

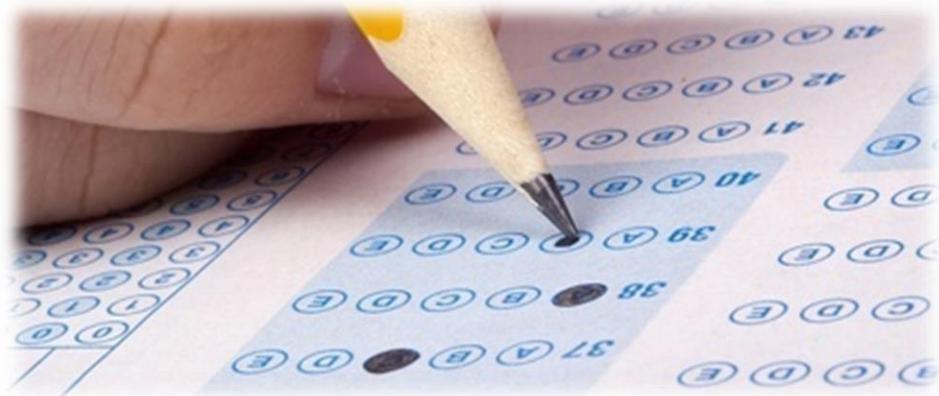


Repititsion sinov testlari.

Oliy o'quv yurtlariga kiruvchilar uchun

## TESTLAR TO'PLAMI

Abituriyent: \_\_\_\_\_  
(F.I.SH.)



***Blok test nomeri: 00050***

*1-fan. Matematika*

*2-fan. Fizika*

*3-fan. Ingliz tili*

**Kitob tipi: 32.**

**Abituriyent diqqatiga!**

Test topshirilalarini yechishdan avval savollar kitobini ko'zdan kechirib, har bir fan bo'yicha 30 ta savol mavjudligiga ishonch hosil qiling. Agar savollar soni kamliqansa darhol auditoriya rahbariga ma'lum qiling.



**Matematika**

1. Tengsizlikni yeching:  $\arcsin x \geq -2$

- A)  $[-\sin 2; 1]$
- B)  $[-\sin 2; \sin 2]$
- C)  $[-1; 1]$
- D)  $[-1; \sin 2]$

2.  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{1-x}$  funksiya uchun  $\underbrace{f(f(\dots f(2) \dots)))}_{2019 \text{ ta}}$

ifodaning qiymatini toping.

- A)  $-\frac{1}{2}$
- B)  $-3$
- C)  $\frac{1}{3}$
- D)  $2$

3.  $\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(x-1) > 2$  tengsizlikni yeching.

- A)  $(1; 10)$
- B)  $\left(0; \frac{10}{9}\right)$
- C)  $\left(1; \frac{10}{9}\right)$
- D)  $(0; 10)$

4. Tenglamani yeching:  $\left(1 - \frac{1}{7}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{8}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{x+7}\right) = \frac{1}{10}$

- A) 53
- B) 47
- C) 62
- D) 43

5.  $x, y \in N$  va  $(x+3y)(x-y) = 29$  tenglama berilgan bo'lsa,  $xy$  ko'paytmani toping.

- A) 20
- B) 42
- C) 30
- D) 56

6. Bir ishni birinchi ishchi bir o'zi 10 kunda, ikkinchi ishchi bir o'zi 15 kunda bajaradi. Ikkala ishchi shu ishni necha kunda bajaradi?

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

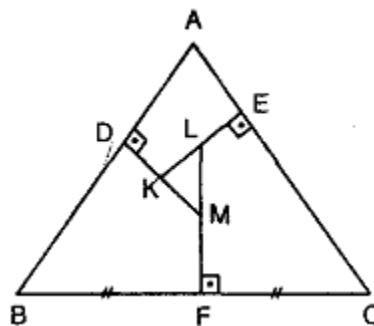
7.  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$  funksiya uchun  $f(2) = 9$ ,  $f'(2) = 8$  va  $f''(2) = 2$  bo'lsa,  $f(1)$  ning qiymatini toping.

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

8.  $\cos x + \sqrt{3} \sin x = \sqrt{3}$  tenglamaning  $[0; 180^\circ]$  oraliqdagi ildizlarini toping.

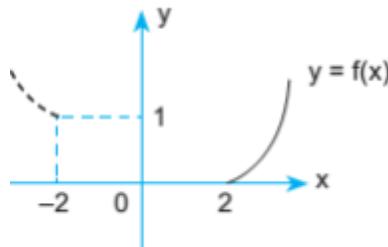
- A)  $30^\circ; 60^\circ$
- B)  $30^\circ; 120^\circ$
- C)  $30^\circ; 90^\circ$
- D)  $30^\circ; 15^\circ$

9. Quyidagi chizmada  $BF = FC$ ,  $5 \cdot KM = 2 \cdot AB$  va  $\Delta KLM$  ning yuzi 8 ga teng bo'lsa,  $\Delta ABC$  ning yuzini toping.



- A) 50
- B) 40
- C) 35
- D) 30

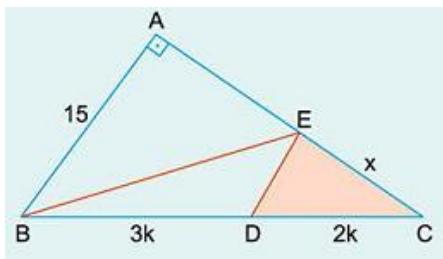
10. Uzuq chiziq bilan chizilgan funksiya quyidagilardan qaysi biri?



- A)  $y = f(-x) - 1$
- B)  $y = -f(x)$
- C)  $y = f(-x) + 1$
- D)  $y = f(-x)$

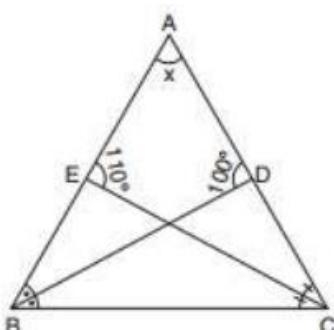
11.  $ABC$  to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning  $AB$

kateti 15 ga teng. Agar  $\frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{3}{2}$  va  $\Delta CDE$  ning yuzi 6 ga teng bo'lsa,  $EC = x = ?$



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

12. Quyidagi chizmada  $\Delta ABC$  da  $CE$  va  $BD$



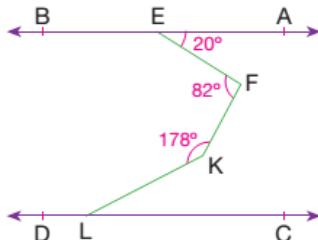
bissektrisalar.  $x = ?$

- A) 45  
B) 40  
C) 50  
D) 55

13. Agar  $a^2 - 6a + 3 = 0$  bo'lsa,  $\frac{a^2}{15} + \frac{3}{5a^2} = ?$

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

14. Quyidagi chizmada  $AB \parallel CD$  bo'lsa,  $\angle KLC = ?$



- A) 65°  
B) 60°  
C) 50°  
D) 55°

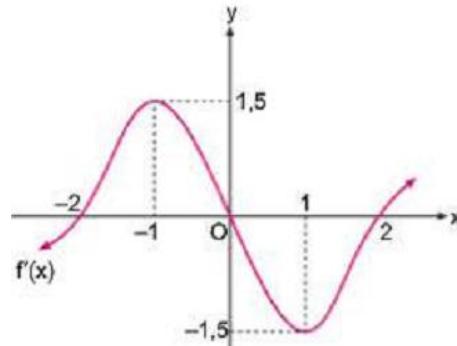
15.  $P(x) = (2 - x)^5$  ko'phadning toq dalajali

hadlaru koeffitsiyentlari yig'indisini toping.

- A) -121

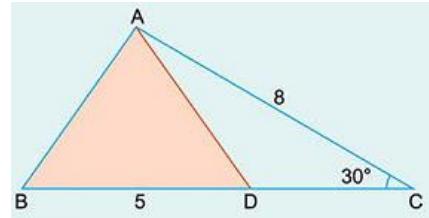
- B) -120  
C) 120  
D) 121

16. Quyidagi chizmada  $y = f'(x)$  funksiyaning grafigi tasvirlangan. Bunga ko`ra  $y = f(x)$  funksiyani maksimum qiymatga erishtiruvchi kritik nuqtalarini toping.



- A)  $x = 0$   
B)  $x = -2$  va  $x = 2$   
C)  $x = -1$   
D)  $x = 1$

17. Quyidagi chizmaga asosan  $\Delta ABD$  ning yuzini toping. Bunda:  $AC = 8$ ,  $BD = 5$  va  $\angle ACB = 30^\circ$ .



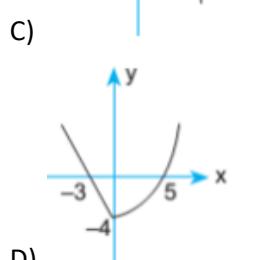
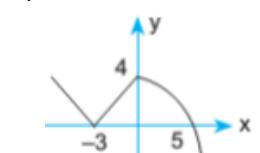
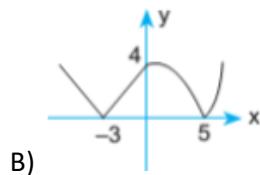
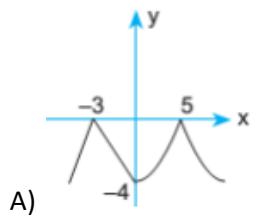
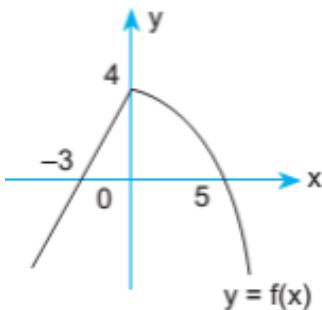
- A) 16  
B) 15  
C) 12  
D) 10

18. Hovuzga beshta quvur orqali suv kiradi.

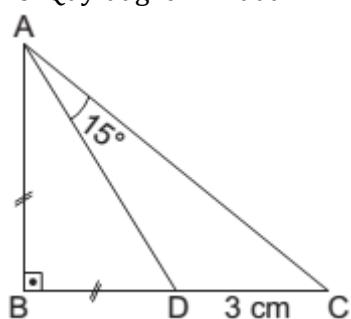
Birinchi quvur bir o'zi hovuzni 40 minutda; ikkinchi, uchinchi va to'rtinchi quvurlar birgalikda ishlab hovuzni 10 minutda; ikkinchi, uchinchi va beshinchi quvurlar birgalikda ishlab hovuzni 15 minutda; to'rtinchi va beshinchi quvurlar birgalikda hovuzni 20 minutda to'ldiradilar. Hamma quvur birgalikda ishlasa hovuzni necha minutda to'ldirishadi.

- A) 7,5  
B) 8,5  
C) 8  
D) 9

19.  $y = f(x)$  funksiyaning grafigi tasvirlangan bo'lsa, quyidagilardan qaysi biri  $y = |f(x)|$  funksiyaning grafigi bo'ladi.



20. Quyidagi chizmada  $AB = BD$  bo'lsa,  $AC = ?$



- A)  $3(\sqrt{3} + 1)$
- B)  $3(\sqrt{2} + 1)$
- C)  $6(\sqrt{2} + 1)$
- D)  $6(\sqrt{3} + 1)$

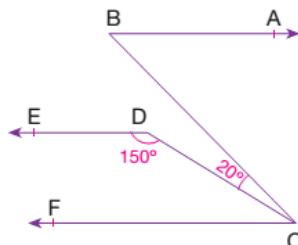
21. Ahmat hozir 28 yoshda Durmamat esa 20 yoshda. Necha yildan keyin ularning yoshlarining yig'indisi yoshlarining ayirmasidan 7 marta katta bo'ladi?

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

22.  $x \in N$  son uchun  $\frac{x!}{x^2 - 3x} = \frac{(x-1)!}{3}$  tenglamani yeching.

- A) 9
- B) 6
- C) 8
- D) 7

23. Quyidagi chizmada  $AB \parallel ED \parallel CF$  bo'lsa,  $\angle ABC = ?$



- A) 60°
- B) 50°
- C) 70°
- D) 40°

24.  $x^2 + px + q = 0$  tenglamaning ildizlari  $x_1$  va  $x_2$  bo'lsa, ildizlari  $x_1 + 1$  va  $x_2 + 1$  bo'lgan kvadrat tenglama tuzing.

- A)  $x^2 + (p - 2)x + q - p + 1 = 0$
- B)  $x^2 + (p - 2)x - q - p - 1 = 0$
- C)  $x^2 - (p - 2)x + q - p + 1 = 0$
- D)  $x^2 - (p - 2)x - q - p + 1 = 0$

25.  $\begin{cases} 3x + 2y + z = 6 \\ 2x + y + z = 5 \\ x + y + 3z = 7 \end{cases}$  tenglamalar sistemasidan  $z$  ning qiymatini toping.

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

26. Agar  $3f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + f(x) = 5x - 6$  bo'lsa,  $f(5) + f\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$  ning qiymatini toping.

- A)  $\frac{3}{2}$
- B)  $\frac{27}{14}$
- C)  $\frac{21}{14}$
- D)  $\frac{7}{2}$

27. Agar  $x - \frac{4}{x} = -6$  bo'lsa,  $(x^2 + 4x)(x^2 + 8x + 12)$  ifodaning qiymatini toping.

- A) 12
- B) 24
- C) 36
- D) 48

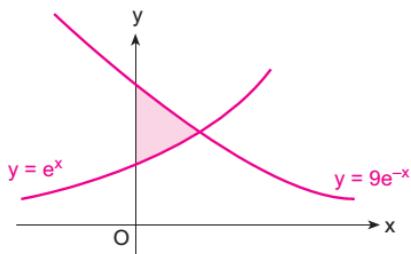
28. Tenglamani yeching:  $\log_3 4 \cdot \log_4 5 \cdot \log_5 6 \cdot \dots \cdot \log_n(n+1) = 81$

- A)  $3^{80} - 3$
- B)  $3^{80} + 3$
- C)  $3^{81} - 1$
- D)  $3^{81} + 1$

29.  $m$  parametrning qanday qiymatlarida  $(2m - 1)x^2 - mx + 3m - 2 = 0$  kvadrat tenglamaning ildizlari yig'indisi ko`paytmasiga teng bo'ladi.

- A) 2
- B) 1
- C) 0
- D) 3

30. Bo'yalgan sohaning yuzini toping. Bunda  $y = e^x$  va  $y = 9e^{-x}$  funksiyalarining grafiklari tasvirlangan.



- A) 4
- B)  $\ln 3$
- C)  $\ln 9$
- D) 3

31. Ideal gaz o'zgarmas bosim ostida  $\Delta T=1$  K ga qizdirilganda uning hajmi dastlabgi hajminimga  $1/350$  qismiga ortdi. Gazning boshlang'ich temperaturasi topilsin.

- A) 300 K
- B) 340 K
- C) 350 K
- D) 400 K

32. Jism balandligi 12 m uzunligi 20 m bo'lgan qiya tekislik asosidan tepaga tomon qanday eng kichik boshlang'ich tezlik berilganda u qiya tekislik cho'qqisiga chiqadi. Qiya tekislikning ishqalanish koeffitsiyenti 0,5 ga teng.

- A) 10
- B) 20
- C) 25
- D) 30

33.  $x = 0$  nuqtada joylashgan  $q$  zaryadning  $x = 2 \text{ sm}$  masofada hosil qilgan potensali  $\varphi_1$  ga teng. Agar  $x = 5 \text{ sm}$  masofadagi potensali  $\varphi_1$  dan  $\Delta\varphi$  ga kam bo'lsa, qaysi nuqtadagi ( $\text{sm}$ ) potensal  $\varphi_1$  dan  $\Delta\varphi$  ga ortiq bo'ladi.

- A) 2
- B) 1,25
- C) 1
- D) 9

34. U-simon shakldagi doimiy kesimli idishda suyuqlik quylgan, suyuqlikning to'liq uzunligi  $19,6 \text{ sm}$ . Suyuqlikning tebranish davri topilsin.

- A)  $\pi$
- B)  $0.1\pi$
- C)  $1,96\pi$
- D)  $0,2\pi$

35. 2 kg massali sharcha  $4 \text{ m/s}$  tezlik bilan, 1 kg massali sharcha esa  $3 \text{ m/s}$  tezlik bilan harakatlanmoqda. sharchalarning tezliklari o'zaro  $120^\circ$  burchak ostida yo'nalgan bo'lsa, sistemaning to'la impulsini aniqlang ( $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$ ).

- A) 11
- B) 7
- C) 9
- D) 8

36. Sig'imi  $800 \text{ m}^3$  bo'lgan havo sharining qobig'i harorati  $273 \text{ K}$  bo'lgan vodorod bilan

to'ldirilgan. Harorat 293K gacha oshirilganda sharning ko'tarish kuchi qanday o'zgaradi. qobiqning sig'imi o'zgarmas va tashqi bosim narmal deb hsoblang.  $M_v = 2 \frac{g}{mol}$

- A) 600 N
- B) 642 N
- C) 1284 N
- D) 542 N

37. Idishda geliy va vodorod aralashmasi bor. Aralashmaning massasi 4 gr. Vodorodning massa ulushi 0,6. Aralashmaning moda miqdorini toping.  $M_v = 2 \frac{g}{mol}$ ;  $M_g = 4 g/mol$

- A) 2 mol
- B) 1,6 mol
- C) 2,5 mmol
- D) 1,3 mol

38. Elektr maydonida zarrachaga  $F = E \cdot q$  kuch ta'sir etadi bu kuchning aks ta'siri nimaga ta'sir etadi?

- A) Elektr maydoniga
- B) Shu elektr maydonini hosil etuvchi zaryadli zarraga ta'sir etadi.
- C) yerga
- D) Jismning o'ziga

39. Massasi 4 gr bo'lgan vodorod o'zgarmas bosim ostida 10 K ga qizdirilgan. Gaz kengayishining ishini toping.  $R = 8,3 J/Kmol$ .  $M_v = 2 \frac{g}{mol}$

- A) 189 J
- B) 196 J
- C) 166 J
- D) 166 kJ

40. Normal atmosfera bosimi ostida turgan 100 °C harorathi suvning solishtirma issiqlik sig'imi nimaga teng ( $J/kg \cdot ^\circ C$ )?

- A)  $\infty$
- B) 2100
- C) 4200
- D) 0

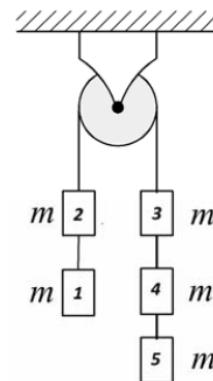
41. Daraxt bargi shoxdan uzulib pastga tomon to`g`ri chiziqli tekis harakatlanib tushmoqda ushbu holatda bargga quyidagi kuchlardan qaysi biri ta'sir qilmaydi.

- A) qarshilik kuchi
- B) Arximed kuchi
- C) Og`irlilik kuchi
- D) Kulon kuchi

42. Yonma-yon turgan ikkita idishga bir xil suyuqlik solingen. Birinchi idishdagi suyuqlikning bosimi 3,2 kPa, ikkinchisini esa esa 1,7 kPa ga teng. Bu idishlar o'zaro ingichka nay orqali tutashtirilsa, naydagи suyuqlikning oqim tezligi qanday bo'ladi ( $m/s$ )?  $\rho = 750 kg/m^3$

- A) 5
- B) 4
- C) 2
- D) 8

43. Vazinsiz va qo'zg'almas blokka  $m$  massali yukchalar rasimda ko'rsatilgandek osib qo'yilgan. 3- va 4- yuklar orasidagi ipning taranglik kuchini toping.



- A)  $\frac{3mg}{5}$
- B)  $\frac{8mg}{5}$
- C)  $\frac{8mg}{3}$
- D)  $\frac{4mg}{3}$

44. Vodorod va kislordlarning massa ulushlari mos ravishda  $1/9$  va  $8/9$  ga teng aralashmaning molar massasini toping ( $g/mol$ ).  $M_v = 2 \frac{g}{mol}$ ;  $M_k = 32 g/mol$

- A) 16
- B) 12
- C) 8
- D) 17

45. Sig'imi 5 l bo'lgan balonda 600 kPa bosim ostida geliy va vadaroq aralashmasi saqlanadi.

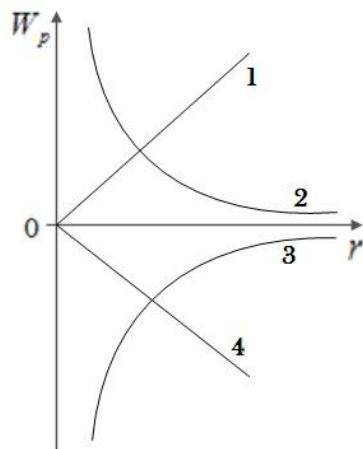
Aralashmaning massasi 4 gr. Geliyning massa ulushi 0,6. Temperaturani aniqlang.

- A) 369 K
- B) 259 K
- C) 200 K
- D) 159 K

46. Massasi 200 g bo'lgan koptok devorga  $25 \text{ m/s}$  tezlik bilan urilib undan dastlabki yo'nalishiga nisbatdan  $120^\circ$  burchak ostida  $15 \text{ m/s}$  tezlik bilan qaytdi. Urilish vaqtida jism impulsining o'zgarish moduli nimaga teng ( $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$ )?

- A) 15
- B) 7
- C) 30
- D) 17

47. Quyidagi grafiklarning qaysi biri ikkita musbat zaryadning o'zar potensal energiyasining ular orasidagi masofaga bog'lanishini ifodaladi.



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

48. Kislorod va azoddan iborat gaz aralashmasi  $1 \text{ MPa}$  bosim ostida ballonda turibdi. Bunda kislorodning massa ulushi 0,2 bo'lsa azotning bosimini toping.  $M_a = 28 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}$ ;  $M_k = 32 \text{ g/mol}$

- A) 0,82 kPa
- B) 0,42 MPa
- C) 0,5 MPa
- D) 0,82 MPa

49. Avtoelektron emissiya bu—...

- A) Kuchli elektr maydon ta'sirida metal sirtidan elektronlarning uchib chiqishi.

- B) Qizdirilgan metal sirtidan elektronlarning uchib chiqishi
- C) Magnit maydon ta'sirida metal sirtidan elektronlarning uchib chiqishi
- D) Yorug'lik nuri ta'sirida metal sirtidan elektronlarning uchib chiqishi

50. Amplitudasi A va to'lqin uzunligi  $\lambda=60 \text{ nm}$  nurlarning interferensiyanishi natijasida fazoda  $1,73\text{A}$  amplitudagaega tebranishlar hosil bo'ladi. Nurning minimal yo'llar farqi (nm) nimaga teng?

- A) 105
- B) 10
- C) 260
- D) 5

51. Massasi  $1 \text{ kg}$  bo'lgan jism radiusi  $1 \text{ m}$  bo'lgan aylana bo'ylab  $2 \text{ rad/s}$  burchak tezlik bilan harakatlanmoqda. Radius-vektorning  $180^\circ$  ga burilishida impulsning o'zgarishining modulini toping ( $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$ ).

- A) 4
- B) 32
- C) 2
- D) 16

52. Metallarda elektr tokini qanday zarralar tashiydi?

- A) elektron va ion
- B) ion
- C) erkin electron
- D) atom

53.  $20 \text{ l}$  sig'imli idishda  $300 \text{ K}$  haroratda va  $0,4 \text{ MPa}$  bosim ostida vodorod saqlanmoqda. Agar gazga  $6 \text{ kJ}$  issiqlik miqdori berilsa uning bosimi qanday bo'ladi.

- A) 520 kPa
- B) 5,2 MPa
- C) 500 kPa
- D) 500 Pa

54. n-orbitadagi elektroning aylanish radiusi quyidagilardan qaysi biriga teng.

- A)  $r_n = \frac{2h}{\pi ev}$
- B)  $r_n = \frac{nh}{2\pi m_e v}$

C)  $r_n = \frac{nh}{4\pi\nu}$   
 D)  $r_n = \frac{n}{\pi e\nu}$

55. Yopiq idishda 2 mol kislorod gazi bor. Gazning 60 % atomlarga dissotsatsiyalandi. Kislorod atomlarining modda miqdorini toping (mol).

- A) 1,2  
 B) 3,2  
 C) 2,4  
 D) 0,8

56. Induktivligi 0,5 H bo'lgan g'altakdan o'tayotgan tok kuchi qiymati 0,5 sekund davomida  $I_1 = 3$  A dan  $I_2$  gacha tekis ortadi. Natijada 6V o'zinduksiya EYuK kuzatiladi. Bu jarayonda g'altak ichidagi magnit maydon energiyasi (J) qanday qiymata o'zgaradi.

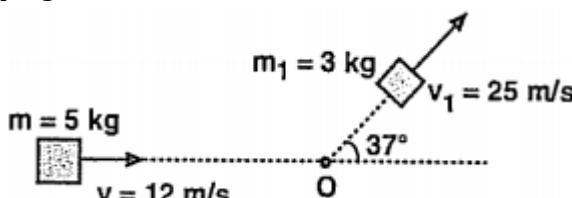
- A) 18  
 B) 8,5  
 C) 8  
 D) 10

57. Sig'imi 25 l bo'lgan balonda 250 K haroratlari vadarod bor. Vodorodning bir qismini sarflagandan keyin balondagi bosim 0,831 MPa ga pasaydi. Sarflangan vodorod massasini toping.

$$M_v = 2 \frac{g}{mol}$$

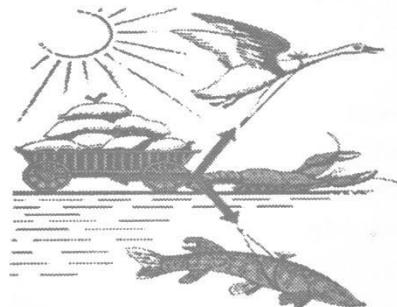
- A) 8 g  
 B) 8,6 g  
 C) 20 g  
 D) 6 g

58. 5 kg massali snaryad 12 m/s tezlik bilan harakatlanib O nuqtada ikki bo'lakka bo'lindi 3 kg massali bo'lakning harakati rasimda keltirilgan. Ikkinci bo'lakning harakat yo'nalishi va tezligini toping.  $\sin 37^\circ = 0,6$



- A) 9  
 B) 5  
 C) 12  
 D) 22,5

59. Rasmda ko'rsatilgan Krilovning mashxur masalasiga ko'ra arava joyidan qo'zg'almaydi. Jarayonni fizikaning qaysi qonuni orqali izohlash mumkin?



- A) Nyutonning 3 - qonuni  
 B) Butunolamtortishish qonuni  
 C) Nyutonning 2 - qonuni  
 D) Nyutonning 1 - qonuni

60. Zaryadlanib tok manbaidan uzilgan kondensator qoplamlari orasidagi masofa 2 marta kamaytirilsa, qoplamlarning tortishish kuchi qanday o'zgaradi.

- A) 4 marta ortadi  
 B) 4 marta kamayadi  
 C) O'zgarmaydi  
 D) 2 marta ortadi

## Ingliz tili

61. Mr. A., ... student of our Institute, spoke at the meeting.

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

62. Mark the correct sentence.

- A) My friend's neighbor's mother is she  
 B) She is my friend's neighbor's mother.  
 C) She is the mother who my neighbor's  
 D) She is the mother of my friend's neighbor.

63. Where ... my spectacles?

- A) has  
 B) does  
 C) are  
 D) is

64. She has ... watch of her own.

- A) a
- B) the
- C) an
- D) some

65. He will say, "I play football every day". He will say ...

- A) I played football every day
- B) He plays football every other day
- C) I play football every day
- D) He plays football every day

66. Choose the correct answer.

Thompson is a historian. He ... on a history of cross-cultural dating customs.

- A) Currently is working
- B) Works currently
- C) Is currently working
- D) Currently works

67. Don says, "What are you dying for?" Don asks me ...

- A) what am I dying for
- B) what he is dying for
- C) what are you dying for
- D) what I'm dying for

68. Choose the correct answer.

1. ... study every day ?

- A) Does he
- B) Are Johnson
- C) Is he
- D) Do Hasan

69. Jimmy said that he ... a brilliant time a week before.

- A) had had
- B) had
- C) was having
- D) has had

70. Choose the answer which correctly completes the sentences.

One of the countries I would like to visit is Sweden. ... is Mexico. Of course, besides these two countries there are many ... places I would like to see.

- A) Other / another

- B) Another / others
- C) Another / other
- D) Other / others

71. Choose the appropriate synonym.

- different.
- A) gentle
  - B) kind
  - C) happy
  - D) various

72. Choose the correct answer to complete the dialogue. - What's the matter? - I can't find ... of the books I need, not a single one.

- A) no
- B) any
- C) enough
- D) little

73. Choose the appropriate synonym to the underlined word.

Saodat lives on the fifth floor.

- A) storey
- B) door
- C) story
- D) flat

74. I ... my lessons when she rang me up.

- A) have done
- B) do
- C) was doing
- D) did

75. It is noon. Your friend has been waiting for you since 10 p.m. How long ... he ... for you?

- A) will wait
- B) is waiting
- C) had waited
- D) has been waiting

76. Choose the best answer.

By the time I ... from work, my new fridge ... .

- A) returned/has been delivered
- B) returned/were delivered
- C) returned/ had been delivered

D) will return/will be delivered

77. Choose the best answer.

Just a minute! I ... ready before you ... ten.

A) shall be / will count

B) am / count

C) shall be / count

D) am / will count

78. He said he ... Don a few days before.

A) will see

B) has seen

C) had seen

D) saw

**Read the text. Then choose correct answer to question (79)-(81).**

Mr. Smith made a mistake when he gave his son Tom a camera. For soon Tom became so interested in photography that he began to neglect his school work. Soon a large part of his conversation was about photographs. When the newspapers came he examined the photographs first and said what was wrong with them, before starting to read the news.

79. Mr. Smith gave his son a camera \_\_\_\_.

A) so that he would work harder at school.

B) before he was particularly interested in photography.

C) as a reward for working well at school.

D) because he had started to work for a newspaper.

80. After he was given the camera, Tom \_\_\_\_.

A) only read about the pictures in the newspapers.

B) spent a lot of time on his homework.

C) began to give much more time to photography than to his lessons.

D) stopped reading the newspapers.

81. Tom \_\_\_\_.

A) usually took beautiful pictures.

B) read the news first and then examined the photographs.

C) talked about photography more than anything else.

D) always talked about his camera.

**Read the text. Then choose correct answer to question (82)-(84).**

Life in Colonial times could be very difficult for many families. The right weapons or tools for a job made it little easier. A sickle is a tool with a sharp blade. It has a short, wooden handle. It was used to cut grass or grain. Sickles were very helpful when clearing tall grasses for a new home or garden. An ax, or axe, is another useful tool. Colonial axes had long wooden handles. The top of each axe was made out of hard silver. It could be used for chopping wood. If you wanted to build a cabin, you needed an axe. Pistols and rifles were just as important as the other tools. They were used to protect families from wild animals and bandits. Rifles were also used for hunting. They had long, wooden barrels. They were very heavy. Tools and weapons were important for getting food, staying safe, and making life easier. Life depended on good tools.

82. what is this text about?

A) tools and weapons we used for getting food, staying safe, and making life easier

B) agriculture and hunting in Colonial times

C) tools and weapons necessary for life during Colonial period.

D) people who lived in Colonial times

83. It is pointed out in the passage that ... .

A) rifle was used for chopping wood

B) sickle was used for cutting grasses and wheat

C) axe was used to protect families from wild animals

D) pistol had long barrels and used for getting food

84. It is obvious in the passage that ... .

A) pistols were very heavy

B) axes were used for building house

C) we live in wooden cabins

D) life depended on good axes and sickles

**Read the text. Then choose correct answer to question (85)-(87).**

Hummingbirds are small, often brightly colored birds of the family Trochilidae that live exclusively in the Americas. About 12 species are found in North America, but only the ruby-throated hummingbird breeds in eastern North America

and is found from Nova Scotia to Florida. The greatest variety and number of species are found in South America. Another hummingbird species is found from southeastern Alaska to northern California. Many hummingbirds are minute. But even the giant hummingbird found in western South America, which is the largest known hummingbird, is only about 8 inches long and weighs about two-thirds of an ounce. The smallest species, the bee hummingbird of Cuba and the Isle of Pines, measures slightly more than 5.5 centimeters and weighs about two grams. Hummingbirds' bodies are compact, with strong muscles. They have wings shaped like blades. Unlike the wings of other birds, hummingbird wings connect to the body only at the shoulder joint, which allows them to fly not only forward but also straight up and down, sideways, and backward. Because of their unusual wings, hummingbirds can also hover in front of flowers so they can suck nectar and find insects. The hummingbird's bill, adapted for securing nectar from certain types of flowers, is usually rather long and always slender, and it is curved slightly downward in many species. The hummingbird's body feathers are sparse and more like scales than feathers. The unique character of the feathers produces brilliant and iridescent colors, resulting from the refraction of light by the feathers. Pigmentation of other feathers also contributes to the unique color and look. Male and female hummingbirds look alike in some species but different in most species; males of most species are extremely colorful.

85. According to the passage, where are hummingbirds found?

- A) Throughout the world
- B) In North and South America
- C) In North America only
- D) In South America only

86. The author indicates that the ruby-throated hummingbird is found ... .

- A) in South America
- B) throughout North America
- C) in the eastern part of North America
- D) in California

87. The word minute in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to ... .

- A) organized
- B) extremely fast
- C) extremely tiny
- D) unique

**Read the text. Then choose correct answer to question (88)-(90).**

Sumo wrestling is an extremely popular sport in Japan. The Sumo champions are extremely large men who are not only tall but also weigh 130 kilograms or more. The reason that these wrestlers are so big is that the object of the game is for one wrestler to either throw his opponent out of the ring or to force him to the ground. The larger a wrestler is, the greater his chances of winning a fight. These matches are usually very short, most lasting less than one minute.

88. Sumo wrestlers are extremely large \_\_\_\_.

- A) because this is a Japanese sport.
- B) because they must use their bodies against their opponents.
- C) so that they can object to their opponents.
- D) due to their great strength.

89. The length of these matches \_\_\_\_.

- A) generally lasts under a minute
- B) is about 13 kilograms.
- C) takes only a moment or so.
- D) is very tall.

90. To win the match \_\_\_\_.

- A) one wrestler must prove his strength against the other.
- B) one opponent must leave the ring.
- C) one large wrestler must give up his ground.
- D) the larger wrestler's weight must be more than 130 kilos.