

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI
QO'QON UNIVERSITETI**



**Bitiruvchi kurs talabalari uchun mutaxassislik fanlaridan yakuniy attestatsiya
sinovi**

DASTURI



**60111800 – “Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (tillar bo'yicha)” bakalavr ta'lim
yo'nalishi**

QO'QON – 2026

Ushbu dastur O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirining 2018-yil 12-dekabrdagi 1963-2-sonli "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim muassasalari bitiruvchilarining yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi to'g'risidagi nizomga o'zgartirishlar kiritish haqida"gi buyrug'i talablari asosida ishlab chiqildi.

Dasturda 60111800 – "Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (tillar bo'yicha)" bakalavr ta'lim yo'nalishi bitiruvchi kurs talabalarini ixtisoslik fanlaridan yakuniy attestatsiya sinovini o'tkazish tartibi, test savollari, baholash mezonlari va o'quv adabiyotlari hamda elektron ta'lim resurslari keltirilgan.

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Yakuniy attestatsiya sinovi dasturi Qo'qon universiteti kengashida ko'rib chiqilgan va tasdiqlangan. 2026-yil _____dagi _____-sonli bayonnoma.

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**60111800 – “Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (tillar bo‘yicha)” bakalavr ta’lim
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yakuniy attestatsiya sinovi**

DASTURI

60111800 – “Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (tillar bo‘yicha)” bakalavr ta’lim yo‘nalishi talabalari uchun ta’lim yo‘nalishi bitiruvchi kurs talabalari uchun mutaxassislik fanlaridan o‘tkaziladigan yakuniy attestatsiya sinovi **“Tilshunoslik”, “Leksikologiya”, “Stilistika”, “Ingliz tili tarixi”, “Xorijiy til sifatida ingliz tilida test qilish”** fanlaridan test shaklida o‘tkazilishi belgilandi.

“Tilshunoslik” fani bo‘yicha

Oliy ta’lim Davlat standartiga muvofiq, Xorijiy til va adabiyoti yo‘nalishiga tegishli bir qator o‘zaro bog‘liq fanlar mavjud bo‘lib, ular qatoriga “Tilshunoslik” fani ham kiradi.

Fan vazifasi – talabalarga tilshunoslik fanining nazariy asoslari, tilning tuzilishi va birliklari, uning jamiyatdagi o‘rni hamda funksiyalarini o‘rgatish, til sathlari o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro bog‘liqlikni tushuntirish, til hodisalarini ilmiy tahlil qilish, nazariy bilimlarni amaliy misollar asosida mustahkamlash, talabalarda mustaqil fikrlash, tahlil qilish va xulosa chiqarish ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirishdir.

Talabalarning erkin va mustaqil ishlashini samarali tashkil etish maqsadida, qo‘yilgan o‘quv vazifalarini mustaqil bajarish, ilmiy manbalar, lug‘atlar, til materiallari hamda zamonaviy axborot resurslaridan keng foydalanish ko‘zda tutiladi.

60111800 – “Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (tillar bo‘yicha)” bakalavr ta’lim yo‘nalishi bitiruvchi kurs talabalari uchun **“Tilshunoslik”** fanidan o‘tkaziladigan yakuniy attestatsiya sinovining asosiy

SAVOLLARI

№	Savollar
1.	What is linguistics primarily concerned with?
2.	Which definition best describes language?
3.	Who is commonly associated with the concept of the linguistic sign?
4.	What are the two parts of a linguistic sign?
5.	Which statement about language is correct?
6.	What does “langue” refer to?
7.	What does “parole” refer to?
8.	What does phonetics study?
9.	What does phonology study?

10.	Which pair of words is an example of a minimal pair?
11.	What is a phoneme?
12.	Which sounds are bilabial?
13.	Which sounds are voiceless?
14.	What do we call the study of stress, rhythm, and intonation?
15.	What is the IPA used for?
16.	Which organ is most directly involved in articulation?
17.	What is morphology the study of?
18.	What is a morpheme?
19.	Which word contains two morphemes?
20.	What kind of morpheme is a free morpheme?
21.	What kind of morpheme is a bound morpheme?
22.	Which word-formation process forms the word “irreplaceable”?
23.	Which word-formation process forms the word “webinar”?
24.	What type of morpheme is -ed in “banned”?
25.	Give an example of derivation?
26.	Give an example of blending?
27.	What is syntax the study of?
28.	Why is word order important in English?
29.	What is a noun phrase in sentence stands for?
30.	What is a verb phrase in sentence stands for?
31.	What is the subject in the sentence “The students completed the task”?
32.	What is the object in the sentence “The teacher explained the rule”?
33.	What kind of sentence is interrogative?
34.	What kind of sentence is imperative?
35.	What must a clause contain at least?
36.	What does semantics study?
37.	What does pragmatics study?
38.	Which sentence best shows pragmatics?
39.	What semantic relation is shown by the words “big” and “large”?

40.	What semantic relation is shown by the words “buy” and “sell”?
41.	What do we call a word with multiple related meanings?
42.	Give an example of homophones?
43.	Which word is a hyponym of “flower”?
44.	Which branch mainly studies the literal meaning of a sentence?
45.	Which branch mainly studies implicature?
46.	What does sociolinguistics study?
47.	What is a regional variety of a language called?
48.	What is a social variety associated with a particular group called?
49.	What term refers to language variation according to situation or use?
50.	What does code-switching mean?
51.	Which factor most strongly affects the choice of formal or informal language?
52.	What does accent mainly refer to?
53.	What is accent?
54.	What is sociolect?
55.	What is idiolect?
56.	What is bilingualism?
57.	What is language prestige usually connected with?
58.	What is a standard language?
59.	What does psycholinguistics study?
60.	What is language acquisition by children often associated with?
61.	What term refers to the ability to produce and understand language?
62.	A child’s first words are part of which process?
63.	What does a child’s first word called?
64.	Why are speech errors useful in linguistic study?
65.	What is Broca’s area responsible for?
66.	What is Wernicke’s area responsible for?
67.	Which area studies how the brain processes language after injury?
68.	What is aphasia typically caused by?

69.	What does second language acquisition study?
70.	Which form is an example of overgeneralization in child language?
71.	What does historical linguistics study?
72.	What is an example of semantic change?
73.	What does borrowing in language mean?
74.	Which English word is an example of borrowing?
75.	What is the Indo-European family an example of?
76.	What are coinages?
77.	What may sound change in history lead to?
78.	What does reconstruction in historical linguistics attempt to do?
79.	Which process may create a new language from a contact situation?
80.	What is a dead language?
81.	What does discourse analysis focus on?
82.	Which feature is important in conversation analysis?
83.	What does cohesion in a text refer to?
84.	Which of the following is a cohesive device?
85.	What does paralinguistics study?
86.	What is orthography the study of?
87.	Which writing system mainly represents sounds?
88.	What is a grapheme?
89.	Which statement best describes a logographic system?
90.	What does punctuation primarily help to do?
91.	What does lexicology study?
92.	What is lexicography mainly concerned with?
93.	What does stylistics study?
94.	What is applied linguistics most closely related to?
95.	Which branch is most directly connected with language teaching?
96.	What is corpus linguistics based on?
97.	What is computational linguistics concerned with?
98.	Which branch studies meaning in social interaction most directly?

99.	Which field links language and culture?
100.	Which statement best summarizes modern linguistics?

“Leksikologiya” fani bo‘yicha

“Leksikologiya” fani ingliz tilining lug‘at tarkibini, zamonaviy ingliz tilining leksik sathini tashkil etgan so‘zlarning kelib chiqish tarixini – etimologiyasini hamda boyib borish usullarini o‘rganishga yo‘naltirilgan.

Ushbu fanning asosiy maqsadi – ingliz tili lug‘at tarkibining tuzilishi, leksik sathni tashkil qiluvchi birliklarning - leksemalarning kelib chiqish tarixi hamda rivojlanish tadrijini ingliz tili lug‘at tarkibining rivojlanish, boyib borish qonuniyatlari bo‘yicha bilim va ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirishdir. Fanning vazifalari orasida ingliz tili lug‘at tarkibini boyitib borishning ustuvor usullari hisoblangan so‘z yasashning turli usullari (so‘zlarni qo‘shib yangi so‘z yasash, affiksatsiya yordamida so‘z yasash, so‘zlarni qisqartirib yangi so‘z yasash), boshqa tillardan so‘z olish hamda archaizmlar, neologizmlar, leksik vositalarni o‘rganish, ularni tasniflash kabi ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

60111800 – “Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (tillar bo‘yicha)” bakalavr ta’lim yo‘nalishi bitiruvchi kurs talabalari uchun **“Leksikologiya”** fanidan o‘tkaziladigan yakuniy attestatsiya sinovining asosiy

SAVOLLARI

№	Savollar
1.	What is the primary focus of Lexicology?
2.	Which of the following is a key component studied in Lexicology?
3.	How does Lexicology classify words?
4.	Which field of study is closely related to Lexicology and focuses on the origin and history of words?
5.	What does a Lexicologist study about idioms?
6.	How does Lexicology interact with Semantics?
7.	What is the relationship between Lexicology and Syntax?
8.	Which branch of linguistics deals with the history and evolution of words, complementing the work of Lexicology?
9.	In what way does Lexicology collaborate with Pragmatics?
10.	How does Morphology relate to Lexicology?
11.	What period of the English language is known for being shaped by the influence of the Norman Conquest in 1066?
12.	Which period of the English language is characterized by the development of a standardized literary and administrative language?
13.	What is the process of creating a new word by adding a prefix or suffix to a base word?

14.	Which term describes the creation of a new word by shortening a longer word without changing its class?
15.	What is the formation of a word from the initial letters of each word in a phrase called?
16.	The word 'frenemy' is an example of which word formation process?
17.	What is it called when a word changes its grammatical category without adding a suffix or prefix?
18.	Which process describes the formation of a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from an existing word?
19.	The word 'webinar' is formed by combining which two words?
20.	Which period of the English language followed immediately after the Norman Conquest?
21.	Which literary figure is associated with the transition from Middle to Early Modern English?
22.	Which characteristic is NOT associated with Old English?
23.	Which of the following innovations was introduced during the Early Modern English period?
24.	What major event in the 15th century significantly affected the English language, marking the beginning of the Early Modern English period?
25.	In what way does phonology interact with lexicology?
26.	How does sociolinguistics enhance the field of lexicology?
27.	What role does historical linguistics play in lexicology?
28.	Which branch of linguistics assists lexicology by analyzing the social functions and variability of language?
29.	How do computational linguistics and lexicology work together?
30.	What is the primary focus of lexicology?
31.	Which subfield of lexicology deals with the origins and historical development of words?
32.	How does lexicology differentiate from lexicography?
33.	What does applied lexicology primarily focus on?
34.	Which aspect of language does comparative lexicology examine?
35.	In lexicology, what is considered a 'lexeme'?
36.	Which of the following best describes semantic fields in lexicology?
37.	What is the basic unit of meaning in a word called?
38.	Which type of morpheme can stand alone as a word?
39.	What is a prefix?
40.	Which of the following is an example of a compound word?
41.	Which term describes a word made by combining two or more words?

42.	What is a suffix?
43.	What is the process called when new words are formed by shortening and combining parts of words?
44.	Which language has had the most influence on English vocabulary after French and Latin?
45.	The word "bravo" has its roots in which language?
46.	From which language does the word "kindergarten" originate?
47.	Which language is the source of the word "yacht"?
48.	The word "chocolate" comes from which language?
49.	What is the origin of the English word "describe"?
50.	What type of affix is "-hood"?
51.	What is the function of the suffix "-er" in the word "writer"?
52.	What does special lexicology study?
53.	What is the role of the prefix "inter-" in the word "international"?
54.	What would the term 'lexeme' refer to in special lexicology?
55.	Which of the following prefixes means "after" or "behind"?
56.	How many types of conversion are there according to the formation a word?
57.	According to the complexity, what type of compounding is the word "ex-housewife"?
58.	The branch of linguistics concerned with the study of meaning of a word.
59.	What is the origin language of "mandarin"?
60.	What does 'back-formation' refer to in word formation?
61.	Which type of word formation involves creating a word from the initials of several words?
62.	In linguistics, what is 'reduplication'?
63.	What is 'conversion' in the context of word formation?
64.	What does 'clipping' refer to in the creation of new words?
65.	Which type of minor word formation is illustrated by 'flu' from 'influenza'?
66.	"Natizen" is an example of which word formation process?
67.	What is the process called when 'edit' is formed from 'editor'?
68.	Which process describes the formation of words like 'LOL' (Laugh Out Loud)?
69.	What does a paradigmatic relationship between words imply?
70.	Which type of relationship explores how words combine to form phrases and sentences?
71.	What is the main unit of Lexicology?

72.	What is the main unit of Morphology?
73.	What is the main unit of Phraseology?
74.	Who is the Father of English History?
75.	Who was Dr. Samuel Johnson?
76.	What are Two or more words identical in sound form and spelling, or in one of these aspects, but different in meaning?
77.	What are the Words that are identical in sound form but different in spelling and meaning?
78.	What are the Words different in sound-form and in meaning but identical in spelling?
79.	What is the The branch of Lexicology that studies the meaning of the word ?
80.	What is the The branch of Lexicology that studies the word structure ?
81.	Which of the following is a key component studied in Lexicology?
82.	How does Lexicology classify words?
83.	Which field of study is closely related to Lexicology and focuses on the origin and history of words?
84.	Which process describes the formation of words like 'ASAP'?
85.	In which period of English did the language first begin to develop, influenced by Germanic tribes?
86.	Which period of the English language features the publication of important dictionaries and grammars, such as Samuel Johnson's dictionary?
87.	What period of the English language follows the Second Industrial Revolution and is characterized by the rapid evolution of vocabulary due to technological advancements?
88.	What is the origin of the English word "government"?
89.	The English word "create" is taken from the language.
90.	Which language heavily influenced the English vocabulary in the domain of cuisine and cooking?
91.	In which language the term "karavan" has its roots?
92.	From which language does the word "kiosk" originate?
93.	Which language contributed the word "sky" to English?
94.	From which language the word "rendezvous" comes from?
95.	Find the idiom : Very sensitive person
96.	Find the idiom : to listen very attentively
97.	Find the idiom : Money influences a lot of people
98.	Find the idiom : to put up with a difficult situation
99.	Find the idiom : Go away !

100.	Find the idiom : to tell the secret
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“Stilistika” fani bo‘yicha

Fanni o‘qitishdan maqsad – talabalarga zamonaviy ingliz tili nutq uslublarini, tilning turli sathlariga oid birliklarning stilistik xususiyatlari, fonetik sathga oid stilistik figuralar, leksik sathga oid stilistik figuralar, sintaktik sathga oid stilistik figuralar hamda ularning nutq ko‘rinishlaridagi ahamiyatini, turli nutqiy birliklarni stilistik bo‘yoqdor, ravon, tushunarli hamda ta’sirchan bo‘lishidagi vazifalarini o‘rganishdir.

Fanning vazifasi –stilistikaning nazariy asoslari, nutq ko‘rinishlarini mazmunan boy, oson tushunarli va uzoq vaqt yodda saqlanib qolinishini ta’minlashda stilistik vositalarning ahamiyatini talabalarga o‘rgatish va ularni qo‘llashdan iborat.

60111800 – “Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (tillar bo‘yicha)” bakalavr ta’lim yo‘nalishi bitiruvchi kurs talabalari uchun “**Stilistika**” fanidan o‘tkaziladigan yakuniy attestatsiya sinovining asosiy

SAVOLLARI

№	Savollar
1.	“... the penguins put their bodies over the surface of the sand exactly as if they were swimming”. What type of stylistic device is used?
2.	His honor rooted is dishonor and faith unfaithfully kept him true. What type of stylistic device is used?
3.	How clever it is not to take umbrella when it is raining hard. What type of stylistic device is used?
4.	Nurse was helping Annie alter Mother’s much-too-long-and- tight-under-the-arms dress. What type of stylistic device is used?
5.	He was certainly the best hated man in the ship. We called him Mr. Know-All, even to his face. He took it as a compliment. What type of stylistic device is used?
6.	Mr. Dombey’s cup of satisfaction was so full, however, that he felt he could afford a drop of its contents, even to sprinkle on the dust in the by-path of his little daughter. What type of stylistic device is used?
7.	Through the window was visible a small piece of the garden, some trees, and above the trees in the far distance the tower of the school. In front of Demoyte stood a table spread with books and papers. What type of stylistic device is used?
8.	Rude I am in my speech... What type of stylistic device is used?
9.	What kind of stylistic device is the repetition identical, similar structure in the syntactical unit. What type of stylistic device is used?
10.	“Nice to meet you, to see you, nice!” What type of stylistic device is used?
11.	What is called a repetition of concluding elements of syntactical units?

12.	“I needed a drink, I needed a lot of life insurance, I needed a vacation, I needed a home in the country.” What type of stylistic device is used?
13.	“There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America.” What type of stylistic device is used?
14.	What stylistic device is the initial part of syntactical unit, in most cases of a sentence, are repeated at the end of it?
15.	What are the Words are no longer recognizable in modern English and have either dropped out of the language or have changed in their appearance and become unrecognizable?
16.	What are The repetition of vowel sounds to create internal rhyming within phrases or sentences (a rhyme in this case being just the syllabic resemblance)?
17.	What is a combination of speech sounds which aim is imitating sounds produced in nature, by things, by people or by animals?
18.	What is A regular alteration of similar or equal units of speech?
19.	What is the repetition of the last word in a line or clause at the beginning of next syntactical unit (as a chain)?
20.	What kind of phonetical expressive means is used? “The moan of doves in immemorial elms. And murmuring of innumerable bees.”
21.	What kind of stylistic device is used? “The boy was a good footballer, because his father was a footballer, and his grandfather was a footballer.”
22.	What kind of syntactical expressive means is used? “ I don’t sing because I am happy, I am happy because I sing. ”
23.	What kind of syntactical expressive means is used? “The politician declared, “ We will fight come what may, we will fight on all fronts, we will fight for a thousand years.”
24.	What kind of syntactical expressive mean is used? “Never in my life have I faced a sadder duty.”
25.	What kind of stylistic expressive mean is used? “Beauty is power, a smile is its sword.”
26.	Intentional mixing of the stylistics aspect of the word is....?
27.	Metaphor is?
28.	What kind of stylistic expressive mean is used? “Let me give you a hand.”
29.	What kind of stylistic expressive mean is used? “She broke his heart and his record.”
30.	What kind of stylistic expressive mean is used? “An elephant’s opinion carries a lot weight.”
31.	What is a stylistic device based on the interplay of emotive and logical meaning in an attribute word, phrase or sentence used to characterize an object?

32.	What kind of stylistic device is used? “At last, she got her life-long-expected letter from him?”
33.	What kind of stylistic device is used? “At that moment she has nobody-lives-in-the-house feeling. ”
34.	What kind of stylistic device is used? “I have to let you go for now (you are fired).”
35.	What kind of stylistic device is used? “I need a bit piece and quiet (go away).”
36.	What is a reference to a person, place, event, or literary work that a writer expects the reader to recognize and understand, it may come from history, geography, literature, art, music and religion?
37.	What is the skeleton of the language?
38.	“Who doesn’t know Mona Lisa?” What kind of stylistic device is it?
39.	Some remarkable pictures in this room, gentlemen. A Holbein, two Vanghoks, and, if I am not mistaken, A Velasques. I am interested in pictures. What type of stylistic device is used?
40.	Julia was not dissatisfied with herself. What type of stylistic device is used?
41.	Tim’s look expressed curiosity, difference, and affection. Mor’s look expressed affection, exasperation and remorse. What type of stylistic device is used?
42.	The range of emotions was as grand as Grand opera, but no subtler. What type of stylistic device is used?
43.	They were upon the whole, a well-matched, fairly balanced give-and-take couple. What type of stylistic device is used?
44.	It is the mob that labour in your fields and serve in your houses – that man your navy and recruit army, that have enable you when to defy all the world, and can also defy you neglect and calamity have driven them to despair. What type of stylistic device is used?
45.	“You forget what you want to remember, and you remember what you want to forget” What type of stylistic device is used?
46.	“Had I seen him before, I would have given him the keys.” What type of stylistic device is used?
47.	Sir Pitt came in first, very much flushed. Rather unsteady in his gait. What type of stylistic device is used?
48.	What is called a repetition of initial elements of syntactical units?
49.	What are the words which came into the English vocabulary from other language and having equivalent or exact translation?
50.	What are Non literary words which are used to create fresh names for some things and used by the same generation?

51.	What are words which are used in certain spheres of human activity. They are used in a definite trade, professions or calling by people connected by common interest at work and at home?
52.	What is a combination of words and such an arrangement of utterance which produces a pleasant acoustic effect?
53.	What is a phonetic stylistic device, by deliberate use of similar consonant sounds in close succession?
54.	Sally sells seashells by the seashore. This is an example of which stylistic device?
55.	My sister's room is a pig pen. This is an example of which stylistic device?
56.	What kind of phonetical stylistic device is used? "Bang, bang, bang."
57.	What kind of phonetical expressive means is used? "Doubting, dreading, dreams no mortals ever dared to dream before (Poe)."
58.	What kind of phonetical expressive means is used? "On a proud round cloud in white high night..."
59.	What is the opposite of hyperbole, which is a deliberate use of understatement, the aim of which is to lessen, weaken, reduce the real characteristics of the object so that to show its insignificance?
60.	"And what did you think of our little city?" What type of literary device is used?
61.	What kind of syntactical expressive mean is used? "He has seen the ravages of war , he has known natural catastrophes , he has been to singles bars ."
62.	What kind of syntactical expressive mean is used? " Good coffee is like friendship : rich and warm and strong".
63.	What kind of stylistic expressive mean is used? " The White House said that it would continue to seek support for military response."
64.	What kind of device is used? "Her face was not unpretty!".
65.	What kind of stylistic expressive mean is used? "Britain's biggest dog was named Tiny".
66.	What kind of stylistic device is used? "His parents were from The Windy City of the USA."
67.	What is a device which denotes the use of a longer phrasing in place of a possible shorter and plainer form of expression?
68.	What is a word or phrase used to replace an unpleasant word or expression by a conventionally more acceptable one?
69.	What is an ascending series of words or utterances in which intensity or significance increases step by step?
70.	"She was gone. For good." What kind of stylistic device is it?
71.	"She should decline his invitation, or ..." What kind of stylistic device is it?

72.	What is the omission of a word necessary for the complete syntactical construction of a sentence, but not necessary for understanding?
73.	What is a deliberate avoidance of conjunctions in construction in which they would normally used?
74.	What is “chiasmus”?
75.	What is “zeugma”?
76.	Identify the stylistic device in the phrase: "Deafening silence."
77.	Identify the stylistic device: "The White House issued a statement."
78.	Identify the stylistic device: "Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country."
79.	Identify the stylistic device: "He's not the worst singer I've heard."
80.	Identify the stylistic device: "I came, I saw, I conquered."
81.	"The book was so boring that it could put a coffee-drinking owl to sleep." What kind of stylistic device is used?
82.	"Speech is silver, but silence is golden." What kind of stylistic device is used?
83.	"The wind whispered through the trees." What kind of stylistic device is used?
84.	What is an “oxymoron”?
85.	Which stylistic device repeats conjunctions for emphasis?
86.	What is a device that uses repeated sounds at the ends of words?
87.	Which device uses a question that doesn't require an answer?
88.	"She is a good violine." is an example of what?
89.	What is a play on words called?
90.	The bitter form of Irony is ...?
91.	What is the repetition of vowel sounds in close proximity called?
92.	Which device involves a deliberate understatement for effect?
93.	What is the device of contrasting ideas in the same sentence called?
94.	"The sound of silence" is an example of which device?
95.	What is the repetition of initial consonant sounds in neighboring words called?

96.	Which stylistic device uses a comparison with "like" or "as"?
97.	What are the Non-literally words which are used by definite group of people?
98.	“Hannah’s home has heat hopefully” What kind of stylistic device is used?
99.	What is a figurative language in which nonhuman things or abstractions are represented as having human qualities?
100.	What was “style” in ancient times?

“Ingliz tili tarixi” fani bo’yicha

Fan vazifasi – talabalarga ingliz tilining kelib chiqishi, shakllanish bosqichlari, tarixiy taraqqiyoti, turli davrlardagi fonetik, leksik va grammatik oʻzgarishlari, shuningdek, til rivojiga taʼsir koʻrsatgan ichki va tashqi omillar haqida nazariy bilim berishdan iborat. Shuningdek, fan doirasida talabalarda tarixiy til hodisalarini tahlil qilish, qadimgi va oʻrta ingliz tili davrlariga oid materiallarni tushunish, til taraqqiyot bosqichlarini qiyosiy oʻrganish hamda ilmiy xulosa chiqarish koʻnikmalari shakllantiriladi.

Talabalarning erkin va mustaqil ishlashini samarali tashkil etish maqsadida, qoʻyilgan oʻquv vazifalarini mustaqil bajarish, ingliz tili tarixiga oid ilmiy adabiyotlar, tarixiy matnlar, lugʻatlar va zamonaviy axborot resurslaridan keng foydalanish koʻzda tutiladi.

60111800 – “Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (tillar bo’yicha)” bakalavr taʼlim yoʻnalishi bitiruvchi kurs talabalari uchun **“Ingliz tili tarixi”** fanidan oʻtkaziladigan yakuniy attestatsiya sinovining asosiy

SAVOLLARI

№	Savollar
1.	Find the Indo-European sub-family that English falls into:
2.	The list of top 5 language families in popularity order:
3.	Common characteristics for all Proto-Indo-European languages:
4.	In which period are words short, forceful, having muscular qualities?
5.	Anglo Saxons started to convert to Christianity in the _____ century which reflected religious content in the literature:
6.	Celtic words still remain in the modern _____ languages:
7.	The oldest surviving scripture in English:
8.	In which year did the Middle English period occur?
9.	Who introduced a printing press into England?
10.	What describes the Great Vowel Shift best?
11.	Which year was “Canterbury Tales” written?

12.	What are the most spoken world languages?
13.	Basic eras in the development of English language history:
14.	The biggest language families in popularity order:
15.	Earliest tribes of English who shaped the language in chronological order:
16.	Approximate number of language families recorded worldwide:
17.	Find the primary languages under the Roman language family sub-group:
18.	Transformation of the language over the periods is basically seen in:
19.	Noun cases used in Old English grammar:
20.	What tenses were in use in Old English?
21.	 - language spoken in a large number of territories which were once colonized by English
22.	Find the Indo-European sub-family that English falls into:
23.	What are the main differences between American and British English?
24.	The list of top 5 language families in popularity order:
25.	How is consonant "t" pronounced in words such as letter, little, bitter, battle in American English?
26.	Common characteristics for all Proto-Indo-European languages:
27.	How is consonant "r" pronounced in words such as father, dirt, far, car in British English?
28.	Anglo Saxons started to convert to Christianity in the _____ century which reflected religious content in the literature.
29.	The author of the first American dictionary in 1806 is...
30.	Celtic words still remain in the modern _____ languages
31.	Major differences between BrE and AmE:
32.	In which year the Middle English period occur?
33.	The "a" sound is pronounced as in words such as plant, grass, half in AmE.
34.	What are the major components of AmE vocabulary?
35.	'London, Waldon, Dorchester, Dover, Thames, Avon, Belfast' Find the origin of the place names above.
36.	In Which British dialect is there the second longest place name in the world?
37.	From which origin are the following landscape terms? Loch, dolmen, cumb, glen, dun
38.	Which British dialect is one of the most ridiculed in the UK?
39.	Find the origin of the following place names: Manchester, Stradford, Portsmouth, Winchester, Colchester
40.	Which British dialect is the closest to the old British language of Anglo-Saxon?
41.	Earliest tribes of English who shaped the language in the chronological order:
42.	Which is not a single variety of English?
43.	Primary languages under the Roman language family sub-group:
44.	Which following countries are included in the inner circle of the language?

45.	Transformation of the language over the periods is basically seen in:
46.	Kachru's Concentric Circles consists of ____ components
47.	Tenses used in the old English grammar:
48.	Australian English vocabulary includes:
49.	Two different sub-periods of the English language in the middle ages:
50.	Proper Australian English words:
51.	How many cases did Indo-European originally have?
52.	How many distinct noun forms did Old English have at most?
53.	What is the primary reason Modern English speakers find Old English difficult?
54.	What is the modern equivalent of Old English noun declensions?
55.	What was the most important Old English noun declension?
56.	The name 'a-stem' comes from which linguistic stage?
57.	Which of the following is a Latin example of the Indo-European o-stems?
58.	In Old English, the word 'wulf' means:
59.	Which of the following statements is true about the apostrophe in English possessives?
60.	What happened to the Germanic 'a' in Old English noun declensions?
61.	How many principal dialects of Old English were spoken in Anglo-Saxon England?
62.	The Kentish dialect was spoken by which group?
63.	Where was the West Saxon dialect primarily spoken?
64.	The Mercian dialect was spoken in which area?
65.	Which dialect was spoken north of the Humber?
66.	What common characteristic do Mercian and Northumbrian dialects share?
67.	The term "Anglian" refers to dialects spoken by:
68.	Compared to West Saxon, the records of Anglian and Kentish are:
69.	Which dialect has the most surviving written records?
70.	What is suggested about the amount of West Saxon writing that has survived?
71.	Why did the Celts refer to their Germanic conquerors as "Saxons"?
72.	What Latin terms did early writers use to describe the Germanic people and their land?
73.	What did the terms "Angli" and "Anglia" come to represent?
74.	What is the title of Bede's historical work?
75.	Which Latin terms eventually became standard for referring to the people and their land?
76.	What term did Old English writers use for their language?
77.	What does "Angelcynn" mean?
78.	When did the term "Englaland" begin to appear?
79.	Which of the following is true about the names "English" and "England"?
80.	Why was England likely named after the Angles rather than the Saxons?
81.	Which tribes' dialects contributed to the development of modern English?
82.	To which major language family does English belong?

83.	What specific branch of the Indo-European family does English belong to?
84.	What is Grimm's Law known for describing?
85.	How do weak verbs form their past tense in English?
86.	What kind of stress accent does English have?
87.	English is most closely related to which group of languages?
88.	Which group of languages is NOT part of the West Germanic group?
89.	What is the High German Sound Shift?
90.	Why is the term "Old English" considered more accurate than "Anglo-Saxon"?
91.	Why are there few Celtic borrowings in Old English vocabulary?
92.	What do the names Kent, Deira, and Bernicia reflect?
93.	Which of the following place names is NOT mentioned as having a Celtic origin?
94.	How did the Germanic tribes interpret Celtic river names?
95.	Which group is credited with naming rivers like Thames and Avon?
96.	What major event led to the greatest influence of Latin on Old English?
97.	Which of the following Old English words is associated with religion and borrowed from Latin?
98.	Why did Latin become important in education during the Old English period?
99.	Which of the following is a translation-loan from Latin in Old English?
100.	What does the Old English word "tunzōlcraeft" correspond to in Modern English?

“Xorijiy til sifatida ingliz tilida test qilish” fani bo'yicha

Ushbu fan talabalarga xorijiy til sifatida ingliz tilini o'rganish jarayonida o'z bilimlarini tekshirish, baholash va rivojlantirish uchun test metodlarini o'rganish va qo'llash imkoniyatini berishdir. Maqsadlar quyidagilardan iborat:

Talabalarni ingliz tilida turli test turlarini to'g'ri tushunish va yaratish bo'yicha nazariy bilimlar bilan tanishtirish.

Talabalarning ingliz tilida muloqot qilish qobiliyatlarini aniqlash va baholash usullarini o'rgatish.

Ingliz tilida test topshiriqlarini ishlab chiqish va tahlil qilish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish.

Test natijalarini tahlil qilish va talabalarning bilim darajasini aniqlashda statistik usullardan foydalanishni o'rgatish.

Talabalarni ingliz tilida test tuzishda texnologik vositalardan foydalana olishlarini ta'minlash.

Ushbu maqsadlar orqali talabalar xorijiy til sifatida ingliz tilini o'rganishda mustaqil va samarali baholash jarayonlarini amalga oshirishga qodir bo'lishadi.

60111800 – “Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (tillar bo‘yicha)” bakalavr ta’lim yo‘nalishi bitiruvchi kurs talabalari uchun **“Xorijiy til sifatida ingliz tilida test qilish”** fanidan o‘tkaziladigan yakuniy attestatsiya sinovining asosiy

SAVOLLARI

№	Savollar
1.	“Nice job!”, “Good work!”, “Did you say can or can’t?” What kind of assessment is it?
2.	... can take a number of forms, starting with incidental, unplanned comments and responses, along with coaching and other impromptu feedback to the student?
3.	... aims to measure, or summarize, what a student has grasped and typically occurs at the end of a course or unit of instruction?
4.	The primary role of ... test is to determine whether course objectives have been met—and appropriate knowledge and skills acquired—by the end of a given period of instruction?
5.	An ... is designed to measure capacity or general ability to learn a foreign language a priori (before taking a course) and ultimate predicted success in that undertaking?
6.	In which type of a test, each test-taker’s score is interpreted in relation to a mean (average score), median (middle score), standard deviation (extent of variance in scores), and/or percentile rank?
7.	... is the process of quantifying the observed performance of classroom learners?
8.	... Are designed to give test-takers feedback, usually in the form of grades, on specific course objectives?
9.	... positively influences what and how teachers teach; positively influences what and how learners learn?
10.	... provides some thematic organization to items, such as through a storyline or episode; offers tasks that replicate real-world tasks?
11.	TOEFL, IELTS...?
12.	When was CEFR established?
13.	What are systematic, planned sampling techniques constructed to give teacher and student an appraisal of student achievement?
14.	... aims to measure, or summarize, what a student has grasped and typically occurs at the end of a course or unit of instruction?
15.	A ... is not limited to any one course, curriculum, or single skill in the language; rather, it tests overall ability?
16.	MLAT and PLAB are...?
17.	... contains language that is as natural as possible; has items that are contextualized rather than isolated; includes meaningful, relevant, interesting topics?
18.	Which of the principle of testing is described below? “the effect of testing on teaching and learning” (Hughes, 2003, p. 1)

19.	Which of the testing principle checklist is described below? Is the test designed in such a way that you can give feedback that will be relevant to the objectives of the unit being tested? Have you given students sufficient pre-test opportunities to review the subject matter of the test? In your written feedback to each student, do you include comments that will contribute to students' formative development?
20.	Which of the testing principle checklist is described below? Are topics and situations interesting, enjoyable, and/or humorous? Is some thematic organization provided, such as through a story line or episode? Do tasks represent, or closely approximate, real-world tasks?
21.	... "appraising or estimating the level or magnitude of some attribute of a person" (Mousavi, 2009, p. 36).
22.	 are a subset of assessment, a genre of assessment techniques. They are prepared administrative procedures that occur at identifiable times in a curriculum when learners muster all their faculties to offer peak performance, knowing that their responses are being measured and evaluated?
23.	 is the process of quantifying the observed performance of classroom learners?
24.	... can take a number of forms, starting with incidental, unplanned comments and responses, along with coaching and other impromptu feedback to the student?
25.	What are the genres of writing?
26.	<i>Technical reports, theses, dissertations</i> are examples of...?
27.	<i>Phone messages, letters/e-mails, manuals</i> are examples of...?
28.	<i>Advertisements, announcements, memos, project reports</i> are examples of...?
29.	<i>Greeting cards, invitations, short stories</i> are examples of...?
30.	<i>Financial documents, checks, immigration documents</i> are examples of ...?
31.	What are the types of writing performance?
32.	Which type of writing is described below? <i>This category includes the ability to spell correctly and to perceive phoneme-grapheme correspondences in the English spelling system?</i>
33.	Which type of writing is described below? <i>Meaning and context are of some importance in determining correctness and appropriateness, but most assessment tasks are more concerned with a focus on form and are rather strictly controlled by the test design?</i>
34.	Which type of writing is described below? <i>Genres of writing include brief narratives and descriptions, short reports, lab reports, summaries, brief responses to reading, and interpretations of charts or graphs. Under specified conditions, the writer begins to exercise some freedom of choice among alternative forms of expression of ideas?</i>
35.	Which type of writing is described below?

	This type of writing implies successful management of all the processes and strategies of writing for all purposes, up to the length of an essay, a term paper, a major research project report, or even a thesis?
36.	Which type of writing is also called 'controlled'?
37.	Which type of assessment task is described? <i>A paragraph is read at normal speed, usually two or three times, then the teacher asks students to rewrite the paragraph from the best of their recollection?</i>
38.	Which type of assessment task is described? ○ Change the tenses in a paragraph. ○ Change full forms of verbs to reduced forms (contractions). Change statements to yes/no or <i>wh</i> - questions
39.	Which type of assessment task is described? • <i>Combine two sentences into one using a relative pronoun.</i> • <i>Change direct speech to indirect speech.</i> • <i>Change from active to passive voice.</i>
40.	Which type of assessment task is described? <i>A sequence of three to six pictures depicting a story line can provide a suitable stimulus for written production.</i>
41.	<i>Both _____ and _____ writing tasks are the subject of some classic, widely debated assessment issues that take on a distinctly different flavor from those at the lower-end production of writing?</i>
42.	<i>Each point in _____ is given a systematic set of descriptors, and the reader/evaluator matches an overall impression with the descriptors to arrive at a score?</i>
43.	<i>Which type of scoring emphasizes the task at hand and assigns a score based on the effectiveness of the text's achieving that one goal?</i>
44.	<i>Classroom evaluation of learning is best served through _____ in which as many as six major elements of writing are scored, thus enabling learners to hone in on weaknesses and capitalize on strengths?</i>
45.	In teaching the languages, which method was more about learning the structures of the language than using it for communicative purposes?
46.	Which method is described below? <i>_____ didn't focus on grammar teaching at all because it was thought that grammar would be learned through exposure and interaction, in much the same manner that native speakers acquire their first language.?</i>
47.	Which method is described below? <i>The goal is to help the language learner be able to communicate effectively in the real world.</i>
48.	<i>_____ are short fixed phrases that perform a variety of functions such as qualifying, marking fluency, disagreement, etc. For example: for the most part, so to speak, and wait a minute?</i>

49.	_____ are longer utterances that are fixed in form such as proverbs and formulas for social interaction. For example: pot calling the kettle black, nice to meet you, how's it going, see you later, etc?
50.	_____ are medium-length phrases that have basic structure with one or two slots that can be filled by various words or phrases. For example: yours truly/sincerely, as far as I know /can tell/am aware, etc?
51.	_____ are phrases that provide the framework for a complete sentence with one or two slots where whole ideas can be expressed. For example: that reminds me of X, on the other hand X, and not only X but also X,?
52.	How many types are there in speaking?
53.	In which type of speaking, performance is the ability to simply parrot back (imitate) a word or phrase or possibly a sentence?
54.	Examples of _____ assessment tasks include directed response tasks (requests for specific production of speech), reading aloud, sentence and dialogue completion, limited picture-cued tasks including simple sequences, and translation up to the simple sentence level?
55.	_____ assessment tasks include interaction and test comprehension but at the somewhat <u>limited level of very short conversations, standard greetings and small talk, simple requests and comments, and the like?</u>
56.	Which type of speaking is it? The stimulus is almost always a spoken prompt (to preserve authenticity), with only one or two follow-up questions.
57.	Extensive oral production tasks include?
58.	At the _____ level of speaking, test-takers produce short stretches of discourse (no more than a sentence) through which they demonstrate linguistic ability such as grammar and vocabulary?
59.	Giving instructions and directions, for example, how to cook delicious palov, is a sample for _____. Because Speaker 1 poses the problem, and Speaker 2 responds?
60.	Interview, role play, discussion, conversations are sample assessment tools for _____?
61.	What is bottom-up processing or bottom-up strategy in reading?
62.	Reference material (dictionaries, online encyclopedias, etc.), textbooks, theses are samples for _____?
63.	Novels, short stories, jokes, drama, poetry are samples for _____?
64.	Forms, applications, questionnaires, financial documents (bills, invoices, etc.) are samples for _____?
65.	Skimming the text for the gist and for main ideas, Distinguishing between literal and implied meanings are _____?
66.	Recognizing grammatical word classes (nouns, verbs, etc.), systems (e.g., tense, agreement, pluralization), patterns, rules is a _____?

67.	_____ reading tasks involve attending to the components of larger stretches of discourse: letters, words, punctuation, and other graphemic symbols. Bottom-up processing is implied?
68.	In _____ type of reading, certain typical tasks are used: picture-cued tasks, matching, true/false, multiple-choice?
69.	... “appraising or estimating the level or magnitude of some attribute of a person” (Mousavi, 2009, p. 36)?
70.	... is the process of quantifying the observed performance of classroom learners.
71.	... can take a number of forms, starting with incidental, unplanned comments and responses, along with coaching and other impromptu feedback to the student?
72.	The primary role of ... test is to determine whether course objectives have been met—and appropriate knowledge and skills acquired—by the end of a given period of instruction?
73.	The purpose of a ... is to diagnose aspects of a language that a student needs to develop or that a course should include?
74.	The purpose of ... test is to place a student into a particular level or section of a language curriculum or school?
75.	A ... is not limited to any one course, curriculum, or single skill in the language; rather, it tests overall ability?
76.	... fosters intrinsic motivation, individualized feedback is provided and it is oriented to process?
77.	Which principle of testing is described below: ...refers to the logistical, down-to-earth, administrative issues involved in making, giving, and scoring an assessment instrument. These include “costs, the amount of time it takes to construct and to administer, ease of scoring, and ease of interpreting/reporting the results”
78.	Which principle of testing is described below: • stays within budgetary limits • can be completed by the test-taker within appropriate time constraints • has clear directions for administration
79.	Which principle of testing is described below <i>If you give the same test to the same student or matched students on two different occasions, the test should yield similar results.</i>
80.	What kind of test is described below: • is consistent in its conditions across two or more administrations • gives clear directions for scoring/evaluation • has uniform rubrics for scoring/evaluation
81.	Which principle of testing is described below: ... “the extent to which inferences made from assessment results are appropriate, meaningful, and useful in terms of the purpose of the assessment”

82.	What kind of test is described below: • measures exactly what it proposes to measure • does not measure irrelevant or “contaminating” variables • relies as much as possible on empirical evidence (performance)
83.	... encompasses all the consequences of a test, including such considerations as its accuracy in measuring intended criteria, its effect on the preparation of test-takers, and the (intended and unintended) social consequences of a test’s interpretation and use?
84.	... refers to the degree to which a test <i>looks</i> right, and <i>appears</i> to measure the knowledge or abilities it claims to measure, based on the subjective judgment of the examinees who take it, the administrative personnel who decide on its use, and other psychometrically unsophisticated observers”?
85.	... contains language that is as natural as possible; has items that are contextualized rather than isolated; includes meaningful, relevant, interesting topics?
86.	... provides some thematic organization to items, such as through a story line or episode; offers tasks that replicate real-world tasks?
87.	In multiple choice test format, one of the options is called key, others are...?
88.	... enhances a number of basic principles of language acquisition: intrinsic motivation, autonomy, self-confidence, language ego, interlanguage, and strategic investment, among others?
89.	Which of the skills is typically tested in English proficiency exams?
90.	What does the TOEFL test mainly assess?
91.	What type of test format involves multiple-choice questions about grammar or vocabulary?
92.	Which type of question tests a learner’s ability to infer meaning from context?
93.	What does the "productive skills" category include?
94.	Which testing method assesses speaking ability in a structured way?
95.	In a listening test, what is typically evaluated?
96.	What is tested in a cloze test?
97.	What type of test requires learners to choose the correct word or phrase to complete a sentence?
98.	What type of question is commonly used to assess reading comprehension?
99.	What does a placement test aim to determine?
100.	Which type of testing evaluates a learner’s progress during a course?

**Yakuniy attestatsiya sinovlarida majburiy fanlar bo'yicha bitiruvchilar
bilimini baholash
MEZONLARI**

Bitiruvchi kurs talabalari yakuniy attestatsiya sinovlari natijalarini baholash, Qo'qon universiteti Kengashining 2025-yil _____ -son bayoni bilan tasdiqlangan **“Akademik baholash tartibi”** mezonlari asosida amalga oshiriladi.

1. Bitiruvchi kurs talabalari uchun o'tkaziladigan yakuniy attestatsiya sinovlari o'zbek, rus va ingliz tillarida o'tkaziladi.

2. Bitiruvchi kurs talabalarining yakuniy attestatsiya sinovlari belgilangan majburiy fanlar bo'yicha test sinovi shaklida o'tkaziladi. Bunda, test savollar 10 xil variantda tuziladi.

3. Test sinovi variantlari 100 ta test savolidan va har bir savolga ehtimoliy 4 javobdan iborat bo'ladi.

4. Yakuniy attestatsiy sinovlari natijalarini baholashda quyidagi jadvaldan foydalaniladi:

Baho	Foiz	GPA
A+	95-100	4,5
A	90-94	4
B+	80-89	3,5
B	70-79	3
C+	65-69	2,5
C	60-64	2
F	0-59	0

Bunda, asosiy baholash mezoni sifatida foiz hisobidan foydalaniladi.

5. 0 – 59 oralig'ida ball to'plagan talabalar yakuniy attestatsiya sinovlaridan o'ta olmagan hisoblanadi. Yakuniy attestatsiyasi sinovidan o'ta olmagan shaxs o'qish muddati tugagandan so'ng, arizasiga muvofiq yakuniy attestatsiyasi sinovini keyingi yillarda qayta topshirish huquqiga ega. Bunda oliy ta'lim muassasasi rektori (direktori) shaxsni yakuniy attestatsiyasi sinovini qayta topshirishga qo'yish bo'yicha buyruq chiqarishi lozim bo'ladi.

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