

1. Namangan davlat universiteti 60230100- Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish (ingliz tili) ta'lim yo'nalishi kunduzgi ta'lim shakli 1- bosqich talabalari uchun "Amaliy gramatika va fonetika" fanidan 2024-2025 o'quv yili bahorgi semestrda o'tkaziladigan yakuniy nazorat uchun auditoriyada o'tilgan mavzular (amaliy) yuzasidan savollar banki

1. What are the different types of prepositions in English?
2. How do prepositions function in a sentence?
3. What are common errors in using prepositions?
4. How do prepositions differ between English and Uzbek?
5. Can a sentence be complete without a preposition?
6. What are coordinating and subordinating conjunctions?
7. How do conjunctions help in sentence cohesion?
8. What are correlative conjunctions? Provide examples.
9. How can incorrect use of conjunctions affect meaning?
10. How do conjunctions differ from conjunctive adverbs?
11. What is a particle in English grammar?
12. How do particles differ from prepositions?
13. What is the role of "to" as a particle in infinitives?
14. How do phrasal verbs use particles?
15. What are examples of modal particles?
16. What is a simple sentence? Provide examples.
17. How does word order affect meaning in simple sentences?
18. What is the difference between a simple and a compound sentence?
19. How can modifiers be added to a simple sentence?
20. What are common mistakes in forming simple sentences?
21. What are the principal parts of a sentence?
22. How do the subject and predicate interact?
23. Why is the object important in sentence structure?
24. How do adverbial modifiers affect sentence meaning?
25. How can detached sentence parts change emphasis?
26. What is the grammatical subject of a sentence?
27. How can subjects be compound?
28. How does subject-verb agreement work?
29. What is a dummy subject? Provide examples.

30. How do implied subjects work in imperative sentences?
31. What is a simple predicate?
32. How does a compound predicate differ?
33. Can a predicate exist without a subject?
34. How do modal verbs affect predicates?
35. How do linking verbs function in predicates?
36. What is a compound nominal predicate?
37. How does a predicative differ from a predicate?
38. What is the function of an objective predicative?
39. How can predicates be mixed types?
40. How do linking verbs contribute to nominal predicates?
41. What are common rules for subject-predicate agreement?
42. How do singular and plural subjects affect verb choice?
43. What are exceptions in subject-predicate agreement?
44. How do collective nouns affect verb agreement?
45. Why do some singular subjects take plural verbs?
46. What is the difference between a direct and indirect object?
47. Can a sentence have more than one object?
48. How do objects interact with transitive verbs?
49. How do objects differ from complements?
50. How can objects be omitted in some sentences?
51. What is an attribute in sentence structure?
52. How do adjectives function as attributes?
53. Can nouns act as attributes? Provide examples.
54. What is the difference between restrictive and non-restrictive attributes?
55. How do relative clauses function as attributes?
56. What are different types of adverbial modifiers?
57. How do adverbial modifiers affect meaning?
58. Can adverbial modifiers change sentence structure?
59. What is the role of adverbial clauses?
60. How do adverbial modifiers differ from adjectives?

61. What are detached parts of a sentence?
62. How do commas indicate detached sentence parts?
63. How do detached adverbial modifiers function?
64. Can detached parts change a sentence's meaning?
65. What are common detached sentence structures?
66. What are independent elements in a sentence?
67. How do parenthetical phrases function as independent elements?
68. What is the role of interjections in sentences?
69. How do introductory phrases affect sentence flow?
69. Can independent elements stand alone as complete sentences?
70. What defines a compound sentence?
71. How do conjunctions link independent clauses?
72. What punctuation is used in compound sentences?
73. How does coordination differ from subordination?
74. Can a sentence be both compound and complex?
75. What is the structure of a complex sentence?
76. How do subordinate clauses function?
77. What are different types of dependent clauses?
78. How can complex sentences enhance writing?
79. What mistakes do learners make in complex sentences?
80. What is a compound-complex sentence?
81. How do conjunctions and relative pronouns link clauses?
82. What are the advantages of using compound-complex sentences?
83. How do punctuation rules apply to compound-complex sentences?
84. How can compound-complex sentences be simplified?
85. What are common transition words for comparison?
86. How do comparative structures work in English?
87. What grammatical structures help contrast ideas?
88. How do parallel structures improve comparisons?
89. What are common mistakes in comparing ideas?
90. What techniques help with effective paraphrasing?
91. How do synonyms help in paraphrasing?

92. Why is sentence structure important in paraphrasing?
93. What are the differences between summarizing and paraphrasing?
94. What tools can assist in paraphrasing?
95. What are reporting verbs, and how do they function?
96. How do reporting verbs affect the tone of writing?
97. What is the difference between “say” and “tell”?
98. How do reporting verbs influence verb tense?
99. What are examples of reporting verbs in academic writing?
100. What is assimilation in phonetics?

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1. How does assimilation affect pronunciation in connected speech?
2. What are the different types of assimilation?
3. Can assimilation occur within words as well as between words?
4. What are some common examples of assimilation in English?
5. What is reciprocal assimilation?
6. How does reciprocal assimilation differ from regular assimilation?
7. Can reciprocal assimilation change the meaning of a word?
8. In which contexts is reciprocal assimilation most common?
9. How does reciprocal assimilation influence fluency in speech?
10. How does assimilation differ between English and Uzbek?
11. What are common assimilation patterns in Uzbek?
12. How do Uzbek speakers struggle with English assimilation rules?
13. Are there phonemes in Uzbek that undergo assimilation but not in English?
14. What strategies can Uzbek speakers use to master English assimilation?
15. What is elision in phonetics?
16. Why is the /t/ sound often elided in English speech?
17. In which contexts does the /t/ sound disappear?
18. How does elision affect word intelligibility?

19. What are common words where /t/ elision occurs?
20. Why does the /d/ sound sometimes disappear in connected speech?
21. How does elision of /d/ affect fluency?
22. What is an example of a phrase where /d/ elision occurs?
23. How does /d/ elision differ from /t/ elision?
24. Can elision cause misunderstandings in speech?
25. Why is the /h/ sound often elided in unstressed syllables?
26. In which dialects is /h/ elision more common?
27. How does /h/ elision affect linking in speech?
28. What are some phrases where /h/ elision commonly occurs?
29. Does /h/ elision also occur in Uzbek?
30. When does the /l/ sound get elided in speech?
31. How does /l/ elision impact rhythm in spoken English?
32. What are some examples of words where /l/ is elided?
33. Is /l/ elision more common in certain English accents?
34. How does elision differ from assimilation?
35. What is total elision in phonetics?
36. How does total deletion of sounds improve speech flow?
37. Can total elision make speech difficult to understand?
38. What are common phrases where total elision occurs?
39. How does total elision differ from partial elision?
40. What is a linking sound?
41. How does /w/ linking occur in connected speech?
42. What is an example of a phrase where /w/ is linked?
43. How does linking /w/ affect sentence rhythm?
44. Is linking /w/ more common in British or American English?
45. When does the /j/ sound appear in linking?
46. How does linking /j/ improve speech fluency?
47. What are some common phrases where linking /j/ is used?
48. Is linking /j/ a form of assimilation?
49. How does linking /j/ differ from linking /w/?
50. How does the /r/ sound function in linking?

51. What is an example of a phrase where /r/ is linked?
52. Why does linking /r/ occur in British English but not American English?
53. How does linking /r/ help in connected speech?
54. Does linking /r/ affect word stress?
55. What is intrusive /r/ in phonetics?
56. How does intrusive /r/ differ from linking /r/?
57. What are some common words where intrusive /r/ appears?
58. Is intrusive /r/ considered correct pronunciation?
59. How do non-native speakers struggle with intrusive /r/?
60. What causes sound interchange in spoken English?
61. How do sounds interchange in fast speech?
62. What is an example of a word pair where sound interchange happens?
63. Can sound interchange lead to dialectal differences?
64. What is the accentual structure of English words?
65. What is rhythm in spoken language?
66. How does stress-timing affect English rhythm?
67. How does syllable-timing differ from stress-timing?
68. What role does rhythm play in poetry and prose?
69. How can learners improve their English rhythm?
70. What is intonation in phonetics?
71. How does rising and falling intonation affect meaning?
72. What are common intonation patterns in English?
73. How does intonation change in different sentence types?
74. How does English intonation compare to Uzbek intonation?
75. What is the accentual structure of English words?
76. How does word stress influence meaning in English?
77. What are the primary rules of word stress in English?
78. How does sentence stress differ from word stress?
79. What role does sentence stress play in conveying emphasis?
80. What is intonation in spoken English?
81. How do different intonation patterns affect sentence meaning?
82. What are the main types of intonation in English?

83. How does intonation help in expressing emotions?
84. How does English intonation compare to Uzbek intonation?
85. What are the different tones used in English intonation?
86. How does a rising tone differ from a falling tone?
87. What is the role of pitch in sentence meaning?
88. How do intonational scales influence speech melody?
89. Why is understanding tone variation important for non-native speakers?
90. What is rhythm in spoken English?
91. How does rhythm affect fluency in speech?
92. What are rhythmic groups in English?
93. How do stressed and unstressed syllables contribute to rhythm?
94. How does English rhythm compare to that of Uzbek?
95. How does intonation vary in descriptive vs. scientific prose?
96. What are the intonational features of newspaper reading?
97. How does intonation change for yes/no vs. wh-questions?
98. What are the intonational peculiarities of poetry reading?
99. How does intonation enhance storytelling in fairy tales?
100. What are detached parts of a sentence?

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