

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV TA‘LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

QO‘QON DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

“TASDIQLAYMAN”

Qo‘qon davlat universiteti

rektori D.Sh.Xodjaeva

2026-yil 6-mart

**BITIRUVCHI KURS TALABALARI UCHUN “MAXSUS (MAJBURIY)
FANLARDAN” YAKUNIY DAVLAT ATTESTATSIYA SINOVLARI
DASTURI**

Bilim sohasi:	100000 – Ta‘lim
Ta‘lim sohasi:	110000 – Ta‘lim
Ta‘im yo‘nalishi:	60111800 - Xorijiy til va adabiyoti: ingliz tili

Qo‘qon - 2026

Ushbu dasturda 60111800 - Xorijiy til va adabiyoti: ingliz tili ta'lim yo'nalishi, kunduzgi ta'lim shakli uchun "Ingliz tili nazariy kursi", "Boshlang'ich sinflarda chet tilini o'qitish metodikasi", "Umumiy pedagogika" hamda "Umumiy psixologiya" fanlari bo'yicha Davlat attestatsiyasini o'tkazish tartibi, baholash mezonlari, savollari va o'quv adabiyotlari hamda elektron ta'lim resurslari ro'yxati keltirilgan.

Tuzuvchilar:	O.Bektoshev	Qo`qon davlat universiteti Xorijiy tillar nazariyasi kafedrası dosenti, f.f.f.d (PhD)
	U.Maxsudova	Qo`qon davlat universiteti Xorijiy tillar nazariyasi kafedrası stajyor-o`qituvchisi
	Z.Xatamova	Qo`qon davlat universiteti Xorijiy tillar metodikasi kafedrası katta o`qituvchisi
	X.E.Ernazarova	Qo`qon davlat universiteti Xorijiy tillar metodikasi kafedrası katta o`qituvchisi, f.f.f.d. (PhD)
	D A.Saliyeva	Qo`qon davlat universiteti "Psixologiya " kafedrası mudiri, ps.f.n, professor
	Z. A.Xolmatova	Qo`qon davlat universiteti "Pedagogika" kafedrası mudiri, Dsc, professor
Taqrizchi:	X.Ismoilova	Qo`qon davlat universiteti "Xorijiy tillar nazariyasi kafedrası mudiri, f.f.f.d (PhD)
	A.R.Najmeddinov	Qo`qon davlat universiteti "Xorijiy tillar metodikasi kafedrası mudiri, f.f.f.d (PhD), dotsent
	N.Erkaboyeva	Qo`qon davlat universiteti "Pedagogika va psixologiya" fakulteti dekani professor, p.f.d

Qo`qon davlat universiteti Kengashining Kengashining 2026-yil 6-mart 7-sonli - qarori bilan tasdiqlangan.

“Ingliz tili nazariy kursi” fanining mazmuni

(4-kurs XTA talabalari uchun)

“Ingliz tili nazariy kursi ” fani odatda filologiya va chet tillari yo‘nalishlarida o‘qitiladigan tilshunoslikka oid nazariy fan bo‘lib, u tilni ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan o‘rganishga qaratilgan.

Fan mazmuni (asosiy bo‘limlar)

1. Tilshunoslikning umumiy masalalari:

Tilning mohiyati va vazifalari; til va tafakkur, til va jamiyat munosabati; tilning kelib chiqishi (tilning paydo bo‘lish nazariyalari); tilshunoslik fanining tarmoqlari.

2. Tilning fonetik-fonologik aspekti:

Nutq tovushlari va ularning tasnifi; fonema tushunchasi; urg‘u (stress), intonatsiya, ritm; fonetik jarayonlar (assimilyatsiya, dissimilyatsiya va boshqalar).

3. Tilning leksik-semantik aspekti:

So‘z ma‘nosi (denotativ va konnotativ ma‘no); polisemiya, sinonimiya, antonimiya, omonimiya; leksik qatlamlar (neytral, ilmiy, so‘zlashuv, terminologik leksika); so‘z boyligi va uning rivojlanishi

4. Tilning grammatik aspekti:

1) morfologiya: so‘z turkumlari; grammatik kategoriyalar (son, zamon, mayl, shaxs va boshqalar):

2) Sintaksis: so‘z birikmalari; gap turlari; gapning tuzilishi va funksiyalari

5. Til tizimi va struktura masalalari: til darajalari (fonetik, leksik, grammatik); tilning tizim sifatida o‘rganilishi; strukturalizm va boshqa lingvistik yo‘nalishlar.

6. Zamonaviy tilshunoslik nazariyalari:

Generativ grammatika

Kognitiv tilshunoslik

Funksional tilshunoslik

Pragmatika va diskurs tahlili asosla

Ingliz tili nazariy kursi fanini o‘qitishdan maqsad mazkur sohada ta‘lim oluvchilarni bo‘lajak kasbiy faoliyatlarida zarur bo‘lgan nazariy bilimlar bilan

qurollantirishdan iborat. Mazkur maqsadga erishish talabalarning chet tili til qonuniyatlarini, nazariyasini hamda til qurilishini mukammal o'rganishlarini talab etadi.

Ta'lim oluvchilar Ingliz tili nazariy kursi mohiyatiga oid bilimlarni egallashlari hamda ulardan tilning ichki tuzilmasi, til qatlamalari va birliklarini ilmiy asosda tadqiq etish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishlari lozim.

Til yaruslarining o'zaro munosabatlari to'g'risidagi tushunchalarga ega bo'lishlari kerak.

Talabalar zamonaviy ingliz tilining morfologik, sintaktik va matn sathiga bag'ishlangan zamonaviy tadqiqotlar bilan tanishib, mazkur sohada mustaqil fikr yurutishlari kerak.

Ingliz tili nazariy kursi fanini o'tib bo'lgach, talabalar ingliz tili strukturasiidagi qonuniyatlarni, uning nazariyasi va talabalarning ona tili bilan o'xshash va farqli tomonlari, mazkur mavzuga tegishli adabiyotlar va lingvistlar tomonidan nashr etilayotgan ilmiy-amaliy ishlar haqida ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lishadi va ingliz tilida o'z fikrlarini mukammal ifoda eta oladi.

Ingliz va ona tillari strukturasiidagi morfologik va sintaktik hamda grammatik hodisalarni tushunib tahlil eta olishadi.

Ushbu fan orqali talabalar hozirgi fanga doir nazariy va amaliy muammolarini to'g'ri hamda ijodiy hal qilishga yordam beradi.

Talab etilganda o'zlarining ingliz tilini o'rganayotgan o'quvchilariga tushuntira olishlari lozim

Fanni o'zlashtirish uchun zarur boshlang'ich bilimlar

1. Tilshunoslik (TILM2004)
2. Amaliy Fonetika (AF23040)
3. Til aspektlarini o'qitish amaliyoti (TAO'A11130)
4. Ingliz tili va ona tili qiyosiy tipologiyasi (ITOTQT2504)

Qo`qon davlat universiteti 60111800 - XTA ta'lim yo'nalishi bitiruvchi talabalari uchun maxsus (majburiy) fanlardan yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasini test shaklida o'tkazish tartibi va baholash mezonlari

Maxsus (majburiy) fanlari bo'yicha o'tkaziladigan yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi test shaklda o'tkaziladi. Har bir savollarga 1 ball dan jami 40 ball beriladi.

Davlat attestatsiyasi test shaklida o'tkazish uchun har bir talabaga 40 daqiqadan (akademik) vaqt beriladi.

Mutaxassislik fanlarining har biridan Davlat attestatsiyasi bo'yicha umumiy o'zlashtirish ko'rsatkichi 0 dan 40 balgacha baholanadi (36-40 ball – a'lo, 28-35 ball – yaxshi, 24-34 ball – qoniqarli, 0-23 ball – qoniqarsiz)

ESLATMA: Yakuniy davlat attestatsiya jarayonida qo'yilgan bahodan norozi bo'lgan bitiruvchilar yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi baholar e'lon qilingan kundan e'tiboran uch kun muddat ichida appelyatsiya komissiyasiga murojaat qilishga haqli. Yakuniy davlat attestatsiya komissiyasi va talaba o'rtasida baholash ballari bo'yicha yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan muammolar maxsus appelyatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan ko'rib chiqiladi hamda DAK raisi bilan kelishilgan holda xulosa qilinadi.

60111800 - Xorijiy til va adabiyoti: ingliz tili ta'lim yo'nalishi
Davlat attestatsiyasi sinovlarining asosiy savollari
“Ingliz tili nazariy kursi” fanidan test savollar:

Qiyinlik darajasi	Test topshirig'i	To'g'ri javob
1.	Which answer shows the correct order of language (speech) levels?	Phonological, morphological, lexicological, syntax minor, syntax major
2.	The basic level is ...?	A level which has got its own unit(s)
3.	What is the nonbasic level?	A level which hasn't got its own unit(s)
4.	Which of the followings is characteristic to the language?	Abstract, common, general, stable, closed system
5.	Which is characteristic to the speech?	Concrete, individual, changeable, openness, endless system
6.	What does the lexicological level deal with?	common word units of language and speech
7.	How are the zero morphemes identified?	by their meaning
8.	How many phones are in these words? country, evening, opportunity, contribution	6,5,10,11
9.	What are the allomorphs?	Variation of morphs
10.	What languages are called analytical?	that are poor in grammatical inflections
11.	What does syntax minor deal with?	A sentence unit of language and speech
12.	How many phonemes are in these words? cabbage, gravy, sarcastic, require	7,5,9,7
13.	What are the allophones?	Variation of sounds
14.	What types of Syntagmatic Relations are there?	Coordinate, subordinate, predicative
15.	What are the Subordinate Syntagmatic Relations?	Subordinate Syntagmatic Relations are the relations of dependence
16.	What are the functional morphemes?	Lexical and grammatical morphemes
17.	What are the overt morphemes?	Represent both form and content
18.	What is the grammatical category of number of nouns?	Singular and plural
19.	What are the Semantic Paradigmatic Relations?	Semantic Paradigmatic Relations are based on the similarity of meaning
20.	What is the grammatical meaning?	The meaning of the whole class or subclass
21.	What are the zero morphemes?	Represent meaning but not form
22.	What is a language?	It is a collective body of knowledge, it is a set of basic elements, but these elements can form a great variety of combinations
23.	What languages are called synthetic?	that are rich in grammar inflections
24.	What is the syntax major level?	A text unit of language and speech

25.	How many morphemes are in these words? half-smothered, potato-scrapings, thicken, bacon	3,4,2,1
26.	What are the allolexes?	Grammatical synonym words
27.	What are the Formal Paradigmatic Relations?	Formal Paradigmatic Relations are based on the similarity of forms
28.	What is the lexical meaning?	The meaning of the individual word
29.	What are the lexical free morphemes?	The lexical free morphemes are used independently
30.	What are the empty morphemes?	Represent form but no meaning as a connector
31.	What is the aim of theoretical grammar?	to offer explanation for grammar rules that are necessary to understand and formulate sentences
32.	What is the emic level?	Language level
33.	What is the ethic level?	Speech level
34.	What is the morphological level?	The smallest and meaningful units of language and speech
35.	What do you understand by the grammatical structure of a language?	all the means that are used to express the grammatical meaning of a language
36.	How many morphs are in these words? emptied, dead, water-rat, proceedings	2,1,2,4
37.	The grammatical categories are characteristic to:	notional words
38.	What are the allosentences?	Grammatical synonym sentences
39.	What are the Functional Paradigmatic Relations?	Functional Paradigmatic Relations are based on the similarity of function
40.	What is the explicit grammatical meaning?	Explicit Grammatical Meaning is always marked morphologically
41.	What are the grammatical bound morphemes?	The grammatical bound morphemes are attached to lexical free morphemes to express new grammatical form
42.	What are the discontinuous morphemes?	Two forms express one meaning
43.	The term "grammar" goes back to	a Greek word
44.	What is the aim of practical grammar?	description of grammar rules that are necessary to understand and formulate sentences
45.	What is the phonological level?	The smallest and meaningless units of language and speech
46.	How many lexemes are in these words? evidently, sausage, fairy-like, stew	1,1,1,1
47.	Which of the following parts of speech does not have any grammatical categories	statives
48.	How many types of Paradigmatic Relations are there according to different principles of similarity?	Semantic, formal, functional
49.	What is the Implicit Grammatical Meaning?	Implicit Grammatical Meaning is not expressed formally

50.	What are the grammatical free morphemes?	The grammatical free morphemes are used in sentence independently
51.	What are morphemes we call number correlation between form and content?	Overt, zero, empty, discontinuous
52.	What is a language family?	group of languages related by descent from a common ancestor
53.	What level or levels do stress and intonation refer to?	phonetical
54.	What does phonology study?	language units
55.	What does phonetics study?	speech units
56.	What is a morpheme?	the smallest meaningful unit
57.	What is the distinction between language and speech?	language is a closed system, its units are limited while speech tends to be openness and endless
58.	Which of the following topics are the subject-matter of grammar?	the grouping requirements of the parts of speech
59.	What distinction belongs to the speech?	Concrete, individual, changeable, open, endless system
60.	Which of the following groups of words are used to connect words in sentences?	conjunctions
61.	How are the degrees of comparison of the adjective « little » formed by?	suppletion
62.	What are the functions of the auxiliary verbs?	to form the grammatical forms
63.	What kind of predication is the one which does not express the meaning of person, tense and mood absolutely?	secondary
64.	What does the term «asyndetical» express?	when linguistic units are connected without connectors
65.	What does the term «syndetical» express?	when linguistic units are connected by means of connectors
66.	There were three tendencies in grouping English words into parts of speech or into form classes:	Pre-structural tendency, Structural tendency, Post-structural tendency
67.	What is the grammatical category according to Barkhudarov ?	A general grammatical meaning, this meaning consists of at least two particular meanings, particular meanings must be opposed to each other and have constant grammatical means to express them
68.	What is Tanet's classification of parts of speech?	A six-class system and recognizing the following categories (absolute, verb, complement, modifier, connectives)
69.	What is the Pre-structural tendency?	Classifying words into word groups according to their meaning, function, form
70.	What is Ilysh's classification of parts of speech?	Nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, statives, verbs, adverbs,

		prepositions, conjunctions, particles, modal words, interjections
71.	What are the typical stem-building morphemes of the noun?	-er, -ist, -ship, -merit, -hood, -ment, -ness
72.	What are the typical stembuilding morphemes of the adjective?	-able, -ful, -ous, -y, -al, -ic, -ive, -less, -ish, -ly
73.	What are the typical stembuilding morphemes of the verb?	-ate, -en, -ify, -ize/ise, re-, dis-, over-, un-, mis-, out-
74.	What are the grammatical categories of the noun?	Number and case
75.	The grammatical categories are characteristic to:	notional words
76.	What verbs lack of grammatical categories?	modal
77.	What grammatical category of the verb has «noncontinuous» and «continuous» meaning?	aspect
78.	The grammatical category of aspect is a system of ...	two member opposition
79.	What grammatical category has «relative» and «absolute» meaning?	posteriority
80.	By the meaning of words, we understand	the general lexical-grammatical meaning
81.	What types of grammatical categories do you know?	synthetical, analytical and mixed
82.	Which of the following adjectives is qualitative (adjectives that are usually gradable—that is, they have positive, comparative and superlative forms)?	dynamic
83.	Which of the following words is relative adjective?	bronze
84.	What is the Structural tendency characterized by?	Classifying words into word groups according to their structural meaning, as their distribution
85.	What is Barkhudarov and Steling's classification of parts of speech?	Nouns, articles, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, numerals, verbs, prepositions, conjunctions, particles, modal words, interjections
86.	What is Sweet's conception of the number of case?	4 cases (nominative, accusative, dative, genitive)
87.	What group of nouns do you refer to words «goods», «glasses» from the point of expressing number?	pluralia tantum
88.	What part of speech has the following features: express the meaning of quality and has the degrees of comparison?	adjective
89.	What article is usually used with the word «sun»?	definite
90.	How many degrees of comparison in adjective?	3
91.	What groups of nouns does the word «scissors» refer to?	pluralia tantum
92.	The usual function of finite verbs is:	predicate

93.	The functional verbs fall under:	3 subtypes
94.	What type of verb is «to grow» in the sentence «He grew pale»?	link
95.	The nonfinite forms of the verb can function as:	any part of the sentence but predicate
96.	What is the Post-structural tendency characterized by ?	Classifying words into word groups in accord with the meaning, function, form, stem-building means and distribution
97.	What is Khaimovich and Rogovskaya's classification of parts of speech?	Nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, verbs, adverbs, adlinks, modal words, prepositions, conjunctions, particles, interjections, articles, response words
98.	What is O. Curme's conception of case?	4 cases (nominative, accusative, dative, genitive)
99.	From the point of view of taking objects verbs fall under:	2 subtypes
100.	From the point of view of taking objects verbs fall under 2 subtypes:	Transitive, Intransitive
101.	The nonfinite forms of the verb differ from the finite ones by having	different functions (subject, object and so on)
102.	How many grammatical voices are there in Modern English?	2
103.	What is the grammatical category according to Golovin?	A grammatical category is a real linguistic unity of grammatical meaning and the means of its material expression
104.	What is Sweet's classification of parts of speech?	Noun-words and verbs
105.	What is Smirnitskiy's classification of parts of speech?	Notional and Functional words
106.	What is O. Jespersen and Bryant's conception of case?	2 cases (common and genitive)
107.	Which of the following correctly distinguishes a basic (primary) level from a non-basic (secondary) level?	A basic level possesses its own linguistic unit
108.	According to the most widespread linguistic opinion, how many language/speech levels are generally recognized?	Five
109.	Which of the following pairs correctly matches language and speech units?	Lexeme – Lex
110.	Stylistics is considered a non-basic level because:	It has no unit of its own and uses units of other levels
111.	Allophones are defined as:	variants of a phoneme occurring in complementary distribution
112.	Which of the following represents allomorphs?	/t/, /d/, /id/ of the past tense
113.	In the hierarchical structure of language, lexemes differ from morphemes in that:	. lexemes fulfill nominative functions, morphemes serve structural formation

114	Which of the following best describes allo-sentences?	. Different speech realizations of one abstract sentence
115	The distinction "emic – etic" corresponds respectively to:	language levels – speech levels
116	“Bottle, pint, cup” in the phrase a pint of milk illustrate which kind of paradigmatic relation?	Semantic
117	Which kind of syntagmatic relation exists between you and me?	Coordinate
118	Predicative relations are defined as:	Relations of interdependence forming predication
119	Which statement correctly characterizes language according to Saussure?	Language is abstract, stable and a collective system
120	Analytical grammatical structure is one in which:	. Meaning is expressed mainly through separate words and function words
121	A word is considered a bilateral linguistic sign because:	. It unites a concept (content) and sound form (expression)
122	In the sentence Woggles ugged diggles, the ability to interpret it as “actors acted upon objects” is due to:	Grammatical signals
123	Transforming Woggles ugged diggles into Did a woggle ugg a diggle? demonstrates:	. Grammatical operations
124	In the sentence The man gave the boy the money yesterday, each noun can serve as subject. This shows that “subject” is:	A formal grammatical concept
125	Notional words are divided into classes based on:	Their positional distribution in the sentence
126	The four positional notional classes are represented by symbols:	N, V, A, D
127	According to structural grammar, syntax and morphology are distinguished as:	Syntax = sentence structure; morphology = word classes
128	Word order is considered a syntactic signal because:	It expresses functional relationships among words
129	Inflections serve as syntactic signals because they:	Show structural functions without altering lexical meaning
130	English is classified as a flexional-analytical language because it:	Relies primarily on word order and function words
131	In the pair desk – desk-s, the morpheme -s is considered:	Grammatical
132	The difference between lexical and grammatical morphemes lies in:	Lexical morphemes carry concrete meaning, grammatical morphemes express relations
133	The grammatical meaning expressed by <i>shall</i> in <i>shall invite</i> is considered grammatical because:	It functions similarly to inflectional markers
134	The grammatical meaning of “thingness” in a noun is an example of:	Implicit general grammatical meaning
135	The grammatical meaning of countableness (countable/uncountable) in nouns is an example of:	Dependent grammatical meaning

136	A grammatical category must contain:	At least two opposing forms
137	The pair <i>book - books</i> represents:	Grammatical opposition
138	Categories such as number and tense are considered:	Referential grammatical categories
139	The grammatical category of mood is classified as signification because:	It expresses speaker attitude rather than objective reference
140	In the sentence He is a lion, the use of lion exemplifies:	Transposition
141	Neutralization occurs when:	A marked/unmarked opposition is reduced to one member
142	According to Z. Harris, the goal of morphemic analysis is to:	Isolate minimum meaningful elements and determine which are “the same”
143	In Harris’s procedure, a cut is defined as:	. The boundary between two morphs
144	A morph is initially identified as:	Any recurrent partial with constant meaning or leftover meaningful segment
145	Two morphs may form a single morpheme if they:	Never occur in identical environments and share meaning
146	In Hockett’s approach, morphs must:	Have the same phonemic shape in all occurrences
147	A morpheme according to morph-morpheme distinction is:	The smallest meaningful unit of language
148	Allomorphs are defined as:	Morphs that share the same meaning and belong to one morpheme
149	An empty morph is characterized by:	Having no meaning but having form
150	A portmanteau morph must:	Express meanings of two or more morphemes simultaneously
151	The difference in phonemic shape between allomorphs of a morpheme is handled by:	Morphophonemics
152	Lexical morphemes are defined as morphemes that:	Express concrete lexical meaning such as objects or qualities
153	Lexical-bound morphemes differ from grammatical-bound morphemes because they:	Form new words rather than new grammatical forms
154	Grammatical morphemes express:	Structural or relational meaning
155	Grammatical morphemes include:	Free forms like <i>shall</i> and bound forms like <i>-s</i>
156	A zero morpheme is defined as:	A meaningful morpheme with no overt phonological form
157	In the pair <i>ask – asks</i> , <i>ask</i> contains a zero morpheme because:	The absence of <i>-s</i> expresses a grammatical meaning
158	An empty morpheme differs from a zero morpheme in that:	It has form but no meaning
159	A discontinuous morpheme is:	A morpheme expressed by two separate pieces that together express one meaning
160	In <i>He is writing</i> , the morphemes <i>is</i> and <i>-ing</i> together express:	A single grammatical meaning (continuous aspect)
161	According to Hockett, when multiple possible analyses arise, the choice must prioritize:	Tactical and morphophonemic simplicity

162	According to B. Golovin, a grammatical category must include:	A grammatical meaning and its material means of expression
163	M.Y. Blokh defines a grammatical category as:	A unity of form and meaning expressed through paradigmatic correlations
164	According to Blokh, grammatical categories become visible through:	Grammatical oppositions
165	The members of a grammatical opposition must:	Have common features and differential features
166	Logical categories differ from grammatical categories because:	Logical categories can be expressed in any language using varied means
167	The meaning of possession (“My book”) is:	A grammatical category in Uzbek but lexical in English and Russian
168	A logical category becomes a grammatical category when:	It is expressed by constant grammatical means
169	According to L. Barkhudarov, a grammatical category must have:	Two or more particular meanings opposed to each other
170	Which of the following is NOT one of Barkhudarov’s criteria for a grammatical category?	Lack of formal markers
171	In the grammatical category of number, plural forms in English are expressed mainly by:	Allomorphs such as /s/, /z/, /iz/
172	The singular form of English nouns is expressed by:	A zero morpheme
173	In the degrees of comparison, the general grammatical meaning is:	Comparison of qualities
174	The degrees of comparison constitute a grammatical category because:	They have three opposed meanings with constant grammatical means
175	A grammatical category must contain at least:	Two particular meanings in opposition
176	The grammatical category of number fulfills Barkhudarov’s requirements because:	It has a general meaning, opposed particular meanings, and constant markers
177	According to B.A. Ilyish, the theory of parts of speech belongs mostly to:	Morphology with some syntactical points
178	Ilyish identifies the following three criteria for parts of speech:	Meaning, form, function
179	In Ilyish’s classification, “function” includes:	Method of combining with other words + sentence function
180	According to Barkhudarov & Steling, their classification does not rely on:	Syntactic function in sentences
181	According to Barkhudarov & Steling, articles and particles belong to:	Determinatives

182	Connective function-words include:	Conjunctions, prepositions, link verbs, modal verbs
183	Words lacking full lexical meaning and unable to stand alone in a sentence are called:	Function words
184	One commonly accepted point among grammarians is that English words divide into:	Two classes: notional and functional
185	A noun is treated as a separate part of speech because it has the lexical-grammatical meaning of:	Substance / thing
186	English nouns have two grammatical categories:	Number and case
187	Typical stem-building suffixes for nouns include:	-er, -ist, -ship, -hood
188	The most characteristic syntactic feature of nouns is that they can appear in:	Every syntactic function except predicate
189	When describing the qualities of nouns, English mainly uses:	Adjectives
190	Left-hand combinability of nouns is mainly demonstrated with:	Adjectives, numerals, another noun
191	The grammatical category of number expresses:	The number of objects
192	The singular number in English is expressed by:	A zero morpheme
193	The productive plural morpheme in English is:	Vowel change
194	“Ox – oxen” represents which plural type?	Non-productive suffix -en
195	“Mouse – mice” represents:	Internal vowel change
196.	“Sheep – sheep” represents:	Zero plural
197.	Words such as <i>data</i> , <i>memoranda</i> , <i>formulae</i> use plural forms based on:	Latin/Greek
198.	Pluralia tantum refers to nouns:	Having only plural forms
199.	In English case theory, case expresses:	Relation of a noun to another word
200.	H. Sweet recognizes:	Two cases or possibly five depending on approach
201.	According to O. Curme, English has how many cases?	Four
202.	O. Jespersen distinguishes:	Common and genitive cases

203.	H. Whitehall identifies noun cases based on analogy with:	Pronouns
204.	According to Ilyish, the morpheme -'s is developing into:	A "form-word" or particle
205.	Vorontsova considers -'s to be:	A postposition / syntactic form-word
206.	According to Khaimovich & Rogovskaya, -'s still functions as a case morpheme because:	It expresses a typical case meaning of relation
207.	_____ is a part of grammar which studies the combinability of words and the structure of sentences	syntax
208.	What are the basic syntactic notions that the syntactic language level can be described with the help of?	syntactic unit, syntactic form, syntactic meaning, syntactic function, syntactic position, syntactic relations
209.	It is always a combination that has at least two constituents:	word combination
210.	What are the basic syntactic units?	word-group, a clause, a sentence, and a text
211.	Which statement describes best the main feature of syntactic units?	they are hierarchical units, the units of a lower level serve the building material for the units of a higher level
212.	What syntactic units are communicative?	sentences and texts
213.	What syntactic units are non-communicative?	Word-groups and clauses
214.	_____ may be described as the distributional formula of the unit (pattern).	Syntactic form
215.	The syntactic units can go into _____ types of syntactic relations	3
216.	By whom was the transformational grammar first suggested as a method of analyzing sentences?	American scholar Zelling Harris
217.	What theory proves useful for analysing sentences from the point of their deep structure?	Transformational method
218.	Which theory is based on the obligatory or optional environment of syntactic elements	Constructional Syntax
219.	Which element can act as the theme or the rheme in the following sentence "John is at home"?	John is the theme while at home is the rheme ; John is the rheme while at home is the theme ; Depending on the contextual informative value any

		sentence element can act as the theme or the rheme
220.	What is the definition to word combination by Prof. Barkhudarov L.S?	word combination or a phrase is syntactically connected group of notional words within the limits of which is not a sentence itself
221.	Which statement is general characteristics of the word-group?	As a naming unit it differs from a compound word; Each component of the word-group can undergo grammatical changes without destroying the identity of the whole unit; A word-group is a dependent syntactic unit, it is not a communicative unit and has no intonation of its own
222.	If a linguistic unit expresses the grammatical meaning of person, tense and mood, then it is considered to be a ...	sentence
223.	How many principles is the classification of sentences based on?	four
224.	What is the sentence structure in the following sentences? <i>The motorcycles roared around the curve and raced down the track.</i>	Simple
225.	B. Ilyish classifies sentences applying two principles:	according to the types of communication and according to structure
226.	Syntax is the study of_____.	Phrases, clauses, and sentences
227.	_____ was one of the most influential linguists in the field of syntax.	Noam Chomsky
228.	In the sentence "I saw the car with Patrick." there are distinct _____ structures underlying one _____ structure. This sentence is _____, because it has two different meanings.	deep; surface; structurally ambiguous
229.	According to ____, similarly structured phrases could actually have different meanings, or structurally different phrases could have similar meanings.	generative grammar
230.	The actual syntactic form that is expressed:	surface structure
231.	a visual representation of syntactic structure that utilizes the symbols for parts of speech and	tree diagrams

	shows how they are ordered; hierarchical organization; shows the constituents	
232.	How words are arranged within a sentence; of Greek origin meaning "a putting together" or "arrangement"	syntax
233.	What does this rule mean: NP Aux VP \Leftrightarrow Aux NP VP	If we have one structure of the type You (NP) + can (Aux) + see it (VP), then we can turn it into a different structure by moving the Aux component to the first position in the sequence in order to create Can you see it?
234.	Generative grammar gives us a small number of ___ that generate an infinite number of ___.	rules; utterances
235.	The system of rules and elements of phonology, phonetics, morphology, syntax and semantics	grammar
236.	Define the communicative type of the following sentence: <i>Could you show me your book?</i>	a) a purely interrogative sentence; b) a rhetorical question; c) a polite request
237.	What type of the sentence is not included into the list of communicative types?	Exclamatory sentences
238.	The theory of speech acts (pragmatic utterance types) was developed by:	J.L. Austin and J.R. Searle
239.	What type of speech acts do the following utterances belong to: <i>I surrender; I name this ship Queen Elizabeth; I pronounce you husband and wife; etc.?</i>	the performatives
240.	The theory of transformational syntax (the generative grammar) was developed by:	N. Chomsky
241.	What sentences are called compound- complex type?	Sentences that have at least two primary (independent) and one subordinate clauses
242.	What is the difference between one member sentences and elliptical ones?	elliptical sentences can be restored while one member sentences are not restorable
243.	What kind of sentence is the following one: «Early spring»?	one- member

244.	What kind of sentence is the one underlined:«There are two tables in this room. But only one in the next»?	elliptical
245.	Which of the following sentence have both primary and secondary predications?	She heard the car motor start
246.	What sentence are called complex?	the ones that have at least one principal and at least one subordinate clause
247.	Who was the first to introduced the term 'pragmatics' ?	Charles Morris
248.	Whom was the term 'speech act' coined by?	John Austin
249.	Whom was the term 'speech act' developed by?	John Searle
250.	Which is the best answer to the general characteristics of syntax?	It is a part of grammar which studies the combinability of words and the structure of sentences; It studies means of sentence connection and units larger than a sentence and deals with the way words are combined; It is concerned with the external functions of words and their relationship to other words within the linearly ordered units – word - groups, sentences and texts
251.	The syntactic language level can be described with the help of special linguistic terms and notions: what are they?	syntactic unit, syntactic form, syntactic meaning, syntactic function, syntactic position, syntactic relations
252.	How many syntactic relations are there?	3
253.	Coordination, Subordination and Predication are....	syntactic relations
254.	Concentrating on the structure and ordering of components within a sentence; meaning "putting together" or "arrangement" in Greek.	Syntax
255.	When was the term "phrase" introduced to denote a word group?	In the 2nd half of 18th century
256.	What is the definition of phrase/word combination by prof. Ilysh?	Phrase is a combination of two or more words which is a grammatical unit

257.	What is the definition of phrase/word combination by H.Sweet?	When words are joined together grammatically and logically without forming a full sentence, we call the combination a word group
258.	What is the definition of phrase/word combination by E.Kruisinga?	a syntactic group is a combination of words that forms a distinct part of a sentence
259.	It is a sentences with only one independent clause and no dependent clauses.	Simple
260.	A sentence with one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.	Complex
261.	A sentence with two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.	Compound-complex
262.	A sentence with two independent clauses and a coordinating conjunction or a semicolon that separates the clauses.	Compound
263.	Identify the type of the following sentence. “A few people strolled by them while they stood on the sidewalk glancing around, but nobody seemed especially curious”.	Compound-complex
264.	Identify the sentence structure: “When my students prepare for their quizzes and tests, I am not surprised by their success and mastery of the concept, even though I know they are more than capable”.	Compound-complex
265.	The classification of sentences is based on _____ principles	4
266.	According to the criterion of the existence of all parts of the sentence, the sentences are divided into...	Elliptical and non-elliptical
267.	It doesn't possess any complete set of qualities that could place them on one and the same level with the other communicative types of sentences. What kind of sentence is it?	Exclamatory
268.	Which is NOT the peculiar feature of the exclamatory sentence?	they are not always in the declarative form and there's usually inversion
269.	_____ are used to identify the person(s) to whom a sentence is addressed. They are not really a clause element like S, V, O, C and A	Vocatives.

270.	All phrases have the following minimum structure	modifier, head, qualifier
271.	What are the determiners in noun phrases?	articles, demonstratives, quantifiers, possessives or wh-words
272.	How many morphemes does the word SYNTAX consist of?	2
273.	What does the word SYNTAX mean?	a setting out together or arrangement
274.	Which syntactic theory does the following theory belong to? “endless variety of sentences in a language can be reduced to a finite number of kernels by means of transformations”	Transformational-Generative Grammar
275.	Transformational-Generative Grammar was first suggested by...	Zelling Harris
276.	Transformational-Generative Grammar was later elaborated by...	Noam Chomski
277.	Constructional analysis of syntactic units was initiated by....	G.Pocheptsov
278.	Which theory is based on the obligatory or optional environment of syntactic elements?	Constructional Syntax
279.	Which theory deals with the actual division of the utterance - the theme and rheme analysis?	Communicative Syntax.
280.	What is predicativity?	The relation of the thought of a sentence to the situation of speech. It is the structural meaning of the sentence
281.	How many types are the utterances divided into by Ch. Fries?	2
282.	How many groups are the communicative utterances divided into by ch. Fries?	3
283.	What is the classification of sentence by L. Barkhudarov?	1. Imperative(request)and non-imperative sentences. 2. Elliptical and non-elliptical sentences
284.	What are the types of sentence according to the 1st criterion (the criterion of the structure of sentences)?	simple and composite
285.	What are the types of sentence according to the 2 nd criterion (the criterion of the aim of the speaker)?	declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory

286.	What are the types of sentence according to the 3 rd criterion (the criterion of the existence of all parts of the sentence)?	elliptical and non-elliptical
287.	What are the types of sentences according to the meaning?	Declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory
288.	What type of sentence expresses inducement?	imperative
289.	How many types of questions are there?	4
290.	Long live our sunny motherland! What kind of sentence is it?	exclamatory
291.	Living at the mercy of a woman! What kind of sentence is it?	one-member
292.	The sentences which have the subject and the predicate are...	Two-member
293.	The sentence containing both the subject and the predicate is called...	Two-member
294.	In the majority of cases the English sentence is a ...	Two-member sentence
295.	What sentence contains only one principle member?	One-member sentence
296.	In what sentence there is neither the subject nor the predicate but it is complete?	One-member sentence
297.	What sentence is rarely used in communication and mostly used in written literary texts?	One-member sentence
298.	One member sentence may be...	Nominal and verbal
299.	What does ellipsis mean?	Leaving something out
300.	According to their construction sentences are divided into...	Simple and composite
301.	The term "composite" is a common term for ...	Compound and complex
302.	When a sentence contains or consists of two or more independent sentences that have equal status, it is said to be a ... sentence.	Compound
303.	When a sentence contains not only a principal clause, but also other dependent clauses which have subject and predicates of their own, the sentence is said to be...	Complex
304.	Which sentence is syndetically connected?	The question is very simple, so anybody can answer it without thinking

305.	Which sentences are asyndetically connected?	The lights went out, the curtain went up and the show began; I came, I saw, I conquered.
306.	Which of the following is NOT a component of pragmatics?	Syntax
307.	Who was the first to introduced the term 'pragmatics' ?	Charles Morris
308.	What is the definition of a speech act?	The intended effect of language on the listener
309.	What is the difference between a locutionary act and an illocutionary act?	A locutionary act is the actual words spoken, while an illocutionary act is the intended meaning behind the words.
310.	Which type of speech act involves making a statement that changes something in the world?	Declarative
311.	Which speech act involves expressing emotions or feelings?	Expressive
312.	According to Grice's maxims, what principle governs how speakers should be truthful in conversation?	Quality maxim
313.	Which of the following is an example of a performative sentence?	I promise to come to your party.
314.	_____ was one of the most influential linguists in the field of syntax	Noam Chomsky
315.	According to ____, similarly structured phrases could actually have different meanings, or structurally different phrases could have similar meanings.	generative grammar
316.	The actual syntactic form that is expressed	surface structure
317.	how words are arranged within a sentence; of Greek origin meaning "a putting together" or "arrangement"	syntax
318.	Generative grammar gives us a small number of ____ that generate an infinite number of ____.	rules; utterances
319.	the system of rules and elements of phonology, phonetics, morphology, syntax and semantics	grammar
320.	Define the communicative type of the following sentence: Could you show me your	a purely interrogative sentence; a rhetorical question; a polite request

	book?	
321.	What type of the sentence is not included into the list of communicative types?	exclamatory sentences
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326.	What kind of sentence is the following one: «Early spring»?	one- member
327.	What kind of sentence is the underlined one? "There are two tables in this room. But only one in the next"	elliptical
328.	What sentence are called complex?	the ones that have at least one principal and at least one subordinate clause
329.	The syntactic language level can be described with the help of special linguistic terms and notions: what are they?	syntactic unit, syntactic form, syntactic meaning, syntactic function, syntactic position, syntactic relations
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		notional words within the limits of which is not a sentence itself
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338.	A sentence with one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.	Complex
339.	A sentence with two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.	Compound-complex
340.	A sentence with two independent clauses and a <u>coordinating conjunction</u> or a <u>semicolon</u> that	Compound
341.	What kind of sentence is it? “A few people strolled by them while they stood on the sidewalk glancing around, but nobody seemed especially curious”.	Compound-complex
342.	Identify the sentence structure: After Prince Charming put the glass slipper on her foot, Cinderella went to the palace and lived happily ever after.	Compound-complex
343.	Identify the sentence structure: When my students prepare for their quizzes and tests, I am not surprised by their success and mastery of the concept, even though I know they are more than capable.	Compound-complex
344.	What is the definition of sentence given by prof. Ilysh?	Sentence is the minimal syntactic structure used in communication and is characterized by its predicativity, which expresses thought and has its intonation pattern
345.	The classification of sentences is based on _____ principles	4
346.	According to the criterion of the existence of all parts of the sentence, the sentences are divided into...	Elliptical and non-elliptical
347.	It doesn't possess any complete set of qualities that could place them on one and the same level with the other communicative types of sentences. What kind of sentence is it?	Exclamatory
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349.	All phrases have the following minimum structure	modifier, head, qualifier

350.	What are the determiners in noun phrases?	articles, demonstratives, quantifiers, possessives or wh-words
351.	Which speech act involves making a statement about the world that can be true or false?	Representative
352.	What is the difference between a direct and indirect speech act?	Direct speech acts are more straightforward and literal, while indirect speech acts require additional interpretation.
353.	Which type of illocutionary force involves giving an order or command?	Directive
354.	Which type of illocutionary force involves making a promise or commitment to do something in the future?	Commissive
355.	What is perlocutionary effect?	The actual effect an utterance has on the listener.
356.	According to Austin, which type of speech act involves performing an action by saying certain words?	Illocutionary act
357.	Which speech act is characterized by conveying information or stating facts?	Assertive act
358.	In what year was J.L. Austin's book "How to Do Things with Words" published?	1960
359.	Which philosopher expanded upon Austin's work by introducing the concept of indirect speech acts?	Searle
360.	What is the difference between a direct and indirect speech act?	Direct speech acts are literal, while indirect speech acts require interpretation.
361.	Which type of speech act involves making a promise or commitment?	Commissive act
362.	What is the relationship between locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts?	They are different levels of meaning within a single speech act
363.	Which sentence uses the correct use of apostrophes for possession?	The cat's tail was fluffy.
364.	Which sentence uses the correct form of a comparative adjective?	This is the better option.
365.	Which sentence uses correct parallel structure?	She likes running, swimming and biking in her free time.

366.	Which sentence contains a misplaced modifier?	After eating breakfast, the owner went for a walk with his dog.
367.	Which sentence uses the correct form of irregular verbs?	She did her homework before dinner.
368.	Which sentence uses correct verb tense consistency?	I am studying hard every day and will ace my exam tomorrow.
369.	Which sentence uses correct use of commas in a compound sentence?	The sun was shining, so we decided to go for a hike in the mountains.
370.	Which of the following is an example of a declarative sentence?	I am going to the store.
371.	Which type of sentence is used to make a request or give a command?	Imperative
372.	Which type of sentence expresses strong emotion or excitement?) Exclamatory
373.	Which type of sentence is used to ask a question?	Interrogative
374.	Which type of sentence is used to express uncertainty or doubt?	Declarative
375.	Which type of sentence is used to give information or make a statement?	Declaratives
376.	What kind of sentence do you use when you are excited about something?	Exclamation
377.	What kind of sentence do you use when asking someone for help?	Interrogatives
378.	What kind of sentence do you use when you are telling someone to do something?	Imperatives
379.	Which of the following sentence types expresses a command or request?	Imperative
380.	Which of the following sentence types expresses strong emotion or excitement?	Exclamatory
381.	Which of the following sentence types asks a question?	Interrogative
382.	Which of the following sentence types makes a statement or provides information?	Declarative
383.	Which of the following sentence types expresses doubt or uncertainty?	Interrogation

384.	Which of the following sentence types expresses a wish or desire?	Declarative
385.	Which of the following sentence types expresses surprise or disbelief ?	Exclamatory
386.	Which of the following sentence types is used to give advice ?	Imperative
387.	Which of the following sentence types expresses a statement or opinion with emphasis?	Declarative
388.	Which of the following sentence types expresses a hypothetical or imaginary situation?	Interrogative
389.	Which part of speech typically comes first in a simple sentence?	Subject
390.	In which part of a sentence is the action described?	Verb
391.	Which part of speech describes how, when, where, or why an action occurs?	Adverb
392.	What is the purpose of a predicate in a sentence?	To describe the action or state of being.
393.	What is a dependent clause?	A clause that depends on another clause to make sense.
394.	Which part of speech typically follows a linking verb?	Adjective
395.	What is the purpose of a conjunction in a sentence?	To join two independent clauses.
396.	What is the theme in a sentence?	The part that provides old information or background context
397.	What is the rheme in a sentence?	The part that provides new information
398.	What is the function of an object in a sentence?	to receive the action
399.	Which element of a sentence adds more information about a verb?	predicate
400.	What is the function of an adverb in a sentence?	to modify a verb, adjective, or other adverb

**“Ingliz tili nazariy kursi” fani bo'yicha o'quv adabiyotlar va elektron ta'lim
resurslari ro'yxati**

Asosiy darsliklar va o'quv qo'llanmalar

Asosiy adabiyotlar	
1	O.Bektoshev. Ingliz tili nazariy grammatikasi. Farg'ona.,2020
2	Iriskulov M., Kuldashev A. A course in theoretical English Grammar. T., 2008
3	M. Blokh. A Course in Theoretical English Grammar. M., 2002
4	Л. Бархударов, Д. Штелинг. Грамматика английского языка. М., 1994
Qo'shimcha adabiyotlar	
1	Brinton, Laurel J. The structure of modern English : a linguistic introduction / Laurel J. Brinton.
2	Е. А. Викулова. Теоретическая грамматика Современного Английского языка. Учебное пособие. Екатеринбург издательство уральского университета 2014
3	Кожанов, Д.А. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка : учебно-методическое пособие / Д.А. Кожанов. – Барнаул : АлтГПУ, 2017. – 128 с
4	Юнг А.В. Практикум по теоретической грамматике английского языка. Морфология: учебно-методическое пособие. – Благовещенск: Амурский государственный университет, 2011.

Elektron ta'lim resurslari.

1. <https://www.arizona.edu/degree-search/majors/elementary-education-english-as-a-second-language-emphasis>
2. <https://www.arizona.edu/faculty-awards-honors>

Boshlang‘ich sinflarda chet tili o‘qitish metodikasi fanining mazmuni

(4-kurs XTA talabalari uchun)

“Boshlang‘ich sinflarda chet tili o‘qitish metodikasi” fani boshlang‘ich ta’lim bosqichida chet tillarni (asosan ingliz tilini) o‘qitishning nazariy va amaliy asoslarini o‘rganishga qaratilgan. Mazkur fan orqali talabalarda boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining yosh va psixologik xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda chet tilini samarali o‘qitish ko‘nikmalari shakllantiriladi.

Fan mazmunida chet tilini boshlang‘ich bosqichda o‘qitishning maqsad va vazifalari, davlat ta’lim standartlari va o‘quv dasturlari, kommunikativ yondashuv, kompetensiyaviy yondashuv hamda CEFR (Umumyevropa til kompetensiyalari tizimi) talablari asosida ta’limni tashkil etish masalalari yoritiladi.

Shuningdek, fan doirasida boshlang‘ich sinflarda chet tili o‘qitishda qo‘llaniladigan zamonaviy metod va texnologiyalar, jumladan, o‘yin texnologiyalari, qo‘shiq va she‘rlar orqali o‘qitish, vizual va audiovizual vositalardan foydalanish, interaktiv usullar hamda axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini dars jarayoniga tatbiq etish yo‘llari o‘rganiladi.

Fan mazmuni chet tilining nutq faoliyati turlarini — tinglab tushunish, gapirish, o‘qish va yozishni bosqichma-bosqich rivojlantirish metodikasini qamrab oladi. Ayniqsa, og‘zaki nutqni shakllantirish, talaffuz va intonatsiya ustida ishlash, lug‘at zahirasi boyitish hamda elementar grammatik ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirish usullariga alohida e’tibor qaratiladi.

Bundan tashqari, fan mazmunida darsni rejalashtirish, dars ishlanmalarini tayyorlash, o‘quv-metodik majmualar bilan ishlash, baholash va nazorat turlari, formativ va summativ baholash asoslari ham o‘rgatiladi. Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarini baholashda motivatsiyani oshirishga xizmat qiluvchi usullar ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Ushbu fanni o‘zlashtirish natijasida 4-kurs talabalari boshlang‘ich sinflarda chet tilini o‘qitish bo‘yicha mustaqil dars o‘tish, zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish, dars jarayonini to‘g‘ri tashkil etish va tahlil qilish kompetensiyalariga ega bo‘ladilar.

Fanni o‘zlashtirish uchun zarur boshlang‘ich bilimlar

- 1.Til aspektlari amaliyoti (TAA20719)
- 2.Umumiy pedagogika (UMPED2029)
- 3.Chet tillarni o‘qitishning integrallashgan kursi (CHTO‘IK20623)

Qo‘qon davlat universiteti XTA ta‘lim yo‘nalishi bitiruvchi talabalari uchun maxsus (majburiy) fanlardan yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasini test shaklida o‘tkazish tartibi va baholash mezonlari

Maxsus (majburiy) fanlari bo‘yicha o‘tkaziladigan yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi test shaklda o‘tkaziladi. Har bir savollarga 1 ball dan jami 40 ball beriladi.

Davlat attestatsiyasi test shaklida o‘tkazish uchun har bir talabaga 40 daqiqadan (akademik) vaqt beriladi.

Mutaxassislik fanlarining har biridan Davlat attestatsiyasi bo‘yicha umumiy o‘zlashtirish ko‘rsatkichi 0 dan 40 balgacha baholanadi (36-40 ball – a‘lo, 28-35 ball – yaxshi, 24-34 ball – qoniqarli, 0-23 ball – qoniqarsiz)

ESLATMA: Yakuniy davlat attestatsiya jarayonida qo‘yilgan bahodan norozi bo‘lgan bitiruvchilar yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi baholar e‘lon qilingan kundan e‘tiboran uch kun muddat ichida appelyatsiya komissiyasiga murojaat qilishga haqli. Yakuniy davlat attestatsiya komissiyasi va talaba o‘rtasida baholash ballari bo‘yicha yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo‘lgan muammolar maxsus appelyatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan ko‘rib chiqiladi hamda DAK raisi bilan kelishilgan holda xulosa qilinadi.

60111800 - Xorijiy til va adabiyoti: ingliz tili ta'lim yo'nalishi BSCHTO'M fani
Davlat attestatsiyasi sinovlarining asosiy savollari
“Boshlang ‘ich sinflarda chet tili o ‘qitish metodikasi” fanidan test
savollar:

Qiyinlik darajasi	Test topshirig'i	To'g'ri javob
1.	When designing materials for young learners, the teacher should mainly consider:	Learners' age and cognitive development
2.	Young learners learn best through:	Play and interaction
3.	Which type of activity is most suitable for young learners?	Songs and chants
4.	Visuals in teaching materials help young learners to:	Understand meaning more easily
5.	Which principle is essential when designing materials for children?	Variety and fun
6.	Instructions in materials for young learners should be:	Short and clear
7.	Which activity best supports vocabulary learning for young learners?	Matching pictures and words
8.	Repetition in materials for young learners is important because it:	Helps memory and retention
9.	Which of the following materials best supports kinaesthetic learners?	Role-play and movement games
10.	Using stories in teaching materials helps young learners to:	Learn language in context
11.	What is the role of colour in materials for young learners?	To attract attention and support understanding
12.	Materials for young learners should include activities that:	Are varied and short
13.	Which of the following best supports pronunciation practice for children?	Chants and rhymes
14.	Authentic materials for young learners should be:	Carefully selected and simplified
15.	Materials for young learners should promote:	Confidence and enjoyment
16.	Which factor is LEAST important when designing materials for young learners?	Teacher's favorite topics

17.	Worksheets for young learners should be:	Visually appealing and simple
18.	Which activity best encourages speaking in young learners?	Picture-based pair work
19.	Effective materials for young learners should combine:	Fun and learning
20.	Classroom management mainly refers to:	Organizing the classroom environment and student behavior
21.	Effective classroom management helps to:	Create a positive learning environment
22.	One key element of good classroom management is:	Clear rules and routines
23.	Classroom rules should be:	Clear, simple, and consistent
24.	Which seating arrangement is best for pair and group work?	Circle seating
25.	Monitoring in classroom management means:	Watching students' behavior and learning
26.	Positive reinforcement includes:	Praising students' effort
27.	Which strategy helps prevent discipline problems?	Clear instructions
28.	Classroom routines are important because they:	Create predictability and order
29.	Non-verbal classroom management includes:	Gestures and eye contact
30.	Teacher authority should be based on:	Respect and consistency
31.	When students are off-task, the teacher should first:	Use proximity or eye contact
32.	Pair and group work help classroom management by:	Engaging students actively
33.	A well-managed classroom is usually:	Organized and interactive
34.	Classroom management starts:	On the first day of class
35.	Clear instructions should be:	Short and simple
36.	Which is an example of preventive classroom management?	Establishing classroom rules early
37.	Effective time management in class means:	Balancing activities efficiently
38.	Classroom management in young learners' classes requires:	Physical movement and variety
39.	The teacher's role in classroom management is to:	Create a safe and supportive environment

40.	What is a simple definition for the word 'method'?	Way
41.	Making origami animals in class is particularly useful for practicing _____.	following instructions
42.	What are the advantages of using audio-visual materials in teaching English?	Engaging students' attention
43.	How can interest in learning English be increased among children?	Adding fun and interactive activities
44.	What role do games play in language learning for preschoolers?	They enhance motivation and engagement
45.	What is an effective way to assess children's language skills in preschool?	Observational assessment
46.	Which of the following activities promotes listening skills in young learners?	Storytelling
47.	What is a key characteristic of communicative language teaching ?	Focus on real-life communication
48.	Which methods are effective in teaching English at the primary level ?	Game and interactive activities
49.	What is the main goal of teaching English in preschool education?	Enhancing children's communicative skills
50.	Any of a wide variety of exercises, activities, or devices used in the language classroom for realizing lesson objectives.	technique
51.	Pair work develops:	Speaking
52.	Preferred feedback for kids:	Positive and gentle
53.	Reading aloud helps improve:	Pronunciation
54.	The best tool for storytelling:	Big books
55.	Worksheets for children should be:	Simple and colorful
56.	A teacher wants her 2nd graders to practice simple dialogues. What activity should she choose?	Role-play
57.	Students cannot remember new vocabulary. What should the teacher add?	Pictures and gestures
58.	A teacher wants learners to follow classroom routines easily. She should use:	Clear and repeated instructions
59.	Children are bored during reading tasks. What should the teacher use?	Storybooks with illustrations
60.	Students struggle to understand instructions. What helps?	Modeling the action
61.	The class is too noisy. A teacher should:	Establish a signal (clap/routine)
62.	Students forget vocabulary quickly. The best solution:	Short review games

63.	A teacher wants students to listen carefully. She should use:	Listen-and-act activities
64.	Students are shy to speak. The teacher should:	Use pair work
65.	To teach “stand up”, the teacher should:	Demonstrate the action
66.	A teacher wants to teach colors. She should use:	Real objects and flashcards
67.	A teacher wants to check listening comprehension. She should ask students to:	Point to pictures
68.	Students are tired. The teacher should use:	A short energizer
69.	To teach “can/can’t,” the teacher should use:	Simple actions (“I can jump”)
70.	A teacher wants to build confidence in speaking. She should start with:	Choral repetition
71.	For better pronunciation, the teacher should use:	Songs and chants
72.	A teacher wants to manage behavior. She should:	Set clear rules at the start
73.	Students are confused about story sequence. The teacher should use:	Picture cards
74.	A child does not understand the word “jump”. The teacher should:	Jump
75.	Students lose interest quickly. The teacher should:	Vary activities often
76.	Students are afraid to make mistakes. The teacher should:	Give positive feedback
77.	A teacher wants learners to participate more. She should use:	Group work
78.	A teacher wants to check vocabulary. She uses:	Matching tasks
79.	Students need phonics practice. Teacher uses:	Sound-letter games
80.	For listening with actions, teacher uses:	TPR
81.	Students love movement. Teacher should:	Use action songs
82.	Students have difficulty following stories. Teacher uses:	Big book storytelling
83.	Children forget spelling rules. Teacher uses:	Spelling chants
84.	Teacher wants active participation. Use:	Games
85.	Teacher wants to teach animals. Best tool:	Flashcards
86.	Students don’t understand the text. Teacher should:	Pre-teach vocabulary
87.	To review grammar, teacher uses:	Simple board games
88.	To motivate children, teacher uses:	Praise and stickers

89.	A shy child avoids speaking. Teacher should use:	Pair or group tasks
90.	Students don't listen. Teacher:	Uses attention signals
91.	Students struggle with reading. Teacher uses:	Shared reading
92.	Students mix up words. Teacher uses:	Sorting activities
93.	Teacher wants to practice "What's this?"	Show real objects
94.	Students get distracted. Teacher should:	Change activity
95.	To teach simple past, teacher uses:	Stories with pictures
96.	Students need reading motivation. Teacher uses:	Picture books
97.	Students have trouble remembering actions. Teacher uses:	TPR gestures
98.	To teach classroom objects:	Use real items
99.	Students don't speak in English. Teacher uses:	Simple speaking frames
100	To warm up the class:	Simple game
101	Students struggle with phonics. Teacher uses:	Sound recognition games
102	Teacher wants to practice comprehension.	Picture-based questions
103	Students mix similar vocabulary. Teacher uses:	Odd-one-out activity
104	A teacher wants students to retell a story.	Use sequence pictures
105	Children love creativity. Teacher uses:	Draw-and-tell
106	What type of environment should be created for effective speaking skill development?	A supportive environment with encouragement
107	Which activity helps improve children's confidence in speaking?	Role-playing common real-life situations
108	Why is it important to use visual materials when teaching young learners a foreign language?	Visuals help young learners understand and remember new words.
109	What type of material can help young learners practice pronunciation?	Flashcards
110	The main goal of teaching English in primary school is to:	Develop communicative competence
111	Young learners usually learn best through:	Games and activities
112	Which age group is considered "young learners"?	6–10
113	Which skill is usually developed first in primary school?	Listening
114	The principle of visualization means:	Using pictures and real objects
115	Which method is learner-centred?	Communicative Language Teaching
116	Total Physical Response (TPR) is based on:	Physical movement
117	Which activity best suits young learners?	Role-play
118	Young learners have:	Short attention span
119	Which skill is closely connected with songs and chants?	Listening and pronunciation
120	Flashcards are mainly used to teach:	Vocabulary
121	Which principle means "learning step by step"?	Accessibility

122	Pair work helps to develop:	Communicative competence
123	Which classroom language is important for teachers?	Simple and clear English
124	Young learners learn language mainly through:	Imitation and repetition
125	Which material is authentic?	Real songs and stories
126	Motivation in young learners is often:	Intrinsic
127	Which skill should NOT be overemphasized at the early stage?	Writing
128	Which activity develops speaking skills best?	Role-play
129	The teacher's role in primary school is mainly:	Facilitator
130	Which approach focuses on meaning, not form?	Structural approach
131	Young learners benefit most from:	Concrete examples
132	Which error correction is preferable for young learners?	Delayed and gentle
133	Which activity combines movement and language?	TPR
134	Which factor strongly influences learning success?	Motivation
135	Which classroom aid is visual?	Flashcard
136	Storytelling helps develop:	Listening and imagination
137	Which skill supports the development of others?	Listening
138	Young learners prefer activities that are:	Competitive and fun
139	Which teaching style suits young learners best?	Democratic
140	Which CEFR level is typical for primary learners?	A1
141	Classroom routines help pupils to:	Feel secure
142	Which material supports kinaesthetic learners?	Movement games
143	Which task is age-inappropriate for young learners?	Writing essays
144	The main focus of assessment in primary school should be:	Communication
145	Which activity develops vocabulary retention?	Repetition in context
146	Which skill is often integrated with others?	All of the above
147	Which teaching aid appeals to auditory learners?	Songs
148	Young learners respond well to:	Praise
149	Which activity supports cooperative learning?	Group work
150	Which lesson stage introduces new material?	Presentation
151	Warm-up activities are used to:	Relax and motivate pupils
152	Which activity is suitable for a warm-up?	Song
153	Which skill is developed through phonics?	Reading and pronunciation
154	Young learners understand language best when it is:	Contextualized
155	Which factor should teachers consider first?	Textbook size
156	Which activity encourages creativity?	Drawing and role-play

157	Which classroom environment is best for young learners?	Supportive
158	Which material helps teaching colours?	Real objects
159	Which approach integrates skills naturally?	Communicative approach
160	Which skill is receptive?	Listening
161	Which skill is productive?	Speaking
162	Which activity is best for checking understanding?	Concept checking questions
163	Which teaching aid is tactile?	Real objects
164	Which lesson stage focuses on controlled practice?	Practice
165	Young learners benefit from repetition because it:	Builds confidence
166	Which activity improves pronunciation?	Chants
167	Which skill develops through dialogues?	Speaking
168	Which role should the teacher avoid?	Dominator
169	Which activity develops social skills?	Pair work
170	Which factor affects classroom management most?	Teacher's personality
171	Which instruction is best for young learners?	Short and clear
172	Which type of feedback motivates learners?	Constructive
173	Which activity combines fun and learning?	Language games
174	Which material is culture-related?	Songs and stories
175	Which skill is usually taught last?	Writing
176	Which activity supports vocabulary recycling?	Games
177	Which classroom layout supports interaction?	Circle
178	Which teaching focus is suitable for beginners?	Fluency over accuracy
179	Which approach values learner interaction?	Communicative
180	Which activity helps shy learners speak?	Pair work
181	Which skill benefits from storytelling?	Listening
182	Which element creates lesson variety?	Changing activities
183	Which classroom rule is important?	Respect
184	Which activity introduces new vocabulary best?	Using pictures and context
185	Which learner type prefers movement?	Kinaesthetic
186	Which activity develops listening comprehension?	Songs

187	Which factor reduces anxiety?	Supportive atmosphere
188	Which skill supports correct spelling?	Reading
189	Which teaching aid attracts attention?	Colourful visuals
190	Which principle focuses on learner differences?	Individualization
191	Which activity is teacher-centred?	Lecture
192	Which activity supports autonomy?	Project work
193	Which stage allows free language use?	Warm-up
194	Which skill is developed through reading aloud?	Pronunciation
195	Which assessment is most suitable for young learners?	Continuous assessment
196.	Which activity encourages imagination?	Role-play
197.	Which tool supports classroom discipline?	Clear routines
198.	Which learning outcome is realistic for primary pupils?	Basic communication
199.	Which factor influences lesson success most?	Teacher preparation
200.	Which approach supports natural language acquisition?	Communicative approach
201.	Which skill is most difficult for young learners?	Writing
202.	Which activity helps revise language?	Games
203.	Which classroom language should teachers avoid?	Complicated terminology
204.	Which material supports real-life communication?	Dialogues
205.	Which principle means learning should be enjoyable?	Motivation
206.	Which activity is most learner-centred?	Group work
207.	Which factor helps memory retention?	Meaningful context
208.	Which skill develops confidence?	Speaking
209.	Which teacher quality is essential in primary school?	Patience
210.	What is the main purpose of assessment in education?	To support learning and measure progress

211.	Which type of assessment is conducted during the learning process?	Formative
212.	Summative assessment is usually used to:	Evaluate learning at the end of a course
213.	What does diagnostic assessment aim to identify?	Students' prior knowledge and weaknesses
214.	Which of the following is an example of formative assessment?	Classroom quizzes
215.	Feedback is most effective when it is:	Focused and specific
216.	Which feedback focuses on the learning process rather than the final result?	Descriptive feedback
217.	Peer assessment encourages students to:	Develop critical thinking and reflection
218.	What is self-assessment mainly aimed at developing?	Learner autonomy
219.	Which assessment compares students to each other?	Norm-referenced
220.	Criterion-referenced assessment measures performance against:	Fixed criteria or standards
221.	Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of good feedback?	Vague
222.	Continuous assessment helps teachers to:	Monitor student progress regularly
223.	What is washback effect in assessment?	Influence of testing on teaching and learning
224.	Which tool is commonly used for alternative assessment?	Portfolio
225.	Reliability in assessment refers to:	Consistency of results
226.	Validity in assessment means that a test:	Measures what it is intended to measure
227.	Which feedback type includes grades or scores only?	Evaluative
228.	Immediate feedback is especially important for:	Final exams
229.	Effective assessment should be:	Aligned with learning objectives
230.	The main goal of using innovative teaching techniques is to:	Increase student motivation and engagement

231.	Which approach emphasizes real-life communication and interaction?	Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)
232.	Task-Based Learning (TBL) focuses primarily on:	Meaningful tasks
233.	Which of the following is an example of technology-enhanced learning?	Using language learning apps
234.	Gamification in English teaching helps to:	Increase motivation and participation
235.	Flipped classroom means that students:	Watch lessons at home and practice in class
236.	Project-Based Learning encourages students to:	Collaborate and solve real-world problems
237.	Which digital tool supports collaborative writing?	Google Docs
238.	Using authentic materials means using:	Real-life language resources
239.	Which technique best supports learner autonomy?	Self-directed learning tasks
240.	Mobile-Assisted Language Learning (MALL) refers to:	Using mobile devices for language learning
241.	Role-play activities help students to:	Learn rules faster
242.	Which innovative technique integrates content and language learning?	CLIL
243.	Using multimedia in English lessons can improve:	Listening and comprehension skills
244.	Which method encourages learning through social interaction?	Cooperative learning
245.	Digital storytelling helps students to develop:	Only writing skills
246.	Blended learning combines:	Traditional and online learning
247.	Which tool is commonly used for online assessment and feedback?	Kahoot
248.	Innovative techniques shift the teacher's role to:	Facilitator and guide
249.	The use of innovative techniques in teaching English mainly supports:	Student-centered learning
250.	The main aim of designing materials for young learners is to:	Support learning through age-appropriate activities

251.	When designing materials for young learners, the teacher should mainly consider:	Learners' age and cognitive development
252.	Young learners learn best through:	Play and interaction
253.	Which type of activity is most suitable for young learners?	Songs and chants
254.	Visuals in teaching materials help young learners to:	Understand meaning more easily
255.	Which principle is essential when designing materials for children?	Variety and fun
256.	Instructions in materials for young learners should be:	Short and clear
257.	Which activity best supports vocabulary learning for young learners?	Matching pictures and words
258.	Repetition in materials for young learners is important because it:	Helps memory and retention
259.	Which of the following materials best supports kinaesthetic learners?	Role-play and movement games
260.	Using stories in teaching materials helps young learners to:	Learn language in context
261.	What is the role of colour in materials for young learners?	To attract attention and support understanding
262.	Materials for young learners should include activities that:	Are varied and short
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264.	Authentic materials for young learners should be:	Carefully selected and simplified
265.	Materials for young learners should promote:	Confidence and enjoyment
266.	Which factor is LEAST important when designing materials for young learners?	Teacher's favorite topics
267.	Worksheets for young learners should be:	Visually appealing and simple
268.	Which activity best encourages speaking in young learners?	Picture-based pair work
269.	Effective materials for young learners should combine:	Fun and learning
270.	Classroom management mainly refers to:	Organizing the classroom environment and student behavior

271.	Effective classroom management helps to:	Create a positive learning environment
272.	One key element of good classroom management is:	Clear rules and routines
273.	Classroom rules should be:	Clear, simple, and consistent
274.	Which seating arrangement is best for pair and group work?	Circle seating
275.	Monitoring in classroom management means:	Watching students' behavior and learning
276.	Positive reinforcement includes:	Praising students' effort
277.	Which strategy helps prevent discipline problems?	Clear instructions
278.	Classroom routines are important because they:	Create predictability and order
279.	Non-verbal classroom management includes:	Gestures and eye contact
280.	Teacher authority should be based on:	Respect and consistency
281.	When students are off-task, the teacher should first:	Use proximity or eye contact
282.	Pair and group work help classroom management by:	Engaging students actively
283.	A well-managed classroom is usually:	Organized and interactive
284.	Classroom management starts:	On the first day of class
285.	Clear instructions should be:	Short and simple
286.	Which is an example of preventive classroom management?	Establishing classroom rules early
287.	Effective time management in class means:	Balancing activities efficiently
288.	Classroom management in young learners' classes requires:	Physical movement and variety
289.	The teacher's role in classroom management is to:	Create a safe and supportive environment
290.	What is a simple definition for the word 'method'?	Way
291.	Making origami animals in class is particularly useful for practicing _____.	following instructions
292.	What are the advantages of using audio-visual materials in teaching English?	Engaging students' attention

293.	How can interest in learning English be increased among children?	Adding fun and interactive activities
294.	What role do games play in language learning for preschoolers?	They enhance motivation and engagement
295.	What is an effective way to assess children's language skills in preschool?	Observational assessment
296.	Which of the following activities promotes listening skills in young learners?	Storytelling
297.	What is a key characteristic of communicative language teaching ?	Focus on real-life communication
298.	Which methods are effective in teaching English at the primary level ?	Game and interactive activities
299.	What is the main goal of teaching English in preschool education?	Enhancing children's communicative skills
300.	Any of a wide variety of exercises, activities, or devices used in the language classroom for realizing lesson objectives.	technique
301.	Theoretical positions and beliefs about the nature of language, the nature of language learning, and the applicability of both to pedagogical settings.	approach
302.	What is “brain plasticity”?	The brain’s ability to adapt and make new connections
303.	True or False: Young children learn language only through formal classes.	False
304.	What is the “critical period” for language learning?	a time when language learning is easier
305.	Which activity helps children learn language naturally?	Playing games
306.	True or False: Bilingual children have stronger problem-solving skills.	True
307.	Why can young children learn multiple languages more easily than adults can?	Their brains are more flexible for language learning
308.	What is one-way parents can help children learn language?	Speaking to them regularly
309.	True or False: Children lose some ability to hear new sounds, as they grow older.	True

310.	Which of these can help children develop vocabulary?	Reading books
311.	What is the main purpose of the Snowball technique?	Organizing group discussion step by step
312.	When planning a lesson, it's important to consider the age of the learners because:	Younger children learn differently than older children
313.	What is a good way to keep young learners engaged?	Using a variety of activities.
314.	EYL is _____.	English for young learners.
315.	What are the 5 steps of teaching English?	Presentation with Recognition, Demonstrating Comprehension, Grammar Explanation, Practice Exercises, and Communicative Expression.
316.	You should find - some learning and teaching techniques that can be used in Communicative Language Teaching class.	role play, information gap, language exchanges, simulation, discussion, games, pair work, and group work
317.	What are the best methods for learning English?	Reading in English, listening to English podcasts, watching TV in English, speaking to people in English at work, making English-speaking friends online
318.	What is the "critical period" for language learning?	A time when language learning is easier
319.	Role-play can provide children with the opportunity to	consolidate language chunks.

320.	I find computer games where children put sentences in the right order to make a story can be useful because children get _____.	immediate feedback on their answers
321.	Why is it important to use visual materials when teaching young learners a foreign language?	Visuals help young learners understand and remember new words.
322.	What type of material can help young learners practice pronunciation?	Flashcards
323.	I often use action rhymes with my class because help the children to associate	the words that rhyme
324.	Which of the following materials is best for practicing vocabulary with young learners?	Flashcards
325.	When using storybooks to teach young learners a foreign language, the teacher should:	Use simple language and show pictures to help with understanding
326.	Why are hands-on materials like puzzles or blocks useful for teaching young learners?	They help students actively engage and remember vocabulary.
327.	I find computer games where children put sentences in the right order to make a story can be useful because children get _____.	immediate feedback on their answers
328.	Almost all young learners are of ...	kinaesthetic learning style
329.	Word search puzzles can be a useful way of _____.	reviewing a lexical set
330.	When I'm showing a video clip for the first time, I sometimes turn the sound down and ask	imagine

	the children to _____ what the characters are saying.	
331.	I like making a video of my classes acting out little stories because they _____.	want to practice until they can do it really well
332.	I find that flashcards are particularly useful for illustrating _____.	concrete vocabulary items
333.	Brainstorming vocabulary before a task...	makes use of children's own experience and memories of the topic.
334.	Role-play can provide children with the opportunity to	consolidate language chunks.
335.	Settling activities aim to	calm and focus children after a period of activity.
336.	Visualization activities involve children in	closing their eyes and listening to the teacher
337.	Total Physical Response activities involve mainly	children's listening skills.
338.	Problem-solving activities consolidate children's language learning by	activating their cognitive skills.
339.	What is a simple definition for the word 'method'?	Way
340.	Activities of ... minutes in length are most successful.	five to ten
341.	Proper teaching technique for young learners is ...	Total Physical Response
342.	Making origami animals in class is particularly useful for practicing _____.	following instructions

343.	---- you ever seen a castle	have
344.	Don't disturb me, I ---- for an important exam.	am studying
345.	Do you watch any movies ---- TV?	on
346.	United States is a beautiful ----.	country
347.	The ---- is very bad today, it is raining cats and dogs	weather
348.	Students sing a song, "Head and shoulders, knees and toes." They touch the correct part of their body as they sing the song.	total Physical Response
349.	What are the advantages of using audio-visual materials in teaching English?	Engaging students' attention
350.	In teaching English to young children, which type of content is most engaging?	Songs and rhymes
351.	What role do games play in language learning for preschoolers?	They enhance motivation and engagement
352.	Which activity is considered the best for expanding children's vocabulary?	Playing games
353.	What is an effective way to assess children's language skills in preschool ?	Observational assessment
354.	I'm going to take my dog for a ____.	walk
355.	She knows of all her friends' phone numbers by ____.	heart

356.	I'm ___! There's nothing to do in the house. Let's go out.	bored
357.	Which of the following activities promotes listening skills in young learners?	Storytelling
358.	What role do games play in language learning for preschoolers?	They enhance motivation and engagement
359.	Which methods are effective in teaching English at the primary level ?	Game and interactive activities
360.	What is the main goal of teaching English in preschool education ?	Enhancing children's communicative skills
361.	Your parents ____ you like a princess.	treated
362.	Why is listening important in EFL classrooms?	It develops comprehension and language input
363.	Main listening challenges for 7–11?	Limited vocabulary and attention span
364.	Difference between intensive and extensive listening?	Focus vs overall meaning
365.	Selecting authentic materials?	Age-appropriate and simple
366.	Listening types support sub-skills by?	Developing prediction and detail skills
367.	Effective listening stages?	Pre, while, post listening
368.	Games and storytelling enhance listening by?	Increasing motivation and focus
369.	Using visuals and songs effectively?	Supporting meaning and attention
370.	Motivating students to listen?	Using fun and meaningful tasks
371.	Assess listening skills by?	Comprehension tasks and games
372.	Evaluate understanding by?	Matching, drawing, acting
373.	Best interactive listening techniques?	TPR, games, role-play
374.	Why is listening important in EFL classrooms?	It develops comprehension and language input
375.	Why teach grammar to young learners?	Supports communication accuracy

376.	Main grammar challenges?	Abstract rules and attention
377.	Grammar teaching differs because?	Children learn implicitly
378.	Advantage of inductive approach?	Discovery and engagement
379.	Teaching grammar fun by?	Games, stories, actions
380.	Role of storytelling?	Contextualizes grammar
381.	Using TPR for grammar?	Linking action and meaning
382.	Songs and chants role?	Repetition and memory
383.	Effective grammar games?	Sentence building games
384.	Integrate grammar communicatively?	Use in real tasks
385.	Visuals help grammar by?	Making abstract rules clear
386.	Hands-on grammar activities?	Role-play, sorting cards
387.	Assess grammar skills by?	Games and simple tasks
388.	Avoid boring grammar by?	Short, varied activities
389.	Corrective feedback should be?	Gentle and supportive
390.	Children acquire grammar by?	Exposure and use
391.	Implicit vs explicit grammar?	Implicit is more effective
392.	Balance accuracy and fluency by?	Meaningful practice
393.	Common grammar errors?	Tense and word order
394.	L1 influence on grammar?	Transfer effects
395.	Role-plays teach grammar by?	Contextual practice
396.	Storytelling reinforces grammar by?	Repeated meaningful use
397.	Puppets and props help by?	Making grammar concrete
398.	Digital tools support grammar by?	Interactive practice
399.	Keep learners engaged by?	Variety and interaction
400.	Help shy students by?	Pair and group work

**“Boshlang‘ich sinflarda chet tili o‘qitish metodikasi” fani bo‘yicha o‘quv
adabiyotlar va elektron ta‘lim resurslari ro‘yxati
Asosiy darsliklar va o‘quv qo‘llanmalar**

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2.	Jamol Jalolov.	Chet tili o‘qitish metodikasi.	2012y. Fan va texnologiya Toshkent		
2	Jalolov J.J., Makhamova G.T., Ashurov Sh. S .	English language teaching methodology	Fan va Texnologiya. Toshkent 2015y		
3	Elmurodova G, Shermatova Z(2023-11-30). Pedagogy and Innovative	The best methods of Teaching Foreign languages to primary school children . Journal of Language	Applied Linguistics,1(4), 170-174		

Qo‘shimcha adabiyotlar

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Umumiy pedagogika faning mazmuni

Umumiy pedagogika haqida tushuncha, uning o'qituvchi faoliyatida tutgan orni. O'qituvchi faoliyatida pedagogik qobiliyat. Qobiliyatning psixologik-pedagogik tavsifi. Pedagogik qobiliyatning asosiy turlari. Empatiya va pertseptiv qobiliyatlar. O'qituvchining kommunikativ qobiliyati. Muloqot orqali ta'sir etish. Muloqotga kirishish. O'qituvchi faoliyatida muloqot madaniyati va psixologiyasi. "Muloqot" atamasining falsafiy, ijtimoiy, psixologik va pedagogik mohiyati, muloqot birligi. Pedagogik muloqot, uning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari.

Pedagogik muloqotni tashkil etish madaniyati. O'qituvchi va o'quvchi o'rtasidagi muloqot. Dars hamda darsdan tashqari jarayonda o'qituvchi va o'quvchilar o'rtasidagi muloqot, unga qo'yiladigan talablar. Pedagogik nazokat va odob-axloq. Pedagogik odob va pedagogik nazokat haqidagi tushuncha. Pedagogik nazokat tamoyillari va uning vazifasi. Pedagogik texnika haqida tushuncha pedagogik texnikani shakllantirish uslublari. Pedagogik texnika-o'qituvchining fe'l-atvori, yurish-turishini tashkil etuvchi usullar majmuasi. Pedagogik texnika vositasi: verbal va noverbal kommunikatsiya. Pedagogik texnikaning tarkibiy qimlari. Nutq texnikasi va notiqlik madaniyati. O'qituvchining ta'lim jarayonidagi mahorati. O'qituvchining tarbiyachi sifatidagi mahorati. O'qituvchining tarbiya texnologiyalari asosida faoliyat olib borishi.. O'qituvchi pedagogik faoliyatida kompyuter texnologiyalaridan foydalanish. Pedagogik mahoratni oshirishda zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarining ahamiyati. O'qituvchi pedagogik faoliyatida kasbiy refleksiyaning o'рни. O'qituvchi mehnatini ilmiy asosda tashkil etish Pedagogik mahoratni shakllantirishning asosiy tamoyillari: yaxlit holda yondashuv; faol muloqot; pedagogik harakatning xilma-xilligi; pedagogik ta'sirining ko'p qirraliligi; nazariy bilim va amaliy malakalarning o'zaro bog'liqligi.

“Umumiy pedagogika” fanidan davlat attestatsiyasi test sinovining asosiy savollari:

- 1.Pedagogika fanining predmeti
- 2.Pedagogika fanining asosiy vazifalari qaysi qatorda ko'rsatilgan?
- 3.Pedagogikaning obekti – bu.....
- 4.Kategoriya deb nimaga aytiladi
- 5.Pedagogikaning asosiy kategoriyalariga qaysilar kiradi
- 6.Pedagogikaning umumnazariy masalalari, qonuniyatlari va tamoyillari hamda tasniflashga oid masalalarni o'rganadigan fan bu.....
- 7.Pedagogika fanlar tizimi qaysi qatorda ko'rsatilgan?
- 8.Pedagogikaning boshqa fanlar bilan aloqasi.
9. jismoniy yoki ruhiy rivojlanishida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalarni tarbiyalash va o'qitish bilan bog'liq muammolarni o'rganadi.
10. Shaxs rivojlanishi bu....
- 11.Shaxsga rivojlanishiga ta'sir etuvchi omillar?
- 12.“Ta'lim prinsiplari bor ekan, hamisha tarbiya prinsiplari ham bo'ladi, yoki aksincha”

- 13.....bu ob'yektiv mavjud bo'lgan, takrorlanadigan, barqaror hodisalar orasidagi ma'lum aloqadorliklar yig'indisi....
14. Pedagogik jarayon qonuniyatlari asosida uni samarali tashkil qilishga nisbatan muayyan qo'yiladigan muhim talablar deb ataladi.
15. Didaktika ilmiy bilimlar tizimi sifatida birinchi marta chex pedagogining «Buyuk didaktika» (1657-yil) asarida ochib berilgan.
16. Didaktika qaysi so'zdan olingan va qanday ma'noni anglatadi?
17. Didaktikaning asosiy kategoriyalari bu.....
- 18.O'qitish jarayonida egallanadigan bilim, ko'nikma, malakalar, kompetensiya va fikrlash usullari tizimi.
- 19.Ma'lum bir fanni nazariy o'zlashtirishni aks ettiradigan inson g'oyalari yig'indisi.
20. Egallangan bilim, ko'nikma va malakalami kundalik va kasbiy faoliyatda qo'llay olish layoqati.
- 21.Ta'im jarayonining tarkibiy qismlari orasidagi ob'yektiv, mavjud, barqaror, takrorlanuvchi aloqadorlik.....
22. Metod so'zi qaysi so'zdan olingan va qanday ma'noni anglatadi?
- 23.....bu muayyan loyiha asosida tashkil etiladigan, aniq maqsadga yo'naltirilgan hamda ushbu maqsadning natijalanishini kafolatlovchi pedagogik faoliyat jarayoni..
24. Illyustratsiya, demonstratsiya ta'lim metodlarining qaysi turiga kiradi?
- 25.Og'zaki ta'lim metodlari ko'rsatilgan qatorni toping?
26. o'quv materialini mazmunini isbot, tahlil, umumlashma, taqqoslash asosida bayon qilishdan iborat ta'lim metodi.
- 27.....bu o'qituvchi va o'quv chining belgilangan tartibda, muayyan maqsadga muvofiq ma'lum rejimda tashkil etiladigan o'quv-bilish faoliyatining tashqi ifodasidir.
- 28..... didaktik jarayonda kechadigan barcha sharoitlarni oydinlashtirish, uning natijalarini belgilashdir.
- 29.Ta'limni tashkil etishning yordamchi shakllari.....
30. baholashning ball shaklida ko'rsatilgan son jihatdan o'lchami bu.....
31. har tomonlama barkamol shaxsni shakllantirish bu.....
- 32.Tarbiya Jarayoni.....bu?
- 33.....bu tarbiyaviy ishning yo'nalishiga, mazmuniga, metodlari va tashkil etilishiga, tarbiya jarayonining ishtirokchilari orasidagi munosabatlarga qo'yiladigan asosiy talablar ifodalanadigan dastlabki qoidalardir.
- 34.....tarbiyalanuvchilarning ongi, irodasi, tuyg'ulari va xulqiga ta'sir etish usullari yig'indisidir.
- 35.Shaxs ongini shakllantirish (ishontirish) metodlariga.....
- 36.Faoliyatni tashkil etish va xulq-atvor me'yorlarini shakllantirish (mashq) metodlarga....
- 37.....kishilarning turmush tarzi, hayoti, axloq-odobi, madaniyatini yanada o'zida mujassamlashtirgan tasavurlar,bilimlar yig'indisidir.
- 38.....(arabcha - xulq-atvor ma'nosini bildiradi) ijtimoiy ong shakllaridan biri bo'lib, ijtimoiy munosabatlar hamda shaxs xatti-harakatini tartibga soladigan qonun-qoidalar majmuidir?

- 39.Ezgulik, tartiblilik, haqqoniylik, rostgo'ylik, adolatlilik, mehnatsevarlik, jamoaviylik kabi sifat va xususiyatlarni o'zida birlashtirgan shaxs tavsifi bu.....
- 40.Jismoniy tarbiyaning rivojlantiruvchi, tarbiyaviy, ta'limiy,sog'lomlashtiruvchi, umummadaniy vazifalarini ajratib ko'rsatgan pedagog olim.....
- 41.“Maqsadga muvofiqlik” so'zi bilan aniqlanadigan ma'naviy o'lchovga ega jarayon?
- 42.Boshqaruv uslublari ko'rsatilgan qatorni toping?
- 43.....ta'lim muassasasi jamoasining yuqori boshqaruv organi bu.....
- 44.Rivojlanshida turli nuqson (kamchilik)lar bo'lgan o'quvchilarni korreksion o'qitish va tarbiyalash bilan shug'ulanadigan soha
- 45.Korreksion (maxsus) Pedagogika qaysi so'zdan olingan nima ma'noni anglatadi?
- 46.surdopedagogika, tiflopedagogika, oligofrenopedagogika, logopediya sohalari pedagogikaning qaysi sohasiga mansub?
- 47.belgilangan (normal) va (mavjud kamchilik) faoliyat o'rtasidagi nomuvofiqlikni yo'qotish yoki kamaytirishdan iborat bo'lgan jarayon?
- 48.... yunoncha «rehabilitas» - layoqati, qobiliyatini tiklash)ma'nosini anglatadi?
- 49....(yunoncha tuzatish) bolaning ruhiy yoki jismoniy rivojlanishidagi nuqsonlarni tuzatish, yo'qotish va pasaytirishni nazarda tutadi
- 50.....(ingliz tilidan olingan bo'lib, inclusive, inclusion - uyg'unlashmoq, uyg'unlash- tirish, qamrab olmoq, qamrab olish ma'nolarini bildiradi)
51. Didaktika termini birinchi bo'lib o'zining ilmiy maqolasida qo'llagan olim
- 52....loyihasining maqsadi Sharqiy Yevropa davlatlari bilan amalga oshirilayotgan tadqiqotlarni uyg'unlashtirish.
- 53.Yevropa Ittifoqining hamkor-davlatlarda oliy ta'limni rivojlantirishga yo'naltirilgan dasturi
- 54.Xotin-qizlarning kasbiy ta'lim olish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishga yo'naltirilgan loyihalar tizimi
- 55.O'zbekiston respublikasining “Ta'lim to'g'risida”gi qonuni qachon qabul qilingan?
- 56.“Ta'lim tashkilotlari pedagog xodimlarining huquqiy maqomi” “Ta'lim to'g'risida”gi qonunning nechinchi bobiga tegishli?
- 57.Pedagogik faoliyat bilan shug'ullanish huquqi “Ta'lim to'g'risida”gi qonunning nechinchi moddasida aks etgan?
- 58.Pedagog xodimlarning maqomi va ular faoliyatining kafolatlari “Ta'lim to'g'risida”gi qonunning nechinchi moddasida aks etgan?
- 59.Pedagog xodimlarning majburiyatlari “Ta'lim to'g'risida”gi qonunning nechinchi moddasida aks etgan?
- 60.Ta'lim oluvchilarning huquqlari “Ta'lim to'g'risida”gi qonunning nechinchi moddasida aks etgan?
- 61.Ta'lim oluvchilarning majburiyatlari “Ta'lim to'g'risida”gi qonunning nechinchi moddasida aks etgan?
- 62.“Ta'lim to'g'risida”gi qonunning maqsadini aniqlang?
- 63.Ta'lim sohasidagi asosiy prinsiplar “Ta'lim to'g'risida”gi qonunning nechinchi moddasida aks etgan?

64. Ta'lim olish huquqi "Ta'lim to'grisida"gi qonunning nechinchi moddasida aks etgan?
65. "Inklyuziv" so'zi qanday ma'noni anglatadi?
66. Rejalashtirish -
67. Estetik tarbiya bu?
68. Quyidagi metodlardan qaysilari ongni shakllantirish metodlariga kiradi: 1) hikoya; 2) pedagoigk talab; 3) etik suhbat; 4) mashq; 5) tushuntirish
69. Mashq, o'rgatish, tarbiyaviy vaziyat tarbiyaning qaysi metodlariga kiradi?
70. Quyidagilardan qaysi biri yuqori darajada uyushgan jamoa hisoblanadi
71. Demonstratsiya – bu:
72. Aniq maqsad hamda ijtimoiy-tarixiy tajriba asosida yosh avlodni har tomonlama o'stirish, uning ongi, xulq-atvori va dunyo-qarashini tarkib toptirish jarayoni bu.....
73. Estetika so'zining ma'nosi nima
74. Estetik tarbiyaning asosiy vositalarini aniqlang.
75. Shaxsning tabiat, jamiyat va sana'tdagi maqsad tarzida idrok etadigan, takomillashgan go'zallik borasidagi bahosining aks etishi nima deb ataladi
76. - ishlab chiqarishdan ajralmagan holda doktorlik dissertatsiyasini tayyorlash va himoya qilish maqsadida mutaxassislikni chuqur o'rganish va ular tomonidan ilmiy izlanishlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) yoki fan doktori (DSc) ilmiy darajalari izlanuvchilari uchun OTM va ITMLlarda tashkil etiladigan oliy malakali ilmiy va ilmiy-pedagog kadrlar bo'yicha oliy o'quv yurtidan keyingi ta'lim shakli
77. Estetik axborotlar oqimi, estetik va axloqiy normalar yig'indisi orqali shakllanadigan va shxsnning buyum, hodisalarga estetik baho berishida yaqqol namoyon bo'ladigan hodisa nima deb ataladi
78. O'qitish metodlarining tasnifini ishlab chiqqan olim kim?
79. Pedagogikaning qaysi sohasi shaxsi va faoliyatida nuqsoni bor bolalarni o'qitish va tarbiyalash bilan shug'ullanadi?
80. Idrok etish, o'rganish, mashq qilish va muayyan tajriba asosida xulq-atvor hamda faoliyat ko'nikma, malakalarining mustahkamlanib, mavjud bilimlarning takomillashib, boyib borish jarayoni
81. Ongli xatti-harakatning avtomatlashtirilgan tarkibiy qismi;
82. Pedagogikaning fanining obekti – bu...
83. Neyropedagogika bu -
84. Pedagogik antropologiya -
85. Qaysi so'z metod tushunchasining mohiyatini ochib beradi
86. Metod va usul tushunchalari bir narsami
87. (illyustratsiya) metodi ko'rsatilgan qatorni belgilang.
88. Ta'limning ko'rgazmali metodlarini ko'rsating.
- 89..... yangi bilimlarni o'zlashtirish uchun o'qituvchi va o'quvchilar tomonidan foydalaniladigan obyekt.
90. Ta'lim mazmunini belgilovchi me'yoriy hujjatlarni belgilang.
- 91..... ma'lum bir fanning mazmunini dastur asosida didaktik talablarga rioya qilgan xolda bayon etuvchi o'quv kitobidir
92. "Dunyodan – bolaga, boladan – dunyoga" kitobining muallifi kim?

93. Hamma narsa uzluksiz ketmaktelikda olib borilishi kerak, bugungi aytganlaringiz kechagisini mustahkamlashi va ertangi aytganingizga yo‘l ochib berishi kerak deb ta’kidlagan olim?
94. Bilimni ma’lum bir tizimda va uzluksiz ravishda berib boorish-bu?
95. Shaxsning muayyan faoliyatni tashkil eta olish qobiliyati-bu....?
96. “Moddiy va ma’naviy hayotni uyg‘un rivojlantirishimiz kerak. Maktab bu borada asosiy bo‘g‘in bo‘lishi lozim. Maktab ta’limini rivojlantirish biz uchun buyuk umummilliy maqsadga, umumxalq harakatiga aylanishi zarur” bu fikrlar kimga tegishli.
97. 2019- yil 23-avgustdagi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti SH.M.Mirziyoyev boshchiligida bo‘lib o‘tgan videoselektorda maktablarda qaysi fan o‘qitilishi ma’lum qilindi.
98. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-sonli Farmon nima to‘g‘risida edi.
99. Ijtimoiy tarbiyaning umumiy qonuniyatlari, muayyan jamiyatda yagona ijtimoiy magsadga muvofiq yosh avlodni tarbiyalash hamda unga ta’lim berishning mohiyati va muammolarini o‘rganadigan fan qaysi?
100. Ta’lim mazmuni deganda.....
101. Shaxsga to‘g‘ri ta’rif berilgan qatorni toping?
102. Muayyan, aniq maqsad hamda ijtimoiy- tarixiy tajriba asosida yosh avlodni har tomonlama o‘stirish, uning ongi, xulq-atvori va dunyoqarashini tarkib toptirish jarayoni-bu....?
103. O‘quvchilarni nazariy bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalar bilan qurollantirish, ularning bilish qobiliyatlarini o‘stirish va dunyoqarashlarini shakllantirishga yo‘naltirilgan jarayon- bu...?
104. Shaxsning ongida tushunchalar, sxemalar, ma’lum obrazlar ko‘rinishida aks etuvchi borliq haqidagi tizimlashtirilgan ilmiy ma’lumotlar majmui-bu...?
105. Ko‘nikma -...?
106. Malaka-...?
107. Ta’lim- tarbiya natijasida o‘zlashtirilgan va tizimlashtirilgan bilim, hosil qilingan ko‘nikma va malakalar hamda tarkib topgan dunyoqarash majmui-bu...?
108. Rivojlanish – bu..?
109. Maktab yoshidagi bolalarni tarbiyalash va ularga ta’lim tarbiya berish masalalarini o‘rganuvchi fan qaysi?
110. Ko‘rish qobilyati buzilgan bolalarni rivojlantirish, o‘qitish va tarbiyalash masalarini o‘rganuvchi soha bu..?
111. Ijtimoiy munosabatlar jarayonida pedagogik g‘oyalarning tutgan o‘rni, shaxsni kasbiy va ijtimoiy faoliyatga yo‘naltirish muommolarini o‘rganuvchi fan?
- 112.....- ta’lim muassasalarining o‘quv-tarbiya ishlari jarayonini o‘rganish asosida tadqiq etilayotgan muommo holat aniqlanadi, tajriba- avvali va yakunida qolga kiritilgan ko‘rsatkichlar o‘rtasidagi farq to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumotga ega bo‘linadi.
113. Anketa so‘zining lug‘aviy ma‘nosi?
114. Fan olimpiadalari, turli mavzulardagi tanlovlar , maktab ko‘rgazmalari, festivallar, musobaqalar qaysi metodning shakllari hisoblanadi.
115. Ekspriment so‘zining lug‘aviy ma‘nosi to‘g‘ri ko‘rsatilgan qatorni toping?

116. Bixeviorizm ta'limotining asoschisi kim?
117. Inson ko'rib turgan, uning mavjudligini, shakllanishini ta'minlaydigan moddiy va ma'naviy shart-sharoitlarning majmuasi-...?
118. Yosh xususiyatlari deb ...?
119. Bolaning jismoniy va psixik kamoloti qaysi davrlarni o'z ichiga oladi?
120. Qaysi yosh davrida o'yin faoliyatini o'rnini o'qish egallaydi?
121. Katta maktab yoshidagi o'quvchilarning yosh ko'rsatkichlari to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan qatorni aniqlang?
122. Pedagogik jarayonda ishtirok etadigan tizim tarkibiy qismlari qaysi qatorda to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan?
123. Pedagogik jarayon qonuniyatlari-...?
124. Ta'lim nazariyasi – bu?
125. Didakrikaning asosiy vazifasi nima?
126. Didaktikaning asosiy kategoriyalari qaysilar?
127. Ta'lim vositalari-bu...?
128.-bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni egallab olishning murakkab jarayoni bo'lib, o'quvchilar intellektual, irodaviy va jismoniy kuch-g'ayratini talab etadi hamda ularning rivojlanishini rag'batlantiradi.
129. Ta'limning mazmunli tamoyillari qaysi qatorda to'g'ri keltirilgan?
130. Jamiyatning shaxsni ma'naviy rivojlanishi darajasiga qo'yilgan talablar, jamiyatning ijtimoiy tajriba va madaniyatini aks ettirgan ijtimoiy buyurtmasi modeli.. bu?
131. Sinflar bo'yicha o'rganilishi lozim bo'lgan o'quv fanlari va shu fanlar uchun ajratilgan o'quv soatlari nimada ko'rsatiladi?
132. O'quv fan dasturi asoslanadi?
133. Ta'limning binar metodlari muallifi kim?
134. Ta'limning bilimlarni o'g'zaki bayon qilish metodlari qaysilar?
135. Ta'lim vositalari faoliyat obyektlari bo'yicha necha turga bo'linadi?
136. Bundan 350 yil avval vujufga kelgan ta'limni tashkil etish shakli bu?
137. Har bir darsning maqsadini aniq belgilash darsga qo'yiladigan talablarning qaysi biriga kiradi?
138. Talabalarning bilim, ko'nikma, malaka va axloqiy sifatlarni o'zlashtirish yo'lidagi o'zaro harakatini tashkil etishga asoslanuvchi ta'lim shakli qaysi?
139. Tashxis-bu
140. O'quvchilar tomonidan mazkur fanning muayyan bob yoki bo'limlarining o'zlashtirilganini tekshirish –bu?
141.-aniq maqsad asosida, muayyan holat darajasini sifat va miqdoriy ko'rsatkichlarda belgilashga imkon beruvchi sinov vositasi.
142. Jamoa so'zining lug'aviy ma'nosi nima?
143. Jamoaning shakllanish bosqichi nechchi bosqichda kechadi.
144. Tarbiyalanuvchilarning xatti-harakati va faoliyatiga salbiy ta'sir kjo'rsatish bilan bog'liq usul bu-...?
145. Ta'lim oluvchining intellekti , bilish imkoniyatlarini , iqtidor va qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga yonaltirilgan tarbiya –bu...?
146. “Tabiatni muhofaza qilish to'g'risi”dagi qonun qachon qabul qilingan?

147. Atoqli pedagog V.A.Suxomlinskiy qaysi asarida “Men bolalar Alifbe” ni ochib, birinchi soʻzini hijjalab oʻqishlariga qadar avval dunyodagi eng ajoyib kitob – tabiat kitobini mutolaa etishlarini istardim” deb taʼkidlagan
148. Korreksiya soʻzining maʼnosi nima?
149. Defektologiya fani qachondan boshlab mustaqil fan sifatida oʻrganilib kelinmoqda?
150. Eshitishida nuqsoni boʻlgan bolalar bilan shugʻullanadigan pedagogika sohasi qaysi?
151. Ogʻir nutq nuqsonlarini oʻrganish oldini olish, bartaraf etish yoʻllari, usullarini oʻrganadigan fan.
152. Koʻrish qobiliyati zaif bolalar sezgi organlariga tayangan holda barmoqlari bilan qaysi shriftdan foydalanishadi?
153. Tarbiya bu...
154. Qaysi olim fikricha, pedagogik nazariya pedagogik borliqni ayrim tomonlarini izohlovchi, tushuntiruvchi, tashxislovchi vazifalarni bajaradi.
155. Pedagogikani fan sifatida maqsadi qanday ?
156. Pedagogikaning umumnazariy funksiyalari necha xil darajada amalga oshiriladi va ular qaysilar ?
157. Pedagogik tadqiqot metodlari necha turga boʻlinadi va ular qaysilar ?
158. Kimning fikricha, shaxs ijtimoiy-tarixiy va insonni ontogenetik rivojlanish mahsuli hisoblanadi.
159. Shaxsni shakllanishiga taʼsir etuvchi omillarga qaysilar kiradi ?
160. Quyidagi qaysi olim «rivojlanish irsiyat, muhit, tarbiyaning oʻzaro uygʻunligi taʼsirida aniqlanadi» deb taʼkidlaydi.
161. Taʼlim jarayonini tashkil etishning eng tarixiy qadimiy shakli bu.....
162. Bilimlarni ogʻzaki bayon qila turib rasmlar, chizmalar, jadvalga oʻquvchi diqqatini tortish qaysi metod uchun xos?
163. Didaktikaning asosiy kategoriyalari bu...
164. Taʼlim mazmunini shakllanishini asosiy nazariyalari nechinchi asrda paydo boʻlgan?
165. Standart qaysi soʻzdan olingan va uning maʼnosi ?
166. DTS nima ?
167. Qaysi pedagog olimlar inson rivojlanishida irsiyatni rolini inkor etib, yangi tugʻilgan bolani —«toza doska»ga qiyoslaydilar?
168. Sinf-dars tizimining belgilariga nimalar kiradi?
169. "Taʼlim deganda biz oʻqituvchilarni oʻquvchilar bilan bilimlarini mustahkamlash va oʻzgartirishga asoslangan tizimli va rejali ishlarini tushunamiz" quyidagi fikrlar kimga tegishli?
170.-pedagogik borliqdagi pedagogik tizim ichida kechadigan taʼlim, tarbiya, rivojlanish jarayonlarini maqsadini, mazmunini, metod va vositalarini hamda shaklini oʻrganuvchi fandır.
171. Konsepsiya nima?
172. Didaktika soʻzi qaysi tildan olingan va qanday maʼnoni anglatadi?
173. Taʼlim nazariyasining obykti bu...
174. Natural obyektlarga nimalar kiradi?

175. Ya. A. Komenskiy «Didaktikaning oltin qoidasida» ... prinsipiga amal qilish yo‘llarini shakllantirdi.
176. ... metodini qo‘llashda jismoniy jazoni qo‘llash, o‘quvchilarni urish, kaltaklash, qo‘rqitish, g‘azablantirish, jismonan va ruhan azoblash, tahqirlash, sha‘nini yerga urish kabilar taqiqlanadi.
177. Jamoa hayotining birinchi bosqichi uchun xarakterli hodisa nima?
178. Didaktika ta‘lim nazariyasi atamasi sifatida dastlab nechanchi asrda paydo bo‘ldi?
179. Ta‘lim muassasalarida mehnat tarbiyasini tashkil etishda mehnatning qanday turlaridan foydalaniladi?
180. ... o‘quvchilar ongi, hayoti, turmush tarziga muayyan jamiyat tomonidan tan olingan va rioya qilinishi zarur bo‘lgan tartib, odob, o‘zaro munosabat, muloqot va xulq-atvor qoidalari, mezonlarni singdirish jarayoni.
181. Pedagogik jarayon komponentlarini nimalar tashkil qiladi?
182. ...— o‘quvchilarni rivojlanishini ta‘minlovchi ta‘lim turi hisoblanib, bunda asosiy e‘tibor nazariy bilimlarga qaratilgan holda, ta‘lim tez va yuqori darajada qurilib, o‘quvchilarni o‘qitishda materialni ongli anglashni, maqsadga yo‘nalganlikni, samaradorlikni, tizimlilikni ta‘minlaydi.
183. ... ta‘lim muassasasi jamoasining yuqori boshqaruv organi hisoblanadi.
184. Rivojlanshida turli nuqson (kamchilik)lar bo‘lgan o‘quvchilarni korreksion o‘qitish va tarbiyalash bilan shug‘ulanadigan soha
185. Bilimlarni tekshirish va baholash qanday vazifalarni bajaradi?
186. ...— bu qonunga asoslangan tarbiyaga bo‘lgan asosiy talab, pedagog harakatlarini aniqlovchi bosh g‘oya hisoblanadi.
187. Sinf-dars tizimi bizning maktablarimizga qachon kirib keldi?
188. Sinf-dars tizimining kamchiliklari berilgan qatorni belgilang?
189. Ta‘limni tashkil etish shakllari berilgan qatorni toping?
190. Dars, ma‘ruza, seminar, konferensiya, amaliy laboratoriya mashg‘uloti, fakultativ mashg‘ulotlar, ekskursiya, ishlab chiqarish amaliyoti, mustaqil uy ishi, maslahatlar, to‘garak mashg‘ulotlari, kurs loyihalari, malakaviy loyihalar-bu..
191. ...-bu o‘qituvchilar va o‘quvchilar hamkorligida bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarni o‘zlashtirish, ilmiy dunyoqarashni shakllantirish, o‘quvchilarni aqliy imkoniyatlarini rivojlantirish maqsadida maxsus tashkil etilgan jarayondir.
192. Progmatizm nazariyasi asoschisi kim?
193. ... mutaxassisning maxsus tayyorlangan faoliyati bo‘lib, tarbiyachining kasbiy ongi va ijtimoiy buyurtmadan kelib chiqadigan maqsad va vazifalardan aniqlanadi.
194. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M. Mirziyoyevning «Oliy ta‘lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora tadbirlari to‘g‘risida» gi qarori qachon qabul qilingan?
195. Qaysi me‘yoriy hujjat o‘quv predmetlar bo‘yicha beriladigan ta‘lim mazmunini o‘quvchiga yetkazish uchun ajratilgan o‘quv soatlarining minimum hajmidagi miqdorini belgilaydi?
196. Ta‘lim to‘g‘risidagi Qonunning nechinchi moddasida tarbiyaga ta‘rif berilgan?
197. Ta‘lim to‘g‘risidagi Qonunning nechinchi moddasida ta‘limga ta‘rif berilgan?

198. Ta'lim to'grisidagi Qonunning nechinchi moddasida ta'lim kampusiga ta'rif berilgan?

199. Ta'lim to'grisidagi Qonunning nechinchi moddasida ta'lim tizimiga ta'rif berilgan?

200. Davlat ta'lim standartlari va davlat ta'lim talablari Ta'lim to'grisidagi qonunning nechinchi moddasida keltirilgan?

“Umumiy pedagogika”

fanidan o'quv adabiyotlar va elektron ta'lim resurslari ro'yxati

Asosiy darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalar

№	Muallif	Adabiyot nomi	Nashr yili	Adabiyotning ARMdagi shifri	Adabiyotning ARMdagi inventar raqami	Turi	ARMdagi soni
1	Abdullayeva B.S, Xoliqov A.A, Farsaxonova D.R, Muhammadiyeva S.V, Sheranova M.B.,	“Umumiy pedagogika” (Pedagogika tarixi)	Darslik	Innovatsiya ziyo 2022	24. 1AA73 P 21	U-5379	100ta
2	Abdullayeva B.S, Xoliqov A.A, Farsaxonova D.R, Muhammadiyeva S.V, Sheranova M.B.,	“Umumiy pedagogika” (Pedagogika nazariya)	Darslik	Innovatsiya ziyo 2021	24. 1SA73 A 98	U-5430	50 ta
3	Abdullayeva B.S, Xoliqov A.A, Sodiqov H.M, Primov Sh.Q, Zarmasov Sh.R	“Umumiy pedagogika” (Pedagogika mahorat)	Darslik	Innovatsiya ziyo 2021	24. 1BA73 A 98	U-5430	50 ta
4	Azizxodjaeva N.N.. – T.:	Pedagogik texnologiya va pedagogik mahorat.	Darslik	“Fan va texnologiyalar” nashriyoti, 2006.	24. 1YA76 T91	U-4780	100 ta
5	Hoshimov K., Nishonova S., Inomova M. Hasanov R.	Pedagogika tarixi.	Darslik	O'qituvchi, 1996.	24. 1YA76 T88	U-5880	100 ta
6	Yo'ldashev O'tkir Jumaqo'ziyevich, Abdurashidov Adham Abdulhamidovich	“Umumiy pedagogika”	Darslik	Farg'ona nashriyoti, 2021-yil	24. 1YA73 P 26	U-5779	100ta
7	O'. J.Yo'ldoshev A.Abdurashidov,	Umumiy pedagogika	Darslik	Fan vatexnologiya» nashriyoti 2017	24. 1YA73 P 21	U-5679	100ta
8	M.X.Toxtaxodjayeva	Pedagogik mahorat	Darslik	Toshkent: 2014 y.	24. 1YA73 A 98	U-5930	10 ta

9	M.Xushnazarova	Umumiy pedagogika(Pedagogika tarixi)	O'quv qo'llanma	Qo'qon: "Farg'ona". 2021 y.	24. 1YA73 T 71	U-4780	100 ta
10	B.Xodjayev	Umumiy pedagogika nazariyasi va amaliyoti	Darslik	Toshkent: "Sano-standart", 2017 y.	24. 1YA73 Q 53	U-5430	10 ta

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Umumiy psixologiya faning mazmuni

Umumiy psixologiya: umumiy psixologiyaning obyekti, vazifalari. Psixologiya tabiiy va ijtimoiy fan sifatida. Psixika haqida tushuncha, psixikaning oriyentirovka qiluvchanlik va boshqaruvchanlik vazifasi. Bosh miya va psixika. Psixika va ong. Psixologiya va falsafa. Sharq mutafakkirlarining psixologik qarashlari. Psixika va ongni tahlil qilish prinsiplari. Hozirgi zamon psixologiyasining tuzilmasi va uning prinsiplari. Psixologiyaning sohalari. Psixologiyaning metodlari va uning tahlili. Faoliyatniig psixologik tahlili. Motivlar va faoliyat. Psixikaning taraqqiyoti. Motivatsiya va emotsiya psixologiyasi. Iroda psixologiyasi. Shaxs psixologiyasi. Shaxs, individ, individuallik tushunchalari. Frustratsiya va shaxsning istiqbol rejalari. Konformizm. Dunyoqarash va e'tiqod. Muloqot psixologiyasi va nutq. Diqqat va uning turlari. Sezgi va idrok. Xotira va xayol. Tafakkur. Muammoli vaziyat va uni hal qilish. Temperament, uning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari.

“ Umumiy psixologiya” fanidan davlat attestatsiyasi test sinovining asosiy savollari:

1. Psixologiya fani nimani o'rganadi?
guruhga ajiratgan olim qaysi qatorda to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan?
3. Psixologiya fan sohalari ko'rsatilgan qatorni toping?
4. Qachon psixologiya fani falsafa fanidan mustaqil fan bo'lib ajralib chiqdi?
5. Bilish jarayonlari qaysi qatorda to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan?
6. "Dualizm" oqimining asoschisi qaysi qatorda to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan?
7. Dualizm talimotining mohiyati nimadan iborat?
8. Jon o'z mohiyatiga ko'ra olovsimon uchqundan iboratligini ilgari surgan olim?
9. Jon o'z mohiyatiga ko'ra olovsimon atomdan iboratligini ilgari surgan olimni belgilang.
- 10.«Jon qismlarga bo'linmaydi lekin u faoliyatning oziqlanishi, his etishi va harakatga kelishi, aql idrok kabi turlarga oid qobiliyatlarni namoyon qiladi» mazkur fikr kim tomonidan ilgari surilgan?
- 11..Psixikaning eng yuksak darajasi bo'lib u, faqat insongagina xosdir?
12. Bu shunday psixik jarayonlar holatlar yig'indisiki, unda inson o'z xatti-xarakatlariga javob bermaydi, anglamaydi?
- 13.Ong nima?
- 15.Psixika nima?
- 16.Organizmning tashqi va ichki tasurotlariga markaziy nerv tizimi orqali beradigan javob reaksiyasi..... deb ataladi?
- 17.Refleks nima?
- 18.Instinkt bu - ...?
- 19.Tropizm bu -?

20. Ong va faoliyat bir-biriga qarama-qarshi ham aynan bir narsa emas ular bir butunlikni tashkil etadi?
21. Dastlabki psixologik tadqiqotlar laboratoriyasi qachon kim tomonidan ochildi?
22. Ilk bora test tushunchasi kim tomonidan ishlatilgan?
23. Muloqot – bu...?
24. Monologik nutq nima?
25. So'z belgilari tizimi bo'lib, u muloqot jarayonida psixik faoliyat mahsuli bo'lib yuzaga keladi?
26. Pedagog va o'quvchilarning o'zaro ta'sir etish usullari yig'indisi.....?
27. Faoliyat nima?
28. Ko'nikma bu...?
29. Qaysi olim tomonidan "oliy nerv faoliyati" tushunchasini faoliyat tushunchasiga nisbatan qo'llangan?
30. Tashqi real ishdan ichki ideal ishga o'tish jarayoni bu.....?
31. Shaxs tushunchasiga to'g'ri ta'rif berilgan qatorni toping?
32. Xozirgi zamon psixologiyasida shaxs faolligi manbai – bu?
33. Avval.... ongli bajarib, keyinchalik avtomatlashgan xatti-harakatlarga aytiladi?
34. Motiv bu-...?
35. Emotsiya bu -...?
36. Iroda ta'rifini aniqlang.
37. Iroda sifatlarini aniqlang.
38. Individuallik bu...?
39. Diqqatning ta'rfi qaysi javobda to'g'ri berilgan?
40. Diqqat turlari faolligiga ko'ra –?
41. Diqqat xususiyatlari – bu...?
42. Sezgi – bu...?
43. Sezgilar tasnifini aniqlang?
44. Adaptatsiya – bu...?
45. Qorni ochlikni, chanqashni sezish qaysi sezgi turiga oid?
46. Sezgi qanday jarayon?
47. Analizator – bu...?
48. Idrok ta'rifini aniqlang?
49. Sezgi a'zolarimizga bevosita ta'sir etib turib, ongimizda bir butun holda aks etishiga... deyiladi?
50. Gallyutsinatsiya - bu ...?
51. Yo'q narsalarni idrok qilish bu?
52. Ilyuziya bu...?
53. Narsa va hodisalarni, uni ayni paytda idrok qilmay esga tushirish.....?
54. Ilgari idrok qilingan narsa va hodisalarni takror idrok qilish natijasi?
55. O'tmishda idrok qilingan narsalarning his-tuyg'u, fikr va ish-harakatlarning ongimizda qayta tiklanishi..... deb ataladi?
56. Beixtiyor esda qoldirishda qaysi jarayon asosiy rol o'ynaydi?
57. Xotira jarayonini aniqlang?

58. Konformlilik bu...?
59. Faoliyat turlari?
60. Hissiyot bu -...?
61. Oliy hislarni aniqlang?
62. Axloqiy hislarga nimalar kiradi?
63. Idrok qanday psixik jarayon?
64. Psixik faolligiga ko'ra xotira turini aniqlang?
65. Faoliyat maqsadi ko'ra xotira turini aniqlang?
66. Ijodiy xayolning maxsus turi qanday nomlanadi?
67. Odam o'zini oldiga hech qanday maqsad qo'ymasdan irodani ishga solmasdan qandaydir o'z-o'ziga obraz va tasavvurlarni yaratishga.....aytiladi?
68. oldindan belgilangan maqsad asosida iroda kuchini ishga solib, muayyan obraz va tasavvurlarni yaratishga aytiladi?
69. Ijodiy xayolning tilakdagi kelajakka qaratilgan shakli bu?
70. Mazkur xayol turida voqelik aks ettiriladi, orzular amalga oshadi?
71. Amalga oshmaydigan xayol turi qanday nom bilan ataladi?
72. Tafakkur bu-?
73. Shunday bir tafakkur operasiasidirki, uning yordami bilan biz narsa va hodisalarni fikran yoki amaliy va xususiyatlarni tahlil qilamiz?
74. Shunday bir tafakkur operasiasidirki, biz narsa va hodisalarning analizda bo'lingan, ajratilgan ayrim qismlarini, bo'laklarini sintez yordami bilan fikran va amaliy ravishda birlashtirib, butun holiga keltiramiz?
75. Shunday bir tafakkur operasiasidirki, bu operasiya vositasi bilan ob'ektiv dunyodagi narsa va hodisalarning bir-biriga o'xshashligi va bir-biridan farqi aniqlanadi?
76. Narsa va hodisalarning belgi va xususiyatlari haqida tasdiqlab yoki inkor qilib aytilgan fikr.....deb ataladi?
77. Tafakkur turlarini aniqlang?
78. Tafakkurning sifati bu-?
79. Uzoq davom etadigan anchagina kuchli hissiy holatdir?
80. Uzoq davom qiladigan va barqaror bo'lgan emotsional holatdir?
81. Stress so'zining ma'nosi nima?
82. Jamiyatning axloqiy yuksalishi insoniyatning manfaatlarini va ideallarini ifodalaydi?
83. Odamning aqliy faoliyati bilan bog'liq bo'lmagan hislar?
84. Odamlar chiroyli narsani ko'rganlarida, shu narsalarni tasavvur qilganlarida va ular to'g'risida fikr yuritganlarida ularda paydo boladigan ijobiy hislar bu...?
85. Kishining shunday faolligidirki, bunday faollik oldindan biror maqsad qo'yib va shu maqsadga erishish vositalarini oldindan belgilab, ongli ravishda zo'r berish natijasida voqe bo'ladi?
86. Temperament so'zining ma'nosi?
87. Temperament haqidagi dastlabki ta'limot kim tomonidan yaratilgan?
88. Shaxsning individual psixik xususiyatlariga nimalar kiradi?

89. Asab tizimining kuchli, muvozanatli inert (sustkash), og'ir vazmin tip qaysi temperamentga mos keladi?
90. Xolerik bu...?
91. Xarakter-bu...?
92. Keltirilgan olimlardan qaysi biri xarakterni inson yuz tuzilishiga qarab aniqlashni taklif etganlar?
93. Insoning o'zini xayolan suhbatdoshi o'ziga qo'yish orqali uning kechinmalari va hissiyotlarini tushunishga intilishi. Bunda insonning emosional muammosiga yondashishi tushuniladi?
94. Ikki yoki undan ortiq kishilar o'rtasidagi nutq –?
95. Inson yuz harakatlarining bir qismi bo'lib, u orqali insonning o'ylari, hatti-harakatlari, tasawurlari, xotiriashi, taajjubi va hokazolarda namoyon bo'ladi?
96. Inson tanasi yoki uning qismlari yordamida ifodalanadigan harakatlar tizimidir?
97. Qobiliyatlar nimada namoyon bo'ladi??
98. Biz uning bir narsadan ikkinchi boshqa bir narsaga, faoliyatning bir turidan boshqa turiga o'tishini tushunamiz?
99. Miya fikrlarimizni mahorat bilan boshqarib, inson organizmining beshta asosiy tuyg'ulari.....nazorat qiladi?
100. Xotira jarayonlari ko'rsatilgan qatorni toping?
101. Faoliyatda motiv qanday vazifani bajaradi ?
102. Odamning har xil yosh bosqichlarida psixik rivojlanishining xususiyatlarini o'rganadigan psixologiya tarmog'i bu...?
103. Ta'limtarbiyaning psixologik qonuniyatlarini o'rganadigan psixologiya tarmog'ibu ...?
104. "Biz bolalarni o'rgana olmasdan turib, tarbiyalay olmaymiz" ushbu fikr muallifi kim?
105. Yosh psixologiyasining predmeti?
106. Yosh psixologiyasi sohalari keltirilgan qator?
107. "Inson tarbiya predmeti sifatida" nomli asar muallifi?
108. E.Erikson bo'yicha 3davr nima deb nomlanadi?
109. Senzitiv davr bu....?
110. Yosh va pedagogik psixologiya fan sifatida qachon taraqqiy etib rivojlangan?
111. Tashkiliy metodlarni tarkibiy qismlari keltirilgan javobni toping?
112. Yosh psixologiyasining asosiy metodologik tamoyillari bu....?
113. E.G'. G'oziev bo'yicha yosh davrlari nechta turi ko'rsatilgan?
114. Yosh va pedagogik psixologiya fanini taraqqiy etishda o'zbekistonlik olimlar ko'rsatilgan qatorni toping.
115. .
116. Ontogenez bu...?
117. Prenatal davr qanday davr?
118. Ona qornida rivojlanishi nechta bosqichni o'z ichiga oladi?
119. Test metodi birinchi bor kim tamonidan nechanchi yilda fanga kiritilgan?

120. "Men", "o'zim" konsepsiyasi bolada qaysi yosh davrida vujudga keladi?
121. Ilk bolalik davri nechi yoshlarni o'z ichiga oladi?
122. Ilk bolalik davrining asosiy faoliyati bu...?
123. Maktabgacha yosh davri nechi yoshlarni o'z ichiga oladi?
124. Maktabgacha yosh davri nechi bosqichni o'z ichiga oladi?
125. Maktabgacha yosh davrining asosiy faoliyati bu...?
126. Maktabgacha yosh davrining asosiy xususiyati bu....?
127. Bolaning o'yin jarayoni va uni tashkil qilishda tajriba, bilim va ko'nikmalardan ijodiy foydalanishi....
128. Ijodiy o'yin turlari ko'rsatilgan qatorni toping?
129. Maktabgacha yoshidagi bolalar diqqatini qaysi turi rivojlangan bo'ladi?
130. Bolalardagi predmetni idrok qilish necha oydan boshlanadi?
131. Bolaning qaysi faoliyatida aqliy harakatlari tarkib topa boshlaydi?
132. Bolaning shaxsi va shaxsiy xislatlari qaysi davrda rivojlanadi?
133. Kichik maktab yoshi davriga necha yoshgacha bo'lgan davr kiradi?
134. Kichik maktab yoshida o'quv jarayonida asosan o'qituvchilar nimani talab qiladi?
135. Kichik maktab yosh davrining asosiy faoliyat turi?
136. Kichik maktab yosh davrining asosiy xususiyati?
137. Bolaning psixik faoliyatni *rejalashtirish, boshqarish, nazorat qilish kabi* murakkab shakllariga javob beradigan maxsus bo'limlari necha yoshda to'liq rivojlanadi?
138. Kichik maktab yoshidagi o'quvchi faolligining nech xil ko'rinishi mavjud?
139. Kichik maktab yoshidagi o'quvchi Jismoniy faolligi bu...?
140. Kichik maktab yoshidagi o'quvchi Psixik faolligi bu...?
141. Kichik maktab yoshi davrida qanday xotira rivojlanadi?
142. Kichik maktab yoshidagi bolalarni tafakkuri, nutqi, uning qaysi psixologik jarayon bilan rivojlanadi?
143. Kichik maktab yoshidagi o'quvchilarda qanday ko'nikmalar vujudga keladi?
144. 6- 7 yoshdagi normal rivojlanayotgan bola o'z nutqida nechtagacha so'z boyligidan foydalanadi?
145. Bu metod ijtimoiy psixologiya metodi bo'lib qo'yilgan savollarga javob olishga va buning natijasida ma'lumot olishga mo'ljallangan metoddur. Qaysi metod haqida gap boryapti?
146. "Akseleratsiya" so'zining ma'nosi nima?
147. Empirik metod nimaga asoslanadi?
148. O'smirlik yoshida o'zaro munosabatlarning xususiyatlari va «tanglik» davrining kechishi nima bilan aniqlanadi?
149. O'smirlik yoshi necha yoshlarni o'z ichiga oladi?
150. O'smirlik davri qanday psixologik ko'rinishlari bilan xarakterlanadi?
151. O'smirlik davrini "psixik rivojlanishdagi krizis » deb nomlagan olim?
152. O'smirlik davri necha bosqichga bo'linadi?

153. Xarakter aksentuatsiyasi tushunchasini fanga kim tomonidan olib kirilgan?
154. O'tish davrining inqirozi haqidagi nazariya asoschilari?
155. Qaysi davrda bolalikdan kattalik holatiga ko'chish jarayoni sodir bo'ladi?
156. Qaysi faoliyat o'smirda yuksak axloqiy xis tuyg'ularni vujudga keltiradi?
157. O'smirlik davrida xotira jarayonining qaysi turi rivojlanadi?
158. O'smirlik davrida men obrazlarining qaysi turlari shakillanadi?
159. O'smirlik davrining asosiy faoliyati bu...?
160. Ta'surotni qabul qilib oladigan retseptorlar hamda javob reaksiyasini qaytaruvchi organlar bilan bog'laydigan *sezuvchi nervlar bu...?*
161. Ilk o'spirinlik yoshi necha yoshlarni o'z ichiga oladi?
162. Ilk o'spirinlik davrida shaxs motivatsion sohasining rivojlanishiga urg'u bergan olim?
163. Kim tomonidan 1920 yilda o'spirinlik haqida nazariyalar ko'pligi ta'kidlangan va 3ta yirik yo'nalishlarni ajratib ko'rsatgan?
164. Qaysi davr umumiy va maxsus layoqatlarning rivojlanishi bilan xarakterlanadi?
165. Qaysi davrda odamning fuqaro sifatida shakllanishi uning ijtimoiy jihatdan yetilishi o'z taqdirini o'zi hal qiladi, ijtimoiy hayotida faol ishtirok etish davri qaysi?
166. Pubertat bu..?
167. Dismorfofobiya bu..?
168. Yoshlik davri necha yoshlarni o'z ichiga oladi?
169. Yoshlik davrining asosiy faoliyat turi...?
170. Sezgirlikning barqarorlashuvi necha yoshgacha davom etadi?
171. B.G. Ananov bo'yicha tadqiqot metodlari nech guruhga bo'linadi?
172. Bola taraqqiyotining ikki zonasini ajratib ko'rsatgan olim?
173. "Ong faoliyatda paydo bo'lib, faoliyatda shakillanadi" degan fikr muallifi bu...?
174. G.S. Abramova bo'yicha yosh davrlari nechta turi ko'rsatilgan?
175. yani uzluksiz metodi yordamida subektiv omillarning o'ziga xosligini, ijtimoiy muhitning sinaluvchiga tasiri o'rganiladi bu qaysi metod turi?
176. Elkonin harakatli o'yinlarning foydalari, mazmuni, o'zaro bog'liqligidan kelib chiqib ularni necha guruhga ajratgan?
177. Freydizm yo'nalishiga kim asos solgan?
178. Inson yoshiga qarab sezgirlikning barqarorlashuvi 2550 yoshgacha davom etishligini aniqlagan olim bu...?
179. Anketa metodi qanday usulda o'tkaziladi va nechta guruhga bo'linadi?
180. Pubertat (jinsiy yetilish) davri necha yoshlarni o'z ichiga oladi?
181. Yosh davrlari to'g'ri tasniflangan qatorni aniqlang?
182. Kichik yoshdagi o'quvchilarni xotirasi kattalarning xotirasidan...?
183. Maktabgacha davrdagi bolalarda qanday psixik jarayon rivojlanadi?

184. Nechanchi sinfdan boshlab o'qishga qiziqish differensiyalashadi?
185. Normal bola necha oydan yura boshlaydi?
186. O'quv jarayoni ko'proq qaysi sinf o'quvchilarini o'ziga jalb qiladi?
187. O'sish nima?
188. Obrazli xotira qaysi davrda kuchli rivojlanadi?
189. Bola shaxsida qaysi bilish jarayoni orqali bolada yozma nutq paydo bo'ladi?
190. Qaysi davr bolaning nutq va nutq faoliyati to'g'ri maqsadga muvofiq rivojlanishi bosqichi hisoblanadi?
191. Yetuklik davrining birinchi bosqichi qaysi yosh oralig'ini qamrab oladi?
192. Yetuklik davrida shaxs faoliyatining asosiy xususiyati nima?
193. Yetuk shaxsda javobgarlik hissi qanday kengayadi?
194. Yetuklik davrida "o'ziga hisob berish" nimani anglatadi?
195. 33–35 yoshlarda kuzatiladigan muhim psixologik o'zgarish nima bilan bog'liq?
196. Yetuklik davrida faoliyat samaradorligi asosan nimaga tayanadi?
197. Yetuklik davrining ikkinchi bosqichi qaysi yoshlarni qamrab oladi?
198. Yetuklik davrining ikkinchi bosqichida mehnatga munosabat qanday o'zgaradi?
199. Yetuklik davrining ikkinchi bosqichida hayot tajribasi nimani ta'minlaydi?
200. Yetuklik davrida "Men" obrazi nechta asosiy ko'rinishda namoyon bo'ladi?
201. Retrospektiv "Men" nimani ifodalaydi?
202. Yetuklik davrida o'zini anglashning bosh mezonini nima?

“ Umumiy psixologiya ” fani bo'yicha o'quv adabiyotlar va elektron ta'lim resurslari ro'yxati

Asosiy darsliklar va o'quv qo'llanmalar

№	Muallif	Adabiyot nomi	Nashr yili	Adabiyotning ARMdagi shifri	Adabiyotning ARMdagi inventar raqami
1.	Z.T.Nishonova, N.G'.Kamilova, D. U.Abdullayeva, M.X.Xolnazarova.	Rivojlanish psixologiyasi. Pedagogik psixologiya.	Toshkent. 2017	88.4	y/k 40406/1
2.	Ivanov I., Zufarova M.	Umumiy psixologiya.	O'z.FMJ, 2008	88.3 1-98	Y- 6858/100

3.	Xaydarov F.I., Xalilova N.	Umumiy Psixologiya	/darslik/ Toshkent – “Innovatsiya - ziyo” - 2021	88 3 ya73	922257/1
4.	Yugay A.X., Mirashirova N.A	Общая Психология	T., Fan va texnika markazi, 2012.	88.3 Ю 15	У-7586/8
5.	Jalilova S.	Taraqqiyot psixologiyasi va differensial psixologiya	Darslik. Innovatsiya 2020	88.83	322451- 322455
6.	Do'stmuxamedova Sh. A Nishonova Z.T., Jalilova S.X., Sh.K.Karimova., Sh.T. Alimbaeva	Yosh va pedagogik psixologiya	T. TDPU, 2013 .	88.574 Ë 83	У-7586/8
7.	O.Tolipova	Umumiy psixologiya	“Ilm va fan” nashryoti 2023.	88.4	88.3ya-ua- 722
8.	D. Saliyeva	Ontogenez psixologiyasi	“Farg’ona” nashiryoti 2024	88.2 Ya73	y/k1155/1- 30

Qo'shimcha adabiyotlar

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4. G'oziev E.G'. Ontogenez psixologiyasi .-T.: Noshir. 2010. 359 b.

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1. www.childpsv.ru
2. www.edu.uz
3. www.flogiston.ru
4. www.pedagog.uz
5. www.psychology.uz
6. www.psychology.net.ru
7. www.psvcatalog.ru
8. www.psychology.net.ru
9. www.tdpu.uz

Barcha ta'lim yo'nalishi bitiruvchi kurs talabalari uchun mataxassislik fanlardan yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasini test shaklida o'tkazish tartibi va

baholash mezon

Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi test shaklida o'tkaziladi. **Umumiy pedagogikadan** 10 ta savol bo'lib, har bir savolga 1 balldan jami 10 ball beriladi. Psixologiya nazariyasi va tarixi jami 10 ta savol bo'lib, har bir savolga 1 balldan jami 10 ball beriladi. **Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi o'tkazish uchun har bir savolga bir daqiqa (misol va masalalar qatnashgan savollar uchun 1 daqiqa) vaqt beriladi.**

Talabalarning yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi natijalari quyidagi baholash jadvali asosida amalga oshiriladi:

5 baholik shkala	100 ballik shkala	5 baholik shkala	100 ballik shkala	5 baholik shkala	100 ballik shkala
5,00 — 4,96	100	4,30 — 4,26	86	3,60 — 3,56	72
4,95 — 4,91	99	4,25 — 4,21	85	3,55 — 3,51	71
4,90 — 4,86	98	4,20 — 4,16	84	3,50 — 3,46	70
4,85 — 4,81	97	4,15 — 4,11	83	3,45 — 3,41	69
4,80 — 4,76	96	4,10 — 4,06	82	3,40 — 3,36	68
4,75 — 4,71	95	4,05 — 4,01	81	3,35 — 3,31	67
4,70 — 4,66	94	4,00 — 3,96	80	3,30 — 3,26	66
4,65 — 4,61	93	3,95 — 3,91	79	3,25 — 3,21	65
4,60 — 4,56	92	3,90 — 3,86	78	3,20 — 3,16	64
4,55 — 4,51	91	3,85 — 3,81	77	3,15 — 3,11	63
4,50 — 4,46	90	3,80 — 3,76	76	3,10 — 3,06	62
4,45 — 4,41	89	3,75 — 3,71	75	3,05 — 3,01	61
4,40 — 4,36	88	3,70 — 3,66	74	3,00	60
4,35 — 4,31	87	3,65 — 3,61	73	3,0 dan kam	60 dan kam

Yakuniy davlat attestatsiya jarayonida qo'yilgan bahodan norozi bo'lgan bitiruvchilar yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi baholar e'lon qilingan kundan e'tiboran 24 soat ichida appelyatsiya komissiyasiga murojaat qilishga haqli. Yakuniy davlat attestatsiya komissiyasi va talaba o'rtasida baholash ballari bo'yicha yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan muammolar maxsus appelyatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan ko'rib chiqiladi hamda DAK raisi bilan kelishilgan holda xulosa qilinadi.

EDU-DEPARTMENT.KOKANDSU.UZ tizimi orqali ERI bilan tasdiqlangan

Qo'qon davlat universiteti



Hujjat kodi: YADA0063

Kafedra mudirlari tasdig'i

<p>Kafedra mudiri (Xorijiy tillar metodikasi)</p> <p>✓</p> <p>Tasdiqlangan</p> <p>NAJMEDDINOV AXMAD RAXMATOVICH</p> <p>2026-03-19 10:56:43</p> <p>S/N: 78F4A6CF</p>	<p>Kafedra mudiri (Xorijiy tillar nazariyasi)</p> <p>✓</p> <p>Tasdiqlangan</p> <p>ISMAILOVA XILOLA INOMOVNA</p> <p>2026-03-19 10:33:45</p> <p>S/N: 78D899F7</p>
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Dekanat va Boshqarma tasdig'i

<p>Fakultet dekani (Xorijiy tillar metodikasi)</p> <p>✓</p> <p>Tasdiqlangan</p> <p>MUXAMEDJANOV FARXOD MANSUROVICH</p> <p>2026-03-23 10:00:12</p> <p>S/N: 78F76D55</p>	<p>O'quv-uslubiy boshqarma</p> <p>✓</p> <p>Tasdiqlangan</p> <p>BARATBAYEV BEKZOD BATIROVICH</p> <p>2025-10-29 10:04:43</p> <p>S/N: 78E806EB</p>
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