QARSHI DAVLAT TEXNIKA UNIVERSITETI

“TASDIQLAYMAN”
Ilmiy ishlar va innovatsiyalar bo‘yicha
prorektor _____ G‘.N.Uzoqov

“O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI PREZIDENTI VA NOMLI DAVLAT STIPENDIYALAR” TANLOVI UCHUN XORIJIY TIL FANIIDAN IMTIHON DASTURI

QARSHI 2025

Chet (ingliz, nemis) tili fani bo‘yicha bilimni baholash mezoni

Har bir biletda 3 ta vazifa qo‘yilgan, biletdagi1 va 2- vazifalar uchun umumiy 40 ball beriladi. bitta savol uchun 4 balldan beriladi va umumiy **20** ballni tashkil etadi. Qolgan asosiy ball (60 ball) esa 3-vazifadan keladi.

Vazifalar	*Grammatika*	*Leksik birliklar*	*Muloqot*	*Talaffuz*	*Total*
Task 1	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**20**
Task 2	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**20**
Task 3	*Tarjima*	*Matnni gapirib berish*	*Grammatika*	*O‘qib tushunish*	*Total*
	15	**15**	**15**	**15**	**60**

Talabgorning o’zlashtirish darajasi (%)	**Talabgorning bilim darajasi**
86-100 (a’lo)	Chet (ingliz, nemis)tillarida mustaqil mushohada yuritish; mazkur tillarning nutqini tushunish; shu tillarda ijodiy fikrlay olish; savollarga erkin javob berish va ularni tushunish; fikrini murakkab nutq birliklari vositasida erkin ifoda qilish, ularni aytib berish va amalda qo'llay olish.
71-86 (yaxshi)	Chet (ingliz, nemis)tillarida mustaqil mushohada yuritish; mazkur tillarning nutqini tushunish; savollarga ayrim kichik xatolar bilan javob berish va ularga qo‘shimcha izohlar berilganda javob bera olish, tushunish; fikrini sodda iboralarda ifoda qilish, bilish va amalda qo'llay olish.
56-70(qoniqarli)	Chet (ingliz, nemis) tillarining nutqini tushunish; savollarga qisqa-qisqa va xatolar bilan javob berish bilan javob berish; fikrini ifoda qilishda qiyinchiliklarga duch keladi.
55 dan past (qoniqarsiz)	Chet (ingliz, nemis) tilining nutqini tushunmaslik; savollarga javob bera olmaslik, savollarga to‘liq javob bermaslik, ma’lumotlarni tahlil qila olmaslik.

UMUMIY SAVOLLAR BANKI

INGLIZ TILI

1-TOPSHIRIQ

Answer the questions

1. Can you introduce yourself?
2. Where are you from?
3. Talk about your family?
4. What is friendship for you?
5. How would you describe yourself?
6. What are your interests?
7. Describe your typical day?

2-TOPSHIRIQ

Speak about your specialty

a. What is your specialty
b. What skills do you need?
c. Why did you choose this?

3-TOPSHIRIQ

Read and retell the text

Sign Language

A sign language is a language which uses manual communication to express meaning, as opposed to sound patterns that can be heard. This can involve simultaneously combining hand shapes, movement of the hands, arms or body, and various expressions on the face to communicate a speaker's thoughts. Although there are some noteworthy differences, sign languages share many similarities with spoken languages—sometimes called 'oral' languages—which is why language experts consider both to be natural languages.

Sign language is used both by the deaf and people who can hear but cannot physically speak. Hundreds of sign languages are in use around the world and are at the cores of local deaf cultures. Some sign languages have been accorded a form of legal recognition, while others are unfortunately not recognized by governments.

Sharing Communities

Sharing communities are on the increase. In fact, they are becoming increasingly common worldwide. A sharing community is simply one where people put things like their ideas or skills together to bring benefit to the whole community. Globally, people in cities and towns are thinking of ways to share everything from clothes to boats and holiday homes. As well as the groups who share on a very basic level, there are also groups that associate themselves with the 'big-picture' sharing movement. In other words, for these groups the emphasis is on things such as education and community building and promoting a general move towards sharing more widely.

From neighbourhood-level groups to global organizations, these groups work to make sharing a normal part of life. They see sharing as a new concept; a way of achieving a means to a more democratic society. The basic idea behind the sharing community is that people pool resources, so that individuals get what they need, when they need it, and sell what they don't use.

Globalization

Globalization is a transformative force that intricately weaves together the economic, cultural, and political fabrics of diverse nations, creating a complex and interconnected global system. It accelerates the flow of capital, ideas, technology, and people across borders, leading to unprecedented opportunities for growth and innovation. However, this same process also magnifies disparities, concentrating wealth and power while eroding traditional identities and local economies.

At its core, globalization is paradoxical: it fosters unity through shared experiences and global markets, yet simultaneously deepens divisions by amplifying inequalities and cultural homogenization. The convergence of global networks often comes at the cost of cultural diversity, as dominant ideologies and lifestyles overshadow local traditions. Moreover, the economic interdependence it creates makes nations vulnerable to global shocks, where crises in one region can ripple across the world.

On another planet

On another planet, the concept of existence would likely be redefined by the intricacies of its alien environment, from the composition of its atmosphere to the nature of its terrain. Life, if it exists, might not adhere to Earthly paradigms; it could thrive on chemical processes unknown to us, or even be composed of entirely different elements. The landscape itself could challenge our perceptions of geography, with gravity sculpting mountains into impossible shapes, or winds carving out valleys filled with exotic, unearthly flora.

Time might pass differently, influenced by the planet's rotation and its distance from its star, altering the rhythm of life and the cycles of growth and decay. Social structures, if intelligent life has developed, could be shaped by these alien conditions, leading to forms of communication, governance, and culture that are as incomprehensible to us as our own might be to them.

Silicon Valley

Silicon Valley, the name given to the southern portion of the San Francisco Bay Area in California, is home to a lot of high-tech industry. It has many of the world's largest high-tech companies, and thousands of start-up tech companies. The term originally referred to manufacturers of the silicon chip (the small piece of material inside computers that's essential for them to work), but eventually came to refer to all the high-tech businesses in the area.

Silicon Valley has a social and business culture that supports advance, and 'playing' with new technology, meaning that people are encouraged to take risks to see what happens. And as this is supported with higher engineering qualifications and clever management, it has done much to create the success stories we hear about today—companies such as Google and Apple, for instance.

Ambitions

Ambition is a multifaceted and driving force that compels individuals to pursue goals that often extend beyond their immediate grasp. It is the fuel that ignites the desire

for achievement, pushing people to overcome obstacles, take risks, and continuously strive for personal and professional growth.

At its core, ambition is not merely about attaining success or power; it is deeply intertwined with the human need for purpose, self-fulfillment, and the expression of one's potential. This intrinsic motivation can manifest in various forms, from the pursuit of excellence in a chosen field to the relentless drive for innovation and creativity.

However, ambition is also complex, as it often involves balancing aspirations with ethical considerations, societal expectations, and personal values. When unchecked, it can lead to detrimental outcomes such as burnout, ethical compromises, or strained relationships.

Grafitti

The word 'graffiti' comes from the Italian word *graffito*, meaning 'scratching'. Graffiti may be described as any marking etched or written onto buildings or other structures, or sometimes onto natural features such as rocks. Graffiti has been around since the time of the Greeks and Romans. Examples can be seen on ancient structures, some of which have become historically and archaeologically significant where they give an insight into the social history of their time. More recent graffiti, however, has become a universal problem, mainly due to the fact that there are readily available substances, such as spray paints, which offer a cheap and quick medium for creating it.

Those responsible for graffiti are often indiscriminate about the surfaces they choose for their work. Wherever it appears, the priority is usually to remove it as quickly as possible. In many instances the aim is to do so within just a few hours, one reason being that the materials used become extremely difficult to erase once dried. Other reasons are to deter imitation and to stop more serious types of vandalism taking place, which can contribute to the general decline of a neighborhood.

Emotional intelligence

The term 'emotional intelligence' (EI) was created by US psychologists Peter Salovey and John Mayer, and was later popularized by science journalist Daniel Goleman in 1995 in a bestselling book. We can define emotional intelligence as an ability to recognize and understand our own emotions and those of others; in addition, those with well-developed EI are able to manage their own feelings and influence other people's, whether as individuals or in a group context. Advocates of EI believe that it has a positive influence not only on mental and physical health, but on developing and maintaining relationships and also on success at work.

There are five categories within emotional intelligence, all of which can be developed and improved upon.

Being your own boss

Being your own boss comes with both freedom and responsibility. On one hand, you have the autonomy to make decisions, set your own schedule, and pursue your passions without answering to anyone else. This can lead to a fulfilling and flexible work life, allowing you to align your career with your personal values and goals.

However, the complexity arises in the multifaceted roles you must play—leader, manager, marketer, and often the sole employee. Success depends on self-discipline, time management, and the ability to navigate uncertainty. Financial stability is another concern, as income can be unpredictable, requiring careful budgeting and planning.

In essence, being your own boss demands a balance between embracing independence and managing the inherent challenges of entrepreneurship. It's a path that offers immense rewards but requires resilience, adaptability, and a proactive mindset to thrive.

Advertising

Advertising is a strategic art form that blends psychology, creativity, and data analytics to influence consumer behavior. At its core, it seeks to create a compelling narrative around a product or service, often by tapping into deep-seated emotions,

desires, or societal trends. The complexity of advertising lies in its dual nature: it must capture attention in a saturated market while also fostering a memorable connection with the audience.

Modern advertising leverages a myriad of platforms, from traditional media to digital ecosystems, each requiring a tailored approach to maximize impact. The challenge is not just in crafting a persuasive message, but in targeting the right audience, optimizing delivery channels, and measuring effectiveness in real-time. This intricate dance between art and science is what makes advertising both a powerful tool and a constantly evolving discipline.

UMUMIY SAVOLLAR BANKI

NEMIS TILI

1-TOPSHIRIQ

Aufgabe 1. Beantworten Sie die Fragen

1. Können Sie sich vorstellen?
2. Woher kommen Sie?
3. Können Sie mir etwas über Ihre Familie erzählen?
4. Was ist Freundschaft für Sie?
5. Sprechen Sie über das Hochschulbildungssystem in Usbekistan.
6. Sprechen Sie über Ihre Hobbys.

2-TOPSHIRIQ

Aufgabe 2. Sprechen Sie über Ihre Fachrichtung

1. Was ist Ihre Spezialität?
2. Welche Fähigkeiten benötigen Sie?
3. Warum haben diese Fachrichtung gewählt?

3-TOPSHIRIQ

Lesen und erzählen Sie den Text

Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland liegt in Mitteleuropa und grenzt an neun (9) Nachbarstaaten: an Dänemark im Norden, Niederlanden, Belgien, Luxemburg und Frankreich im Westen, an die Schweiz und an Österreich im Süden, an die Tschechische Republik und an Polen im Osten.

Im Norden bilden die Nord- und Ostsee natürliche Grenze des Landes.

Deutschland zählt über 82 Millionen Einwohner. Die Bodenfläche beträgt 357000 Quadratkilometer (km^2) groß. Die Natur Deutschlands ist sehr malerisch und das Klima ist kontinental.

Nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg wurde das deutsche Land in zwei Staaten eingeteilt. Drei Westzonen waren von Großbritannien, den USA und Frankreich besitzt und 1949 wurde Bundesrepublik gebildet.

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Österreich liegt im südlichen Mitteleuropa. Es ist kleiner als Deutschland. Seine Fläche beträgt etwa 84000 km^2. In Österreich leben 7,5 Millionen Einwohner. Es grenzt an die Schweiz, Italien, Slowenien, Ungarn, Tschechien, an die Slowakei, Deutschland und Liechtenstein.

Österreich ist ein Bundesland und besteht aus neun Bundesländern.

Österreich ist ein Alpenland. Dort gibt es blaue Seen, bewaldete Berge, malerische Städte und Dörfer. Österreich ist ein ideales Land für die Touristen. Österreich gilt in der ganzen Welt als das Land der Musik.

Die Hauptstadt der Republik Österreich ist Wien. Staatsoberhaupt von Österreich ist der Bundespräsident. Der Regierungschef ist der Bundeskanzler.

Das Parlament besteht aus zwei Kammern: dem Nationalrat und dem Bundesrat. Die Bevölkerung Österreichs ist zu rund 98% deutschsprachig.

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Die Schweiz liegt in Mitteleuropa. Ihre Fläche beträgt über 41000 km^2. Hier leben ungefähr 6,5 Millionen Einwohner. Die Nachbarstaaten sind Frankreich, Deutschland, Österreich, Liechtenstein und Italien. Die Schweiz ist eine Bundesrepublik, die aus 26 Kantonen besteht. In der Schweiz gibt es vier Staatsprachen: Deutsch, Französisch, Italienisch und Rätoromanisch. Die Hauptstadt der Schweiz ist Bern.

Die Schweiz ist kein großes Land, aber dank ihrer Schönheit wurde sie weltbekannt.

Durch die natürliche Schönheit ist die Schweiz zu einem sehr beliebten Zentrum des Tourismus geworden.

Die Kurorte der Schweiz mit dem gesunden Klima sind sehr beliebt.

Weltbekannt sind: die Schweizer Uhren, Schweizer Käse, die Schweizer Schokolade und natürlich die Schweizer Banken.

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Luxemburg liegt in Westeuropa. Es grenzt an Frankreich, Belgien und Deutschland. Seine Fläche beträgt 2600 km^2. Die Einwohnerzahl beträgt 400 000 Menschen.

Luxemburg ist ein Herzogtum mit einer konstitutionellen Monarchie. An der Spitze des Staates steht Herzog. Die Hauptstadt ist Luxemburg. Die Staatssprachen sind Französisch und Deutsch.

Luxemburg ist ein Industrieland. Nach der Stahlproduktion pro Kopf der Bevölkerung nimmt Luxemburg den ersten Platz in der Welt ein. Außerdem sind hier auch chemische Lederwaren, Zement und die keramische Industrie entwickelt.

Die intensive Landwirtschaft deckt fast völlig den Eigenbedarf des Landes. Luxemburg ist ein großes Finanzzentrum Europas.

Die Natur Luxemburgs ist schön und mannigfaltig: Ebenen und Hügelland, Täler und Wälder, Wiesen und Felder.

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Liechtenstein liegt in Mitteleuropa. Seine Fläche beträgt 157 km^2. Die Einwohnerzahl liegt bei etwa 30 000 Menschen. Liechtenstein grenzt an die Schweiz und Österreich. Es ist ein Fürstentum mit einer konstitutionellen Monarchie. Das Staatsoberhaupt ist der Fürst. Die Staatssprache ist Deutsch. Die Hauptstadt ist Vaduz. Im Alltag spricht man Dialekte.

Liechtenstein ist ein Alpenland. Aber der westliche Teil des Landes liegt im Rhein-Tal. Das Klima ist dort sehr mild. Die Natur Liechtensteins ist sehr mannigfaltig: Nadelwälder, Täler, Bergwiesen und Weiden.

Und die Touristen besuchen gern dieses kleine, aber sehr schöne und malerische Land. Tausende Touristen, Alpinisten und Wintersportler fahren mit Vergnügen nach Liechtenstein.

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