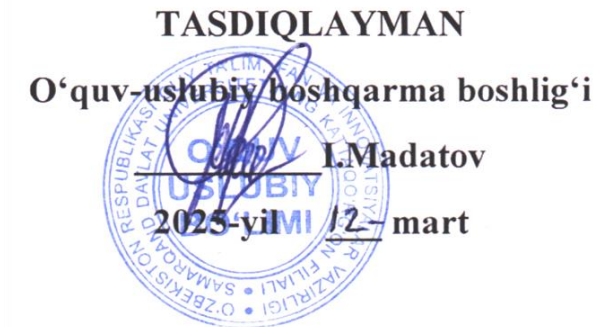




Samarqand davlat universitetning Kattaqo‘rg‘on filiali Pedagogika va tillarni o‘qitish fakulteti bahorgi semestr Xorijiy til va adabiyoti: ingliz tili yo‘nalishi 2-bosqich talabalariga « Nutq malakalari integratsiyasi» fanidan yakuniy nazorat savollari

Imtihon shakli: yozma-og‘zaki

No	Mavzu	1-QISM “OSON SAVOLLAR” deb nomalanadi va semestrda o‘qitilishi rejalashtirilgan mavzularning kirish qismidan asosan nazariy savollardan iborat bo‘ladi (tayanch iborasi bo‘ladi).	2-QISM “ODDIY SAVOLLAR” deb nomalanadi va semestrda o‘qitilishi rejalashtirilgan mavzularning 1-rejasidan asosan mulohazaviy savollardan iborat bo‘ladi (tayanch iborasi bo‘ladi).	3-QISM “MURAKKAB SAVOLLAR” deb nomalanadi va semestrda o‘qitilishi rejalashtirilgan mavzularning 2-rejasidan asosan qoidalar, teoremlar, kabi savollardan iborat bo‘ladi (tayanch iborasi bo‘lmaydi).	4-QISM qism “MURAKKAB SAVOLLAR 2” deb nomalanadi va semestrda o‘qitilishi rejalashtirilgan mavzularning 3-rejasidan asosan tendensiyalar, paradigmalar, konsepsiyalar kabi savollardan iborat bo‘ladi (tayanch iborasi bo‘lmaydi).	5-qism “QIYIN SAVOLLAR” deb nomalanadi va semestrda o‘qitilishi rejalashtirilgan mavzularning xulosa yani yakuniy qismidan asosan talabani mustaqil fikrlashga, mavzuni to‘liq anglashga yo‘naltiradigan savollardan iborat bo‘ladi (tayanch iborasi bo‘lmaydi).
1.	Unit 1	What is the title of Bel Pesce's TED talk?	How does Bel Pesce explain the difference between overnight success stories and reality?	How could you apply Bel Pesce's warning about "believing in overnight success" to your own goals?	How do Bel Pesce's ideas about success compare with common success stories in the media?	Which of Bel Pesce's five dream-killers do you think is most common, and why?

2.		According to Bel Pesce, why is believing in overnight success dangerous?	Why does Bel Pesce say we should "own our victories"?	How might Pesce's advice about "owning success" be useful in a team project?	What are the strengths of Pesce's advice about "believing in the perfect idea"?	Do you agree with Pesce that there's no "perfect idea"? Why or why not?
3.		What does Bel Pesce say about taking credit for your own success?	What example does Bel Pesce use to show the danger of waiting for the perfect idea?	How would you use Pesce's idea about "not waiting for the perfect idea" in a real-life situation?	What challenges might someone face when applying Pesce's warning about "giving up too soon"?	Which aspect of Pesce's advice would be most helpful for students, in your opinion?
4.		According to Bel Pesce, why is the "perfect idea" a myth?	How does Bel Pesce describe the relationship between success and lucky charms?	How could Pesce's warning about "giving up too soon" help someone learning a new language?	What assumptions does Pesce make about what motivates entrepreneurs?	Do you think Pesce's advice applies equally to all types of goals? Why or why not?
5.		What does Bel Pesce suggest is more important than waiting for the perfect moment?	Why does Bel Pesce say that giving up too soon kills your dreams?	How might you apply Pesce's advice about not relying on "external factors" in your studies?	How might cultural differences affect how we interpret Pesce's advice?	What do you think is the most important takeaway from Pesce's talk?
6.	Unit 2	What is Erin McKean's profession?	How does Erin McKean describe the difference between a dictionary as a "cathedral" and as a "park"?	How could you apply Erin McKean's "dictionary as a park" concept in learning vocabulary?	How do Erin McKean's ideas about dictionaries challenge traditional views of language rules?	Do you agree with Erin McKean that "every word is a real word"? Why or why not?
7.		What does Erin McKean compare dictionaries to in her talk?	Why does Erin McKean think dictionaries shouldn't be the "fashion police" of language?	How might McKean's ideas about word creation be useful when explaining new technology?	What are the benefits of McKean's approach to word creation?	Which aspect of McKean's dictionary approach do you find most convincing, and why?
8.		According to Erin McKean, what should you do if you can't find a word in the dictionary?	What example does McKean use to show that new words are valid even if they're not in dictionaries?	How would you use McKean's permission to invent words in your own field or hobby?	What problems might arise if everyone followed McKean's "every word is real" philosophy?	Do you think McKean's "park" approach to language works in formal education? Why or why not?
9.		What website did Erin McKean create for collecting words?	How does McKean explain the process of how words enter dictionaries?	How could McKean's approach to language make writing more expressive?	What assumptions does McKean make about how people use dictionaries?	In your opinion, when is creating new words most useful?
10.		According to McKean, what makes a word "real"?	Why does McKean encourage people to create new words?	How might you apply McKean's view of dictionaries to how you think about language rules?	How does technology change the way McKean thinks dictionaries should work?	What do you think is the most important takeaway from McKean's talk?

11.	Unit 3	What types of robots does Robin Murphy discuss in her TED talk?	How does Robin Murphy explain the different roles of ground, aerial, and marine robots?	How could Robin Murphy's ideas about disaster robots be applied to other safety challenges?	How does Robin Murphy balance technology capabilities with human needs in disaster response?	Which type of disaster robot that Robin Murphy discussed do you think is most valuable, and why?
12.		What disaster does Robin Murphy mention where robots were first used?	Why does Murphy say that small robots are often better than large ones in disasters?	How might Murphy's human-robot team approach improve collaboration in other fields?	What are the advantages of using small robots in disaster situations?	Do you agree with Murphy that robots should complement rather than replace humans? Why or why not?
13.		According to Robin Murphy, do robots replace human rescuers?	What example does Murphy use to show how robots helped after a nuclear disaster?	How would you apply Murphy's emphasis on "actionable data" to information gathering in your studies?	What concerns might people have about using robots in disaster zones?	In your opinion, what is the biggest challenge for disaster robots?
14.		What advantage do snake-like robots have in disaster zones?	How does Murphy describe the relationship between robot operators and first responders?	How could Murphy's approach to robot design influence other tool development?	What assumptions does Murphy make about how technology and humans should work together?	Do you think Murphy's robot technologies would be accessible to all countries? Why or why not?
15.		What challenge of using drones in disasters does Murphy mention?	Why does Murphy emphasize that robots should collect actionable data?	How might you apply Murphy's lessons about technology limitations to everyday problem-solving?	How might resource differences between countries affect the use of Murphy's robot technology?	What do you think is the most important takeaway from Murphy's talk?
16.	Unit 4	What personal challenge did Phil Hansen face as an artist?	How does Phil Hansen describe his journey from giving up art to embracing his shake?	How could you apply Phil Hansen's "embrace the shake" philosophy to a challenge you're facing?	How do Phil Hansen's ideas about limitations compare with typical advice about overcoming obstacles?	Which of Phil Hansen's art projects did you find most inspiring, and why?
17.		What advice did Phil Hansen's doctor give him that changed his outlook?	Why does Hansen say that limitations can be liberating for creativity?	How might Hansen's approach to limitations help someone with limited resources?	What are the strengths of Hansen's approach to working with limitations?	Do you agree with Hansen that limitations drive creativity? Why or why not?
18.		What did Phil Hansen learn to do with his limitations?	What example does Hansen use to show how destruction can be part of the creative process?	How would you use Hansen's ideas about constraints to overcome a creative block?	What challenges might arise when applying Hansen's "embrace the shake" philosophy?	In your opinion, how could Hansen's approach help in education?
19.		Name one unusual material Phil Hansen used to create art.	How does Hansen describe the relationship between limitations and thinking "outside the box"?	How could Hansen's perspective on limitations change how you view your own challenges?	What assumptions does Hansen make about creativity and limitations?	Do you think Hansen's philosophy applies to non-artistic fields? Why or why not?

20.		According to Phil Hansen, how can limitations affect creativity?	Why does Hansen encourage people to seek out limitations rather than avoid them?	How might you apply Hansen's methods of working with unusual materials in everyday creativity?	How might different types of artists respond to Hansen's approach to creativity?	What do you think is the most important takeaway from Hansen's talk?
21.	Unit 5	What does Kelly McGonigal say is the most important factor in how stress affects you?	How does Kelly McGonigal explain the difference between harmful and helpful stress responses?	How could you apply Kelly McGonigal's stress reframing technique before a job interview?	How does Kelly McGonigal's view of stress compare with traditional stress management approaches?	Which aspect of Kelly McGonigal's research on stress did you find most surprising?
22.		According to Kelly McGonigal, how can changing your view of stress affect your health?	Why does McGonigal say that caring for others helps reduce the negative effects of stress?	How might McGonigal's ideas about the "tend-and-befriend" response help in a team under pressure?	What are the strengths of McGonigal's research on stress mindset?	Do you agree that changing your view of stress can change its effect on you? Why or why not?
23.		What hormone does Kelly McGonigal say helps you connect with others during stress?	What research example does McGonigal use to show that our beliefs about stress matter?	How would you use McGonigal's research to change your own response to stressful situations?	What challenges might someone with chronic stress face when trying to apply McGonigal's advice?	In your opinion, what is the most difficult part of applying McGonigal's stress advice?
24.		What physical change happens to your blood vessels when you view stress as helpful?	How does McGonigal describe the relationship between stress hormones and social connection?	How could McGonigal's perspective on stress help students during exam periods?	What assumptions does McGonigal make about people's ability to change their mindset?	Do you think McGonigal's approach would work for all types of stress? Why or why not?
25.		According to McGonigal, what activity can help reduce the negative effects of stress?	Why does McGonigal suggest we should stop trying to reduce stress?	How might you apply McGonigal's advice about helping others to reduce your own stress?	How might different cultures view McGonigal's ideas about stress?	What do you think is the most important takeaway from McGonigal's talk?
26.	Unit 6	Where did Jason deCaires Taylor create his underwater sculptures?	How does Jason deCaires Taylor explain the difference between land museums and his underwater galleries?	How could Jason deCaires Taylor's approach to art inspire environmental awareness in your community?	How does Jason deCaires Taylor's approach compare with other environmental conservation methods?	Which aspect of Jason deCaires Taylor's underwater sculptures do you find most interesting?
27.		What material does Jason deCaires Taylor use for his underwater sculptures?	Why does Taylor create sculptures that change over time with marine growth?	How might Taylor's dual-purpose design thinking apply to everyday objects?	What are the benefits of Taylor's underwater sculpture museums?	Do you agree that art should serve environmental purposes? Why or why not?
28.		What happens to Jason deCaires Taylor's sculptures over time?	What example does Taylor use to show how his art addresses environmental issues?	How would you use Taylor's concept of art that changes over time in a different context?	What concerns might environmentalists have about placing artificial structures in marine ecosystems?	In your opinion, what is the most innovative aspect of Taylor's approach to art?

29.		How do Taylor's underwater sculptures help the environment?	How does Taylor describe the relationship between his art and marine conservation?	How could Taylor's approach to combining beauty and function inspire other types of projects?	What assumptions does Taylor make about the relationship between art and nature?	Do you think Taylor's approach could work for other environmental issues? Why or why not?
30.		What problem in marine tourism do Taylor's underwater museums help solve?	Why does Taylor place his sculptures in specific underwater locations?	How might you apply Taylor's environmental art principles to raise awareness about a local issue?	How might people from different backgrounds interpret Taylor's underwater art?	What do you think is the most important takeaway from Taylor's talk?
31.	Unit 7	What experiment did Sugata Mitra first conduct with computers?	How does Sugata Mitra explain the difference between traditional teaching and self-organized learning?	How could you apply Sugata Mitra's self-organized learning approach to your own education?	How does Sugata Mitra's approach compare with traditional classroom teaching?	Which experiment from Sugata Mitra's talk did you find most convincing?
32.		What did the children in Sugata Mitra's experiments learn without any instruction?	Why does Mitra believe that children can teach themselves with minimal guidance?	How might Mitra's "grandmother method" help when teaching someone a new skill?	What are the strengths of Mitra's minimal intervention approach?	Do you agree with Mitra that children can learn complex subjects on their own? Why or why not?
33.		What role does the "grandmother" play in Sugata Mitra's educational approach?	What example does Mitra use to show children learning advanced topics on their own?	How would you use Mitra's findings about curiosity-driven learning in a group project?	What challenges might arise when implementing Mitra's self-organized learning environment?	In your opinion, what role should teachers play in Mitra's educational approach?
34.		What is the name of Sugata Mitra's educational project?	How does Mitra describe the relationship between curiosity, encouragement, and learning?	How could Mitra's minimal guidance approach change how you learn something difficult?	What assumptions does Mitra make about children's motivation to learn?	Do you think Mitra's approach would work for all subjects? Why or why not?
35.		According to Mitra, what happens when children have access to computers and encouragement?	Why does Mitra suggest that the education system needs to change for the future?	How might you apply Mitra's ideas about encouragement when helping others learn?	How might access to technology affect the success of Mitra's approach?	What do you think is the most important takeaway from Mitra's talk?
36.	Unit 8	What problem did Marcin Jakubowski face that inspired his project?	How does Marcin Jakubowski explain the difference between industrial and open-source production?	How could Marcin Jakubowski's open-source approach be applied to knowledge sharing in your field?	How does Marcin Jakubowski's open-source approach compare with traditional manufacturing?	Which machine from Marcin Jakubowski's Global Village Construction Set do you think is most useful?
37.		What does the "Global Village Construction Set" consist of?	Why does Jakubowski believe open-source machines are important for communities?	How might Jakubowski's ideas about self-sufficiency help in emergency preparedness?	What are the benefits of Jakubowski's Global Village Construction Set?	Do you agree with Jakubowski's open-source approach to technology? Why or why not?

38.		How does Marcin Jakubowski share his machine designs?	What example does Jakubowski use to show the success of his open-source approach?	How would you use Jakubowski's documentation methods to share a skill you have?	What challenges might people face when trying to build Jakubowski's machines?	In your opinion, what is the biggest benefit of Jakubowski's approach?
39.		How do Jakubowski's open-source machines compare in cost to commercial ones?	How does Jakubowski describe the relationship between technology access and freedom?	How could Jakubowski's approach to technology access influence community projects?	What assumptions does Jakubowski make about people's technical abilities?	Do you think Jakubowski's vision is realistic for most communities? Why or why not?
40.		What is Jakubowski's goal for his open-source technology project?	Why does Jakubowski focus on creating machines that can be built and repaired locally?	How might you apply Jakubowski's modular design principles to organize a complex project?	How might economic conditions affect the adoption of Jakubowski's approach?	What do you think is the most important takeaway from Jakubowski's talk?