

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI  
MAKTABGACHA VA MAKTAB TA’LIMI VAZIRLIGI**

**NAMANGAN DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA INSTITUTI**

**“TASDIQLAYMAN”**

**NamDPI o‘quv ishlari  
bo‘yicha prorektor**

\_\_\_\_\_ **A.Abdunazarov**

“    ” \_\_\_\_\_ **2026-yil**

**60111800-Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (kunduzgi)  
bitiruvchilarining fanlararo yakuniy davlat  
Attestatsiya sinovi**

**DASTURI**

*2025-2026 o‘quv yili*



Ushbu dasturda 60111800-Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (kunduzgi) ta'lim yo'nalishi uchun "Til aspektlari o'qitish amaliyoti", "Nutq malakalari integratsiyasi" "Ingliz tili o'qitish va baholashning xalqaro standartlari", "Ingliz tili nazariy kursi" va "Ingliz tili o'qitish metodikasi" maxsus fanlar bo'yicha Davlat attestatsiyasini o'tkazish tartibi, baholash mezonlari, savollari va o'quv adabiyotlari hamda elektron ta'lim resurslari ro'yxati keltirilgan.

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60111800-Xorijiy til va adabiyoti yo'nalishi bitiruvchilarining fanlararo yakuniy davlat attestatsiya sinovi dasturi Xorijiy tillar kafedrasining 2025-yil «\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_dagi № \_\_\_\_\_-sonli majlisida muhokama qilingan hamda tasdiqqa tavsiya etilgan.

60111800-Xorijiy til va adabiyoti yo'nalishi bitiruvchilarining fanlararo yakuniy davlat attestatsiya sinovi dasturi Namangan davlat pedagogika instituti Kengashining 2025-yil «\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_dagi № \_\_\_\_\_-sonli majlisida muhokama qilinib, tasdiqlangan.

## I. UMUMIY QOIDALAR

1. 60111800-Xorijiy til va adabiyoti yo'nalishi bitiruvchilarining fanlararo yakuniy davlat attestatsiya sinovi dasturi (keyingi o'rinlarda – **Dastur**) O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2024 yil 13-dekabrda 836-sonli buyrug'i bilan tasdiqlangan "Oliy ta'lim tashkilotlari bitiruvchilarining yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasini o'tkazish tartibi to'g'risida"gi Nizom, 2022 yil 9-sentabrda 302-sonli buyruq bilan tasdiqlangan 60111800-Xorijiy til va adabiyoti bakalavriat ta'lim yo'nalishining malaka talablari" (keyingi o'rinlarda – **Malaka talablar**) hamda 60111800-Xorijiy til va adabiyoti yo'nalishi o'quv rejasining (keyingi o'rinlarda – **O'quv rejas**) majburiy fanlarining o'quv dasturlari asosida tuzildi.

2. Fanlararo yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi sinovi (keyingi o'rinlarda – **Attestatsiya sinovi**) O'zbekiston Respublikasining oliy ta'limga oid qonun hujjatlarida belgilangan tartibga ko'ra, bitiruvchilarning Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi sinovlaridan biri hisoblanib, unda ta'lim yo'nalishi xususiyati, iqtidori va xohishiga ko'ra bitiruv malakaviy ishi yozish istagini bildirmagan, o'quv rejasidagi ta'lim dasturlarini to'liq o'zlashtirgan bitiruvchi kurs talabarlari ishtirok etishlari shart.

3. Attestatsiya sinovini topshirishga o'quv reja va fan dasturlarini to'liq tugatgan va o'quv rejasida nazarda tutilgan barcha sinovlardan muvaffaqiyatli o'tgan talabalarga ruxsat beriladi.

4. Attestatsiya sinovi O'quv rejasidagi majburiy fanlarning barchasini qamrab oladi hamda sinov topshiriqlari ushbu fanlar o'quv dasturlari asosida tuziladi.

5. Attestatsiya sinovi fanlar mazmuniga qo'yiladigan talablar bilan bir qatorda, talaba tayyorgarligining Malaka talablarida bitiruvchiga qo'yiladigan umumiy talablarga javob bera olish darajasini aniqlashga yo'naltiriladi.

## II. ATTESTATSIYA SINOVI SHAKLI VA MUDDATI

6. 2025-2026 o'quv yilida 60111800-Xorijiy til va adabiyoti yo'nalishi bitiruvchilarining Attestatsiya sinovi – axborot texnologiyalarini tatbiq etgan holda test shaklida o'tkaziladi.

7. Dastur institut Kengashi tomonidan tasdiqlangan sanadan boshlab, o'quv yili yakuniga qadar Attestatsiya sinovi shaklini o'zgartirish mumkin emas.

8. Attestatsiya sinovi institut o'quv jarayoni grafigiga asosan, o'quv ishlari prorektori tomonidan tasdiqlangan muddatlarda o'tkaziladi va kamida olti oy oldin talabalarga yetkaziladi.

## III. ATTESTATSIYA SINOVI SAVOLNOMASI

9. Attestatsiya sinovi savolnomasi ta'lim yo'nalishi Malaka talablarining
- bakalavrlarning tayyorgarlik darajasiga;
  - kasbiy faoliyatga;
  - majburiy fanlariga qo'yilgan talablarni qamrab oladi.

10. Attestatsiya sinovi savolnomasi ta'lim yo'nalishi O'quv rejasida keltirilgan quyidagi maxsus fanlar dasturlari asosida shakllantirildi:

Ushbu dastur "Til aspektlari o'qitish amaliyoti", "Nutq malakalari integratsiyasi" "Ingliz tili o'qitish va baholashning xalqaro standartlari", "Ingliz tili nazariy kursi" va "Ingliz tili o'qitish metodikasi" fanlarini o'qitishga mo'ljallangan.

Ushbu fanlar majmui:

### **“TIL ASPEKTLARI O’QITISH AMALIYOTI” FANIDAN SAVOLLAR**

1. What is a consonant cluster?
2. What is the inductive method of teaching grammar?
3. What does the deductive method involve?
4. What does the idiom "burn the midnight oil" mean?
5. What does "piece of cake" mean?
6. Which of the following is an example of a complex sentence?
7. What is the function of a subordinating conjunction in a sentence?
8. What does the idiom "to have a heart of gold" mean?
9. If someone is "a jack of all trades," they are:
10. What does it mean to "sauté" food?
11. Which of the following is a step in baking?
12. Which part of the body is affected by arthritis?
13. What article is used before a singular noun starting with a vowel sound?
14. What type of pronoun is "myself"?
15. Which of these sentences contains an indefinite pronoun?
16. Which is a quantifier indicating a large, indefinite amount?
17. Which of the following idioms refers to someone who is not easily upset?
18. What is a distinctive feature of British and American English regarding vocabulary?
19. What is the correct article usage in the sentence: "I would like to have \_\_\_ apple."?
20. Which of the following is a homophone?
21. Which of the following is an example of a triphthong?
22. Which of the following is an example of an exclamation?
23. What is the primary difference between a phrase and a clause?
24. Which of the following is a correct example of an adjective modifying a noun?
25. Which of the following is the correct order of adjectives in the sentence: "She wore a \_\_\_ dress"?
26. What does the idiom "copycat" describe?
27. "The classroom was a zoo" is an example of:

28. Which of the following is an idiom?
29. In the sentence "The wind whispered secrets through the trees," which literary device is being used?
30. Why would an author use synonyms throughout a text?
31. Which pair represents antonyms?
32. "I've told you a thousand times to clean your room!" is an example of:
33. Domain-specific terms are used by authors primarily to:
34. What is the difference between denotation and connotation?
35. "Her eyes sparkled like diamonds in the moonlight" is an example of:
36. When analyzing an author's word choice, examining the "register" means considering:
37. What is the main purpose of error analysis in language teaching?
38. Which type of error occurs when a learner applies a rule from their native language to the target language?
39. A student says "I goed to the store yesterday." This is an example of:
40. What is the difference between an "error" and a "mistake"?
41. Which correction approach is most appropriate for fluency-focused activities?
42. When should teachers use explicit correction?
43. What does "recasting" mean as a correction technique?
44. Which of the following is an example of self-correction?
45. Which approach to error correction is most learner-centered?
46. What is the main characteristic of the inductive approach to teaching?
47. In an inductive lesson, what does the teacher do first?
48. Which of the following is an advantage of the inductive approach?
49. What is the opposite of the inductive approach?
50. Which type of learner typically benefits most from the inductive approach?
51. What is a potential challenge of using the inductive approach?
52. In the inductive approach, when should the teacher provide explicit explanation of the rule?
53. Which activity best represents inductive learning?
54. What is action research in education?
55. What is the first step in the action research cycle?
56. Which of the following is a suitable action research question?
57. What are common data collection methods in action research?
58. How long does a typical action research cycle take?
59. What should a teacher do after implementing a change based on action research?
60. Which of the following is a benefit of conducting action research?
61. A teacher keeps a daily journal noting student reactions to different teaching strategies. This is an example of:

62. What makes action research different from traditional academic research?
63. After conducting action research, a teacher finds that group work increased student speaking time. What should be the next step?
64. What does TPRS stand for?
65. What is the main principle behind TPRS methodology?
66. In TPRS, how is grammar primarily taught?
67. Which activity is characteristic of TPRS?
68. What is the role of imperative drills in TPRS?
69. A pilot study on TPRS would most likely measure:
70. What is a key advantage of TPRS according to research?
71. In TPRS, what happens after students respond physically to commands?
72. Which learning theory does TPRS primarily align with?
73. Why does TPRS use repetition extensively?
74. What is the "depth of processing" principle in vocabulary learning?
75. Which technique helps learners remember vocabulary through mental imagery?
76. What is "spaced repetition" in vocabulary learning?
77. Which of the following is an example of using context to learn vocabulary?
78. What is a "word family" approach to vocabulary teaching?
79. Why is teaching vocabulary through semantic mapping effective?
80. What role do mnemonic devices play in vocabulary retention?
81. Which practice is most effective for long-term vocabulary retention?
82. What is the benefit of teaching vocabulary in "chunks" or collocations?
83. How can learners effectively use vocabulary notebooks?
84. What is "lexical balance" in writing?
85. What is intonation in spoken English?
86. What is word stress?
87. In the word photograph, which syllable is stressed?
88. What does "You can't teach an old dog new tricks" mean?
89. When would this idiom be most appropriate?
90. What does "time-honored tradition" refer to?
91. What does "jack of all trades" describe?
92. What is the main characteristic of the inductive approach to teaching?
93. In an inductive lesson, what does the teacher do first?
94. Which of the following is an advantage of the inductive approach?
95. What is the opposite of the inductive approach?
96. A teacher shows students several sentences: "She is reading," "They are playing," "I am working." Then asks, "What do you notice about the verb form?" This is an example of:
97. Which type of learner typically benefits most from the inductive approach?

98. What is a potential challenge of using the inductive approach?
99. In the inductive approach, when should the teacher provide explicit explanation of the rule?
100. Which activity best represents inductive learning?

### **“NUTQ MALAKALARI INTEGRATSIYASI” FANIDAN SAVOLLAR**

1. When meeting someone for the first time, what is the most appropriate way to introduce yourself?
2. What is a family tree?
3. A nuclear family usually consists of:
4. Which activity strengthens family traditions?
5. Arranged marriages are usually related to:
6. Good teacher–student communication helps to:
7. A neighbor is someone who:
8. Literacy generally means:
9. A landmark in a city is:
10. Which activity is part of a daily routine?
11. Weekends are usually associated with:
12. A hobby is:
13. A balanced diet includes:
14. Fast food is often criticized because it:
15. A vegetarian is someone who:
16. A café is a place where people usually:
17. A shopaholic is a person who:
18. Online shopping means purchasing goods:
19. Saving money means:
20. A toy shop usually sells:
21. Physical appearance refers to:
22. A loyal friend is someone who:
23. Music can benefit people because it:
24. Language is mainly used for:
25. Literacy and language are related because:
26. The capital city of Uzbekistan is:
27. English is widely spoken in:
28. A river is:
29. Climate change refers to:
30. Greenhouse gases cause:
31. Deforestation refers to:
32. An endangered animal is one that:
33. Cultural heritage includes:
34. A national holiday is:

35. Festivals are usually:
36. Inclusive education means:
37. A gap year is:
38. Studying abroad refers to:
39. An introvert is someone who:
40. Politeness in communication helps:
41. First aid is:
42. Smoking is harmful because it:
43. Time management helps people:
44. Setting goals means:
45. When facing a difficult decision, the best approach is:
46. Giving advice means:
47. A talent is:
48. The Nobel Prize is awarded for:
49. A lottery winner receives:
50. Happiness is often associated with:
51. Raising children effectively includes:
52. Family rituals can include:
53. Gender roles in traditional families usually mean:
54. Raising children in modern society focuses on:
55. A photo album is mainly used for:
56. Close friends are important because they:
57. Music benefits the brain by:
58. Fairy tales can help children:
59. Superstitions often include beliefs about:
60. Numbers can be symbolic in:
61. Online shopping differs from traditional shopping because:
62. Managing money well includes:
63. Favourite toys are usually:
64. Choosing gifts for adults should be based on:
65. Tools can be classified by:
66. Describing physical features includes:
67. Healthy eating includes:
68. Cafés are important socially because they:
69. Differences between weekdays and weekends often involve:
70. Hobbies can improve:
71. Time management can:
72. Public gardens are important because they:
73. Human impact on nature can include:
74. Endangered plants are:
75. Animal rights mean:
76. Owning a pet can provide:
77. Seasons affect:
78. Weather forecasts help people:

79. Natural disasters include:
80. Universities teach academic language to:
81. Vocabulary in academic language is important because:
82. Geography studies:
83. Urban living differs from rural living in:
84. Historic dates are important because:
85. Political systems affect:
86. School discipline includes:
87. Inclusive education focuses on:
88. Adult learning and exchange programs help:
89. Global English refers to:
90. Politeness can prevent:
91. Visiting a doctor is important for:
92. Traditional medicine focuses on:
93. Healthy lifestyles include:
94. Personal goals are set to:
95. Problem-solving involves:
96. Famous people can inspire because:
97. Luck can affect:
98. Numbers in daily life can symbolize:
99. Holidays are celebrated to:
100. Festivals and fairs provide:

## **“INGLIZ TILI O’QITISH VA BAHOLASHNING XALQARO STANDARTLARI” FANIDAN SAVOLLAR**

1. What does CEFR stand for?
2. How many proficiency levels does the CEFR framework contain?
3. Which CEFR level is described as being able to 'understand the main ideas of complex text on both concrete and abstract topics'?
4. ACTFL proficiency levels use a different naming system from CEFR. Which ACTFL level most closely corresponds to CEFR B2?
5. What is diagnostic assessment used for?
6. Which of the following best describes 'pedagogical content knowledge' in language teaching?
7. Which of the following is a key classroom management skill for an EFL teacher?
8. What is creative writing?
9. Reflective practice in teaching refers to:
10. Which concept distinguishes a novice teacher from an expert teacher in terms of instructional decision-making?
11. What is the main difference between a curriculum and a syllabus?
12. What is polylogic speech?

13. Needs analysis in curriculum design primarily aims to:
14. What is global listening?
15. Which type of syllabus organises content around real-world tasks rather than grammar structures?
16. The Natural Approach to language teaching was developed by:
17. In project-based language teaching, the main focus is on:
18. What is selective listening?
19. Game-based language teaching is most effective when games are:
20. What is critical listening?
21. In a flipped classroom, students are expected to:
22. Blended learning combines:
23. CLIL stands for:
24. Which of the following is a key challenge when implementing a flipped classroom in an EFL context?
25. What is expository reading?
26. According to the Critical Period Hypothesis, children acquire a second language more easily than adults mainly because:
27. Which of the following is an example of intrinsic motivation in language learning?
28. Vocabulary acquisition means:
29. Differentiated instruction in a mixed-level EFL class means:
30. Vocabulary activation means:
31. The primary purpose of a diagnostic assessment is to:
32. Which of the following is an example of a diagnostic tool a teacher can use?
33. How does diagnostic assessment differ from formative assessment?
34. What is the inductive approach to grammar teaching?
35. What is stress in pronunciation?
36. Why are language standards important in assessment?
37. In a process-based approach to writing, the main stages are:
38. Peer feedback in writing classes is most effective when:
39. Analytical writing at B2 level requires students to:
40. Annual planning helps teachers:
41. Which of the following is an example of monologic speech?
42. Fluency in spoken English refers to:
43. Polylogic communication differs from dialogic communication in that it involves:
44. Which strategy is most effective for reducing learner anxiety during oral speaking tasks?
45. Discourse competence in spoken communication refers to a speaker's ability to:
46. Quantitative assessment measures:
47. The purpose of a pre-listening activity is to:
48. Critical listening requires the listener to:
49. Which of the following is the most effective strategy for helping EFL learners improve their listening comprehension?
50. Why is observation used in assessment?
51. Skimming a text means:

52. Which reading strategy would be most appropriate for finding a telephone number in a directory?
53. Expository texts are primarily designed to:
54. Creative reading at an advanced level involves:
55. According to schema theory, a reader's comprehension of a text is significantly influenced by:
56. Socio-cultural competence means:
57. Which technique best helps students activate vocabulary they have already encountered?
58. Spaced repetition as a vocabulary learning technique is based on the principle that:
59. Motivation in language learning:
60. Which statement best explains why extensive reading is effective for advanced vocabulary development?
61. In an inductive approach to grammar teaching, the teacher:
62. A deductive approach to grammar teaching begins with:
63. Inclusive education means:
64. Which of the following activities best reflects a communicative approach to grammar practice?
65. Research in second language acquisition suggests that for advanced learners, explicit grammar instruction is most effective when:
66. Minimal pairs in pronunciation teaching are pairs of words that:
67. In the sentence 'I DIDN'T say she STOLE the money', the capital letters indicate:
68. Rising intonation at the end of a statement in English often signals:
69. Connected speech features such as elision, assimilation, and linking are important because:
70. The concept of English as a Lingua Franca (ELF) suggests that pronunciation teaching should prioritise:
71. Formative assessment is best described as:
72. A writing rubric is a useful assessment tool because it:
73. Portfolio assessment is particularly valuable in EFL because it:
74. Validity in language testing refers to:
75. Washback effect in language assessment refers to:
76. In language learning, an 'error' differs from a 'mistake' in that an error:
77. Mother tongue interference (negative transfer) occurs when:
78. Interlanguage, as defined by Selinker, refers to:
79. Recasting as an error correction strategy involves:
80. The concept of 'fossilisation' in second language acquisition refers to:
81. Socio-cultural competence in language learning refers to the ability to:
82. A dialect is best defined as:
83. Gender consideration in education means:
84. Language policy in education primarily refers to:
85. Epic literature usually tells:
86. Which of the following is an example of using ICT to support vocabulary learning?
87. Corpus linguistics studies:

88. Role-play as an interactive method in language teaching is most beneficial because it:
89. Machine translation refers to:
90. Cross-cultural communication studies:
91. Cross-cultural communication refers to communication that:
92. Discourse analysis examines:
93. Etymology studies:
94. Stylistic analysis of a literary text involves examining:
95. Professional development of teachers includes:
96. A neologism is best defined as:
97. Attending professional development workshops benefits English language teachers primarily because:
98. Cognitive text analysis focuses on:
99. A corpus in linguistics is best described as:
100. Multimedia in lessons helps:

### **“INGLIZ TILI NAZARIY KURSI” FANIDAN SAVOLLAR**

1. Which method is used in phonetic investigation?
2. GA is characterized by:
3. Which branch of phonetics deals with the physiological processes of speech production?
4. The theory of distinctive features was primarily developed within:
5. Which phonological tradition strongly focused on the abstract phonemic system rather than physical sound realization?
6. The phonemic concept proposed by Lev Shcherba primarily emphasized:
7. Which modification of phonemes involves the loss of a sound in rapid speech?
8. A phonetic mistake differs from a phonological mistake because it:
9. Which connected speech process involves inserting a sound to ease pronunciation between vowels?
10. Which element is considered the obligatory component of every syllable?
11. The Maximal Onset Principle determines:
12. The functional aspect of syllables primarily affects:
13. The coda of a syllable is defined as:
14. Compound nouns in English usually have the stress on:
15. The primary function of word stress in English is to:
16. In disyllabic verbs, stress typically falls on:
17. Which of the following is not a typical feature of a stressed syllable?
18. Word stress can affect which of the following in English?
19. The production of a stressed syllable is usually characterized by:
20. In English rhythm, stressed and unstressed syllables create:
21. The rhythmical structure of a sentence is mainly shaped by:
22. Which factor does not generally affect sentence stress?
23. The prominence of a stressed word in a sentence is affected by:

24. In English, unstressed syllables in a sentence are typically:
25. The fundamental unit used in intonational analysis is:
26. The distinctive function of intonation mainly differentiates:
27. Pragmatic function of intonation expresses:
28. One common method of indicating intonation is:
29. Intonation in discourse often marks:
30. The vibration of the vocal folds occurs in the:
31. The primary energy source for speech production is:
32. The parameter describing vertical tongue movement in vowels is:
33. Sounds produced with complete obstruction of airflow are:
34. Periodic sound waves in speech are typically associated with:
35. The acoustic parameter determining perceived pitch is:
36. The acoustic classification of vowels is mainly based on:
37. The second formant (F2) primarily reflects:
38. The acoustic distinction between voiced and voiceless consonants is mainly reflected in:
39. The first formant (F1) is closely related to:
40. A non-periodic sound wave is most characteristic of:
41. The abrupt release burst visible in a spectrogram is typical of:
42. Resonance in speech sounds is mainly determined by:
43. In phonological perception, continuity primarily refers to:
44. The perceptual feature distinguishing vowels from many consonants is:
45. Timbre differences among speech sounds arise mainly from:
46. Extralinguistic situation in phonostylistics mainly refers to:
47. Style-forming factors include:
48. Rapid tempo and reduction are typical of:
49. Stylistic modification of sounds often results in:
50. Stylistic variation in pronunciation reflects:
51. In phonostylistics, variation of intonation across communicative contexts reflects:
52. Expressive pitch variation and rhythmic emphasis are typical of:
53. Registers within phonostyles are mainly determined by:
54. Intonation in conversational speech frequently involves:
55. Stylistic use of intonation primarily serves:
56. Which factor distinguishes RP from GA?
57. The Orthoepic Norm primarily defines:
58. In the USA, the main regional varieties include:
59. GA differs from RP mainly in:
60. Regional accents are primarily marked by differences in:
61. National variants of English pronunciation are shaped by:
62. Lexicology is closely related to:
63. Structural lexicology focuses on:
64. Semasiology within lexicology deals with:
65. Lexicology's approaches include:

66. Which syntactic relation is characterized by equality of components with no element dominating the other?
67. Inflectional morphemes mainly serve to indicate:
68. The Immediate Constituent (IC) analysis in morphemic studies primarily aims to:
69. Which syntactic relation involves a hierarchical dependency where one element modifies or determines another?
70. The stem “friendship” is classified as:
71. Which type of stem contains two or more lexical roots forming a single lexical unit?
72. Which historical event significantly increased the number of French borrowings in English?
73. Which layer constitutes the oldest core of the English vocabulary?
74. Which linguistic phenomenon refers to the habitual co-occurrence of words within a language system?
75. Which issue is often considered debatable in the study of antonymy?
76. A borrowing that retains foreign spelling and pronunciation with minimal adaptation is classified as:
77. Which semantic process involves the expansion of a word’s meaning to cover a broader conceptual range?
78. One significant source of homonymy in English is:
79. Which linguistic phenomenon may result in the development of homonyms through semantic divergence?
80. When two historically unrelated words coincide in form due to borrowing and phonetic change, the resulting relation is called:
81. Which classification principle divides word combinations according to the syntactic relation between their components?
82. Which method studies the pattern of occurrence and collocation of words in texts?
83. Which method is primarily used to identify differences and similarities between two languages’ lexicons?
84. Which method focuses on the functional environment of words to determine their meanings through context?
85. Which method is best suited for analyzing connotative or evaluative aspects of meaning?
86. Which grammatical category is related to the temporal sequence of actions relative to a reference point?
87. Which grammatical category indicates the relation between the subject and action in a verb?
88. Which category expresses the speaker’s attitude to the action (real, potential, hypothetical)?
89. Which linguistic approach emphasizes the grammatical function of words in context to define functional parts of speech?
90. Which classification criterion is most commonly applied to functional words?
91. Which approach considers functional parts of speech as a closed class with low productivity?
92. A coordinate phrase is characterized by:

93. Which type of sentence omits some elements that can be understood from context?
94. Which sentence type contains one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses?
95. Which type of sentence omits one or more elements that are understood from context?
96. Which type of subordinate clause modifies a noun or pronoun in the main clause?
97. Which sentence illustrates the transposition of an adverbial clause into a participial phrase?
98. Which method identifies the smallest meaningful elements within a complex lexical unit?
99. In linguistic analysis, the structure of a word combination typically includes:
100. Which feature is typical of the lexical system in English-speaking countries with colonial history?
101. Which of the following clauses functions as a noun in the sentence?

### **“INGLIZ TILI O’QITISH METODIKASI” FANIDAN SAVOLLAR**

1. Which of the following is the most important first step in teaching a foreign language?
2. What is the main aim of using authentic materials in language teaching?
3. Which method emphasizes learning through doing and problem-solving?
4. What is the purpose of standardized tests in language education?
5. Which of the following is a principle of teaching vocabulary effectively?
6. What is the main goal of teaching grammar in a communicative approach?
7. Which of the following is a key stage in lesson planning?
8. Which of the following is an essential skill for classroom management?
9. Which type of feedback helps students improve effectively?
10. Blended learning in language teaching refers to:
11. Which of the following best describes cultural relativism in language teaching?
12. Which strategy helps learners self-assess their language skills?
13. Which method encourages learner-centered discovery and autonomy?
14. Which of the following is important when teaching English pronunciation?
15. What is the main purpose of error correction in language teaching?
16. Which of the following is a key principle of teaching reading?
17. Which of the following is most effective for teaching writing skills?
18. What is the primary focus of teaching listening in a foreign language?
19. Which method emphasizes repetition and drills to build language habits?
20. Which approach encourages students to learn by solving real-world problems?
21. What is the main goal of teaching grammar implicitly?
22. Which of the following is a key component in blended learning?
23. Which of the following best describes Competence in foreign language teaching?
24. Which of the following is essential when teaching heterogeneous classes?
25. What is a major advantage of using authentic materials in ELT?
26. Which of the following is an effective method for assessing speaking skills?

27. What is the purpose of using the flipped classroom model in language teaching?
28. Which of the following is a key stage in lesson planning?
29. Which of the following is an important factor in teaching vocabulary?
30. What is a major consideration when integrating technology in ELT?
31. Which of the following is an effective strategy for teaching pronunciation?
32. Which of the following is a key principle of teaching listening comprehension?
33. What is the main purpose of self-assessment in language learning?
34. Which of the following is a characteristic of the Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) approach?
35. What is the main goal of error correction in the classroom?
36. Which of the following is a common method for teaching writing skills?
37. Which of the following best describes blended learning in language teaching?
38. Which of the following is a core principle of task-based learning (TBL)?
39. What is the main goal of teaching reading skills in a foreign language?
40. Which of the following is a key factor in classroom management?
41. Which of the following is a common feature of problem-based learning (PBL)?
42. Which of the following is essential for teaching heterogeneous classes?
43. Which of the following best describes the purpose of using authentic materials?
44. Which of the following is a key aspect of lesson planning?
45. Which of the following is a central feature of the Silent Way method?
46. Which of the following is an important factor when teaching English at different educational establishments?
47. Which of the following best describes the role of technology in ELT?
48. Which of the following is a key component of assessment in language teaching?
49. Which of the following strategies helps learners improve speaking skills?
50. What is the purpose of evaluating teaching materials?
51. Which of the following is a key principle when teaching grammar?
52. Which of the following is most effective for teaching listening comprehension?
53. Which of the following is a recommended strategy for teaching vocabulary?
54. Which of the following is a central aspect of learner differences in the classroom?
55. Which of the following is a key benefit of using authentic materials?
56. Which of the following is an essential step in lesson planning?
57. Which of the following is a principle of effective feedback in language teaching?
58. Which of the following is a key feature of flipped classroom learning?
59. Which of the following best describes the purpose of materials development?
60. Which of the following is a recommended approach for teaching reading?
61. Which of the following is an effective way to teach writing skills?
62. What is the main purpose of assessment in language teaching?
63. Which of the following is a key aspect of classroom management?
64. Which method emphasizes learning through tasks and real-life activities?
65. Which of the following is a major goal of teaching grammar communicatively?
66. Which of the following best describes learner autonomy?
67. Which of the following is a recommended strategy for teaching pronunciation?
68. What is the primary purpose of error correction?

69. Which of the following is an effective method for teaching listening?
70. Which of the following is a key factor when teaching heterogeneous classes?
71. Which of the following best describes the Silent Way method?
72. Which of the following is a principle of effective lesson planning?
73. Which of the following is a main aim of teaching vocabulary?
74. Memorizing long lists of words
75. Which of the following is an important consideration when integrating technology in ELT?
76. Which of the following is a central aspect of teaching reading?
77. Which of the following is a key strategy for teaching speaking skills?
78. Which of the following best describes the purpose of international language standards?
79. Which of the following is an effective approach for teaching vocabulary?
80. Which of the following is a central feature of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)?
81. Which of the following is an essential part of materials development in ELT?
82. Which of the following is a recommended method for teaching listening comprehension?
83. Which of the following is a key principle when teaching heterogeneous classes?
84. Which of the following is a core objective of teaching grammar?
85. Which of the following best describes Task-Based Learning (TBL)?
86. Which of the following is an important factor in classroom management?
87. Which of the following best describes blended learning in ELT?
88. Which of the following is a key step in lesson planning?
89. Which of the following is an important principle of effective feedback?
90. Which of the following is a key aim of teaching writing?
91. Which of the following best describes self-assessment strategies?
92. Which of the following is an important step in teaching reading comprehension?
93. Which of the following is an effective strategy for teaching listening?
94. Which of the following is a key factor in teaching writing?
95. Which of the following is an essential principle of classroom management?
96. Which of the following is a main objective of Task-Based Learning (TBL)?
97. Which of the following is a recommended approach for teaching grammar communicatively?
98. Which of the following best describes the Silent Way method?
99. Which of the following is an important principle of teaching heterogeneous classes?
100. Which of the following best describes the purpose of using authentic materials in ELT?

#### **IV. ATTESTATSIYA SINOVI NATIJALARINI BAHOLASH MEZONI**

11. Attestatsiya sinovi bo'yicha talabalar bilimni baholash O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirining 2018 yil 9 avgustdagi 19-2018-son buyrug'i bilan tasdiqlangan "Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida talabalar bilimni nazorat qilish va baholash tizimi to'g'risida"gi Nizom talablari asosida amalga oshiriladi.

12. Axborot texnologiyalarini qo'llash orqali o'tkaziladigan test sinovlarida har bir talabaga 100 (yuz) ta savoldan iborat test varianti taqdim etiladi.

Har bir test variantida mazkur Dasturga kiritilgan fanlarga doir savol (topshiriq)lar nisbati o'zaro mutanosib taqsimotda bo'lishi lozim.

Talaba bilimi Attestatsiya sinovida to'g'ri topilgan test savollari soniga nisbatan quyidagi taqsimotda baholanadi:

86. ta va undan ko'p savollarga to'g'ri javob berilganda – 5 ("a'lo");

71. tadan 85 tagacha savollarga to'g'ri javob berilganda – 4 ("yaxshi");

55. tadan 70 tagacha savollarga to'g'ri javob berilganda – 3 ("qoniqarli");

54. ta va undan kam savollarga to'g'ri javob berilganda – 2 ("qoniqarsiz").

Test shaklidagi Attestatsiya sinoviga 3 (uch) soat vaqt beriladi.

Test shaklidagi Attestatsiya sinovi talabalar sig'imiga qo'yiladigan texnik talablarga mos, kompyuterlar bilan jihozlangan o'quv xonalari (hudud)da o'tkaziladi.

13. Talaba baholash natijalaridan norozi bo'lgan taqdirda Attestatsiya sinovlari natijalari Komissiya tomonidan e'lon qilingan vaqtdan boshlab 24 (yigirma to'rt) soat davomida apellyatsiya berishi mumkin.

Talabaning apellyatsiya murojaati universitet rektori buyrug'i asosida tuziladigan Apellyatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan 2 (ikki) kun ichida ko'rib chiqiladi va uning natijasi bo'yicha qaror qabul qilinadi.

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## **VI. YAKUNLOVCHI QOIDALAR**

15. Dasturda belgilangan qoidalar O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonunlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti farmon va qarorlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining, shuningdek ta'lim sohasidagi vakolatli davlat boshqaruvi organlari tomonidan qabul qilingan qoida va me'yorlarga zid kelsa, yuqori turuvchi organlarda belgilangan qoida va me'yorlar amal qiladi.

16. Dastur institut Kengashi tomonidan tasdiqlangandan so'ng, yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi boshlanishidan uch oy oldin talabalar e'tiboriga yetkaziladi hamda universitetning rasmiy saytiga joylashtiriladi.

17. Fakultet dekanlari tomonidan bitiruvchi kurs talabalariga mazkur Dastur asosida tayyorgarlik ko'rish va maslahatlar berish uchun zarur sharoitlar yaratiladi.