

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI MAKTABGACHA VA
MAKTAB TA‘LIMI VAZIRLIGI HUZURIDAGI
IXTISOSLASHTIRILGAN TA‘LIM MUASSALARI
AGENTLIGI
IS‘HOQXON IBRAT NOMIDAGI NAMANGAN DAVLAT
CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI**

«TASDIQLAYMAN»



O‘quv ishlari bo‘yicha prorektor

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**Kunduzgi ta‘lim shakli 60112600 –Maktabgacha va
boshlang‘ich ta‘limda xorijiy til (ingliz tili) yo‘nalishi
bitiruvchilarining maxsus (majburiy) fanlar bo‘yicha
attestatsiya sinovi**

DASTURI

2025/2026 o‘quv yili

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Kunduzgi ta'lim shakli 60112600-Maktabgacha va boshlang'ich ta'limda xorijiy til (ingliz tili) yo'nalishi bitiruvchilarining maxsus (majburiy) fanlar bo'yicha attestatsiya sinovi dasturi Turizm va tarjima kafedrasining 2025-yil 27-dekabrda № 5-sonli majlisida muhokama qilingan hamda tasdiqqa tavsiya etilgan.

Kafedra mudiri**A.Ermirzayev**

Kunduzgi ta'lim shakli 60112600-Maktabgacha va boshlang'ich ta'limda xorijiy til (ingliz tili) yo'nalishi bitiruvchilarining maxsus (majburiy) fanlar bo'yicha attestatsiya sinovi dasturi Namangan davlat chet tillari instituti Kengashining 2025-yil 30-dekabrda № 4-sonli majlisida muhokama qilinib, tasdiqlangan.

Kengash kotibi**A. Sulaymonov**

I. UMUMIY QOIDALAR

1. Kunduzgi ta'lim shakli 4-kurs 60112600-Maktabgacha va boshlang'ich ta'limda xorijiy til (ingliz tili) yo'nalishi bitiruvchilarining maxsus (majburiy) fanlar bo'yicha attestatsiya sinovi dasturi (keyingi o'rinlarda – **Dastur**) O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2024-yil 13-dekabrda 836-sonli qarori bilan tasdiqlangan "Oliy ta'lim tashkilotlari bitiruvchilarining yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasini o'tkazish tartibi to'g'risida"gi Nizom, Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirining 2021-yil 18-avgustdagi 356-sonli buyrug'i bilan tasdiqlangan 60112600 – 4-kurs Maktabgacha va boshlang'ich ta'limda xorijiy til (ingliz tili) bakalavriat ta'lim yo'nalishining malaka talablari" (keyingi o'rinlarda – **Malaka talablar**) hamda Namangan davlat chet tillari instituti Kengashining 2025-yil 30-dekabdagi 4-sonli majlisida tasdiqlangan ta'lim yo'nalishi ishchi o'quv rejasining (keyingi o'rinlarda – **Ishchi o'quv rejas**) majburiy fanlar blokidagi umumkasbiy va ixtisoslik fanlari o'quv dasturlari asosida tuzildi.

2. Maxsus (majburiy) fanlar bo'yicha attestatsiya sinovi (keyingi o'rinlarda – **Attestatsiya sinovi**) O'zbekiston Respublikasining oliy ta'limga oid qonun hujjatlarida belgilangan tartibga ko'ra, bitiruvchilarning Yakuniy davlat attestatsiyasi sinovlaridan biri hisoblanib, unda ta'lim yo'nalishi xususiyati, iqtidori va xohishiga ko'ra bitiruv malakaviy ishi yozish istagini bildirmagan, o'quv rejasidagi fanlarni va ta'lim dasturlarini to'liq o'zlashtirgan, belgilangan kreditlarni to'plagan hamda to'lov-kontrakt shartlarini to'liq bajargan bitiruvchi kurs talabalariga ishtirok etish uchun ruxsat beriladi.

3. Attestatsiya sinovi institut kengashi tomonidan tasdiqlangan 60112600 – Maktabgacha va boshlang'ich ta'limda xorijiy til (ingliz tili) yo'nalishi ishchi o'quv rejasining majburiy fanlar bloki tarkibidagi umumkasbiy va ixtisoslik fanlar o'quv dasturlari asosida o'tkaziladi.

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

II. ATTESTASIYA SINOVI SHAKLI VA MUDDATI

5. 2025/2026 o'quv yilida Kunduzgi ta'lim shakli 60112600 – 4-kurs Maktabgacha va boshlang'ich ta'limda xorijiy til (ingliz tili) yo'nalishi bitiruvchilarining Attestatsiya sinovi – **test** shaklida o'tkaziladi.

6. O'quv yili yakuniga qadar Attestatsiya sinovi shakli o'zgartirilishi mumkin emas.

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

8. Attestatsiya sinovi Namangan davlat chet tillari instituti bazasida, talabalar sig'imiga qo'yiladigan texnik talablarga mos, Attestatsiya sinovi shaklidan kelib chiqib jihozlangan o'quv xonalari (hudud)da o'tkaziladi.

III. ATTESTASIYA SINOVI SAVOLNOMASI

9. Attestatsiya sinovi savolnomasi ta'lim yo'nalishi Malaka talablarining
- bakalavrlarning tayyorgarlik darajasiga;
 - kasbiy faoliyatga;

- umumkasbiy va ixtisoslik fanlariga qo'yilgan talablarni qamrab oladi.

10. Attestatsiya sinovi savolnomasi ta'lim yo'nalishi O'quv rejasining majburiy fanlar blokida keltirilgan quyidagi umumkasbiy va ixtisoslik fanlar dasturlari asosida shakllantirildi:

Adabiyotshunoslik

O'qish va yozish amaliyoti

Chet tillarni o'qitishning integrallashgan kursi

Tili o'rganilayotgan mamlakatlar adabiyoti

Bolalar adabiyoti

Adabiyotshunoslik

1. Badiiy adabiyotning kishilik jamiyatidagi o'rni va ahamiyati.
2. O'rta epik tur haqida tushuncha bering.
3. Obraz atamasi va uning kelib chiqish tarixi.
4. Adabiyotshunoslik fanining obyekti nima?
5. Kichik epik tur haqida tushuncha bering.
6. Badiiy obraz turlari.
7. Adabiyotshunoslik va uning boshqa fanlar bilan aloqadorligi.
8. Dramatik tur va uning asosiy xususiyatlari
9. Badiiy asardagi obrazlar tasnifi.
10. Adabiyotshunoslikning yordamchi sohalari.
11. Lirik tur va uning asosiy xususiyatlari.
12. Badiiy asar syujeti.
13. Adabiyotshunoslikning tarkibiy qismlari.
14. Katta epik tur haqida tushuncha bering.
15. Syujet turlari va unsurlari.
16. Adabiyotning uch xususiyati.
17. Eposning asosiy janrlari.
18. Syujet tiplari.
19. Badiiy adabiyotning boshqa san'at turlari bilan aloqasi.
20. Adabiyotda janr tushunchasi.
21. Badiiy asarda tugun va voqealar rivoji.
22. Adabiyotning bosh maqsadi.
23. Adabiy tur tushunchasi.
24. Asarda kompozision vositalar.
25. Badiiy asar mavzusi.
26. Til haqida umumiy tushuncha bering.
27. Asardagi kulminatsiya va yechim.
28. Badiiy asar uchun ijodkorning mavzu tanlashi.
29. Badiiy til tushunchasi.
30. Badiiy asar ekspozitsiyasi.

31. Abadiy va davriy mavzular.
32. Badiiy asarlarda portret tushunchasi.
33. Badiiy asar g'oyasi.
34. Badiiy asarda konflikt tushunchasi.
35. Badiiy asarda obraz va obrazlilik.
36. Peyzaj tasviri va uning ahamiyati.
37. Asarda kompozision vositalar.
38. Tasvir va ifoda vositalari haqida umumiy tushuncha.
39. Badiiy asar syujeti.
40. Trop(ko'chim) semantik sathdagi normadan og'ish sifatida.
41. Adabiyotshunoslikning yordamchi sohalari.
42. Badiiy asardagi obrazlar tasnifi.
43. Leksik sathdagi normadan og'ish: "so'z tanlash" asosida tasviriylik va ifodaviylikni kuchaytirish.
44. Adabiyotning bosh maqsadi.
45. Asarda kompozision vositalar.
46. Tropning asosiy turlari.
47. Adabiyotshunoslik va uning boshqa fanlar bilan aloqadorligi.
48. Badiiy asar g'oyasi.
49. Badiiy obrazning muhim xususiyati, usiz obraz yaratish mumkin emas bu qanday atama?
50. Konkret tarixiy shaxsga bag'ishlangan asarlar qaysilar?
51. Protatip so'zining ma'nosi?
52. Tiplar necha xil bo'ladi?
53. Adabiy asarda u qadar muhim rol o'ynamaydigan shaxslar qanday nomlanadi?
54. San'at asarida hayot qanday aks ettiriladi?
55. Adabiyotshunosligimizda 30-yillardan boshlab qanday atama qo'llanilgan?
56. Mavzu asarda nechta ma'noda qo'llaniladi?
57. Sujet qaysi tildan olingan, ma'nosi qanday?
58. Asosiy sujet rivojidan avval beriladigan o'ziga xos muqaddimalar nima deyiladi?
59. Yozuvchi asar yechimidan personajlarning keying taqdiri yetarlicha ochilmagan deb hisoblagan paytda nimadan foydalanadi?
60. Asardagi voqealar rivojini boshlovchi ziddiyatlarning paydo bo'lishini ko'rsatuvchi o'rinlar nima deyiladi?
61. Voqealar rivojidagi eng keskin hayajonli jihat nima?
62. Adabiy asarda yozuvchi bevosita o'z fikridagi tuyg'ularini aytishi nima deyiladi?
63. Yozuvchi asarni yoki uning qismlarini boshlashdan oldin boshqa asarlardan, hikmatli so'zlardan, xalq og'zaki ijodidan foydalanib qisqa parcha keltirishi nima deyiladi?

64. Tasviriy adabiyotda tabiat manzaralari nima deyiladi?
65. Badiiy adabiyotda, radio, teatr, matbuotda qo'llanuvchi til qanday til hisoblanadi?
66. Ekpozitsiya qaysi tildan olingan va ma'nosi qanday?
67. Fabula qaysi tildan olingan?
68. Bir nafas bilan aytiladigan so'z va so'zning bo'lagi nima deyiladi?
69. Literatura so'zining ma'nosi?
70. Sa'nat va adabiyotning bosh predmeti va tasvir obyekti nima?
71. Badiiy asarlar qanday guruhlarga bo'linadi?
72. Epik asarlarni qanday tasniflash mumkin?
73. O'rta epik janrga nima kiradi?
74. Kichik epik janrlarni sanang.
75. Katta epik janrlarni sanang.
76. Ijodkorning fikr, tuyg'u, hissiyot kechinmalari singdirilgan manzara tasviri?
77. Asarning boshidan oxirigacha qatnashib, tasvirda muhim o'rin tutuvchi ishtirokchi kim?
78. O'zbek mumtoz she'riyatini, asosan, qaysi vaznda yozilgan she'rlar tashkil etadi?
79. Adabiyotshunoslikda nechta syujet tipi mavjud?
80. She'r tuzilishining asosini qaysi ritmik o'lchov tashkil etadi?
81. Badiiy asardagi obrazlarning o'zaro to'qnashuvi qanday nomlanadi?
82. Dostonlar yaratilishiga ko'ra qanday turlarga bo'linadi?
83. Hayotiy voqealarni hayotiy uydirmalar vositasida aks ettiruvchi og'zaki ijod turi qanday nomlanadi?
84. Fantaziyaga keng o'rin berilib, mubolag'a, giperbola kabi tasviriy vositalardan foydalaniladigan janrni belgilang.
85. Asarning boshlanishida sarlavhadan keyin yoki uning bo'limlari boshida keltirilgan qisqa, odatda ma'lum manbalardan olingan ko'chirma qanday nomlanadi?
86. Qaysi janr inson ruhiy kechinmalarini chuqur, dardli aks ettiradi?
87. Arabchadan tarjima qilganda "muhokama qilish, saralash" ma'nosini anglatuvchi adabiyotshunoslikning sohasi qaysi?
88. Mumtoz adabiyotda bandlari besh misralik she'r qanday ataladi?
89. Badiiy asarda personajning so'z vositasida tasvirlangan tashqi ko'rinishi qanday ataladi?
90. Badiiy adabiyotning kelib chiqishi, mohiyati va rivojlanish qonuniyatlari, ijtimoiy aloqalarini o'rganuvchi fan qaysi?
91. Lirikaning asosiy janrlari qaysilar?
92. Bosh va epizodik obrazlar qaysi xususiyatiga ko'ra bo'linadi?
93. Qanday sujetda voqealar sabab-oqibat tarzida bir markazga jalb etilgan holda bayon etiladi?

94. Adabiy asarning barcha qismlarni o'zaro birlashtirib turuvchi, muayyan hayotni yaxlitlikda va muallif nuqtai-nazariga mos holda obrazli aks ettirishga yordam beruvchi qurilish nima deyiladi?
95. Adabiy asardagi asosiy voqealar tizimidagi bevosita aloqador bo'lmagan, lekin muayyan g'oyaviy maqsadga bo'ysundirilgan epizodlar nima deyiladi?
96. Adabiyotshunoslikda tasvirlanayotgan xarakterlar va hodisalar mohiyatini yaqqol ochib ko'rsatish maqsadida ularga yaqin bo'lgan voqealar chizilishi nima deyiladi?
97. Asarda tasvirlangan voqealarning rivojlanishi natijasida yuzaga kelgan qahramonlarning holati ular o'rtasidagi kurashning xotimasiga nima deyiladi?
98. Epilog so'zi qaysi tildan olingan va ma'nosi qanday?
99. Adabiyotshunoslikning muammosi nima?
100. Hozirgi zamon adabiyotshunoslik fani nechta tarkibiy qismdan iborat?
101. Hozirgi zamon adabiyotshunoslik fani asosiy tarkibiy qismlarini sanang?
102. Matnshunoslikning vazifasi nima?
103. Bibliografiyaning yana bir nomi?
104. Bibliografiya nima bilan shug'illanadi?
105. Adabiyotning predmeti nima?
106. Obraz so'zining ma'nosi?
107. Obraz so'zining ma'nosi?
108. San'at asarida hayot qanday aks ettiriladi?
109. Adabiyot so'zi qanday ma'nolarda ishlatiladi?
110. Adabiyotshunoslikning tarkibiy qismlari.
111. Hayotda aynan bo'lmagan, ammo bo'lishi orzu qilingan-mo'jizakor kuch-quvvat egasi bo'lgan, ko'tarinki ruh bilan yaratilgan obrazlar nima deyiladi.
112. Badiiy obrazning muhim xususiyati nima?
113. Kiritma voqealar deb nimaga aytiladi?
114. Kompozision vositalarga nimalar kiradi.
115. Peyzaj atamasiga ta'rif bering.
116. Tasvirlanayotgan xarakterlar va hodisalar mohiyatini yaqqolroq ochish maqsadida ularga yaqin manzaralar va voqealar chizilishi nima deb ataladi?
117. Badiiy asarda hayotiy materialni tasvirlash xarakteri, badiiy asar asosida yotgan konflikt va uning hal etilishi, asarda voqealar bayonining kim tomonidan olib borilishiga qarab, badiiy asarlar qanday turlarga bo'linadi?
118. Novella hikoyadan nimasi bilan farq qiladi?
119. Qaysi janrda biror shaxs hayotining ma'lum davri xronikal bayon etiladi.
120. Nima uchun «badiiy asar shakli», «badiiy asar mazmuni» tushunchalari shartli, atigi ilmiy abstraksiyalar deb hisoblanadi?

121. Shakl va mazmunning o‘zaro munosabatida mazmunning yetakchiligi, uning belgilovchiligi nimalarda ko‘rinadi? Shaklning konservativligi, mazmunning originallikka intilishi deganda nimani tushunasiz?
122. Shaklning mazmunga, mazmunning shaklga o‘tishini konkret misollar yordamida tushuntirib bering.
123. Badiiy asarning shakl va mazmun komponentlarini tasnif qilishdagi turlichalik nimadan deb o‘ylaysiz?
124. Badiiy asar mazmuni obyektiv va subyektiv ibtidolardan tarkib topadi deyilganda nima nazarda tutiladi? Buni konkret asar misolida tushuntirib berishga harakat qiling.
125. Badiiy asar mazmunining aktual va tub estetik qatlami deganda nimani tushunamiz? Buni biron bir asar misolida tushuntirib bering.
126. Badiiy asar mazmuniga ijodkor dunyoqarashining ta’sir etmasligi mumkinmi? Masalan, ijodkor voqealarni mutlaqo xolis tasvirlayotgan, ularga munosabatini ifodalamayotgan bo‘lsa, mazmunda subyektiv ibtido bo‘ladimi?
127. Badiiy asar mazmunining eng muhim xususiyatlari qaysilar? Ularni qanday tushunasiz? Bu xususiyatlar qanday izohlanadi?
128. Tildan foydalanishda “umumodatlangan normadan og‘ish” tushunchasiga izoh bering. Har qanday normadan og‘ish badiiyat fakti bo‘la oladimi? “Og‘ish” badiiyat faktiga aylanishining sharti nima?
129. Leksik sathdagi “og‘ish” turlarini sanang. Ularning har birini misollar yordamida tushuntiring.
130. Semantik sathdagi «og‘ish»lar deganda nimani tushunasiz? Ko‘chimlar badiiy bo‘yoqdorligi, ta’sirdorligi jihatidan qanday darajalanadi?

Bolalar adabiyoti

1. Which factor most contributed to the emergence of children’s literature as a distinct genre in the 18th century?
2. John Newbery is best known for:
3. What type of children’s literature dominated before the 18th century?
4. Which work is often considered one of the earliest illustrated books for children?
5. The “Golden Age” of children’s literature occurred mainly during:
6. Which of the following is considered a key early example of young adult literature?
7. Philippe Ariès argued that before the modern era, children were viewed as:
8. Which statement best describes the relationship between oral storytelling and children’s literature?
9. Which statement about the classification of children’s literature is TRUE?
10. Why was a separate bestseller list for children’s books created by The New York Times?
11. What was the primary focus of 18th-century children’s literature?

12. Which publisher is credited with helping establish children's literature as a commercial genre in the 18th century?
13. Which of the following texts is an example of an 18th-century didactic children's book?
14. What major change occurred in 19th-century children's literature, especially during the Victorian era?
15. Which 19th-century work marked the early development of fantasy in children's literature?
16. Why is the 18th century considered important in the broader context of English literature?
17. What is the 19th century commonly called in English literary history?
18. How were children generally viewed in the 18th and early 19th centuries?
19. Which of the following themes is characteristic of 18th-century Enlightenment literature?
20. What was a common role for children in the 19th century?
21. Which major literary movement dominated the early 20th century?
22. Postmodern literature generally refers to works produced after which event?
23. Which theme most commonly appeared in 20th-century children's literature?
24. Which trend is a defining feature of 21st-century children's literature?
25. What technological shift significantly shaped 21st-century literature?
26. Which theme is more prominent in 21st-century literature compared to the 20th century?
27. Which movement promotes representation and inclusion in children's literature?
28. The 20th century is sometimes called the "Era of the Book" because:
29. Which of the following is a common 21st-century children's literature trend?
30. What distinguishes 21st-century literary style from 20th-century style?
31. Which of the following best defines folklore?
32. Which category of folklore is characterized by origin stories explaining how the world came to be?
33. What distinguishes a fairy tale from other folk narratives like legends?
34. Which of the following is not a common characteristic of fairy tales?
35. In folklore classification, which indexing system is widely used for categorizing fairy tales?
36. According to J.R.R. Tolkien, fairy tales are primarily stories about:
37. Which type of folk narrative is typically based on real events but embellished over time?
38. What is typically the purpose of fables?
39. According to Steven Swann Jones, what feature distinguishes fairy tales from other folktales?
40. Why is the history of fairy tales difficult to trace?
41. What is one of the main roles of imagination in children's literature?
42. What is fantasy in children's literature?
43. How does fantasy benefit children cognitively?
44. Which of the following is a key emotional benefit of fantasy literature?
45. What differentiates imagination from fantasy?

46. What are the two main types of fantasy?
47. Why is the villain often described as “ugly” in fantasy stories?
48. Which of the following is NOT one of the four main elements of fantasy?
49. What is the main difference between fantasy play and imaginative play?
50. Why is fantasy important in children’s learning?
51. What is the primary feature of realism in children’s literature?
52. Which of the following best describes contemporary realistic fiction?
53. Contemporary realistic fiction usually features—
54. Why is realistic fiction considered one of the most popular genres for children?
55. Which topic is most typical of contemporary realistic fiction?
56. What distinguishes contemporary fiction from other forms of realistic fiction?
57. Which of the following is a characteristic of realism in literature?
58. Who is often referred to as the “father of realism” in literature?
59. In international relations theory, realism emphasizes which three principles?
60. Which of the following would NOT be found in contemporary realistic fiction?
61. What is considered one of the earliest sources of children’s poetry?
62. According to the passage, what event helped the rapid growth of European children’s poetry?
63. What was the main purpose of early printed children’s poetry in Europe?
64. John Cotton’s Milk for Babes (1646) is significant because it was:
65. Which author’s Divine Songs were widely reprinted for 150 years?
66. What was the main shift in children’s poetry during the mid-eighteenth century?
67. Who were among the first poets to create nonsense verse for children?
68. Which children’s poem is attributed to the Taylor sisters?
70. What new genre of children’s poetry emerged in the nineteenth century due to Romanticism and a taste for whimsy?
71. What is the primary purpose of satire in literature?
72. What does satire mean for kids?
73. Which of the following BEST defines satire?
74. Who is known as the father of English satire?
75. Which of the following is not one of the three main types of satire?
76. Which of the following is one of the five key elements of satire?
77. Which of these works is a famous example of satire?
78. What is the comedy of humors?
79. What is one major benefit of humor in children’s books?
80. Why do humorous books help children relax?
81. What is the main fascination the writer expresses about picture books?
82. According to the passage, what dual purpose do picture books serve for children?
83. What idea did Leonardo da Vinci emphasize regarding reading and imagery?
84. What does the passage say children learn from sequential illustration?
85. The Very Hungry Caterpillar is used as an example of a picture book that:
86. Why was The Snowman by Raymond Briggs especially notable?
87. What did the student learn from creating her circus-themed picture book?
88. Why are picture books described as important for children?

89. According to Children's Picture books – The Art of Visual Storytelling, what is notable about its first chapter?
90. What role does the sketchbook play according to Salisbury and Styles?
91. What age range is typically considered the target audience for young adult (YA) literature?
93. According to Michael Cart, what was the main focus of young adult literature in the late 1960s?
94. Which of the following statements about YA readers is supported by research conducted in 2023?
95. Which 1967 novel is considered a significant early example of young adult fiction?
96. Which author is known for pioneering YA novels that addressed controversial teenage topics such as masturbation, menstruation, and teen sex?
97. Which of the following is considered a pre-20th-century work that appealed to young readers even though it was not written specifically for them?
98. What was a key development that allowed teenagers to emerge as a distinct social group before the rise of YA literature?
99. Which author's work significantly influenced YA fantasy fiction with themes accessible to both teens and adults?
100. Which statement about the definition of YA literature is correct?
101. What is multicultural children's literature?
102. Why is multicultural literature important for children?
103. Which of the following is NOT one of the five major characteristics of multicultural literature?
104. Which best defines multiculturalism in a sociological context?
105. Multicultural literature can be considered a genre because:
106. Which of the following is a challenge of implementing multicultural literacy?
107. According to Sonia Nieto, authentic multicultural literature should:
108. What does multicultural literacy refer to?
109. Which of the following best represents the scope of multicultural literature?
110. What is the main goal of multicultural children's literature?
111. According to Tsao (2008), how do children develop gender identities?
112. Which of the following is considered too narrow a definition of children's literature?
113. Why is multicultural children's literature important in ESL/EFL classrooms?
114. Which of the following is a common stereotype of female characters in children's literature according to Singh (1998) and Rudman (1995)?
115. What is a common characteristic of male characters in children's literature as identified by Ernst (1995) and Temple (1993)?
116. According to research, which descriptor is most commonly used for female characters in children's books?
117. What role can teachers play in addressing gender bias in the ESL/EFL classroom?
118. According to the article, what is one way to integrate gender awareness into classroom activities?
119. What is an example of gender bias in illustrations of children's books?

120. How can culturally and linguistically diverse learners benefit from children's literature?
121. What is the "mirrors and windows" concept in children's literature?
122. Why is diverse representation important for children of color?
123. Which issue is commonly found in children's books regarding race?
124. How does diverse representation benefit white children?
125. What role does race play in literature?
126. How do children develop a racial and ethnic identity?
127. Which of the following is an example of racial and ethnic identity?
128. Why is it important to discuss race and identity with children?
129. What is critical race theory (CRT) in literature?
130. What is the overall impact of authentic and diverse racial representation in children's literature?
131. What is a central goal of postcolonial perspectives in children's literature?
132. Which of the following best describes the concept of "writing back" in postcolonial literature?
133. How are girls most often depicted in traditional children's literature?
134. Which of the following is a key theme in postcolonial literature?
135. What does postcolonial literature often aim to challenge?
136. Why is representation important in children's literature?
137. Which of the following is NOT commonly associated with postcolonial literature?
138. What is the primary focus of postcolonial perspectives when analyzing children's books?
139. Which of this best exemplifies postcolonial critique in sociology?
140. Which of the following describes traditional gender roles for men?
141. According to research, what percentage of children's books published in 2019 featured a disabled main character?
142. Historically, how were disabled characters often portrayed in 19th-century children's literature?
143. Which of the following is an example of a harmful trope historically associated with disabled characters in children's books?
144. Which modern children's book portrays a boy who stutters finding his voice?
145. What does Anna Purkiss argue about the impact of disability representation in children's literature?
146. Which factor is most important for creating authentic disability representation in modern children's books?
147. Which 19th-century character's disability was portrayed as a moral lesson from God?
148. Which trend is seen in 20th- and 21st-century children's literature regarding disabilities?
149. What did Debra Robertson emphasize about portraying disabilities in children's literature?
150. What is one main reason positive representation of disabilities in children's literature is crucial today?

Chet tillarni o‘qitishning integrallashgan kursi

1. Explain the main goal of modern foreign language teaching and define communicative competence.
2. Describe an approach to language teaching that prioritizes meaning over form and explain its principles.
3. What makes a lesson objective effective? Explain why objectives should be measurable and learner-oriented.
4. Describe the purpose of the warm-up stage in a language lesson.
5. Explain the PPP (Presentation–Practice–Production) lesson framework and the function of each stage.
6. Explain how role-play activities contribute to language learning and which skills they develop.
7. What is controlled practice? Explain its role in developing language accuracy.
8. Describe the main principles of Task-Based Learning.
9. Explain the role of the teacher as a facilitator in learner-centered classrooms.
10. Describe the inductive approach to teaching grammar and its advantages.
11. Explain what information-gap activities are and which skills they develop.
12. Define scaffolding and explain how it supports learners.
13. Describe the characteristics of learner-centered teaching approaches.
14. Explain how pair work supports interaction and learning.
15. What is effective feedback? Explain its importance in language learning.
16. Explain how contextualization helps learners understand language meaning and use.
17. Discuss error correction in communicative language teaching.
18. Explain what functional language is and how it can be practiced.
19. Why is lesson planning important for teachers?
20. Describe the benefits of learner-centered classrooms.
21. Explain how open-ended questions develop critical thinking.
22. Describe the characteristics of effective classroom language used by teachers.
23. Explain the difference between fluency-focused and accuracy-focused activities.
24. Discuss the role of motivation in language learning.
25. Explain the importance of reflective teaching for professional development.
26. Define learner autonomy and explain how it can be developed.
27. Explain the purpose of drilling in language teaching.
28. Describe the purpose of the post-activity stage of a lesson.
29. Explain what meaning-focused tasks are.
30. Describe the characteristics of effective teacher instructions.
31. Explain what phonetics studies.
32. Define a phoneme and explain its role in pronunciation.
33. Explain how word stress can change meaning.
34. Describe the role of intonation in spoken English.
35. Explain what lexicology studies.
36. Define synonyms and give examples.

37. Explain the concept of polysemy.
38. Describe what grammar studies.
39. Define a morpheme and explain its types.
40. Explain the difference between inflectional and derivational morphemes.
41. Explain the function of articles in English.
42. Describe how regular past tense verbs are formed.
43. Explain the function of modal verbs.
44. Describe the use of the passive voice.
45. Explain the difference between countable and uncountable nouns.
46. Explain what a clause is and its components.
47. Define homophones and give examples.
48. Explain sentence stress and its role in communication.
49. Describe the typical word order in English sentences.
50. Explain the purpose of phonemic transcription.
51. Describe weak forms and when they occur.
52. Explain what collocations are.
53. Discuss the importance of grammar competence.
54. Explain why teaching grammar in context is effective.
55. Describe the function of auxiliary verbs.
56. Explain how compound words are formed.
57. Describe sentence types according to communicative purpose.
58. Explain why grammar instruction should be meaningful and contextual.
59. Explain what pedagogy studies.
60. Describe the focus of educational psychology.
61. Explain why games are effective for young learners.
62. Describe intrinsic motivation and its role in learning.
63. Explain the characteristics of young learners' attention span.
64. Describe positive reinforcement and its effects.
65. Explain different learning styles.
66. Describe how anxiety affects language learning.
67. Explain the principles of constructivist learning.
68. Discuss the importance of teacher empathy.
69. Explain differentiation in teaching.
70. Describe the principles of cooperative learning.
71. Explain factors influencing classroom motivation.
72. Describe supportive feedback and its importance.
73. Explain how cognitive development affects learning.
74. Describe the principles of active learning.
75. Explain affective factors in language learning.
76. Describe how learner confidence influences communication.
77. Explain the role of social interaction in language development.
78. Explain why concrete examples are important for primary learners.
79. Describe integrated skills teaching.
80. Explain the purpose of pre-listening activities.
81. Explain the difference between skimming and scanning.

82. Describe effective speaking tasks.
83. Explain coherence in writing.
84. Describe the benefits of project work.
85. Explain the purpose of assessment in education.
86. Describe formative assessment and its role.
87. Explain summative assessment.
88. Define test validity.
89. Define test reliability.
90. Explain what multiple-choice tests mainly assess.
91. Describe the purpose of diagnostic testing.
92. Explain how self-assessment develops learner autonomy.
93. Explain what a curriculum defines.
94. Describe the difference between a curriculum and a syllabus.
95. Explain what ICT is.
96. Describe how ICT can enhance language teaching.
97. Explain how online learning supports independent learning.
98. Describe intercultural competence.
99. Explain the role of cultural content in language teaching.
100. Explain the principles of CLIL.
101. Describe how CLIL promotes meaningful language use.
102. Explain classroom management and its importance.
103. Describe characteristics of effective classroom rules.
104. Explain the benefits of group work.
105. Describe the importance of a positive classroom atmosphere.
106. Explain the concept of balanced teacher authority.
107. Describe how visual aids support learning.
108. Explain the role of interactive whiteboards.
109. Describe the purpose of classroom routines.
110. Explain how classroom noise should be managed.
111. Describe the role of teacher monitoring.
112. Explain how classroom seating affects interaction.
113. Explain the importance of time management.
114. Describe how clear expectations support discipline.
115. Explain how a safe classroom environment affects motivation.
116. Describe purposeful use of technology in teaching.
117. Explain how digital tools provide authentic materials.
118. Describe principles of online assessment.
119. Explain the importance of classroom interaction.
120. Describe the benefits of peer feedback.
121. Explain the role of classroom reflection for learners.
122. Describe teacher flexibility.
123. Explain inclusive education principles.
124. Describe how error tolerance supports communication.
125. Explain alignment between assessment and learning objectives.
126. Describe the importance of lesson reflection for teachers.

127. Explain how active participation improves retention.
128. Describe learning outcomes.
129. Explain why assessment criteria should be clear.
130. Describe appropriate timing of feedback.
131. Explain purposeful classroom technology use.
132. Describe factors increasing student engagement.
133. Explain how classroom management supports learning outcomes.
134. Describe a learner-friendly classroom.
135. Explain effective strategies for teaching young learners.
136. Describe reflection as a learning skill.
137. Explain the importance of specific classroom praise.
138. Describe characteristics of effective teaching aids.
139. Explain why lesson objectives should be clear.
140. Describe classroom interaction patterns.
141. Explain the importance of ICT literacy.
142. Describe meaningful learning.
143. Explain how classroom respect supports learning.
144. Describe factors influencing teaching effectiveness.
145. Explain the main purpose of education.
146. Explain the role of teacher professionalism in effective foreign language teaching.
147. Describe how lesson evaluation contributes to improving teaching quality.
148. Explain the importance of aligning teaching methods with learners' needs and context.
149. Describe the role of critical thinking in foreign language education.
150. Explain how lifelong learning is related to the teaching profession.

O'qish va yozish amaliyoti

1. Define the stages of the reading process.
2. What is skimming in reading?
3. What is scanning in reading?
4. Explain intensive reading.
5. Explain extensive reading.
6. What is the main purpose of pre-reading activities?
7. What is the main purpose of while-reading activities?
8. What is the main purpose of post-reading activities?
9. Define narrative writing.
10. Define descriptive writing.
11. Define argumentative writing.
12. Define expository writing.
13. What is the difference between formal and informal writing?
14. Explain the importance of paragraph structure.
15. What is a topic sentence?
16. What is a supporting sentence?
17. What is a concluding sentence?
18. List three common reading strategies.

19. Explain the importance of summarizing texts.
20. Define paraphrasing in writing.
21. Explain the difference between paraphrasing and quoting.
22. What is plagiarism?
23. How can writers avoid plagiarism?
24. Define coherence in writing.
25. Define cohesion in writing.
26. What are linking words? Give examples.
27. Explain the difference between active and passive voice.
28. What is a complex sentence?
29. What is a compound sentence?
30. What is a simple sentence?
31. Define topic development in paragraphs.
32. Explain the importance of punctuation in writing.
33. Define editing in writing.
34. Define proofreading.
35. What is the difference between editing and proofreading?
36. Explain the role of vocabulary in reading comprehension.
37. Explain the role of grammar in reading comprehension.
38. Define inference in reading.
39. Define prediction in reading.
40. Explain the importance of context in understanding texts.
41. What is a main idea in a passage?
42. What are supporting details in a passage?
43. What is a summary?
44. Explain the difference between skimming and scanning.
45. What are transitional words? Give examples.
46. Define tone in writing.
47. Define style in writing.
48. What is the difference between descriptive and analytical writing?
49. Explain the importance of revising in writing.
50. What is brainstorming in writing?
51. Explain the importance of outlining before writing.
52. What is a thesis statement?
53. Explain the role of examples in supporting arguments.
54. Define coherence errors in writing.
55. Define cohesion errors in writing.
56. Explain the difference between literal and inferential comprehension.
57. What is the purpose of annotation in reading?
58. Explain the difference between fact and opinion in texts.
59. Define critical reading.
60. Define critical writing.
61. Explain the difference between narrative and reflective writing.
62. What is the role of revision in essay writing?
63. Define audience in writing.

64. Explain the importance of audience awareness in writing.
65. Define purpose in writing.
66. Explain the difference between writing for persuasion and writing for information.
67. Define editing checklist.
68. Define self-assessment in writing.
69. Explain the importance of feedback in improving writing.
70. What are the main qualities of effective writing?
71. Read the passage and identify the main idea.
72. List three supporting details from the text.
73. Find the meaning of the word “comprehension” in the passage.
74. Identify the author’s purpose in the passage.
75. Highlight the transitional words used in the text.
76. Summarize the passage in 3–5 sentences.
77. Paraphrase the second paragraph of the passage.
78. Identify any inference that can be made from the text.
79. Underline the sentence that states the main argument.
80. Identify a fact and an opinion from the passage.
81. Determine the tone of the passage.
82. Explain how the author supports their argument.
83. Identify a conclusion sentence in the passage.
84. Identify any bias in the text.
85. Make a prediction about what could follow after the passage.
86. Correct the mistakes in the following sentence: “She don’t like reading books.”
87. Correct: “I has read three articles yesterday.”
88. Correct: “He going to the library every day.”
89. Correct: “The informations are important for us.”
90. Correct: “He done his homework yesterday.”
91. Correct: “There is many books on the table.”
92. Correct: “She can sings very well.”
93. Correct: “I am interesting in reading novels.”
94. Correct: “They doesn’t want to go to library.”
95. Correct: “He were happy with his grades.”
96. Rewrite the informal text in a formal academic style.
97. Write a short essay (150–200 words) on: “The Role of Reading in Daily Life.”
98. Write a short essay (150–200 words) on: “How Writing Helps Express Thoughts Clearly.”
99. Convert a paragraph of bullet points into a cohesive paragraph.
100. Rewrite a passage using synonyms to avoid repetition.
101. Write a paragraph summarizing a passage you read recently.
102. Combine two simple sentences into a complex sentence.
103. Combine two simple sentences into a compound sentence.
104. Write a concluding sentence for the following paragraph.

105. Expand the following topic sentence into a full paragraph.
106. Rewrite a paragraph adding linking words.
107. Rewrite a paragraph correcting coherence errors.
108. Rewrite a paragraph correcting punctuation mistakes.
109. Rewrite a paragraph correcting grammar mistakes.
110. Write a topic sentence for a paragraph about “Benefits of Reading.”
111. Identify the author’s main argument in a given passage.
112. List supporting evidence for the main argument.
113. Identify any counterarguments in the passage.
114. Explain whether the author’s argument is convincing.
115. Suggest ways to improve clarity and coherence in the passage.
116. Identify the tone and style of the passage.
117. Determine whether the passage is formal or informal.
118. Suggest three ways to improve the paragraph’s flow.
119. Identify any ambiguity or unclear sentence in the passage.
120. Evaluate the effectiveness of examples used in the text.
121. Read the passage and identify the author’s main argument.
122. List three supporting details that reinforce the main argument.
123. Identify any counterarguments presented in the passage.
124. Explain whether the author’s argument is convincing and why.
125. Determine the tone of the passage and justify your answer.
126. Identify the audience the author is addressing.
127. Suggest ways to improve the clarity of the passage.
128. Suggest ways to improve the coherence of the passage.
129. Identify any ambiguous sentences in the passage.
130. Analyze the effectiveness of examples used in the passage.
131. Identify assumptions made by the author.
132. Evaluate the reliability of the sources mentioned in the text.
133. Determine whether the author’s argument is biased or objective.
134. Suggest alternative evidence that could strengthen the argument.
135. Compare two passages on a similar topic and identify differences in arguments.
136. Identify persuasive techniques used by the author.
137. Analyze the impact of word choice on the tone and meaning.
138. Evaluate how well the introduction prepares the reader for the passage.
139. Evaluate how well the conclusion summarizes and reinforces the argument.
140. Identify any logical fallacies in the passage.
141. Rewrite a weak paragraph to make it more coherent.
142. Rewrite a paragraph to improve clarity and conciseness.
143. Rewrite a paragraph to improve sentence variety.
144. Identify the thesis statement in a passage.
145. Suggest ways to develop the supporting paragraphs more effectively.
146. Identify the paragraph that could serve as a counterargument.
147. Suggest three ways to strengthen the writer’s conclusion.
148. Identify evidence in the passage that may be insufficient or weak.
149. Critically evaluate the use of statistics or data in the passage.

150. Write a short analytical response (100–150 words) to the passage, discussing its strengths and weaknesses.

Tili o'rganilayotgan mamlakatlar adabiyoti

1. Which work is considered the first major work of English literature?
 2. Who is called the father of English history?
 3. Which tribes invaded Britain after the Romans left?
 4. Who wrote “The Ecclesiastical History of the English Race”?
 5. What is “Beowulf” mainly about?
 6. Who was the Anglo-Saxon king famous for creating The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle?
 7. What feature is characteristic of Old English poetry?
 8. Who was the hero who helped Hrothgar defeat Grendel?
 9. What did Cynewulf introduce into Anglo-Saxon poetry?
 10. What became the centre of learning in England in the 7th–11th centuries?
 11. Which languages were used for communication in England during the Norman period?
 12. What were medieval “romances” mainly about?
 13. Who collected the Arthurian romances and arranged them into a prose cycle?
 14. What is the title of Malory’s famous work published by Caxton in 1485?
 15. What distinguishes fabliaux from romances?
 16. Which poem by William Langland is an allegory featuring Vice and Virtue as human beings?
 17. Who is considered one of the three greatest poets of English literature, along with Shakespeare and Milton?
 18. What is the structural meter used by Chaucer in The Canterbury Tales?
 19. What type of literature flourished most in the 15th century after Chaucer’s death?
 20. Which legendary figure is associated with outlaw ballads set in Sherwood Forest?
- UNIT 3 – Renaissance.
21. The word “Renaissance” means:
 22. Humanists mainly studied:
 23. Which invention helped the rapid spread of knowledge in England?
 24. William Caxton is known for:
 25. The Elizabethan Age is known as:
 26. Who were the “University Wits”?
 27. Thomas More’s “Utopia” describes:
 28. Sir Francis Bacon introduced into English literature the form of:
 29. According to Bacon, reading makes:
 30. A sonnet is defined as:
Спенсере, Сиднее, Марлоу, “carpe diem”, Бене Джонсоне.
 31. Edmund Spenser is known as:
 32. Which major work was written by Edmund Spenser?
 33. “Amoretti” is a sonnet cycle dedicated to:
 34. Sir Philip Sidney’s most famous sonnet cycle is:
 35. Sidney’s “Apology for Poetry” argues that poetry:

36. Christopher Marlowe is regarded as:
37. Which of the following is a tragedy by Christopher Marlowe?
38. The central theme of carpe diem poetry is:
39. Ben Jonson is considered the forerunner of:
40. Which group of writers called themselves the “Sons of Ben”?
41. What was William Shakespeare first admired for by his contemporaries?
42. Shakespeare became a leading shareholder and playwright of which theatre?
43. Which parts did Shakespeare himself perform as an actor?
44. When was the first collected edition of Shakespeare’s plays published?
45. Which plays belong to Shakespeare’s third period (1601–1608)?
46. Why is “Hamlet” considered mysterious by many critics?
47. Why do Romeo and Juliet ultimately die?
48. What is the main difference between Shakespeare’s comedies and Ben Jonson’s comedies?
49. Who are the three main figures in Shakespeare’s sonnets?
50. What is the major theme that runs through Shakespeare’s sonnets?
51. What event marked the beginning of the 17th-century political crisis in England?
52. Who led the Parliamentary army during the Civil War?
53. What was the result of the Puritan Revolution in 1649?
54. What event is known as the “Glorious Revolution”?
55. Which literary movement is associated with John Donne?
56. John Milton served the Republican government as:
57. Which work was written by Milton during his final, third creative period?
58. What is “Paradise Lost” mainly about?
59. What important events does Dryden’s “Annus Mirabilis” commemorate?
60. Besides poetry, John Dryden is also known for his:
61. What was the philosophical basis of the English Enlightenment?
62. Which social class became the main focus of 18th-century English literature?
63. Which genre became the leading one in English literature of the 18th century?
64. Who is considered the “father of the English novel”?
65. Which of Defoe’s novels is based on the real story of Alexander Selkirk?
66. The main idea of *Robinson Crusoe* is:
67. Which literary device did Swift use to criticise society?
68. What does the land of the Lilliputians symbolise in *Gulliver’s Travels*?
69. The land of the Houyhnhnms represents:
70. Who is the founder of the English epistolary novel?
71. Richardson’s heroes differ from Fielding’s in that:
72. Which of Richardson’s novels is a model of the moral-didactic epistolary genre?
73. Henry Fielding created character images through:
74. Which of Fielding’s novels is considered a classical picaresque novel?
75. Laurence Sterne is known as the author of:
76. Which novel by Sterne breaks the traditional chronological structure?
77. Which literary movement dominated the first half of the 18th century?
78. What is the fundamental principle of classical poetry?
79. What is the central theme of Alexander Pope’s poetry?

80. Which of Pope's works is a "mock-heroic poem"?

UNIT 6 – The Romantic Age

81. Which writer is considered the leading pre-Romantic poet?

82. What is a key feature of pre-Romantic poetry?

83. Robert Burns wrote mainly in:

84. What was Robert Burns's first published collection?

85. William Blake's *Songs of Innocence* and *Songs of Experience* are:

86. Which event contributed to the rise of Romanticism?

87. Romantic writers believed that evil came from:

88. Who are considered the first generation of English Romantic poets?

89. The publication that officially began the Romantic Age was:

90. Which Romantic poets are often called "Revolutionary Romantics"?

91. When did the Victorian Age begin?

92. What major contradiction characterized the Victorian Age?

93. What was the Chartist movement?

94. Which writers are considered the main Critical Realists of the Victorian Age?

95. Which two poets are considered the "pillars" of Victorian poetry?

96. What event caused Tennyson's long period of silence?

97. What genre is Robert Browning especially known for?

98. Why is Elizabeth Barrett-Browning especially remembered today?

99. What new type of novel did Dickens create?

100. What is the main theme of "Dombey and Son"?

101. In late 19th-century literary history, a certain trend protested against "severe reality" by retreating into dreams, fantasy, and aesthetic beauty. While English and American critics typically grouped these writers under an "Aesthetic" label, what term did contemporary Russian critics commonly use for them, implying a critique of their perceived moral and cultural decline?

102. The Decadent (or Aesthetic) writers primarily criticized their contemporary society for its:

103. What was the primary significance of Thomas Hardy's home region to his literary career?

104. Which of Thomas Hardy's novels received such severe criticism upon its publication in 1895 that it directly led the author to abandon writing novels permanently?

105. Which of the following best describes the relationship between Oscar Wilde's literary works and the aesthetic ("art for art's sake") theory he promoted?

106. What is the central thematic concern of Oscar Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Gray*?

107. Which of the following is a major theme explored in *The Picture of Dorian Gray*?

108. Which writer began his/her career in medicine and did not succeed?

109. The best and most beloved of Kipling's prose work is.....

110. In which book written by Kipling begins with a poem and ends with a song?

111. Which of the following works devoted to Kipling's son?

112. Choose the book which was not written in the volume of verse by Kipling.

113. Which of the Kipling's works show his hatred of war?

114. Why did Munro adopt the pen name "Saki"?
115. In which publication were Munro's political satires featured?
116. From which literary work did Munro take the name "Saki"?
117. Where was the playwright and satirist George Bernard Shaw born?
118. Which literary technique is George Bernard Shaw most famous for using in his plays?
119. What is the origin of the title Pygmalion in Shaw's play?
120. Into which famous musical was Shaw's Pygmalion later adapted?
121. What was George Bernard Shaw's main interest reflected in Pygmalion?
122. What goal did Shaw hope to achieve through his focus on language?
123. According to his works, what was the principal theme in H.G. Wells's best writings?
124. With which "world" or primary field is H.G. Wells most associated, according to the description?
125. In which of his works John Galsworthy criticizes country squires, the aristocracy and artists?
126. What significant honor did W.B. Yeats receive in 1923?
127. From which mythology did Yeats often draw inspiration for his plays, such as Deirdre?
128. How was Virginia Woolf primarily educated in her youth?
129. After her father's death, where did Virginia Woolf move with her siblings?
130. Katherine Mansfield's literary style is often compared to which writer, known for emphasizing atmosphere, character, and language over plot?
131. "I like things that difficult to write and difficult to answer. I like contradicting my images, saying two things at once in one word, four in two and one in six". Which author wrote this opinion to his friend?
132. In which book Richard Aldington shows war as a crime against life and beauty?
133. What is Aldington's "Death of a Hero" primarily regarded as?
134. How many romantic novels did Agatha Christie write under the penname Mary Westmacott?
135. Which of the following works by Agatha Christie was published posthumously?(after her death)
136. John Boynton Priestly's career as a novelist began in 1927 with the publication of "....."
137. Which of John Boynton Priestly's book was awarded the James Tait Black Prize and was a popular success as well?
138. The central narrative of The Stars Look Down is built around which primary social struggle?
139. In which historical setting does the plot of The Stars Look Down unfold?
140. What are the two important influences of Graham Greenes writing?
141. Which of the book tells the truth about the war in Vietnam by Graham Greene?
142. Which of the following pairs of novels written by Sir Charles Percy are classified under the literary category "novels of private experience"?
143. A convinced realist, always wrote about the countries he knew and had lived in. Another characteristic feature is his journalistic style of narration.

144. What is the central thematic focus of Chaplin's literary works?
145. What was Sid Chaplin's primary occupation immediately after leaving school at age sixteen?
146. Which of the following best describes the nature of Sid Chaplin's career as an adult?
147.can be characterized as a military, social and psychological novel written by James Aldridge.
148. The main theme of novels is the fate of men and women in modern society, their belief and disbelief. Her heroes are lonely and suffering people.
149. Kingsley Amis wrote..... as a literary critic in 1960.
150. Ted Hughes poetry deals with the

IV. ATTESTATSIYA SINOVI NATIJALARINI BAHOLASH MEZONI

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

12. Attestatsiya sinovi bo'yicha talabalar bilimni baholashda 100 ballik tizim qo'llaniladi.

13. Talabaning Attestatsiya sinovidagi natijalari quyidagi mezonlar asosida baholanadi:

14. Axborot texnologiyalarini qo'llash orqali o'tkaziladigan test sinovlarida har bir talabaga **50 (ellik)** ta savoldan iborat test varianti taqdim etiladi.

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

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

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

35 tadan 44 tagacha savollarga to'g'ri javob berilganda – **4 ("yaxshi")**;

30 tadan 34 tagacha savollarga to'g'ri javob berilganda – **3 ("qoniqarli")**;

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

Test shaklidagi Attestatsiya sinoviga **100 (yuz) daqiqa** vaqt beriladi.

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

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

V. ATTESTATSIYA SINOVI BO'YICHA TAVSIYA ETILADIGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI VA USLUBIY KO'RSATMALAR

16. Dasturni o'zlashtirish bo'yicha foydalanishga tavsiya etiladigan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. The curriculum of Tashkent State University of Uzbek language and Literature under the name Alisher Navoi (2022)
2. Woodward, T. (2001). Planning Lessons and Courses. Cambridge, CUP
3. Tomlinson, B. (Ed.) (2010). Materials Development in Language Teaching. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. Nunan, D. (2009). Task-based Language Teaching. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. McDonough, J., & Shaw, C. (2003). Materials and Methods in ELT (2nd edition). Oxford: Blackwell.
4. McGrath, I. (2002). Materials Evaluation and Design for Language Teaching. Edinburgh University Press.
5. James, P. (2001). Teachers in Action. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
6. Hughes, A. (2003) Testing for Language Teaching. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
7. Smith, R., & Rebolledo, P. (2018). A Handbook for Exploratory Action Research. London: British Council.
8. Garton, S., & Copland, F. (Eds.). (2019). The Routledge handbook of teaching English to young learners (pp. 172-192). London: Routledge.
11. Ur, P.A (2010) Course in Language Teaching: Practice and Theory. Cambridge: CUPUK.
12. A Reader's History from Aesop to Harry Potter – Seth Lerer
13. The Pleasures of Children's Literature – Perry Nodelman & Mavis Reimer
A foundational text exploring how children engage with literature and how stories are constructed.
14. A comprehensive history of children's literature from ancient times to modern bestsellers.
15. The Uses of Enchantment: The Meaning and Importance of Fairy Tales – Bruno Bettelheim
16. From Cover to Cover: Evaluating and Reviewing Children's Books – Kathleen T. Horning.
17. Boboev T. Adabiyotshunoslikka kirish – T.: O'zbekiston, 2002. 558 b.
18. Quronov D. Adabiyotshunoslik lug'ati – T.: Akademnashr, 2013. 406 b.
19. Ulug'ov A. Adabiyotshunoslik nazariyasi – T.: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2017. 306 b.
20. Xallieva G. Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik – T.: Akademnashr, 2020. 157 b.
21. Xudoyberdiev E. Adabiyotshunoslikka kirish. – T.: T Iqtisod-moliya 2007. 299 b.
22. Rasulov A. Badiiylik – bezavol yangilik. – T.: Sharq, 2007. 157 b.
23. To'raeva B. Adabiyot nazariyasi: O'quv qo'llanma. – Toshkent, 2019. 148 b.

VI. YAKUNLOVCHI QOIDALAR

17. Dasturda belgilangan qoidalar O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonunlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti farmon va qarorlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining, shuningdek ta'lim sohasidagi vakolatli davlat boshqaruvi

organlari tomonidan qabul qilingan qoida va me'yorlarga zid kelsa, yuqori turuvchi organlarda belgilangan qoida va me'yorlar amal qiladi.

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

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

