3, 4 B) 3, 4 C) 2, 4 D) 2, 3

19. U har kuni qo'ylarni sog'ib, sutni qo'y egasining oldiga keltirardi.

- Ushbu gapda so'z birikmalari soni nechta?
A) 3 ta B) 4 ta C) 5 ta D) 6 ta

20. Qaysi gapdagi egalik qo'shimchasi yasama otga qo'shilgan?

- A) *Shu sevinch unga dadillik baxsh etdi.*
B) *Tilagam shuki, dunyoning tinchligini bersin.*
C) *Bilimlisi unga barcha narsani tushuntirib berdi.*
D) *Yoshroqlari olovga yaqinroq, keksalari olovdan uzoqroq o'tirar edi.*

21. Lutfiy "Sendek saname ko'rman Lutfiy chig'atoyda, Chin so'yla, Xito xo'blariga ne bo'lursan?" baytida qaysi badiiy san'atdan foydalangan?

- A) *iyhom* B) *tajnis* C) *tazod* D) *tashxis*

22. Odam keksaygandan keyin yosh bolaga o'xsharkan, mana shu yildan boshlab sal narsani ham ko'ngilga oladigan tegmanozikka aylandi-qoldi.

- Ushbu parchada fe'lning vazifa shakllaridan qaysilari qatnashgan?
A) *sof fe'l, harakat nomi, ravishdosh*
B) *ravishdosh, harakat nomi*
C) *sifatdosh, ravishdosh*
D) *sof fe'l, sifatdosh*

23. "Kuntug'mish" dostonida Kuntug'mish kimning qiyofasida Xolbekaning oldiga boradi?

- A) *bazzoz qiyofasida* B) *qul qiyofasida*
C) *xizmatkor qiyofasida* D) *shahzoda qiyofasida*

24. O'zbekistonni o'zbek xalqi o'z mehnati, aql-idroki bilan yaratgan!

- Ushbu gapda qaysi bo'lak juft so'z bilan ifodalangan?
A) *kesim* B) *ega*
C) *aniqlovchi* D) *to'ldiruvchi*

25. Qaysi uslubda barcha uslublarning elementlari namoyon bo'ladi?

- A) *badiiy* B) *publitsistik*
C) *so'zlashuv* D) *ilmiy*

26. Noqobil o'g'il ko'p o'tmay, barcha pullarni sarflab tamomlabdi.

- Ushbu gapdagi yasama so'zlar haqidagi qaysi hukmlar to'g'ri?
1. Uch o'rinda yasama so'z qo'llangan.
2. Yasama so'zlar sifat, fe'l, ot turkumlariga mansub.
3. Ikki o'rinda fe'l yasalgan.
4. Yasama so'zlar aniqlovchi, ega, hol, kesim vazifalarida kelgan.

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

27. Kimki birovlarga jabr-sitam qilaversa, o'zi ham uzoq yashamaydi.

- Ushbu parchada qo'llangan fe'llar haqidagi to'g'ri hukmni toping.
A) *1 ta sof fe'l, 1 ta harakat nomi*
B) *3 ta sof fe'l, 2 ta ravishdosh*
C) *1 ta qo'shma fe'l, 1 ta sodda yasama fe'l*
D) *2 ta sof fe'l, 2 ta harakat nomi*

28. Do'stlaringning mehrini qozonay desang, ular senga yaxshi munosabat qilishini xohlasang, sen ham ularga yaxshi muomalada bo'lishing lozim.

- Berilgan gap murakkab qo'shma gapning qaysi turiga kiradi?
A) *aralash murakkab qo'shma gap*
B) *bir necha ergash gapli murakkab qo'shma gap*
C) *bir necha bosh gapli murakkab qo'shma gap*
D) *qismlari uyushgan murakkab qo'shma gap*

29. Vazifasi jihatdan har xil turga mansub bo'lgan ko'makchi morfemalar ketma-ket qo'shilgan so'zni aniqlang.

- A) *akadan* B) *uyqusira*
C) *do'stlikni* D) *qoldirmoq*

30. Fuzuliyning turkiy tildagi devonidan qancha g'azal o'rin olgan?

- A) *75 ta* B) *42 ta*
C) *27 ta* D) *300 ga yaqin*

31. To'ra Sulaymon qaysi she'rida odam bolasi ikki dunyo orasida muallaq qolishni istamasa, Yerga – o'zi singari odamlarga, Osmonga – o'zini yaratgan qudratga suyanmog'i lozimligini ta'kidlaydi?

- A) *"Armon"* B) *"Iltijo"*
C) *"Jahonnoma"* D) *"Tavallo"*

32. Lutfiyning "Xoh inon, xoh inonma" g'azali maqta'sida "Ishq o'tida Lutfiy yuzi oltunni yoshurdi" misralari qanday ma'noni anglatadi?

- A) *Lutfiyning yuzi oltin rangida sarg'aydi*
B) *Lutfiyning yuzi oltin kabi yashnadi*
C) *Lutfiyning yuzi shu darajada sarg'aydiki, buning oldida tilloning sariqligi hech narsa bo'lmay qoldi*
D) *Lutfiyning yuzi tillo kabi tusga kirdi*

33. Fitratning qaysi asarlari o'zbek teatrlarida katta muvaffaqiyat bilan sahnaga qo'yilgan?

1. "O'g'uzxon".
 2. "Chin sevish".
 3. "Shaytonning tangriga isyoni".
 4. "Arslon".
 5. "Abulfayzxon".
- A) 1, 2, 4 B) 1, 2 C) 1, 2, 3, 4 D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

34. Quyidagi keltirilgan gapda nechta yasama so'z qatnashgan? Ha, do'stlar, ona mehrining sehri shu qadar yuksakki, hatto, u vafot etsa ham o'z farzandiga yomonlikni ravo ko'rmaydi.

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

35. Olmoshlar faqat aniqlovchi vazifasini bajargan gapni aniqlang.

- A) *Hindistonda neniki ko'rgan bo'lsangiz, shularning hammasini jam qilib kitob yozishingiz kerak.*
B) *Sizni bezovta qilmaslik uchun kecha kelmagan edik.*
C) *Men hech kimdan hech narsa talab qilayotganim yo'q, aksincha sizning talablaringizni bajarmoqchiman.*

D) *Do'sti bu voqeani bilmasdi, bunday ishga qo'l ham urmasdi.*

36. Navoiyning "Kelmadi" radifli g'azali qofiyasidagi so'zlarning nechitasi o'zbekcha va nechitasi tojikcha hisoblanadi?

- A) 6 tasi o'zbekcha, 2 tasi tojikcha
- B) 5 tasi o'zbekcha, 3 tasi tojikcha
- C) 7 tasi o'zbekcha, 3 tasi tojikcha
- D) 4 tasi o'zbekcha, 4 tasi tojikcha

TARIX

37. "Rivojlangan sotsializm" tushunchasi qachon ilmiy va siyosiy hayotga kirib kelgan?

- A) XX asrning 30-yillari oxirida
- B) XX asrning 50-yillari oxirida
- C) XX asrning 60-yillari boshida
- D) XX asrning 80-yillari o'rtalarida

38. O'zbekiston Kompartiyasi MQning 1952-yil fevralda bo'lib o'tgan X plenumida kimning ilmiy ishlariga burjuamillatchilik xatolari aybi qo'yildi?

- A) V. Zohidov B) I. Sultonov
- C) A. Boboxo'jayev D) O. Aminov

39. Somoniylar davlatida mahkama xizmatchilari kimlardan tanlab olingan?

- A) turkiy xalqlarga mansub, harbiy san'at va siyosatni yaxshi o'zlashtirgan harbiylardan.
- B) arab, fors tillari va Qur'on hamda shariat qoidalarini yaxshi bilgan, turli fanlardan oz bo'lsada xabardor bo'lgan savodli aslzodalardan.
- C) aniq va tabiiy fanlardan xabardor bo'lgan, ilgari savdo yoki boshqa yumushlar bilan bir qancha mamlakatlarda bo'lgan kishilardan.
- D) madrasa mudarrisi bo'lib xizmat qilgan, fors tilini yaxshi biladigan hukmdor xonadoniga mansub kishilardan.

40. Fransiya Tunisni bosib olgan yili jahon tarixida qanday voqea yuz berdi?

- A) AQSHda umumiy ish tashlashlarda 350 mingdan ortiq ishchi ishtirok etdi.
- B) Qo'shma shtatlar va Kanada uyushgan tred-yunionlari va ishchi ittifoqi federatsiyasi tuzildi.
- C) Teodor Ruzvelt taraqqiyparvarlar deb nomlangan monopoliyalarga qarshi kurashuvchilar safiga qo'shildi.
- D) Prezident saylovlarida demokrat Vudro Vilson g'alaba qozondi.

41. Qaysi javobda Kushon podsholigi davriga oid oromiy yozuvi asosidagi kushon-baqtriya alifbosidagi yozuv namunalari topilgan joy to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan?

- A) Zarafshon vodiysidan
- B) Qadimgi Termizdan
- C) Oybo'yirqa'l'a xarobalaridan
- D) Surxko'tal yodgorligidan

42. Qaysi javobda 1999-yil noyabrdagi YEXHTning Istanbul sammitida Xavfsizlik Xartiyasi loyihasi yuzasidan Prezidentimiz I.A. Karimov bildirgan takliflar ko'rsatilgan?

- 1) Markaziy Osiyo bo'yicha mintaqaviy xavfsizlik tizimini shakllantirishda faol bo'lishi;
- 2) YEXHTning Orol muammosini hal qilishga ko'maklashishi;
- 3) YEXHTning xalqaro ziddiyatlarning oldini olishga qaratilgan xalqaro organ sifatidagi vazifalarini aniq belgilash;

4) YEXHT tizimini isloh qilish;

5) YEXHTning aloqalar bo'yicha Toshkentda mintaqaviy buyurosini ochish.

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

43. Quyidagilardan amalda GFRni qayta qurollantirish uchun yo'l ochib bergan shartnomani toping.

- A) "Yevropa mudofaa hamkorligi"
- B) "Qurollarning yangi turlari bilan qurollantirish"
- C) "Umumiy harbiy majburiy xizmat haqida"
- D) NATO tinchlik shartnomasi

44. Konstantinopol shahri qurilishida o'rnatilgan haykal va ustunlar qaysi o'lkalardan keltirilgan?

- A) Bobil, Rim, Karfagen B) Bobil, Suza, Sard va Efes
- C) Rim, Korinf, Afina D) Bobil, Hindiston, Suza, Sard

45. Qaysi javobda keltirilgan voqea Rim papasi tomonidan Koreya yepiskopligi tuzilgaligi e'lon qilinganidan bir yil o'tib sodir bo'lgan?

- A) Fransiya Jazoirni bosib oldi.
- B) mashhur nemis shoiri I. Gyote vafot etdi.
- C) Misr hukmdori Muhammad Ali Turk sultoni qo'shinini tor-mor etdi.
- D) Birinchi afyun urushi boshlandi.

46. Quyidagi shaxslardan qaysi biri «Do'stlik» ordeni bilan taqdirlangan?

- A) L. Keren B) F. Mitteran C) F. Mayor D) J. Shirak

47. 1997-yil may-iyun oylarida Toshkent, Chirchiq, Samarqand harbiy bilim yurtlari kursantlarining terma vzvodi qaysi davlatda o'tkazilgan "Kooperativ bankers - 97" mashqlarida qatnashgan?

- A) AQSHda B) Norvegiyada
- C) Fransiya D) Rossiya Federatsiyasida

48. "Yo Oллоh! Kambag'alni badavlat kishiga aylantirding" ushbu so'zlar kimning qaysi asaridan olingan?

- A) Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiyning "Zafarnoma" asaridan
- B) Klavixoning sayohat kundaligidan
- C) Xusrav Dehlaviyning "Zafarlar kaliti" asaridan
- D) Juvayniyning "Tarixi jahonkushoy" asaridan

49. Quyidagi qaysi davlatga 1959-yilda Britaniya Hamdo'stligi tarkibida muxtoriyat maqomi berildi?

- A) Indoneziyaga B) Singapurga
- C) Malayziyaga D) Myanmaga

50. Yevropada dastlab shaharlar qishloqlardan quyidagi qaysi xususiyati bilan farq qilgan?

- A) kattaligi bilan B) boyligi bilan
- C) hukmdor qal'asi borligi bilan D) aholisining ko'pligi bilan

51. Yoshlarning chet ellarga borib o'qishi tarafdori bo'lgan jadidlar qaysi jamiyat orqali talabalarni Turkiyaga o'qishga jo'natganlar?

- A) "Tarbiyayi atfol" B) "Jamiyati-xayriya"
- C) "Ittihodi Taraqqiy" D) "Ittifoq"

52. Tarixiy ma'lumotlar orasidan noto'g'ri berilgan javobni aniqlang.

- A) 1858-yili Hindistonda sipohilar qo'zg'oloni boshlandi.
- B) 1818-yili Chili mustaqillikka erishdi.
- C) Gilom Kal Jakeriya qo'zg'oloni yetakchisi edi.
- D) Birinchi afyun urushi yakunida inglizlar Gonkong orolini bosib olishdi.

53. Qaysi javobda quyidagi tarixiy voqealar xronologik to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan?
 1) Toshkentda birinchi gimnaziya ochildi;
 2) Turkistonda Arxeologiya havaskorlik to'garagi tashkil etildi;
 3) Toshkentda Turkiston xalq kutubxonasi tashkil etildi;
 4) Toshkentda Turkiston muzeyi tashkil etildi;
 5) Birinchi rus-tuzem maktabi ochildi;
 a) 1870-yil; b) 1896-yil; c) 1876-yil; d) 1884-yil; e) 1895-yil.
 A) 1-b, 2-e, 3-a, 4-c, 5-d B) 1-a, 2-d, 3-e, 4-c, 5-b
 C) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d, 5-e D) 1-b, 2-e, 3-c, 4-a, 5-d
54. "Buyuk chekinish" natijasida (I jahon urushi) rus qo'shini quyidagi qaysi hududlarni tashlab chiqishga majbur bo'ldi?
 1) Polsha; 2) Sibir; 3) Boltiqbo'yi; 4) Finlandiya; 5) Kavkaz;
 6) G'arbiy Belorussiya; 7) G'arbiy Ukraina; 8) Volgabo'yi.
 A) 1, 3, 6, 7 B) 1, 3, 4, 5 C) 1, 2, 3, 7 D) 1, 3, 6, 8
55. 1903-yildan boshlab "Rossiya sotsial-demokratik ishchi partiyasi" (RSDRP)ga rahbarlik kimning qo'lga o'tdi?
 A) N. Muravyov B) P.I. Pestel
 C) G. V. Plekhanov D) V.I. Ulyanov
56. Xitoyning eng boy hududi – Yanszi daryosi havzasi XIX asr oxirida qaysi davlat ta'sir doirasida edi?
 A) Fransiya B) AQSh C) Angliya D) Germaniya
57. Quyidagi qaysi voqea biri Turkiston ASSR hukumati oziq-ovqat, yem-xashak va xomashyo razvyorstkasini mahsulot solig'i bilan almashtirish to'g'risida qaror qabul qilingan yilda yuz bergan?
 A) Said Rizo Alizodaning "Inqilob shu'las" haftalik jurnali nashr etila boshlanishi.
 B) Bolsheviklar tomonidan mahalliy sovetlardan so'z eserlarning siqib chiqarilishi.
 C) Andijonda teatr tashkil etilishi.
 D) Buxoroda Turkiston Milliy Birligi tashkiloti tashkil etilishi.
58. II jahon urushidan keyin SSSRda ziyolilar siyosiy islohotlar sohasida qanday takliflar bilan chiqqanlar?
 1. Milliy Respublikalar huquqlarini cheklash;
 2. Konstitutsiyaga o'zgartirishlar kiritish;
 3. Muqobil saylovlarni joriy etish;
 4. Rahbarlikka saylanuvchilarning vakolat muddatini cheklash;
 5. Milliy Respublikalar huquqlarini kengaytirish.
 A) 1, 3, 4 B) 2, 4 C) 1, 2, 3 D) 3, 4, 5
59. Eronda yashovchi ozarbayjon va kurd xalqlarining milliy muxtoriyat uchun kurashi boshlangandan keyin Eron Ozarbayjonida faoliyat ko'rsata boshlagan Ozarbayjon demokratik partiyasi qanday talablarni ilgari surdi?
 1) yaxlit mamlakat doirasida Eron Ozarbayjoniga madaniy hayot va mahalliy boshqaruv sohasida muxtoriyat berish;
 2) suveren Ozarbayjon Respublikasini tashkil etish;
 3) ozarbayjon tilini muxtoriyat hududida rasmiy til deb tan olish;
 4) o'z parlamentiga ega bo'lish;
 5) yakka hukmronlik huquqiga ega bo'lish.
 A) 1, 3, 4 B) 2, 4, 5
 C) 1, 2, 5 D) 1, 3, 5
50. Akbarshoh mukammal egallagan ilmlar qaysi javobda to'g'ri berilgan?
 A) falsafa, musiqa, adabiyot, tarix
 B) falakiyot, handasa, adabiyot
 C) falakiyot, riyoziyot, adabiyot
 D) falsafa, din, adabiyot, tarix
61. Quyidagilardan "14-iyul" pyesasi muallifini aniqlang.
 A) B.Brext B) R.Rollan
 C) Benjamin Britten D) Artur Oneger
62. Quyidagilardan 1991-yilning iyun oyida o'z mustaqilligini e'lon qilgan davlatlarni toping.
 1) Chexiya; 2) Bosniya va Gersegovina; 3) Makedoniya;
 4) Serbiya; 5) Chernogoriya; 6) Xorvatiya; 7) Slovakiya;
 8) Sloveniya.
 A) 1, 4, 7, 8 B) 2, 3, 5, 7 C) 1, 5, 8 D) 3, 6, 8
63. Qaysi xalqlarning Koreyaga hujumlari natijasida koreys hukumati Kanxva oroliga ko'chib o'tishga majbur bo'lgan?
 A) manjurlarning B) xitoyliklarning
 C) yaponlarning D) g'arbiy yevropaliklarning
64. O'rta asrlarning ikkinchi davrida Germaniya shimolidagi shahrlarning yuksalishiga imkon yaratgan omilni aniqlang.
 A) Shimoliy dengiz orqali Angliya va Skandinaviya davlatlari bilan olib borilgan savdo aloqalari.
 B) Dehqonchilikda o'g'ir g'ildirakli temir plugning ixtiro qilinishi.
 C) Nemis knyazlari salibchi ritsarlarining Boltiq bo'yiga uyushtirgan istilolari.
 D) Qishloq xo'jaligida texnikaning keng qo'llanila boshlashi oqibatida ortiqcha ishchi kuchining shaharga ko'chishi.
65. XIX asr o'rtalarida Germaniyadagi inqilobning asosiy sababini ko'rsating.
 A) Germaniyani Fransiya bosqiniga qarshi kurashish uchun birlashtirish zarurati.
 B) O'rta asr feodal tartiblarining kapitalizm taraqqiyotiga hamon to'siq bo'lib kelayotganligi.
 C) Yevropada yuz bergan iqtisodiy inqiroz tufayli narx-navoning haddan tashqari oshib ketganligi.
 D) Rim Papasi va inkvizitsiya zulmiga qarshi protestantlarni birlashtirish zarurati.
66. Quyidagi voqealarning qaysilari O'zbekistonda "Sihat salomatlik yili" deb nomlangan yilda yuz bergan?
 1) Toshkentda Moskva Davlat Universitetining filiali ochildi;
 2) "Isuzu" markali avtobuslar ishlab chiqarish boshlandi;
 3) Sankt-Peterburg shahrida Markaziy Osiyo hamkorligi tashkiloti davlat rahbarlarining kengashida Markaziy Osiyo Umumiy bozorini barpo etish konsepsiyasi tasdiqlandi;
 4) Moskvada O'zbekiston-Rossiya o'rtasida ittifoqchilik munosabatlari to'g'risida shartnoma imzolandi;
 5) O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining Qonunchilik palatasi va Senati tuzilib, faoliyat yurita boshladi.
 A) 1, 2, 4 B) 3, 4, 5 C) 1, 3, 4 D) 1, 2, 5
67. Mil. avv. VII asrda Karfagen o'lkasi qaysi davlatning koloniyasi bo'lgan?
 A) Finikiya B) Yunoniston C) Rim D) Misr
68. "Kamolot" yoshlar ijtimoiy harakati qaysi yosh oralig'idagi yoshlarni birlashtirish, ularning manfaatlarini himoya qilishni o'zining asosiy maqsadiga aylantirgan?
 A) 14 yoshdan 28 yoshgacha B) 7 yoshdan 18 yoshgacha
 C) 16 yoshdan 30 yoshgacha D) 10 yoshdan 30 yoshgacha
69. Turkistonda sovet hokimiyatiga qarshi harakatlar avj olgan davrda Madaminbekning xalq lashkarlari sovet qo'shinlariga bir qator sezilarli zarbalar berib, 1919-yil fevral oyida qaysi ikki shaharni egallagan edi?
 A) Skobelov va Chust B) Marg'ilon va Asaka
 C) Namangan va Qo'qon D) Andijon va Marg'ilon

70. Jadidlar tomonidan tashkil etilgan "Musulmonlar markaziy sho'rosi"ning ta'sis syezdida ishtirok etgan delegatlar qanday qarorga kelgan edilar?
1) Turkiston deb atalgan davlat tashkil etish; 2) Turkiston Muxtoriyati davlatini tuzish; 3) tarkibiga Buxoro, Xiva hamda Turkiston general-gubernatorligi kirgan yangi davlat tuzish; 4) Buxoro va Xiva davlatlarida monarxiya tuzumini saqlab qolgan holda, parlament shaklidagi Kengash tashkil qilish.
A) 1, 2, 4 B) 2, 4 C) 1, 3, 4 D) 1, 3

71. 1868-yili Zarafshon okrugi tashkil qilinganda uning boshlig'i qilib kim tayinlangan edi?
A) K. P. Kaufman B) M. Chernyayev
C) F. Romanovskiy D) I. F. Abramov

72. Abdulatif qaysi viloyatda "tamg'a" solig'ini bekor qilib, savdogarlarni o'z tarafiga og'dirib oladi?
A) Balx B) Jizzax
C) Hirot D) Xo'jand

INGLIZ TILI

73. Choose the correct tense.
There was ... noise in our street for me to get a proper night's sleep.
A) so much B) such a lot of C) many more D) too much

74. Choose the best answer.
I think no one wants to come to the party, ...?
A) don't they B) are they
C) do they? D) does he?

75. Choose the correct answer.
There is ... evidence against her so she is unlikely to be convicted.
A) a little B) little
C) much D) few

76. Choose the correct answer.
... so many of the team members were ill, it's not surprising that we lost the match.
A) However B) Due to C) Since D) Nonetheless

77. Choose the best answer.
Activists are those in political movement ... insist on taking active steps towards their objectives.
A) who B) which C) what D) where

78. Choose the best answer.
The most common types of paints ... today are oil paints and water colours.
A) are used B) used C) are using D) use

79. Choose the correct answer.
Mary said she ... to go to Paris, adding that she ... there.
A) loves / was never B) would love / had never been
C) loved / have never been D) had loved / was never

30. Choose the best answer.
He ... from police custody by bribing a warder.
A) is understood to have escaped
B) is understood have escaped
C) is understood having escaped
D) is understood having been escaped

31. Choose the best answer.
Sue had her fingers ... in the bike chain for half an hour.
A) trap B) trapping
C) trapped D) to trap

82. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentence.
The walkers finally arrived at their destination. They ... all day, and they certainly needed a rest.
A) have been walking B) have walked
C) were walking D) had been walking

83. Choose the correct answer.
She is very possessive about her toys and she finds it ... to share.
A) hardly B) harder C) hard D) hardest

84. Choose the correct answer.
I don't like this restaurant. I wish, we ... to the 'Marocco'
A) had gone B) went
C) was going D) would have gone

85. Choose the best answer.
They are in no way responsible; we must face the fact that we have only ... to blame.
A) our B) them
B) C) ourselves D) themselves

86. Choose the correct answer.
I didn't want to go there but I ...
A) must B) might C) shall D) had to

87. Choose the correct answer.
At last they found an answer ... their problem
A) for B) at C) to D) in

88. Choose the best answer.
She usually has breakfast on... bed at the weekend.
A) a B) the C) - D) an

Choose the correct answer for each question below (89-91)
We felt the referee was guilty (89) ... favoritism because he (90)... us two penalties but he didn't. However, he gave one to (91)... team, although they didn't deserve.

89. A) of B) for C) at D) in

90. A) can't have awarded B) may have awarded
C) should have awarded D) must have awarded

91. A) another B) the other C) other D) the others

92. Choose the correct answer.
Most people are fairly ... that the workers will win through in the end.
A) confidently B) confident C) confidential D) confidence

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for the gaps 93-94 in the text.

The dog did not know (93) ... about temperatures. Possibly in its brain there was no understanding of a condition of very cold, such as was in the (94) ... brain. But the animal sensed the danger.

93. A) something B) anything
C) somebody D) nothing

94. A) mans' B) mens'
C) mans D) man's

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (95-98).

A tornado is born from a powerful storm called a supercell. Tornadoes have been reported in all states, but most

tornadoes happen in the central parts of America called "Tornado Alley." In some supercells, warm, moist air rises quickly into the atmosphere. A funnel cloud will form as the air column rotates faster and more tightly within the supercell. The rain and hail within the storm cause the funnel cloud to touch the ground resulting in a tornado. The strength of a tornado is measured by what's called the Fujita scale. All tornadoes can be devastating, especially if they touch down in areas with lots of people.

A tornado outbreak occurs when one storm system produces multiple tornadoes. One particularly powerful tornado outbreak occurred between April 25 and April 28 of 2011, where a record 355 tornadoes in 21 states and Canada were recorded, including an F5 tornado that completely destroyed parts of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Much of the destruction was caught on camera and broadcast across the country and internet. The same weather system produced hailstones that measured 4.5 inches across in southern Virginia. 328 people were killed as a result of the outbreak, which totaled over \$11 billion in damages.

95. Which is NOT true about tornadoes?
 A) They only occur in some states
 B) They are born from supercells
 C) Tornado strength is measured on the Fujita Scale
 D) Most tornadoes occur in North America in Tornado Alley
96. What states have never had tornadoes?
 A) All states have had tornadoes
 B) States outside of Tornado Alley
 C) Alaska and Hawaii
 D) The passage doesn't say
97. When are tornadoes most devastating?
 A) When they hit areas with lots of people
 B) When wind shear occurs
 C) When they register on the Fujita Scale
 D) When they occur in Tornado Alley
98. Why does the author refer to the hailstones that hit Virginia as part of the tornado outbreak of April 2011?
 A) To show how long the storm lasted
 B) To show that much of the damage was caught on camera
 C) To show that tornado outbreaks often happen in the Spring
 D) To show how powerful and destructive the storms were

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (99-102).

Although not the longest river in America, the Rio Grande is one of the most important. But, unlike other significant rivers, it is not used for shipping. In fact, oceangoing ships cannot navigate the waters. No, what makes the Rio Grande so important is its location. Since 1846, it has been the official border of Texas and Mexico. The river starts in Colorado and extends downward to the Gulf of Mexico. Downward is the best way of describing it too. Not only does the river extend south, but it also starts in the mountains and gets lower and lower in elevation as it extends to the Gulf.

The Rio Grande today is mostly used as a source of drinking water. Sadly, much of the water has been drained from the river. Parts of the river are almost dry! This is because people use more water from the river than the river can get back from rain and other sources. Experts are working to correct this, though, with hopes of restoring the river to its past strength.

Today, the river is important as a source of water for Texans and Mexicans. More important, it is a symbol of

cooperation between two nations. Though borders like the Rio Grande separate nations, they are also shared spaces. The Rio Grande is therefore a symbol of friendship and peace between two peoples.

99. According to the passage, why is the Rio Grande so important?
 A) It is a source of drinking water for most of the United States.
 B) It is the border of Texas and Mexico.
 C) It is the longest river system in the United States.
 D) It is known by two different names.
100. The author most likely writes that "downward is the best way of describing it too" to...
 A) prove that the Rio Grande's water levels have gone down recently
 B) argue that the Rio Grande has changed shape over the years
 C) highlight the fact that the Rio Grande flows south and from high elevations
 D) explain why the Rio Grande is known as the Rio Bravo down in Mexico
101. Based on its use the word furious most nearly means...
 A) angry
 B) large
 C) twisted
 D) dry
102. According to the passage, the Rio Grande has endpoints in ...
 A) Texas and the Gulf of Mexico
 B) New Mexico and Colorado
 C) Texas and Mexico
 D) Colorado and the Gulf of Mexico

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (103-105).

Our demand for electricity is climbing so fast that over the next decade our generating capacity must increase by a third. Fossil fuels supply nearly three-quarters of this energy. But the smoke expelling coal, gas, and oil-fired plants are also responsible for half of our air pollution. That might be considered as a small price to pay for progress. But there's an alternative, one that produces no smoke and can actually create more fuel than it consumes. In many regions it's even cheaper than coal-fired electricity: nuclear power.

It may directly bring danger of radioactivity to the mind, but if other types of power didn't present equal and even worse problems, it would make no sense to consider nuclear power at all. But they do.

103. Although 3/4 of the electricity is generated from fossil fuels, ...
 A) we should consider the potential dangers of nuclear power
 B) everything has got an expense; and nuclear power's is its radioactivity
 C) it may contribute to global warming, the greenhouse effect
 D) half of the air pollution is caused by the plants using them
104. It's claimed in the passage that nuclear power....
 A) supplies three-quarters of the country's energy demand
 B) is less dangerous and cheaper than other types of power
 C) is a potential danger because it's radioactive
 D) is more expensive to generate, but not a pollutant

105. In the passage, the writer is worried that in the future

- A) *fossil based plants might bring bigger problems than nuclear energy*
- B) *there's not a better alternative than fossil fuels*
- C) *they will have to build nuclear power stations one day*
- D) *there will always be possible dangers of nuclear power*

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer for each question below (106-108).

The number of men and women in the US aged 60 or over still in work has been rising for more than a decade. Economics have given a number of reasons for this trend. First, since 1985 the US economy has been expanding, so there has been an increased demand for labour. At the same time, the cost of some services, such as health care, has been increasing so workers need to earn more money in later life. In addition, changes in social security benefits and rules have had a considerable effect on labour patterns. First, in 1977 and 1983 changes to the Social Security Act raised the full-benefit age from 65 to 67 and introduced other changes that make delaying retirement more attractive. Then, in 1986 the Age Discrimination Act ended compulsory retirement for all workers, allowing them to work later in life. Changes to pension laws have also encouraged workers to stay in employment longer, as this gives them more chance of a larger pension when they retire.

106. All the following reasons for late retirement are mentioned EXCEPT:

- A) *The limited amount of pension makes elderly people continue working.*
- B) *The law, enforcing workers to leave their job at a particular age, was amended.*
- C) *As the financial system has been prospering, there has been a requirement for more employees.*
- D) *Because of the increased price of medical service people have to work for earning more.*

107. According to the passage, which historical event in the US gave elderly workers permission to carry on working?

- A) *Changes to the Social Security Act in 1977 and 1983.*
- B) *Raising the full-benefit age to another two years.*
- C) *The introduction of the Age Discrimination Act in 1986.*
- D) *The development of the US economy after 1985.*

108. What has inspired workers not to leave their job?

- A) *increased demand for labour*
- B) *increase in the full-benefit age*
- C) *high price of health care*
- D) *changes to pension laws*