

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

**SAMARQAND DAVLAT VETERINARIYA MEDITSINASI,  
CHORVACHILIK VA BIOTEKNOLOGIYALAR UNIVERSITETI**

**O‘ZBEK, RUS TILLARI ADABIYOTI VA XORIJIY TILLAR  
KAFEDRASI**

**Ingliz tili fani o‘qituvchisi  
Abdullayeva Muxlisa Bekmurod qizining  
“Urban economics.Types of questions” mavzusidagi**

# **OCHIQ DARS ISHLANMASI**

**Fakultet: Iqtisodiyot**

**Yo‘nalish: Buxgalteriya hisobi va audit**

**Fan: Xorijiy til 1**

**Guruh: 107**



**Samarqand – 2025**

**Tuzuvchi: Abdullayeva M.B. – Samarqand davlat veterinariya meditsinasi, chorvachilik va biotexnologiyalar universiteti O‘zbek, rus tillari adabiyoti va xorijiy tillar kafedrasida o‘qituvchisi**

**Taqrizchilar:**

**Ulliyeva S. – O‘zbek, rus tillari adabiyoti va xorijiy tillar kafedrasida katta o‘qituvchisi, filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori**

**Yunusova D. – O‘zbek, rus tillari adabiyoti va xorijiy tillar kafedrasida katta o‘qituvchisi, filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori**

**Mavzu: Urban economics.Types of questions(Shahar iqtisodiyoti.So'roq gap turlari)**

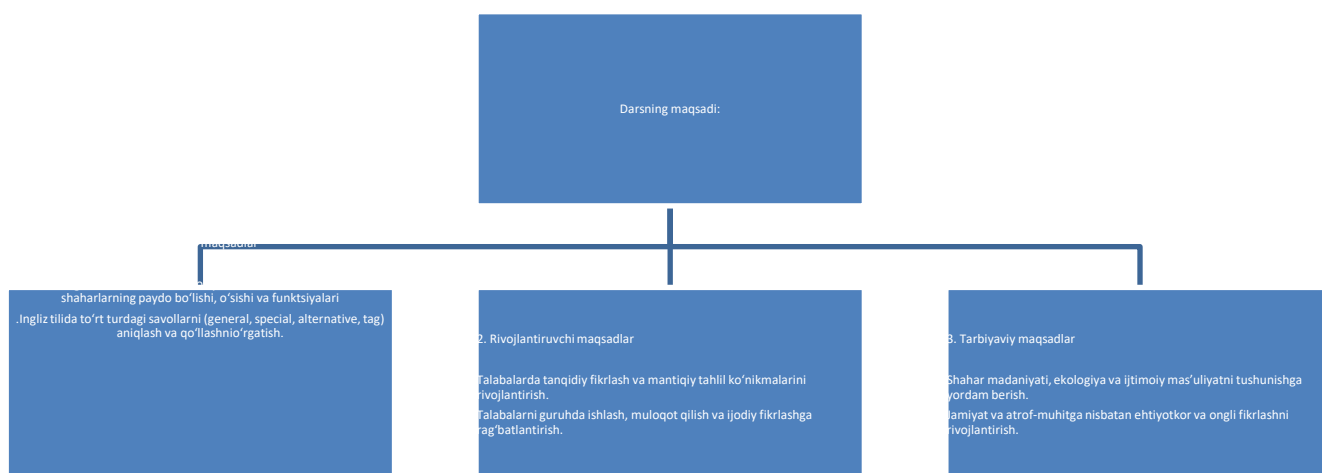
**O'quv mashg'ulotida ta'lim texnologiyasi modeli**

<b>Vaqt: 80 daq.</b>	<b>Talabalar soni: 12</b>
<b>O'quv mashg'ulotining turi va shakli</b>	Amaliy-yangi bilimlarni egallash va mustahkamlash bo'yicha o'quv mashg'uloti
<b>O'quv mashg'ulotining rejasi</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shahar iqtisodiyoti nima va uning ahamiyati</li> <li>2. Umumiy so'roq gaplar va ularning qo'llanilishi</li> <li>3. Maxsus so'roq gaplar va ularning qo'llanilishi</li> <li>4. Alternativ so'roq gaplar va ularning qo'llanilishi</li> <li>5. Tasdiq so'roq gaplar va ularning qo'llanilishi</li> </ol>
O'quv mashg'ulotining maqsadi: talabalarga shahar iqtisodiyoti haqida tushuncha berish hamda so'roq gaplar shakllantirishni o'rgatish, olingan bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni nazorat qilish.	
<b>Pedagogik vazifalar</b>	<b>O'quv faoliyati natijalari</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– so'zlashuv, ilmiy, ommabop, badiiy, rasmiy uslublar va ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari haqida ma'lumotlar berish;</li> <li>– uslubiy xoslangan va uslubiy betaraf so'zlar haqida tushuncha berish.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– so'zlashuv, ilmiy, ommabop, badiiy, rasmiy uslublar va ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari haqida ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lishadi;</li> <li>– uslubiy xoslangan va uslubiy betaraf so'zlar haqida ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lishadi</li> </ul>
<b>O'qitish usullari</b>	ko'rsatma berish, taqdimot, manbalar bilan ishlash, kahoot,jumbled reading,guessing.
<b>O'quv faoliyatini tashkil etish shakli</b>	Ommaviy, yakka tartibli
<b>O'qitish vositalari</b>	O'quv-uslubiy majmua, darslik, tarqatma materiallar, yozuv taxtasi, kompyuter, proyektor.
<b>O'qitish shart sharoitlari</b>	Guruh bilan ishlashga qulay bo'lgan jihozlangan xona
<b>Qaytar aloqaning usul va vositalari</b>	Taqdimot, og'zaki so'rov, tezkor savol-javob, misol va mashqlar, test.

## O‘quv mashg‘ulotining texnologik xaritasi

Bosqichlar vaqti	Faoliyat mazmuni	
	Ta‘lim beruvchi	Ta‘lim oluvchi
<b>1-bosqich.</b> <b>O‘quv mashg‘ulotiga kirish</b> <b>( 15 daqiqa)</b>	<b>Tashkiliy qism.</b> Salomlashish, davomatni aniqlash. 1.1. Tayanch bilimlarni faollashtiruvchi aqliy hujum va “Guess the topic” (Mavzuni toping) 1.2. Yangi mavzuning nomi, maqsad va kutilayotgan natijalarni yetkazadi. Mavzu bo‘yicha asosiy tushunchalarni va adabiyotlar ro‘yxatini aytadi. O‘quv mashg‘uloti davomida o‘quv ishlarni baholash mezonlarini tanishtiradi. <b>Uyga vazifani so‘rash:</b> 1.3. Talabalar bilimini o‘tilgan mavzu bo‘yicha berilgan uy vazifalarini tekshirish orqali aniqlab olinadi.	Javob beradilar  Tinglaydilar va rasmga qarab javob beradilar  Tinglaydilar va yozib oladilar Aniqlashtiradilar va savol beradilar Baholash mezonlari bilan tanishtiradilar  Javob beradilar, bajaradilar
<b>2-bosqich.</b> <b>Asosiy bosqich</b> <b>(55 daqiqa)</b>	<b>Yangi mavzuni o‘tish.</b> 2.1. Mavzu bo‘yicha o‘quvchilar bilimini faollashtirish uchun suhbat o‘tkazadi. 2.2. Yangi mavzu mazmunini ochib beradi, mohiyatni ochib beradigan slaydlarni ko‘rsatadi va tushuntiradi. 2.3. Mavzuning har bir rejasi bo‘yicha asosiy tushuncha va jihatlariga e‘tibor qaratadi. <b>Mavzuni mustahkamlash.</b> 2.4. O‘qituvchi talabalarga o‘quv topshiriqlarini beradi, yo‘riqnomalari bilan tanishtiradi. O‘quv topshiriqlarini tarqatadi, talabalar ishini kuzatadi, javoblarini tinglaydi.	Savollarga javob beradilar, sharhlaydilar  Yozadilar Mavzuni tinglaydilar  Mavzuni tinglaydilar  Mustaqil ishlaydilar Topshiriqni bajaradilar, test savollarini bajaradilar
<b>3-bosqich.</b> <b>Yakuniy</b>	<b>Dars yakuni</b> 3.1. Mavzuni umumlashtiradi, umumiy	Tushunib oladilar, baholar bilan

<b>bosqich (10 daqiqa)</b>	xulosalar qiladi, yakun yasaydi, savollarga javob beradi. 3.2. Uyga vazifa berish. O'tilgan mavzu yuzasidan qo'shimcha mashqlar beriladi	tanishadilar, topshiriqlarni yozib oladilar
--------------------------------	---	---

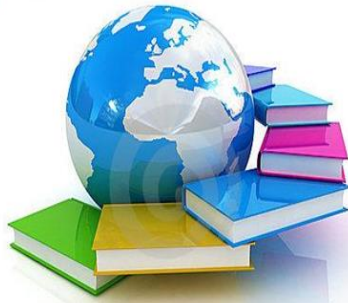


### Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. Davronova F.P. Business English course (Manual for students of economics 1 courses). O'quv qo'llanma / SamDVMChBU Ilmiy kengashi / "Ideal press" nashriyoti", ISBN 978-9910-640-06-3, Toshkent-2024 yil. 236 bet.
2. N.B. Nesterova. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК Food technology. Санкт- Петербург 2015. – 111 страниц.
3. Boqieva G. H., Rashidova F. M. va boshqalar. Scale up. Teacher's book. Course 1, 2, 3.– T.: G'ofur G'ulom, 2015. – 117 bet.
4. H.Q.Michell-Marileni Malkogianni Double Plus Cambridge Univerisity Press 2015.- 126 pages.
5. H.Q.Michell-Marileni Malkogianni Full Blast plus. Cambridge Univerisity Press 2018.- 167 pages.

## Fanlararo bog'lanish

- Huquqshunoslik
- Tilshunoslik
- Psixologiya
- Falsafa
- Tarix
- Matematika
- Informatika
- Fizika
- Biologiya
- Iqtisodiyot



## DARS SHIORI

**Bilim – bu kuch!**  
**Knowledge**  
**is power!**



### UYGA VAZIFANI TEKSHIRISH UCHUN TOPSHIRIQLAR



**Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form (gerund or infinitive where tricky)**

**Complete the sentences using the gerund form of the verbs in parentheses. Watch out for verbs that are often followed by gerunds.**

1. I enjoy \_\_\_ (read) novels before going to bed.
2. She admitted \_\_\_ (cheat) on the exam, which surprised everyone.
3. They are interested in \_\_\_ (learn) new languages online.
4. He insisted on \_\_\_ (pay) for the meal, even though it was a gift.
5. We discussed \_\_\_ (travel) to Japan next summer during the meeting.
6. I can't imagine \_\_\_ (live) in a city without parks.
7. He avoided \_\_\_ (answer) the question because it was too personal.
8. They are used to \_\_\_ (wake) up early for work every day.
9. I look forward to \_\_\_ (meet) your family next weekend.
10. She's considering \_\_\_ (move) to a different country for better opportunities.



**Exercise 2: Identify and correct mistakes**

**Each sentence below has one mistake involving the gerund. Correct the mistake.**

1. She suggested to go for a walk in the park.
2. I'm interested to learn about ancient civilizations.
3. They insisted helping us with the project.
4. We are tired of wait for the bus in the rain.
5. He apologized for to be late to the meeting.
6. I can't help to laugh at his jokes.

7. She admitted to cheat on the test.
8. We look forward meeting you next week.
9. He avoided to talk about the incident.
10. They are used to work long hours during the festival.



**Exercise 3: Combine sentences using gerunds**

Rewrite the following pairs of sentences as one sentence using a gerund phrase.

<u>Sentence 1</u>	<u>Sentence 2</u>	<u>Combine using a gerund phrase</u>
<u>1. I like to paint.</u>	<u>I do it in my free time.</u>	
<u>2. She hates to wait for buses</u>	<u>She is always late because of it.</u>	
<u>3. He spent a lot of time</u>	<u>He was preparing for the final exam.</u>	
<u>4. We stopped.</u>	<u>We had a quick lunch.</u>	
<u>5. They discussed.</u>	<u>They were going to open a new café in town.</u>	
<u>6. I regret</u>	<u>I didn't call my friend yesterday.</u>	
<u>7. He is afraid.</u>	<u>He might speak in front of a large audience.</u>	
<u>8. She is excited.</u>	<u>She is going on a trip to Europe.</u>	
<u>9. I avoided.</u>	<u>I didn't want to answer her questions.</u>	

## **Urban economics.Types of questions.**

### **Plan:**

1. The importance of urban economics.
2. General questions and their usage.
3. Special questions and their usage
4. Alternative questions and their usage
5. Tag questions and their usage

### **Urban Economics**

Urban economics is the study of how cities grow and function. It examines the way people live, work, and use resources in urban areas. Cities are centers of trade, employment, and services.

One key concept in urban economics is land use. Land use refers to how land is allocated for housing, business, parks, and transportation. Another important topic is housing markets, which focus on the supply and demand for homes and apartments.

Traffic congestion and pollution are common problems in cities. Urban economists study ways to improve public transportation and reduce costs for residents. They also analyze economic inequality—the differences in income and wealth among city residents. In short, urban economics helps us understand city life, plan better infrastructure, and improve the quality of life for everyone.

### **New Vocabulary (Yangi soʻzlar)**

#### **English Uzbek**

urban economics- shahar iqtisodiyoti

function -ishlash, faoliyat yuritish

resources -resurslar, manbalar

land use- yer ishlatish, yer taqsimoti

housing markets- uy-joy bozori

traffic congestion- tirbandlik, transport tiqilishi

pollution- ifloslanish

public transportation- jamoat transporti

economic inequality- iqtisodiy tengsizlik

infrastructure- infratuzilma, bino-inshootlar tizimi

### **General Questions (Yes/No Questions)**

General questions are also known as **Yes/No questions** because they expect the answer to be either “Yes” or “No.”

- **Structure:** Auxiliary verb + subject + main verb (+ rest of the sentence).
- If there is no auxiliary verb in the statement, we use **do/does/did**.

### Examples

- Statement: *You like pizza.*  
Question: *Do you like pizza?*
- Statement: *She is a teacher.*  
Question: *Is she a teacher?*
- Statement: *They went to the park.*  
Question: *Did they go to the park?*

### Notes

- Intonation usually rises at the end of the question.
- These questions are used to confirm facts or check information.

### Special Questions (Wh- Questions)

Special questions begin with a **Wh-word** (who, what, where, when, why, how) and ask for specific information.

- **Structure:** Wh-word + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb (+ rest of the sentence).
- If the Wh-word is the subject, the auxiliary verb is not needed.

### Examples

- Statement: *You live in London.*  
Question: *Where do you live?*
- Statement: *She is late.*  
Question: *Why is she late?*
- Statement: *Tom plays football.*  
Question: *Who plays football?* (Here “who” is the subject, so no auxiliary is needed.)

### Notes

- Intonation usually falls at the end of the question.
- These questions are used to gather detailed information.

### Alternative Questions (Choice Questions)

Alternative questions present two or more options for the listener to choose from.

**Structure:** Auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + option A **or** option B.

- The word **or** is essential to show the alternatives.

### Examples

- Statement: *You drink tea.*  
Question: *Do you drink tea or coffee?*
- Statement: *She will travel by bus.*  
Question: *Will she travel by bus or by train?*
- Statement: *They are students.*  
Question: *Are they students or teachers?*

### Notes

- Intonation rises on the first option and falls on the second.
- These questions are used when the speaker wants the listener to select between given alternatives.

### Tag Questions. Definition

Tag questions are short questions added at the end of a statement. They are used to confirm information or seek agreement.

### How They Are Formed

- **Structure:** Statement + comma + auxiliary verb + pronoun.
- If the statement is positive, the tag is negative. If the statement is negative, the tag is positive.

### Examples

- Statement: *You are a student.*  
Question: *You are a student, aren't you?*
- Statement: *She can swim.*  
Question: *She can swim, can't she?*
- Statement: *They don't like apples.*  
Question: *They don't like apples, do they?*

### Notes

- Intonation rises if the speaker is uncertain and falls if the speaker is confident.
- These questions are often used in conversation to check agreement or encourage interaction.

### Summary

- **General questions** confirm information with Yes/No answers.
- **Special questions** ask for specific details using Wh-words.
- **Alternative questions** present choices using “or.”
- **Tag questions** check agreement by adding a short question at the end of a statement.

Together, these four types of questions form the foundation of English interrogative sentences and are essential for effective communication.



### Exercise 1: Yes/No Questions

Instruction: Rewrite the statements as Yes/No questions, paying attention to tense and auxiliaries.

1. She has already finished her project for school.
2. They were planning to travel abroad last summer.
3. He can play both the piano and the guitar.
4. You didn't receive the email I sent yesterday.
5. The store will be open until 10 p.m. tonight.
6. We have never visited that museum before.
7. I am going to the meeting tomorrow morning.
8. She was studying while her brother was watching TV.
9. They should submit the report by next week.
10. You knew about the change in schedule, didn't you?



### Exercise 2: WH-Questions

Instruction: Complete the questions using the correct WH-word, considering tense, subject, or object.

1. \_\_\_ has been using my laptop without asking?
2. \_\_\_ did you speak to on the phone for such a long time?

3. \_\_\_ are you planning to invite to your birthday party?
4. \_\_\_ will be responsible for preparing the final presentation?
5. \_\_\_ made all this noise in the library yesterday?
6. \_\_\_ is going to help you solve this difficult problem?
7. \_\_\_ have they been waiting for at the bus stop for over an hour?
8. \_\_\_ did she leave the house so early this morning?
9. \_\_\_ is the person sitting next to Mr. Smith in the meeting?
10. \_\_\_ will you choose if you have to pick only one option?



### Exercise 3: Choice Questions

Instruction: Complete the questions with appropriate choices. Use “or” and pay attention to tense, modals, or negatives.

1. Would you prefer studying in the morning \_\_\_ in the evening?
2. Are we going to the cinema \_\_\_ staying home tonight?
3. Should I email the report today \_\_\_ wait until tomorrow?
4. Will you travel by train \_\_\_ by plane if the weather is bad?
5. Do you enjoy reading novels \_\_\_ watching TV series more?
6. Has she decided to join the dance class \_\_\_ the singing club?
7. Are they planning to visit Paris \_\_\_ Rome during their holiday?
8. Should we start the meeting now \_\_\_ after lunch?
9. Will you buy the red shirt \_\_\_ the blue one if both are available?
10. Do you want to work independently \_\_\_ in a team for this project?



### Exercise 4: Tag Questions

Instruction: Add the correct question tag, considering the tense, auxiliaries, negatives, and modal verbs.

1. You haven't finished your homework yet, \_\_\_?
2. She was trying her best to solve the problem, \_\_\_?
3. They shouldn't be late for the meeting, \_\_\_?
4. He will join us at the café later, \_\_\_?
5. We aren't supposed to leave before 5 p.m., \_\_\_?
6. She can speak three languages fluently, \_\_\_?
7. You didn't see the announcement on the noticeboard, \_\_\_?
8. The weather was terrible yesterday, \_\_\_?
9. I am doing this correctly, \_\_\_?
10. They have already submitted their applications, \_\_\_?



### **Passage: Urban Economics**

Urban economics is a branch of economics that studies the location, structure, and functioning of cities and urban areas. It seeks to understand why cities exist, how they grow, and how people and businesses interact within them. One of the key concepts in urban economics is the idea of land use, which examines how land is allocated among residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational purposes. Land prices, accessibility, and transportation costs often influence these decisions.

Another important concept is agglomeration, which refers to the benefits that firms and individuals gain by being close to one another. Businesses may locate near each other to access a shared labor pool, suppliers, or customers. Similarly, workers may

prefer to live near employment centers to reduce commuting time. However, agglomeration can also lead to congestion, pollution, and higher living costs, creating challenges for city planners.

Urban economists also study housing markets, analyzing the factors that affect housing supply and demand, such as zoning laws, construction costs, and population growth.

Housing affordability is a major concern in many cities, as rising rents can push lower-income residents to the urban periphery, increasing inequality.

Lastly, urban economics considers public goods and services, including transportation infrastructure, education, and sanitation. Efficient provision of these services is essential for the well-being of city residents and the smooth functioning of the urban economy. Overall, urban economics provides valuable insights into how cities develop and how policy can shape urban growth and quality of life.

### **Comprehension Questions**

#### **A. Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)**

1. What does urban economics primarily study?
  - a) Rural farming techniques
  - b) The structure and functioning of cities
  - c) International trade policies
  - d) Stock market fluctuations
2. Which factor does not directly influence land use in cities?
  - a) Transportation costs
  - b) Land prices
  - c) Weather patterns
  - d) Accessibility
3. What is agglomeration?
  - a) The spread of cities into rural areas
  - b) The benefits of firms and workers being close to each other
  - c) The construction of highways
  - d) The rise of suburban housing
4. Which of the following is a negative effect of agglomeration?
  - a) Access to a skilled labor pool
  - b) Reduced transportation costs
  - c) Congestion and pollution
  - d) Shared suppliers
5. Rising rents in cities often lead to:
  - a) Lower population growth
  - b) Higher agricultural output

- c) Lower-income residents moving to urban peripheries
- d) More industrial investment

### B. Short-Answer Questions

6. Explain why businesses prefer to locate near each other in urban areas.
7. What factors affect housing supply and demand in cities?
8. How can public goods and services impact urban economic efficiency?
9. Define the concept of land use in urban economics.
10. Why is urban economics important for policymakers and city planners?

### C. Critical Thinking / Discussion Questions

11. Discuss how transportation infrastructure can influence the growth of a city.
12. How might city planners balance the benefits of agglomeration with its negative effects?
13. In what ways can zoning laws affect urban inequality?
14. How does the concentration of businesses and workers in cities contribute to economic productivity?
15. Suggest policies that could improve housing affordability in rapidly growing urban areas.

**Questions for playing kahoot. Instruction: Read each question and choose its type:**

- A = Yes/No
- B = WH-Question
- C = Choice Question
- D = Tag Question

1. Are you coming to the party tonight?
2. Where did you go for your last vacation?
3. Do you prefer tea or coffee?
4. She is your sister, isn't she?
5. Can he speak Spanish fluently?
6. How often do you visit the library?
7. Will they join us after lunch or later in the evening?
8. You didn't eat all the cake, did you?
9. Did you complete the assignment?
10. What are you going to wear for the party?
11. Should I call you today or tomorrow?
12. He has finished the project, hasn't he?
13. Is it raining outside?

14. Who is responsible for organizing the event?
15. Would you like to stay home or go out tonight?
16. They can swim very well, can't they?
17. Have you ever traveled to another country?
18. When will the meeting start?
19. Are we meeting at 5 p.m. or 6 p.m.?
20. She didn't forget her homework, did she?

## Yangi mavzuni tushuntirish uchun slaydli taqdimot

Urban economics . Types of questions.(Shahar iqtisodiyoti.So'roq gap turlari)



Urban economics is the study of how cities work. It explains why people and businesses choose to live close together. Cities grow because being near others makes it easier to find jobs, share services, and exchange ideas. Land in the city center is more expensive, so housing can be costly. Urban economics tries to understand why prices are high and how cities can create more affordable homes.



Transportation is also very important. Good buses, trains, and roads help people move quickly. Poor transport causes traffic and long travel times. Governments help cities by planning housing, roads, and public services. With good planning, cities can become cleaner, safer, and better places to live.



## Why do we need a question?



In English, there are four types of questions:

1. General questions

2. Special questions

3. Alternative questions

4. Tag questions

#### • General or Yes/No Questions

- Common questions that can be answered with a simple “yes” or “no” are logically called **yes/no questions**.
- As a rule, this kind of question relates to the whole sentence, and not to a separate element of it.
- For example:
  - Do you like this country? –
  - Does Jane know about your new job? –
  - Can I call my sister? –
  - Is it cold outside? –
  - Are they ready for the trip? –
  - Are you hungry? –
- To ask such general questions, the appropriate rising intonation should be used at the end of the sentence.
- The answer can be a brief “yes” or “no.” Or, a longer answer can be given: “Yes, I do.” “No, I don’t like this country.” The response to a question depends on the verb used.
- Try to remember this formula: answer the question the way it was asked.
- If the question begins with a form of the verb “to be” – **am, is, are** – then answer “Yes, I am/he is/they are,” or “No, I am not/he isn’t/they aren’t.”
- It is similar to auxiliary verbs (**do/does, did, will, have/has**):
  - Did she clean the room? – Yes, she did/No, she didn’t.
  - Have you done your homework? – Yes, I have/ No, I haven’t.
  - Will you buy that dress? – Yes, I will/ No, I won’t.

#### • Special or Wh-Questions

- A special question, as you can guess, uses a certain word at the beginning of the sentence. The questions words **who, what, where, when, why, how, how many**, etc., are used to begin the question:
  - Where is he from? –
  - When did you come here? –
  - How did you meet her? –
  - How many eggs do we need for this cake? –
  - Whose children are playing in the yard? –
- Note that questions about a subject (who? what?) have their own special structure; they do not require an auxiliary verb, we replace the subject with the question word.
- For example:
  - We **go** to the cinema. – Who **goes** to the cinema?
  - The glass is on the table. – What is on the table?
  - Most girls here **wear** skirts. – Who **wears** skirts here?
- You can see that after the question words **who** and **what**, the third-person singular form of the verb should be used.
- We use special questions to get specific information. This implies that the answer will be more detailed.

### Choice Questions

- Choice questions are questions that offer a choice of several options as an answer. They are made up of two parts, which are connected by the conjunction **or**.
- Choice questions can be either general or specific. If the question does not centre on the subject of the sentence, a complete answer is needed.
- For example:
  - Does she like ice cream or sweets? – She likes ice cream.
  - Where would you go, to the cinema or the theatre? – I would go to the cinema.
  - Is he a teacher or a student? – He is a student.
- However, when the question concerns the subject, the auxiliary verb comes before the second option. The answer is short:
  - Does she make it or do you? – She does.
  - Did they buy that house or did she? – They did.

• A **tag question** is a short question added at the end of a statement. It is made using an auxiliary (helping) verb or a modal verb plus a subject pronoun. The purpose is to confirm, check, or seek agreement.

- **Examples:**
  - You are from Delhi, **aren't you?**
  - She doesn't like ice cream, **does she?**
  - They can sing, **can't they?**
- In each sentence, the tag at the end is the **question tag**.
- Why Do We Use Question Tags?
- Tag questions are not just a grammar exercise. They serve specific communication purposes:
  - **To confirm information:** "You finished the project, didn't you?"
  - **To engage the listener:** "It's a nice day, isn't it?"
  - **To show politeness:** "You'll help me, won't you?"
  - **To express surprise or doubt:** "He can dance, can't he?"
- In other words, **tag questions** make conversations smoother and more natural.

### *O'quv mashg'ulotida o'quv ishlarini baholash mezonlari*

<b>Maksimal ball</b>	<b>Nazorat qilinadigan va baholanadigan ish turlari</b>	<b>Baholashda e'tibor qaratiladigan jihatlar</b>
5	Mavzu bo'yicha nazariy tayyorgarlik darajasi va darsdagi faollik	Asosiy tushunchalar, ta'riflar, mohiyatini tushunish, ijodiy fikrlay olish, bilimlarni amalda qo'llay olish
5	Uyga berilgan topshiriqlarni bajarish sifati	Topshiriqlarni to'g'ri va to'liq bajarish, masalalarni hal qilishga ijodiy yondashish, tushuntirib bera olish
5	Nazorat ishlarini bajarish sifati	Topshiriqlarni to'g'ri va to'liq bajarish, ijodiy yondashish, mustaqil fikrlash, yechimni asoslay olish
5	Mustaqil topshiriqlarni bajarilish sifati	Berilgan topshiriqni to'g'ri va to'liq bajarish, mustaqil mulohaza yurita olish, bilimlarni amalda qo'llay olish, masalaga ijodiy yondashish, mohiyatini tushunish va aytib bera olish