**5-SINF GEOGRAFIYA FANIDAN**

***Nazorat ishi-1***

***Mavzu: Yer qanday o‘rganilgan? Yer — Quyosh sistemasidagi sayyora.***

***Nazorat shakli: Geografik diktant.***

1.Eramizdan avvalgi III asrda Eratosfen tomonidan tuzilgan dunyo xaritasida ………………………. tasvirlangan.

2.1492-yilda ……………….. boshchiligidagi ekspeditsiya Hindistonga dengiz orqali yo‘l topish maqsadida Ispaniyadan g‘arbga tomon suzib ketadi.

3.Bobokalonimiz ………………………… o‘z asarlarida Farg'ona vodiysi, Afg‘oniston, Hindiston tabiati haqida ko‘plab ma’lumotlar yozib qoldirgan.

4.O‘rta Osiyolik Nosir Xisrav ………………….. sayohat qilib, ko‘plab geografik ma’lumotlar to‘plagan.

5.Geografiya atamasini birinchi bo'lib fanga ………………………… kiritgan.

6.Yerdan Quyoshgacha bo‘lgan masofa …………………….. ga teng.

7.Quyoshga eng yaqin va eng uzoq sayyora bu………………………….

8.Shimoliy qutb bilan Janubiy qutbni tutashtiruvchi Yer yuzasidan o’tkazilgan yarimaylana chiziqlar ………………………….. deyiladi.

9. London shahri yaqinidagi Grinvich rasadxonasi meridiani ………………… deb qabul qilingan.

10. Quyosh ikkala yarimsharni …………………………. kunlari bir xilda yoritadi?

**5-SINF GEOGRAFIYA FANIDAN**

***Nazorat ishi-2***

***Mavzu: Joy plani va gcografik xaritalar.***

***Nazorat shakli: Test topshiriqlari.***

1. Agar maktabga 315° azimut bilan borilgan bo'Isa, uilpa iianday azimut bilan qaytish lozim.

A) 135°; 13) 270°; C) 225"; D) 45°.

2. 1:10 000 masshtabli xaritaning 2 sm da qancha masofa bor?

A) 20 metr; B) 200 metr; C) 2 kilometr, D) 20 kilometr.

3.Agar kompas ustiga gugurt cho‘pi qo‘yib uchini 90°ga to’ldirsak, gugurtning ikkinchi uchi qaysi azimutni ko‘rsaladi?

A) 45°; B) 180°; С ) 270°; D) 0°.

4.Quyidagi asboblardan qaysisi bir-biriga yaqin turgan ikki predmet orasidagi masofani o‘lchashda ishlatiladi?

A) kompas; B) kurvimetr; С) rulelka; D) masslitab.

5.225° azimut ufqning qaysi tomoniga to'g'ri keladi?

A) Janub; B) Shimoli-sharq; C) Sharq; D) Janubi g‘arb.

6.Olimlarning taxmin qilishlaricha Yer yadrosining, harorati qanchaga teng?

A) 4000° С; C) 3000° C;

B) 2500° C; D) 250 000° C.

7.Seysmik so'zining ma’nosi nima?

A) Ko‘tarilish; B) Tebranish; C) Vulqon otilishi; D) Yorilish.

8.Quruqliklarning okean sathidan va okeanlar bilan tutashgan dengizlar sathidan tik balandligi ……………………. deyiladi.

A) cho‘kmalar; C) nisbiy balandlik;

B) mutlaq balandlik; D) gorizontallar.

9.Okean tubida qaysi qatlam yo‘q?

A) mantiya; C) bazalt qatlam;

B) cho'kindi qatlam; D) grant qatlam.

10.Quyidagi jinslardan qaysi biri otqindi jins?

A)marmar; B) ohaktosh; C) granit; D) qumtosh.

11.Mutlaq balandligi bir xil bo‘lgan nuqtalarni tutashtiruvchi chiziqlar nima deb ataladi?

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12.Yonbag'ir qiyaligi qanday belgi bilan ko‘rsatiladi?

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13.Yer po‘sti qanday qatlamlardan iborat?

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14.Toshkentdan Termizga bormoqchi bo‘lgan yo‘lovchilar qaysi tomonga yurishi kerak?

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15.Daraja to'ri qanday chiziqlardan hosil bo'ladi?

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5-SINF GEOGRAFIYA FANIDAN**

***Nazorat ishi-3***

 ***Mavzu: Yerning suv qobig‘i — gidrosfera.***

***Nazorat shakli: Test topshiriqlari.***

1.Dunyo okeanining eng chuqur botig‘ini aniqlang.

A) Puerto-Riko botig‘i; C) Mariana botig‘i;

B) Zond botig‘i; D) Peru botig‘i.

2.Zond botig‘i qaysi okeanga tegishli?

A) Hind okeani; C) Tinch okean;

B) Shimoliy Muz okeani; D) Atlantika okeani.

3. ………………….deb okean, dengiz va ko'llarning quruqlik ichkarisiga kirib borgan kichik va sayoz qismlariga aytiladi.

A) ichki dengizlar; B) bo‘g‘izlar; C) qo‘ltiqlar; D) kanallar.

4.Materik yonbag'ri deb necha metr chuqurlikkacha bo‘lgan joylarga aytiladi?

A)100- 1500m; С) 200 - 2500m;

B)150 - 2200m; D) 300 -3500m.

5.Yorug'lik dengiz va okeanlarda necha metrgacha tushadi?

A) 100 m; B) 200 m; C) 300 m; D) 400 m.

6.Dengiz suvining har bir litrida qancha tuz bo'ladi?

A) 15 gramm; B) 20 gramm; C) 35 gramm; D) 45 gramm.

7.Qaysi oqim uzunligi 30 ming km dan orladi?

A) Golfstrim; C) Shimoliy passat;

B) G‘arbiy shamollar; D) Janubiy passat.

8.Berilgan oqimlardan sovuq oqimni aniqlang.

A) Golfstrim oqimi; C) Shimoliy passat oqimi;

B) Kurosio oqimi; D) Janubiy passat oqimi.

9.1960-yil ,,Triyest“ batiskafida qaysi okean botig'i aniqlangan?

A)Hind okeani; C) Tinch okean;

B)Shimoliy Muz okeani; D) Atlantika okeani.

10.Yer yuzasidagi g‘ovak jinslar orasidagi suvlar………………… deb ataladi.

A) artezian quduqlar; C) mineral suvlar;

B) suvli qatlamlar; D) grunt, suvlar.

11.O‘zan deb ataluvchi chuqurlikdan oqayotgah suv oqimiga nima deb ataladi? Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12.Dunyodagi eng baland sharshara qaysi?

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13.Daryo o‘z suvini biron joyga quysa o'sha joy nima deb ataladi?

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14.O‘rta Osiyodagi eng katta muzlik qaysi tog‘da joylashgan?

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15.Aysberg nima?

Javob: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5-SINF GEOGRAFIYA FANIDAN**

***Nazorat ishi-4***

 ***Mavzu: Yerning havo qobig‘i — atmosfera.***

***Nazorat shakli: Amaliy topshiriq.***

**I variant**

1. Havoninig sutkalik o‘rtacha haroratini berilgan ma’luinotlar asosida aniqlang. Ertalab soat 7 da +8°, soat 10 da + 10°, kunduzi soat 13 da + 14°, soat 16 da + 18°, kechqurun soat 19 da +14°, soat 21 da +6° ga teng.

2. Yanvar oyininig o'rtacha harorati — 8°, iyul oyidagi o'rtacha harorat +22° ga teng bo‘lsa, bir yillik havo haroratining amplitudasi necha gradusga teng ekanligini aniqlang?

3. Berilgan jadval yordamida aprel oyining birinchi 10 kunligidagi „shamol guli“ni chizing.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| shm | shm | shm-shq | shm--g‘b | sh-shq | shm-g‘b | jb-g‘b | jb-shq | g‘b | jb |