

OMAD DOIM BILIMLILARGA KULIB BOQADI !!!

Farzandlarimiz bizdan ko`ra kuchli, bilimli, dono va, albatta, baxtli bo`lishlari shart!

REPETITION TEST TOPSHIRUVCHILAR UCHUN



SAVOLLAR KITOBI

ABITURIYENT: _____

Abituriyent diqqatiga !

Test topshiriqlarini yechishdan avval savollar kitobini varaqlab, unda har bir fan bo'yicha 30 ta savol mavjudligini tekshiring. Agar savollar soni kamligi aniqlansa yoki savollar savollar kitobi raqami bilan javoblar varag'i raqami bir xil bo'lmasa, darhol auditoriya rahbariga ma'lum qiling.

FANLAR :

Blok. Ona tili va adabiyoti

Blok. Tarix

Blok. Ingliz tili

OMAD YOR BO'LSIN !!!

Navbatdagi test sinovi 07.07.2019 da bo'lib o'tadi

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Qarshi – 2019

25 kun qoldi

Ona tili va adabiyoti

1. Berilgan qaysi gap iqtibosga misol bo'ladi?
 A) Kel-e! Qaylarda yuribsan? Odamni sog'intirib qo'ying-ku! Uka degan ham shunday bo'ladingmi?
 B) "Bu Gulshan ichra yo'qdur baqo guliga sabot, Ajab saodat erur, chiqsa yaxshilik bila ot".
 C) Ey qotil, nega shunday azim terakni nobut qilding!
 D) Suratga boqib, ayol erining yigitlik chog'ini suqsur qushga qiyoslaydi.
2. Tashna lab o'ldum g'amingdan, mehribonim, qaydasan? Oh urub istab yurubman, jonajonim, qaydasan? Izlasam yo'qtur makoning, lomakonim, qaydasan? Barcha gap bo'laklari bevosita yoki bilvosita tobelanadigan bo'lakka tobelanmaydigan "bo'lak" lar haqida to'g'ri hukmni toping.
 A) ulardan birida talaffuz qulayligiga erishilgan.
 B) shaxsga munosabat ifodalaydigan fe'l shakli qo'llangan.
 C) barchasi to'rt ma'noli qismdan iborat
 D) otning lug'aviy shakli bilan shakldoshli hosil qiladigan shakl qo'llanangan
3. Tilshunoslikka oid xulosalardan nechitasi to'g'ri?
 a) otning xoslik shakli predikativsiz kesimni shakllantiradi.
 b) faqat ikkita kelishik shaklidagi so'z kesim vazifasida kelmaydi.
 c) matn qismlarini bog'lashdagi eng muhim vosita takrorlardir.
 d) kerishdi fe'li o'zlik nisbatida.
 A) a-b-c xulosa to'g'ri B) c va d xulosa to'g'ri
 C) faqat 1 xulosa xato D) barcha xulosalar to'g'ri
4. Abu Rayhon Beruniyning «Qonuni Mas'udiy» asarida: «Binkat— bu Shoshning poytaxti, turkiy tilda Toshkand, yunonchadan arabchaga tarjima qilsak, Burj al-hijora «tosh minora» bo'ladi»,— deb yozilgan. Beruniyning so'zlarini boshqa olimlar ham tasdiqlaydi. Ismga xos bo'lmagan shakllarga takror ega bo'lgan leksik birliklar miqdori nechta?
 A) uchta B) ikkita C) to'rtta D) beshta
5. Xirmon sayli, qovun sayli, gul bayrami, Mehrjon bayrami, Navro'z shodiyonalari she'rsiz, bahr-u baytsiz o'lanlarsiz o'tmagan. Berilgan gapda qaysi bo'lak(lar) uyushib kelgan?
 A) ega, hol B) ega, aniqlovchi, hol
 C) aniqlovchi, ega D) hol, aniqlovchi
6. Gahi yirtib yaqo, gah qon yutub, gahi fig'on ettim, Nalar o'tdi bu dam, Nodira, joni **figor**imdin. Boshqalaridan miqdor jihatdan kamroq qo'llangan turkumning belgisini aniqlang.
 A) mayl shakliga ega
 B) lug'aviy ma'noga ega emas
 C) qo'shma gap qismlarini birlashtirish vazifasini bajaradi
 D) belgi ifodalab keladi
7. Tayyor nutq formulalari berilgan bandni aniqlang.
- | "A" ustun | "B" ustun | "C" ustun |
|---|---|--|
| shu asosida, shunga ko'ra, ma'lum qilamizki | ...ni e'tiborga olib, ...ga ko'ra, ...biz | quyida imzo chekuvchilar, ...ga asosan (muvofiq), ...uchun |
- A) b-ustun nutq fomulasi
 B) a-ustun nutq formulasi
 C) barcha ustunlarda nutq formulasi

- D) c-ustun nutq formulasi
8. Berilgan gapda kompozitsion usulda hosil bo'lgan leksik birliklar miqdori nechta?
 Bu qasidam, senga xalqim, Oq sut-u tuz hurmati. Erkin og'lingman, qabul et. O'zbekim, jon o'zbekim.
 A) 1 ta B) 2 ta C) 3 ta D) 4 ta
9. Hayotiy tajribalar va olimlarning xulosalari shundan dalolat bermoqdaki, odamzod tug'ilib, neki topgan bo'lsa hayo va ibo tufayli, neki yo'qotgan bo'lsa hayosizlik va ibosizlik tufaylidir. Asosi ism bo'lgan so'zlardan nechtasining ko'makchi qismi so'zning lug'aviy ma'nosiga tasir etmaydigan shakldan iborat?
 A) 4 ta B) 1 ta C) 5 ta D) 2 ta
10. Berilgan gapdagi sifatdosh qaysi zamon ko'rsatkichini olgan?
Mo'risi ko'chaga qaragan uy pechidan tashqariga qora tutun tarqalmoqda.
 A) o'tgan zamon B) hozirgi zamon C) kelasi zamon
 D) sifatdoshda zamon ko'rsatkichi bo'lmaydi
11. Bir necha ergash gapli qo'shma gapning birgalik ergashish (to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ergashish)li turi qaysi qatorda berilgan?
 A) Yong'oqlarimiz qancha ko'paysa, tabiat shuncha ko'rkam, bog'larimiz beqiyos bo'ladi.
 B) U rubob chalganda, bulbullar xonish qilishdan bir lahza to'xtaydi, sayroqi qushlar undan ilhom oladi, o'ynoqi soylarning jimir-jimiri o'z-o'zidan jonlanib, to'lqinga aylanadi.
 C) Agar ahil bo'lsak, o'zimizdan sotqin chiqmasa, o'zbek xalqini hech kim yenga olmaydi.
 D) Tog' va osmon shunday tiniq, nafas olish shunday yengilki, keksa odam ham bu yerda musaffo bolalik paytlarini eslaydi.
12. *Uzun, naynov, pakana* so'zlari uchun xos bo'lgan umumiy ma'nolar qanday ma'no sanaladi?
 A) leksik ma'no B) grammatik ma'no
 C) uslubiy ma'no D) ko'chma ma'no
13. Gap bo'laklarini aniqlash bo'yicha tahlilni amalga oshirishda quyidagi vazifalardan qaysilarini bajarish kerak?
 1) gapning tuzilishiga ko'ra turini aniqlash;
 2) gapda uyushiq bo'laklar bor yoki yo'qligini aniqlash;
 3) gap bo'laklari bilan munosabatga kirishmagan bo'laklar bor yoki yo'qligini aniqlash;
 4) gap bo'laklari qanday so'z birikmalari tarkibida kelganini izohlash;
 5) gap bo'laklarini belgilash;
 6) gap bo'laklarining joylashuv tartibini izohlash.
 A) 2, 3, 5, 6 B) 1, 2, 3, 5, 6
 C) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 D) 1, 2, 3, 5
14. *Nimaiki qo'lga tushsa, bari uni qiziqtiradi.* Ushbu gap ...
 A) shart ergash gapli qo'shma gap;
 B) to'ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo'shma gap;
 C) ega ergash gapli qo'shma gap;
 D) payt ergash gapli qo'shma gap;

- 15.** Sof ko' makchilar haqida bildirilgan quyidagi fikrlarning qaysi biri noto'g'ri?
 A) Sof ko' makchilar so'zlarga kuchaytirish, qiyoslash, ta'kid kabi qo'shimcha ma'nolarni kiritishga xizmat qiladi.
 B) Har bir ko' makchi o'ziga xos ma'noga ham egadir.
 C) Tobe so'zni hokim so'zga bog'lashga xizmat qiladi.
 D) Sof ko' makchilar o'zi bog'langan so'zdan hamisha ajratib yoziladi.
- 16.** Quyidagi berilgan so'zlarning qaysi biri imlo qoidasiga ko'ra xato yozilgan?
 1) *qultillamoq*; 2) *qultullamoq*; 3) *qultimlamoq*;
 4) *qultumlamoq*; 5) *yuqalik*; 6) *yupqalik*;
 A) 1, 3 B) 2, 4, 6 C) 2, 3 D) 1, 3, 5
- 17.** Berilgan gapdagi fonetik hodisalar miqdorini aniqlang. Musiqiy kechamizga taklif etilgan mehribon otanalarimiz, o'gil -qizlarimizdan, kichkina erkatoylarimizdan o'z joylarini egallashlarini iltimos qilardek.
 A) 4 ta B) 3 ta C) 5 ta D) 2 ta
- 18.** Qaysi gapdagi nuqtalar o'rniga ergashtiruvchi bog'lovchini qo'yish mumkin?
 A) Osmonni quyuq bulut qopladi ... yomg'ir yog'a boshladi.
 B) Osmonni quyuq bulut qopladi, ... yomg'ir yog'madi.
 C) Ichkaridan ovoz eshitilar, ... so'zlari anglashilmas edi.
 D) Ko'chatlar yaxshi parvarish qilindi, ... ular tez o'sa boshladi.
- 19.** Amir Temur o'g'lini Tabrizdan Samarqandga jo'natayotganda shunday nasihat qilgan edi: "El-yurtning mushkulini oson qilgin, adolatli yo'l tutgin, savob ishlar qilib, ko'pchilikning duosini olgin!"
 Berilgan birliklarning nechitasi murakkab grammatik asosga tobe va boshqa bo'lakka nisbatan hokim vazifada kelgan?
 A) 1 tasi B) 2 tasi C) 3 tasi D) 4 tasi
- 20.** Monologik matnga xos jihatni aniqlang.
 A) tinglovchi tomonidan o'z o'ziga qaratilgan matn.
 B) ruhiy kechinmalar va voqeyilikka munosabat ifodalaydigan matn.
 C) rivoya matn tarkibiga kiradi.
 D) ijtimoiy-estetik maqsadiga ko'ra, publisistik uslubni o'zida aks ettiradi.
- 21.** Quyidagi nafsga nisbatan qo'llangan tashbehlarni moslashtiring.
 1. Rabg'uziy 2. Yassaviy 3. Mashrab 4. Najmiddin Kubro
 a) kofir b) shum c) ishini yetmish shayton eplolmaydigan narsa d) ichimdagi dev
 A) 1-a 2-c 3-b 4-d B) 1-d 2-a 3-b 4-c
 C) 1-c 2-b 3-a 4-d D) 1-b 2-c 3-d 4-a
- 22.** Quyidagi nechta asarda ot (ya'ni jonivor) nomi uchraydi?
 "Jamila" qissasi, "Alvido Gulsari", "Uloqda" hikoyasi, "Bolaning ko'ngli podsho", "Asrga tatigulik kun" romani, "Kuntug'mish" dostoni, "Yetti zog'ora" qissasi, "Sohibqiron" dramasi
 A) 2 tasida B) 5 tasida C) 3 tasida D) 4 tasida
- 23.** Qaysi ijodkor yag'riniga minib olgan bolachani sohibqironlar tug'iladigan burjning ramziy shakliga o'xshatadi?
 A) Zebo Mirzo B) Rustam Musurmon
 C) Yo'ldosh Eshbek D) Erkin Vohidov

- 24.** Furqat, Aliqushchi, Sulton shabli, Mahtumquli, Bo'rixon, Shayman chol. Berilgan shaxslardan nechtasini axtarshunoslik birlashtirib turadi?
 A) 2 tasida B) 5 tasida C) 3 tasida D) 4 tasida
- 25.** "Bisyor sohavoti bore di, xulqi dog'i sahovaticha bore di, Xushxulq va harrof va faqih va shirin zabon kishi erdi, shujo va mardona kishi erdi" Yuqoridagi ta'rif kim haqda?
 A) Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur
 B) Umarshayx Mirzo
 C) Xumoyin Mirzo
 D) Sulton Husayn
- 26.** Bu kun vaslingni tark ayla, tilar Jannat ...
 Berurlar naysag'a naqdini u ne nodon xaloyiqdir.
 Atoyining tazod san'ati qo'llangan ushbu baytida nuqtalar o'rnidagi atamani belgilang.
 A) oshiqlar B) oriflar C) zohidlar D) gumrohlar
- 27.** Quyidagi asarlardan nechtasida Orif ismli qahramonlar uchramaydi?
 "Uloqda" hikoyasi, "Ikki eshik orasi" romani, "Bemor" hikoyasi, "Mening o'g'rigina bolam" hikoyasi, "Yo Jamshid" hikoyasi
 A) 2 tasida B) 1 tasida C) 3 tasida D) 4 tasida
- 28.** Shayx Sa'diyning fikriga ko'ra, mol-dunyo to'plash hunar emas, lekin ... hunardir.
 Nuqtalar o'rnini to'ldiring.
 A) sadaqa berish B) kamol topish
 C) o'zga dilni ovlash D) fidoyilik qilish
- 29.** Jek Londonning "Hayotga muhabbat" asarida quyida berilganlarning qaysilari o'rmon jonivorlari sifatida nomi tilga olib o'tiladi?
 1) kaklik; 2) baliq; 3) qora tulki; 4) qo'ng'ir ayiq;
 5) bug'ular; 6) bo'ri; 7) qarg'a
 A) 2,3,4,5,6 B) 1,2,3,4,5,6,7
 C) 3,4,6 D) 1,2,5,6
- 30.** Abulg'oz Bahodirxonning "Shajarai turk" asaridagi Abulg'ozixonning podshohliqni va Xevaqni olg'onin zikri qismidagi ma'lumotlarni moslashtiring.
 1. Abulg'ozixonning yurt boshiga kelishi.
 2. Asfandiyor vafod etdi.
 3. Abulg'ozixon xon qilib ko'tarildi
 4. Sharif Muhammad Sulton vafot topdi
 a) qo'y b) ilon yili c) yilqi boshida d) bars yili oxiri
 A) 1-b 2-c 3-a 4-d B) 1-a 2-c 3-d 4-b
 B) 1-d 2-a 3-b 4-c D) 1-b 2-a 3-c 4-d

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Tarix

1. Quydagi tarixiy voqealar to'g'ri xronologik ketma-ketlikda ko'rsatilgan javobni toping.
1) Olimpiya o'yinlari o'tkazilishi to'xtatilishi; 2) Rim imperiyasining kuch-qudrati zaiflasha boshladi; 3) Xitoyda "sariq ro'mollilar" qo'zg'oloni bo'lib o'tdi; 4) Xorazmda mahalliy taqvim ishlab chiqilishi
A) 4, 3, 2, 1 B) 1, 2, 3, 4 C) 3, 4, 2, 1 D) 2, 1, 4, 3
2. Uzoq davom etgan o'zaro urushlardan keyin, mil. avv. 312-yilda kichik Makedoniyalik Aleksandrning lashkarboshilaridan biri Salavk ...hukmdori bo'ldi
A) Eron B) Bobil C) Misr D) Makedoniya
3. Quydagi qaysi javobda Italiyada yashagan qadimiy xalq-etrusklar bilan bog'liq to'g'ri ma'lumot aks ettirilgan?
A) mamlakatning janubi-g'arbiy qismida yashagan
B) Sharq mamlakatlari bilan erkin savdo-sotiq qilish uchun karfagenliklarga qarshi kurash olib borganlar
C) o'zlarining sakkizta shahriga ega bo'lishgan
D) asosiy mashg'uloti dehqonchilik bo'lgan
4. Quydagi qaysi javobda so'nggi paleolit davriga oid bo'lgan ma'lumot keltirilgan?
A) taqinchoqlar yasalishi
B) diniy e'tiqdning paydo bo'lishi
C) muzlik davrining boshlanishi
D) kulolchilikning vujudga kelishi
5. X asrda qarluqlar Movarounnahrning shimoliy hududlarini egallagach, qaysi hududlarga kelib o'rtnashganlar?
1) Surxon vohasi; 2) Qashqadaryo vohasi; 3) Zarafshon vodiysi; 4) Shosh atrofi; 5) Xorazm; 6) Farg'ona vodiysi.
A) 2, 4, 5 B) 1, 3, 4 C) 3, 4, 6 D) 1, 2, 5
6. Ilk o'rta asrlarda O'rta Osiyo hududida tashkil topgan mustaqil hokimliklarning qaysi birida hukmdor "tudun" deb atalgan?
A) Chochda B) Iloqda C) Farg'onada D) Toxaristonda
7. Raim qal'asi qurilishidan tashvishga tushgan Xiva xoni qaysi shaharga o'z vakillarini yuborib, Raim istehkomini buzib tashlashni iltimos qiladi?
A) Astraxan B) Orenburg
C) Sankt-Peterburg D) Moskva
8. Amir Umarxon Qo'qon xonligi taxtiga kelishidan avval qaysi shaharlar hokimi bo'lgan?
A) Andijon va Marg'ilon B) Namangan va Andijon
C) Farg'ona va Marg'ilon D) Xo'jand va O'ratepa
9. XVIII asrning birinchi choragida Rossiya-Xiva munosabatlarining buzilishiga nima sabab bo'ldi?
A) Xivaga Perovskiy ekspeditsiyasining uyushtirilishi
B) Xiva xonining Bekovich-Cherkasskiyni qabul qilib, qo'shinlarini qirib tashlashi
C) Rossiyaning Amudaryoda o'z kemalarining suzishiga ro'xsat so'rashi
D) Xiva xonining Rossiya elchisini qabul qilishdan bosh tortishi
10. XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmi – XX asr boshlarida qoraqalpoqlar xalq amaliy san'atida qaysi sohalar yuqori darajada rivojlangan?
1) uy-ruzg'or buyumlari yasash; 2) gilam to'qish;
3) kulolchilik; 4) o'tovlar uchun o'ymakor eshiklar yasash;
5) zargarlik buyumlari yasash; 6) kashtachilik.
A) 1, 2, 4, 6 B) 2, 3, 4, 5 C) 1, 3, 4, 6 D) 1, 3, 4, 5

11. Andijonda Darveshxon boshchiligida qo'zg'olon ko'tarilgan vaqtda Turkiston general-gubernatori kim bo'lgan?
A) A.Vrevskiy B) G.Rozenbax
C) fon Kaufman D) A.Gippius
12. Buxoro Xalq Sovet Respublikasida Butunbuxoro Markaziy Inqilobiy Qo'mitasi raisi lavozimini egallagn shaxsni aniqlang.
A) F.Xo'jayev B) A.Muhitdinov
C) M.Mansurov D) M.Aminov
13. Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillarida qaysi davlatlar o'rtasida "Do'stlik va chegaralar to'g'risida" shartnoma imzolangan?
A) Germaniya va Turkiya B) Italiya va Fransiya
C) SSSR va Germaniya D) Buyuk Britaniya va Fransiya
14. Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillarida yurtimizda qurilgan kanallarni aniqlang.
1) Uchqo'rg'on; 2) Yuqori Chirchiq; 3) Janubiy Mirzacho'l; 4) Janubiy Farg'ona; 5) So'x-Shohimardon; 6) Katta Namangan.
A) 1, 2, 5 B) 3, 4, 5 C) 1, 3, 6 D) 2, 4, 6
15. O'zbekiston Kompartiyasi Markaziy Komiteti va Markaziy nazorat qo'mitasining 1991-yil 28-avgustda bo'lgan qo'shma plenumi qanday qarorlar qabul qildi?
1) Respublika Kompartiyasining KPSS MQ bilan har qanday aloqasini to'xtatish;
2) KPSSning barcha vakillarini Respublika partiya tashkilotlaridan chiqarish;
3) KPSSning barcha tashkilotlaridan chiqish;
4) KPSSning Markaziy organlaridagi o'z vakillarini chaqirib olish;
5) Respublikaning davlat mustaqilligi to'g'risida qonun loyihasini tayyorlash.
A) 1, 3, 5 B) 2, 3, 4 C) 1, 3, 4 D) 2, 4, 5
16. O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Fermer xo'jliklari to'g'risida"gi qonun qabul qilingan yilni aniqlang.
A) 1992-yil B) 1995-yil C) 1996-yil D) 1998-yil
17. O'rta asrlarda yuz bergan quyidagi qaysi qo'zg'olon uzoqroq vaqt davom etgan?
A) "Oq kiyimlilar" qo'zg'oloni
B) Abu Muslim qo'zg'oloni
C) "Qizil ko'ylaklilar" qo'zg'oloni
D) Abruy qo'zg'oloni
18. Angliya qirollari Genrix II (a) va Richard II tomonidan joriy qilingan soliqlarni toping.
1) jon boshi solig'i; 2) chiqim soliq; 3) kumush solig'i; 4) qalqon puli solig'i.
A) a-1, b-4 B) a-2, b-4 C) a-3, b-2 D) a-4, b-1
19. Fransiyada ikkinchi respublika davrida prezident lavozimi joriy etilgan bo'lib, unga qanday vakolat berilgan?
A) parlamentni chaqirish va tarqatib yuborish huquqi
B) qonunlar o'rniga dekretlar orqali davlatni boshqarish huquqi
C) hukumat tuzish va uni iste'foga chiqarish huquqi
D) parlamentga muddatidan oldin saylov belgilash huquqi
20. XIX asrning 40-yillarida quyidagi qaysi davlatda Konstitutsiya joriy qilingan?
A) Buyuk Britaniya B) Italiya C) Prussiya D) Eron

21. Eron shohi Abbos I tomonidan amalga oshirilgan tadbirlar to'g'ri berilgan javobni toping.

- 1) eng yirik yer-mulk egalarning mustaqilligi tugatildi;
 - 2) poytaxtni Isfahondan Tehronga ko'chirildi;
 - 3) soliq tizimida islohot o'tkazib, soliqlar miqdori ko'paytirildi;
 - 4) muntazam qo'shin tuzildi;
 - 5) yangi-yangi sug'orish inshootlari barpo etildi;
 - 6) oltin va kumush tangalar zarb qilindi.
- A) 1, 3, 5 B) 1, 4, 5 C) 2, 4, 6 D) 2, 3, 6

22. XIX–XX asrlar chorrahasida Erondagi mujohidlar harakati (a) va Afg'onistondagi “yosh afg'onlar” harakatining (b) qarash hamda talablari to'g'ri aks ettirilgan javobni toping.

- 1) mahsulot solig'ini bekor qilish;
 - 2) qabilalar tengligiga erishish;
 - 3) bepul va majburiy ta'lim joriy qilish;
 - 4) amirlik hokimiyati bilan barobar konstitutsiya ham bo'lishi;
 - 5) yashirin saylov huquqini joriy qilish;
 - 6) ish vaqtini 8 soat qilib cheklash.
- A) a-2, 4, 6; b-1, 3, 5 B) a-2, 3, 5; b-1, 4, 6
C) a-1, 3, 6; b-2, 4, 5 D) a-3, 5, 6; b-1, 2, 4

23. 1912-yil avgustdan 1913-yil yanvarigacha Turkiyada hokimiyatni boshqargan kuchlarni aniqlang.

- A) “Yangi usmonlilar” tashkiloti
- B) “Ittihodi Muhammadi” partiyasi
- C) “Yosh turklar” partiyasi
- D) “Hurriyat va birdamlik” partiyasi

24. Birinchi jahon urushi vaqtida Germaniyaning G'arbiy front bo'ylab hujumga o'tishi munosabati bilan Fransiya Rossiyaga yordam so'rab murojaat qilgan yillarni aniqlang.

- A) 1914-yil va 1917-yil B) 1915-yil va 1917-yil
- C) 1914-yil va 1915-yil D) 1914-yil va 1916-yil

25. XIX asrning 90-yillarida qaysi davlatlarda sotsialistik partiyalar tashkil qilingan?

- 1) Fransiya;
 - 2) Rossiya;
 - 3) Avstriya;
 - 4) Italiya;
 - 5) Argentina;
 - 6) Germaniya.
- A) 1, 3, 6 B) 2, 4, 6 C) 2, 4, 5 D) 2, 3, 5

26. Hindistonda 1998-yilgi parlament saylovi natijalari asosida kim Bosh vazir lavozimini egalladi?

- A) Atal Bixari Vajpai B) Narasimxa Rao
- C) Narendra Modi D) Manmoxan Singx

27. “Atirgul inqilobi” quyidagi qaysi davlatda amalga oshirilgan?

- A) Qirg'iziston B) Armaniston C) Gruziya D) Ukraina

28. AQSH Vyetnamda urush harakatlarini olib borgan yillarni aniqlang.

- A) 1954–1962-yillar B) 1965–1973-yillar
- C) 1946–1954-yillar D) 1963–1971-yillar

29. 1925-yilgi Shanxaydagi talabalar namoyishi kim tomonidan o'qqa tutildi?

- A) xorijliklar bilan hamkorlik yo'lini tutgan kuchlar tomonidan
- B) ingliz politsiyasi tomonidan
- C) umummilliy birlashgan inqilobiy front tomonidan
- D) AQSh politsiyasi tomonidan

30. 1970-yilda Chilida kim prezident etib saylandi?

- A) A.Pinochet B) U.Chaves C) S.Alyende D) P.Eylvin

Tuzuvchi: Nizom Yaxshiboyev

Ingliz tili

1. Choose the best answer

The road is close. There . . . an accident.

- A) was B) is C) has been D) had been

2. Choose the best answer

We were having a lovely walk, but . . . it started to rain and we got wet.

- A) then B) when C) than D) where

3. Choose the best answer

They are about

- A) to start B) starting C) start D) beginning

4. Choose the best answer

Wouldn't it be better on?

- A) go B) to going C) going D) to go

5. Choose the best answer

The children are quiet means they are playing quietly now, but The children are quiet might mean that they usually play quietly. A) to be B) being C) to D)-

6. Choose the best answer

The bones in the body don't only give the body shape . . . protect the heart, lungs, brain.

- A) but also B) and C) but D) as well as

7. Choose the best answer

'You had better not leave your car unlocked,' said my friends; 'there's been a lot of stealing from cars'

- A) My friends warned me not to leave my car had unlocked as there had been a lot of stealing from cars.
- B) My friends warned me not to leave my car unlocked as there had been a lot of stealing from cars
- C) My friends warned me not to leave my car had unlocked as there has been a lot of stealing from cars
- D) My friends warned me not to leave my car had unlocked as there had been a lot of stealing from cars

8. Choose the best answer

. . . . his own boss for such a long time, he found it hard to accept orders from another.

- A) Been B)To have been C)Having been D) To be

9. Choose the best answer

It is essential that everybody what to do.

- A) know B) knew C)will know D)must know

10. Choose the best answer

She said I might as well . . . him.

- A) asked B) ask C)to ask D) asking

11. Choose the best answer 2 ¼ miles

- A) two and a quarter miles B) two and four one miles
- C) two and one and four miles D) two and one point four

12. Choose the best answer

The buses, most of were already full, were surrounded by an angry crowd.

- A) that B) whose C) whom D) which

13. Choose the best answer

. . . . the beginning we used hand tools. Later we had machines.

- A) On B) In C) By D) At

14. Choose the best answer

Can you understand? — Yes, I

- A) lean B) know C) do D)can

15. Choose the best answer

I can't ask you to dinner this week as I am having my house . . . at the moment.

- A) is being painted B) to paint C) painted D) painting

16. Choose the best answer

Only when we landed how badly the plane had been damaged

- A) we saw B) we see C) did we see D) we did see

17. Choose the best answer

I'm afraid I can't help you. You'll have to ask someone

- A) as B) so C) else D) or

18. Choose the best answer

That prices will go up ... certain.

- A) be B) is C) being D) to being

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer to questions (19-22).

The Lincoln Memorial is located on the National Mall. The Mall is in the heart of the nation's capitol in Washington, D.C. The exterior of this beautiful monument is made of white Colorado marble. It has thirty-six columns. They surround a central block. They stand for the thirty-six states that made up the United States at the time of Lincoln's death. The name of each of these states and its date of admission to the Union are **inscribed** at the top of the Lincoln Memorial.

There is a huge white marble statue of Abraham Lincoln. It sits on an armchair inside the chamber. It is nineteen feet high. American sculptor Daniel Chester French carved it. The statue was dedicated in 1922. The text of the Gettysburg Address is engraved on a stone tablet. It is in the south chamber of the Lincoln Memorial. Lincoln's second inaugural address is engraved in the north chamber. Above Lincoln's head is this inscription: "In this temple, as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."

The Lincoln Memorial is open day and night. Many people enjoy viewing it at dusk. At that time, some people say that the light makes it look as though Lincoln is watching over the nation he once loved.

19. From the context of the passage, what is the meaning of *inscribed*?

- A) scribbled in ink B) a kind of marble
C) written or engraved on a surface
D) a stone column

20. What was Daniel Chester French's occupation?

- A) architect B) sculptor C) president D) painter

21. Why were the Gettysburg Address and the second inaugural address inscribed on the memorial?

- A) There were no other copies of the documents.
B) They were written about Lincoln.
C) They needed to fill up space.
D) They were Lincoln's most famous speeches.

22. Which of the following facts would *not* be relevant to the passage about the Lincoln Memorial?

- A) Lincoln helped preserve the Union.
B) Lincoln's speeches inspired Americans.
C) The president of the Confederacy was Jefferson Davis.
D) The Lincoln Memorial is made of marble.

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer to questions (23-26).

The Appalachian Mountains run through eastern North America. They extend from Newfoundland, Canada, all the way to Alabama. Four mountain ranges are included in the Appalachian system. They are the Alleghenies of New York, the White Mountains of New Hampshire, the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia and North Carolina, and the Great Smoky Mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina. Geologists know that parts of the Appalachian Mountains formed from 750 million to one billion years ago. These mountains are not nearly as tall as the Rocky Mountains in the American West or the Himalaya Mountains in Asia. In fact, Mount Mitchell in North Carolina is the tallest peak. It is 6,684 feet high. That's just 25 percent as tall as Mt. Everest.

You can walk the length of the Appalachian Mountains along the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. American Indians once used its winding path. It is 2,144 miles long. The trail starts at Mount Katahdin in Maine and goes to Springer Mountain in Georgia. Along the way, hikers pass through fourteen states, eight national forests, and two national parks. Most people hike

just a section of the trail. A few thru-hikers do the whole route. Hiking starts in March and ends in October.

23. Where are the Appalachian Mountains located?

- A) the western United States
B) in eastern North America
C) in Asia near Mt. Everest
D) in the center of the United States

24. Which people first made the path along the Appalachian Trail?

- A) park rangers B) lumbermen
C) thru-hikers D) American Indians

25. Which of the following is an opinion and *not* a fact?

- A) The tallest peak is 6,684 feet high.
B) The Great Smoky Mountains are in Tennessee.
C) The Appalachian Mountains are the most beautiful mountains in America.
D) Many rivers begin in the Appalachians as small streams.

26. What can you infer from reading the first paragraph?

- A) The Appalachian Mountains are new and tall.
B) Mountain ranges are larger than mountain systems, such as the Appalachians.
C) Mountain ranges are smaller than mountain systems, such as the Appalachians.
D) The Appalachian Mountains have three ranges.

Read the text. Then choose the correct answer to questions (27-30).

France and the United States became friends during the Revolutionary War. France made the Statue of Liberty as a gift for the United States. It celebrated the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, a French sculptor, created the Statue of Liberty. He took twelve years to build it. He based the face on his mother as a young woman. Completed in 1884, the sculpture stood on display in France for a year. Then it was taken apart. It crossed the Atlantic in 214 huge packing crates. The ship carrying the crates nearly went down in a storm. When the sculpture arrived, it was put on a granite pedestal. It stands on the twelve-acre Liberty Island in New York. The Statue of Liberty's official name is *Liberty Enlightening the World*. Its location is close to the Ellis Island **immigrant** station. It is a symbol of America's welcome to immigrants. The Statue of Liberty is covered with copper sheets. It weighs 225 tons. There are 354 steps to the crown. The crown has seven rays.

They represent the seven seas and continents. Lady Liberty holds a tablet. Inscribed on it is the date July 4, 1776, in Roman numerals.

27. What date is written in Roman numerals on the tablet held by Lady Liberty?

- A) January 1, 1884 B) July 4, 1776
C) July 4, 1886 D) February 22, 1732

28. Which of these titles would best express the main idea of the passage?

- A) "A Statue for Washington"
B) "Celebrating the Revolution"
C) "The Statue of Liberty as an American Symbol"
D) "Climbing the Statue of Liberty"

29. From the context of the passage, what is the best meaning of *immigrant*?

- A) a person who leaves a country
B) a person who builds statues
C) a person who enters a country to live there
D) a tourist

30. What is the Statue of Liberty built upon?

- A) an old ship B) dirt C) a pedestal D) copper sheeting

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1,3,5
6,4,2

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