NYC Qo‘llanmasi

Ixtisoslashgan yuqori sinflar maktablariga kirish testi (SHSAT)

2027-yilgi qabul uchun

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1.0 SHSAT testiga tayyorgarlik

O‘quvchilar testga puxta tayyorlanishi uchun oilalar ushbu bo‘limni birgalikda ko‘rib chiqishi kerak.

1.1 Nimani kutish mumkinligini biling

- ▢ **NYC SHSAT portalida quyidagilarni ko‘rib chiqib, test tuzilishi bilan yaqindan tanishing: (https://nycshsat.myassessmentsupport.com)**
  - test tavsifi
  - “SHSAT testiga qanday tayyorlanish kerak?” qo‘llanmasidagi tayyorgarlik maslahatlari
  - to‘liq hajmdagi raqamli namuna testlari
  - har bir namuna testining javoblar kaliti va izohlari
  - 9-sinf uchun maxsus namunaviy savollar (agar testni 9-sinf o‘quvchisi sifatida topshirishni rejalashtirgan bo‘lsangiz).
- ▢ **Har bir bo‘limning yo‘riqnomalari bilan tanishib chiqing, toki siz:**
  - testning har bir qismi uchun nima qilish kerakligini to‘liq tushunib oling: Matnni tushunib o‘qish, A va B qismlarini tahrirlash/qayta ko‘rish, Matematikadan bo‘shliqlarni to‘ldirish va Matematikadan variantli test savollari
  - imtihon kuni yo‘riqnomalarni o‘qishga emas, balki vaqtingizni savollarga javob berishga qarata oling
  - kerak bo‘lsa, yo‘riqnomalarning tarjimasini ko‘ra oling. Tarjima qilingan yo‘riqnomalar NYC SHSAT portalida mavjud.
- ▢ **Quyidagilarni to‘liq tushunib olish uchun NYC SHSAT portalidagi O‘quvchining tayyorgarlik vositasi (SRT) bilan tanishib chiqing:**
  - har bir topshiriq turi bilan qanday ishlash va ularni bajarish tartibi
  - vositalardan qanday foydalanish va onlayn testda harakatlanish

1.2 Amaliy testlarni yechish

- ▢ **Reja tuzing.**
  - NYC SHSAT portalida (https://nycshsat.myassessmentsupport.com) namuna testlar mavjud va siz ulardan istalgancha foydalanishingiz mumkin; vaqt belgilangan sharoitlarda to‘liq test yechishni mashq qilish uchun kamida bitta testdan foydalanishingiz tavsiya etiladi.
    - Ingliz tilini o‘rganuvchi (ELL) sifatida imtiyozga ega bo‘lgan o‘quvchilar tarjima qilingan yo‘riqnomalar va tarjima qilingan atamalarning qalqib chiquvchi izohlari yordamida mashq qilish uchun o‘z ona tiliga mos amaliy test havolasini tanlashlari kerak.
  - Amaliy testlarni yechish uchun tizimga kirish yoki ilovani yuklab olish shart emas va javoblaringiz saqlanmaydi. To‘g‘ri va noto‘g‘ri javoblaringiz haqida xulosa taqdim etiladi.
  - Har bir topshiriq bo‘yicha izohlarni amaliy test ichida, ekranning o‘ng tomonidagi oynadan topishingiz yoki barcha izohlarning PDF faylini NYC SHSAT portalidan yuklab olishingiz mumkin.
  - Testni yakunlash uchun sizga 180 daqiqa vaqt beriladi; tasdiqlangan imtiyoz sifatida qo‘shimcha vaqtga ega bo‘lgan ELL o‘quvchilari yoki boshqa o‘quvchilarga testni yakunlash uchun 360 daqiqa vaqt ajratiladi.

- Testni o‘zingiz istagan bo‘limdan boshlashingiz mumkin, shu sababli uni qanday tartibda topshirishni oldindan hal qilib oling.
- Ingliz tili va adabiyoti (ELA) hamda Matematika bo‘limlari orasidagi vaqtni o‘z xohishingizga ko‘ra taqsimlang.

- ▢ **Vaqtingizni soat yordamida nazorat qiling. Sizga test uchun 180 daqiqa vaqt beriladi (qo‘shimcha vaqt ajratilgan o‘quvchilarga 360 daqiqa). Test kunida smart soatlardan foydalanishga ruxsat etilmaydi.**
- ▢ **Savollarga ELA yoki Matematika bo‘limidan boshlab javob bering.**
  - Unutmang, qaysi bo‘limni birinchi bajarishni o‘zingiz hal qilasiz!
  - Diqqat bilan ishlang, ammo o‘zingizga qulay tezlikda davom eting.
  - Hech bir savolga bir-ikki daqiqadan ko‘p vaqt sarflamang.
- ▢ **Javobingizni ekranda tanlang.**
  - Javoblarni tanlash bo‘yicha ko‘rsatmalarga diqqat bilan amal qiling.
  - Keyingi savolga o‘tishdan oldin javob tanlashingiz shart.
  - O‘qib tushunish hamda tahrirlash va qayta ko‘rish bo‘limlarida bir matnlar to‘plami (matn va unga oid savollar) doirasidagi savollarga qaytishingiz mumkin. Matnlar to‘plamidan chiqib ketganingizdan so‘ng, ushbu savollarga qayta olmaysiz.
- ▢ **O‘ylab topilgan taxmin ham to‘g‘ri javob bo‘lishi mumkin.**
  - Buning uchun avvalo aniq noto‘g‘ri javob variantlarini chiqarib tashlang va qolganlari orasidan tanlang.

1.3 Namuna testidagi javoblaringizni tekshiring

- ▢ **Namuna testini tugatgach, qaysi savollarga to‘g‘ri yoki noto‘g‘ri javob berganingizni ko‘rsatuvchi xulosa hisobotini ko‘zdan kechiring.**
  - Qanday xatolarga yo‘l qo‘ygan bo‘lishingiz mumkinligini bilish uchun to‘g‘ri javoblarning izohlarini o‘qib chiqing.
  - Xatolaringizda biror bir qonuniyat bor yoki yo‘qligini tekshirib ko‘ring.
    - **ELA namunasi:** *Asosiy g‘oya yoki muallif maqsadi haqidagi ko‘plab savollarni o‘tkazib yubordingizmi?*
    - **Matematika namunasi:** *Noto‘g‘ri hisob-kitoblar tufayli ko‘p savollarni o‘tkazib yubordingizmi?*
  - Sizga qiyinchilik tug‘dirgan sohalarda ko‘proq mashq qilish imkoniyatlarini izlang!

BU SAHIFA ATAYLAB BO‘SH QOLDIRILGAN

Test haqida bilib oling

2026-yil kuzidan boshlab SHSAT kompyuterga moslashtirilgan test (CAT) bo‘ladi. CAT - bu sizning o‘zlashtirishdagi davomli natijalaringiz asosida sizga taqdim etish uchun tanlab olinadigan savollar tushadigan imtihon. Masalan, agar siz o‘rtacha darajada qiyin savolga to‘g‘ri javob bersangiz, sizga yanada qiyinroq savol beriladi; agar siz bunday savolga to‘g‘ri javob bermasangiz, sizga osonroq savol beriladi. Barcha o‘quvchilarga har bir fan bo‘yicha bir xil sondagi savollar beriladi.

Sizga test uchun uch soat beriladi. ELA bo‘limida 50 ta va matematika bo‘limida 50 ta savol bo‘ladi.

Matematika va ELA bo‘limlarining ikkalasida ham keyingi savolga o‘tishdan oldin joriy savolga javob berishingiz kerak.

Test kuniga tayyorlanish

O‘zingizning yondashuvingizni rejalashtiring.



- Qaysi predmetdan boshlaysiz?
- Vaqtingizni qanchalik to‘g‘ri taqsimlaysiz?

Asboblaringizni oldindan sozlang.



- Barcha vositalar variantlari bilan tanish bo‘lishingiz uchun O‘quvchi Tayyorgarligi vositasi bo‘yicha qo‘llanmani yakunlang.
- Mashq testlaridagi savollar ustidagi vositalardan foydalanib mashq qiling.
- Qaysi asboblar sizga yordam berishi va sizni sekinlashtirmasligini bilib oling.
- Test kunida har bir bo‘limda qaysi asboblardan foydalanishingizni belgilab oling.

Vaqtingizni rejalashtiring.



- Har bir predmetga qancha vaqt sarflashingizni rejalashtiring. Sizda test uchun 3 soat vaqt beriladi.
  - Yodda tuting, keyingi fanga o‘tishdan oldin birinchi fanni tugatishingiz kerak. Fan bo‘yicha barcha savollarga javoblarni taqdim etganingizdan keyin ushbu fanga qaytolmaysiz.
  - Agar rejalashtirgan vaqtingiz tugab qolsa va hali bo‘limni tugatmagan bo‘lsangiz, nima qilishingizni hal qiling. Xuddi shu sur’atda davom etasizmi yoki boshqa bo‘limga o‘tish uchun qolgan elementlarni tezda ko‘rib chiqasizmi?
- Matematika va ELA bo‘yicha savollarga qancha vaqt sarflashingizni rejalashtiring. Matn parchalarini o‘qishga sarflangan vaqtni hisobga olishni unutmang.
- Biror savolga xaddan tashqari ko‘p vaqt sarflamang. Agar javobingizga ishonchingiz komil bo‘lmasa, eng yaxshi taxminingizni qiling va keyingi savolga o‘ting.
- Test asbobi satrida soatni ko‘rinib turishini yoki yashirinib turishini istashingizni aniqlab oling.

Ingliz tili bo‘yicha mahorat bo‘limiga qanday tayyorlanish kerak

Ingliz tili bo‘yicha mahorat bo‘limi o‘qib tushinish topshirig‘i va qayta ko‘rib chiqish/tahrirlash ko‘nikmalarini baholaydigan 50 ta savoldan iborat. Ushbu savollar **Nyu-York shtatining keyingi avlod ingliz tili mahoratini o‘rganish standartlariga** moslashtirilgan. Quyidagi sahifalarda o‘qib tushinish topshirig‘i va savollarni ko‘rib chiqish/tahrirlash bo‘yicha maslahatlar berilgan.

Har bir matn parchalarini o‘qib tushunish, qayta ko‘rib chiqish va tahrirlash to‘plamida (matn va unga tegishli savollar), siz o‘sha matn parchalari to‘plamiga javoblaringizni yubormaguningizcha, javobingizni yangilash uchun bandlarga qaytishingiz mumkin. Yangi matn parchalari to‘plamiga o‘tganingizdan so‘ng, oldingi matn parchalari to‘plamlariga qaytolmaysiz. ELA bo‘limidagi alohida savollar uchun keyingi savolga o‘tgandan so‘ng, oldingi savolga qaytolmaysiz.

Asboblaringizni tekshiring

Haylayter		O‘zingiz muhim deb qayd etmoqchi bo‘lgan matnni belgilang.
Answer Eliminator (Javob o‘chirgich)		O‘zingiz to‘g‘ri emasligini bilgan javob variantlarini chizib tashlang.
Notepad (Bloknot)		ELA bo‘limi bo‘ylab ma’lumot uchun qaydlar yozing.
Qalam		Savollarga javob berish uchun sichqoncha yordamida test topshiriqlari yoki matn parchalari ustiga chizing. Siz qalam izlarini bekor qilishingiz, qayta chizishingiz yoki o‘chirishingiz mumkin.
Line Reader Mask (Qator o‘qigich niqobi)		E’tibor qaratish uchun muayyan satrlar atrofidagi matnni alohida ajratib ko‘rsating.
Bookmark (Xatcho‘p)		Faqat matn parchalari to‘plamlari uchun: Keyingi matn parchalari to‘plamiga o‘tishdan oldin unga qaytishingiz uchun matn parchalari to‘plamida qayta ko‘rib chiqmoqchi bo‘lgan har qanday savolni belgilang.
Yoritilgan so‘z Qalqib chiquvchi ta’riflar		Siz uchun aniqlangan, nuqtali chiziq bilan tagiga chizilgan so‘zlar. Qalqib chiquvchi ta’rifni o‘qish uchun tagiga chizilgan so‘zni bosing.

O‘qib tushinish topshirig‘i haqida umumiy ma’lumot

Ushbu bo‘lim sizning adabiy va axborot janrlaridagi matnlarni o‘qish va tushunish qobiliyatingizni baholaydi va u quyida keltirilgan matn turlaridan birortasini o‘z ichiga olishi mumkin.

Axborot janri o‘z ichiga quyidagilarni olishi mumkin	Adabiy janr quyidagilarni o‘z ichiga olishi mumkin
izohlovchi/tushintiruvchi matnlar	she’riyat
argumentli matnlar	sarguzasht hikoyalar
quyidagi shakldagi funksional matnlar: • shaxsiy insholar • nutqlar • fikr-mulohazalar • san’at yoki adabiyot haqidagi insholar • tarjimai hollar • memuarlar • jurnalistika • keng auditoriya uchun yozilgan tarixiy, ilmiy, texnik yoki iqtisodiy hisoblar	tarixiy fantastika detektiv romanlar afsonalar ilmiy fantastika realistik fantastika ijodiy hujjatli adabiyotlar

O‘qib tushinish topshirig‘i bo‘yicha maslahatlar

Vaqtni hisobga olgan holda matnni diqqat bilan o‘qib chiqing; shunchaki ko‘z yugurtirib chiqmang.

- Asosiy g‘oyalar va muhim tafsilotlar haqida aniq va matnga asoslangan tushunchaga ega bo‘lishingiz uchun matnni diqqat bilan o‘qib chiqing.
- O‘qiyotganingizda tushunganlaringizni kuzatib boring; agar gap yoki xatboshi chalkash bo‘lsa, uni tezda qayta o‘qib chiqishga harakat qiling.

Qaydlar qiling yoki matnda belgilab keting.

- Matnni to‘liq o‘qiyotganda muhim tafsilotlarni aniqlash, g‘oyalarni umumlashtirish kabilarni qilish uchun *qisqacha* qaydlar yozib keting. Qaydlar qilish uchun siz raqamli bloknotdan yoki oq qog‘oz va qalamdan foydalanishingiz mumkin.

Savolni diqqat bilan o‘qib chiqing.

- Savolda nima so‘rayotganini aniq tushunishingiz uchun savolni diqqqat bilan o‘qib chiqing. Masalan, faqat bitta xatboshidagi tafsilotlarga e’tibor qaratishingiz kerakmi yoki bir nechta xatboshi tafsilotlarimi?
- Zarur bo‘lganda, matnning tegishli qismini yoki qismlarini qayta o‘qib chiqing.

Javob variantlarini o‘qishdan oldin o‘zingiz javobni aniqlashga harakat qiling.

- Har bir variantni o‘qib chiqishdan oldin javobni o‘ylab ko‘ring. Keyin har bir javob variantini o‘qib chiqing, aniq noto‘g‘ri ko‘rinadiganlarini olib tashlang va fikringizga eng mos keladiganini tanlang. Noto‘g‘ri javob variantlarini belgilash uchun javobni o‘chirish asbobidan (answer eliminator) foydalanishingizni xohlashingiz mumkin.
- Javoblaringizni faqat matn mazmuniga (va tegishli hollarda u bilan bog‘liq tasvirlar yoki chizmalarga) asoslang. Mavzu haqidagi oldindan mavjud bilimlaringizga asoslanmang.

Asboblaringizni oldindan sozlang.



- Foydalanadigan vositalaringizni mashq qiling: marker, javoblarni o‘chirgich, bloknot, qator belgilagich, qalam.
- Yoritilgan so‘zlar: Matndagi siz uchun taqdim etilgan ta’rifga ega bo‘lgan so‘zlar tagiga chizish bilan belgilanadi.
- Xatcho‘plar haqida maslahat: O‘qib tushunish bo‘limi va Qayta ko‘rib chiqish va tahrirlash A qism bo‘limida siz faqat har bir matn parchalari to‘plamidagi elementlarga qaytishingiz mumkin. O‘zingiz qaytmoqchi bo‘lgan elementlarni qayd etish uchun xatcho‘pdan foydalanishingiz mumkin.

Vaqtingizni rejalashtiring.



- Test kunidan oldin har bir matn parchalari to‘plamiga (matn va unga tegishli savollar) qancha vaqt sarflashingizni rejalashtiring. Yodda tuting, har bir matn parchalari to‘plamiga javoblaringizni yuborganingizdan keyin javobingizni o‘zgartirish uchun ushbu matn parchalari to‘plamiga qayta olmaysiz.

Snoozing While Soaring

1 Certain types of birds soar for hundreds of miles, over land, over sea—and never stop to rest. That kind of endurance seems impossible to us, since we as people need time to rest and sleep. Researchers set out to learn how birds could fly for such long distances without restorative rest. They found that for some birds, settling in for a good night’s rest is not always a necessity.

2 In 2013 Felix Liechti and his research colleagues at the Swiss Ornithological Institute published results of a study about the flight habits of Alpine swifts, small birds that migrate annually between Europe and Africa. Liechti and his team fitted the birds with small electronic tags that recorded the birds’ acceleration and their pitch, or angle relative to the ground. The data revealed that the birds remained completely airborne during their time in Africa, a period of over 200 days. Since all animals require sleep, the researchers inferred that the birds slept from time to time on their long journey. However, since the electronic tags recorded only movement such as gliding or flying, and not brain waves, the question of whether birds sleep during flight remained unanswered.

3 Researcher Niels Rattenborg from the Max Planck Institute for Ornithology also delved into this question. In a 2006 article Rattenborg explained that it was theoretically possible that birds could undergo a certain type of sleep while flying. Like mammals, Rattenborg explained, birds experience different types of sleep, including slow-wave sleep (SWS). Rattenborg argued that SWS during flight is plausible because SWS can happen in one hemisphere of the brain at a time, leaving half of the brain essentially awake while the other half sleeps. The eye associated with the “awake” hemisphere can still function, allowing a bird to see where it is going. Rattenborg decided that electroencephalogram (EEG) recordings of birds’ brain waves would ultimately be necessary to determine whether a bird can actually sleep in flight.

4 Eventually, Rattenborg and his team were able to create an experiment to prove this theory by studying frigatebirds from the Galápagos Islands. These enormous birds are good subjects for avian-sleep research because they fly far out to sea to hunt fish. However, unlike many seabirds, they cannot land on the water to rest because the physical build of their body—long wings, poorly webbed feet, and minimal feather waterproofing—makes them unable to take off again from the surface of the water. Rattenborg concluded that they must remain in flight for up to two months at a time.



Asbob bo‘yicha maslahat: Muhim tafsilotlarni belgilash uchun o‘qish paytida xaylayter vositasidan foydalaning.



Asbob bo‘yicha maslahat: Matndagi yoritilgan so‘zlar o‘sha so‘zni bosganingizda siz uchun ta’rif berilganligini ko‘rsatish uchun pastiga chizilgan bo‘ladi.

5 In an article from 2016, Rattenborg outlined the team's research methods and conclusions. The team humanely implanted EEGs on the skulls of several frigatebirds. After analyzing the EEG readings of the birds while in flight, the team determined that the frigatebirds slow-wave slept for about ten seconds at a time at points when the birds were gliding upward via warm air currents, typically the safest part of the flight. While in flight the birds slept for only 45 minutes a day, which is just enough rest for the birds to function during these long flights. They later recovered from the stress of going with very little sleep when they rested for approximately twelve hours each day back on land.

6 Using EEG recordings, Niels Rattenborg solved the puzzle of when birds sleep while traveling long distances. His evidence proved that his theory was correct, and the birds proved themselves to be the ultimate multitaskers as they manage sleep and flight at the same time.

1. Read this sentence from paragraph 1.

> **That kind of endurance seems impossible to us, since we as people need time to rest and sleep.**

The words "endurance" and "impossible" in the sentence convey

A. amazement about the physical capability of birds to remain in flight for extended periods of time over long distances.

B. uncertainty about the conditions that allow birds to stay in flight for extended periods of time without rest.

C. excitement about the opportunity to share research into how birds fly for extended periods of time.

D. skepticism about discovering how birds can fly for extended periods of time with little or no rest.

2. Which sentence from the passage **best** supports the idea that birds seem to be capable of making prolonged flights without sleeping?

E. "The data revealed that the birds remained completely airborne during their time in Africa, a period of over 200 days." (paragraph 2)

F. "In a 2006 article Rattenborg explained that it was theoretically possible that birds could undergo a certain type of sleep while flying." (paragraph 3)

G. "Rattenborg decided that electroencephalogram (EEG) recordings of birds' brain waves would ultimately be necessary to determine whether a bird can actually sleep in flight." (paragraph 3)

H. "While in flight the birds slept for only 45 minutes a day, which is just enough rest for the birds to function during these long flights." (paragraph 5)



Asbob bo'yicha maslahat: O'zingiz ajratib ko'rsatgan bo'limlarni ko'rib chiqing, lekin javoblar ajratib ko'rsatilmagan bo'limlardan kelishi mumkinligini unutmang.



Asbob bo'yicha maslahat: Javob varianti to'g'ri emasligiga ishonchingiz komil bo'lganda answer eliminator (javob o'chirgichi) asbobidan foydalaning.

3. Which statement **best** summarizes the conclusions of the studies presented in the passage?

- **A.** Scientists used monitoring devices to determine that the seconds when migratory birds glide upward in warm air currents are safest for slow-wave sleep.
- **B.** Using monitoring devices, scientists confirmed that migratory birds sleep for an extremely short amount of time while in flight and recuperate by sleeping for an extended period of time after they land.
- **C.** Scientists used monitoring devices to determine that migratory birds require significantly less sleep than many other animals and to show that the birds use only one hemisphere of their brain while flying.
- **D.** Using monitoring devices, scientists confirmed that some types of migratory birds rely on slow-wave sleep cycles in order to stay in flight for extended periods of time.

4. The overall organizational structure of the passage allows the author to

- **E.** contrast the significance of research findings related to small migratory birds with those related to large migratory birds.
- **F.** compare the in-flight sleep patterns of the various types of birds examined in several studies.
- **G.** emphasize the role of technology in studying sleep patterns of birds in flight.
- **H.** illustrate how researchers acquired a better understanding of the sleep patterns of birds in flight.

Sample 1 Explanation

(A) Option A is the correct response because it explains that the words "endurance" and "impossible" convey amazement at the birds' ability to remain in flight for so long without resting—as opposed to human beings, who "need time to rest and sleep" (paragraph 1). Specifically, the word "impossible" implies a sense of wonder or disbelief at the birds' endurance, which allows them to continue flying for hundreds of miles without stopping. The words "endurance" and "impossible" support the idea expressed later in the passage that these birds are the "ultimate multitaskers" (paragraph 6).

Sample 2 Explanation

(E) Option E best supports the idea that birds seem to be capable of making prolonged flights without sleeping, because it expresses the idea that the birds "remained completely airborne" during "a period of over 200 days" (paragraph 2). This information is significantly more precise than the information in the other answer options. Therefore, option E provides more compelling evidence to support the idea in the question than the other answer options provide.

Sample 3 Explanation

(D) Option D best summarizes the conclusions of the studies presented in the passage. While all the options include some important details about the study of migratory birds, option D accurately states the key conclusion of these studies, which is that these birds "rely on slow-wave sleep cycles in order to stay in flight for extended periods of time" (paragraph 5). Option D's emphasis on the key conclusion rather than on key details makes it the correct response.

Sample 4 Explanation

(H) Option H best explains the effect of the overall structure of the passage. The passage presents an unresolved question in paragraph 2, while paragraph 3 explains one researcher's attempt at seeking an answer to the question. Paragraph 4 describes the bird the researchers chose due to its physical makeup and feeding habits. Paragraphs 5 and 6 illustrate the details and outcome of the study, revealing the researchers' conclusion. Therefore, the overall structure of the passage illustrates how researchers improved their understanding of the sleep patterns of birds in flight.

Qayta ko‘rib chiqish/tahrirlash haqida umumiy ma’lumot A qism

A qismdagi savollar matnni o‘qish va keyin yozishning umumiy sifatini yaxshilaydigan qarorlar qabul qilish qobiliyatingizni baholaydi. Ushbu matnlarda keltirilgan mavzular tarixiy va joriy voqealar; odamlar, joylar va texnologiyalar; biologiya fanlari, fizika fanlari va ijtimoiy fanlardagi hodisalarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Har bir gap son bilan belgilangan, bu sizga matnninga aniq bir qismini tez topish va o‘tishga imkoniyat beradi.

Matn quyidagi xatolarni o‘z ichiga olishi mumkin, ya’ni

- noto‘g‘ri til ishlatilishini
- yetishmayotgan yoki keraksiz yordamchi tafsilotlar
- yetishmayotgan yoki noo‘rin o‘tish so‘zlari, iboralar yoki jumlalar
- yetishmayotgan yoki noaniq kirish qismi yoki yakunlovchi qism
- chalkash yoki mantiqsiz ketma-ketlik
- til va yozuv standartlari bilan bog‘liq boshqa xatolar

A qism Ko‘rib chiqish/tahrirlash bo‘yicha maslahatlar

Birinchidan, vaqtni hisobga olgan holda matnni diqqat bilan o‘qib chiqing; ko‘z yugurtirib chiqmang.

- Vaqtdan unumli foydalanish uchun avval matnni o‘qib chiqing. Matnni yaxshi o‘qib chiqqaningizdan so‘ng savollarni o‘qib chiqing.
- Matnni qanday qilib yaxshilash va tashkil etish mumkinligi haqidagi savollarga javob berish uchun muallifning maqsadi, asosiy g‘oyasi va matnning qo‘llab-quvvatlovchi tafsilotlarini tushunishingiz kerak, bu diqqat bilan o‘qib chiqishni talab qiladi.
- Siz chalkash, mantiqsiz, keraksiz, tartibsiz yoki odatda o‘qish qiyin ko‘rinadigan jumla va xatboshilarni payqashingiz mumkin.

Keyin, vaqtni hisobga olgan holda har bir savolni diqqat bilan o‘qib chiqing.

- Matnga qayting va savolda eslatib o‘tilgan tegishli gaplar yoki xatboshilarni qayta o‘qing.
- Bundan tashqari, ehtimol, savolda ta’kidlangan gapdan oldingi va keyingi gapni tez ko‘z yugurtirib o‘qib chiqishingiz kerak bo‘ladi.
- Har bir javob variantini ko‘rib chiqing, matnni zarur bo‘lganda qayta o‘qib chiqing (agar vaqtingiz bo‘lsa). Variant eng yaxshi qayta ko‘rib chiqilgan gap bilan bir xil ekanligi yoki yo‘qligini aniqlang.
- Savolga to‘liq javob berish uchun nechta tanlov yoki javob kerakligini albatta e’tiborga oling.

Asboblaringizni oldindan sozlang.



- Ushbu bo‘lim uchun qaysi asboblardan foydalanishingizni hal qiling. Raqamli bloknot yoki oq qog‘ozidan foydalanasizmi? Highlighter asbobidan foydalanasizmi? Test topshirishdan oldin turli asboblardan foydalanib mashq qiling.

Vaqtingizni rejalashtiring.



- Test kunidan oldin, A qismga qancha vaqt sarflashingizni rejalashtiring. Yodda tuting, har bir matn parchalari to‘plamiga javoblaringizni yuborganingizdan keyin javobingizni o‘zgartirish uchun ushbu matn parchalari to‘plamiga qayta olmaysiz.

Learning to Embrace the Gap Year

(1) The traditional academic plan for college-bound students in the United States is to complete high school in June and begin college courses in August or September, but some experts wonder whether this plan is appropriate for all students. (2) Young adults are still exhausted from attending secondary school. (3) They are sent to college with little to no transition time. (4) They struggle with a lack of direction, have minimal life experience, and are not adequately prepared to succeed. (5) Many students are simply starting college before they are ready.

(6) A gap year is when a student takes a one- year hiatus from schooling for nonacademic activities. (7) This break in the academic track gives young adults a chance to explore possible program options, gain volunteer experience, and achieve personal growth. (8) Through a variety of opportunities, gap year participants can develop new skills and interests. (9) The break can also help prepare students for the challenges of college coursework by giving them additional time to mature. (10) Succeeding at the college level can be challenging at first, but when determined students adjust and employ good study habits, they will thrive.

(11) Earning money can be a tempting choice, and some young adults may find that they no longer desire a college degree after entering the workforce. (12) While gap year critics do have a valid concern, a 2010 Wall Street Journal article cited research that found that "90% of students who took a gap year had returned to college within a year." (13) And the Gap Year Association, a worldwide accredited nonprofit that promotes the benefits of a gap year, maintains that "taking a structured gap year invariably serves to develop the individual into a more focused student with a better sense of purpose and engagement in the world."

(14) The choice to take a gap year may not be for all students, but it could be the best path for some. (15) Students need to know that this is a good choice that will be supported if it is what they want. (16) Taking a gap year could help students become more successful as adults in their community.

1. Which sentence should follow sentence 5 to introduce the main claim of the passage?

A. Taking a gap year away from formal education to determine their personal aspirations is the answer for these students.

B. For some students, the benefits of taking a gap year after high school could significantly increase their chances of achieving collegiate success.

C. When students are academically and emotionally prepared, they are guaranteed to experience greater success in their higher education endeavors.

D. Students who take the time to mature and gain knowledge outside of the classroom will experience more satisfaction, purpose, and accomplishment in their life.

2. Which revision of sentence 8 uses the **most** precise language?

E. Through different experiences and discoveries, gap year participants can develop new skills and interests.

F. Through a range of opportunities and training, gap year participants can develop new skills and interests.

G. Through internships, work, travel, or volunteerism, gap year participants can develop new skills and interests.

H. Through a variety of jobs, programs, and charities, gap year participants can develop new skills and interests.

3. Which sentence should be added before sentence 11 to introduce the ideas in the third paragraph (sentences 11 - 13)?

A. Some gap year opponents worry that young adults who take a break from academia for activities such as a job may never return.

B. In addition to helping students become better prepared for college, a gap year could be useful to those with financial constraints.

C. Students complain that there is not enough time between high school and college to earn money for college.

D. There is growing concern among some experts that a gap year may be too expensive for many students to even consider.

Sample 1 Explanation

(B) Option B is the best sentence to follow sentence 5 and supports the main claim. This sentence clearly states the claim in that the gap year can lead to success in college for some, but not all, students (as revealed in sentence 14). This idea is developed throughout the passage by explaining what a gap year is and how it benefits students.

Sample 2 Explanation

(G) Option G uses the most precise language and is the correct response. The imprecise reference in sentence 8 to "a variety of opportunities" is replaced with the more specific and precise reference to what these opportunities entail. They may be "internships, work, travel, or volunteerism."

Sample 3 Explanation

(A) Option A is the correct sentence to add before sentence 11. The third paragraph introduces, and then refutes, a counterclaim about gap years in that they may encourage young people to forgo college entirely. This sentence clearly introduces this counterclaim that the paragraph elaborates on and then refutes with evidence.

B qism Ko‘rib chiqish/tahrirlash haqida umumiy ma’lumot

Ushbu bo‘limda baholangan til ko‘nikmalari **Nyu-York shtatining 7-sinf uchun Keyingi avlod ingliz tilini o‘rganish standartlarining** Til bo‘limiga, shuningdek, avvalgi sinflarda joriy etilgan bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan ko'nikmalar yoki standartlarga asoslangan. Har bir savol sizga gaplani, gaplar ro‘yxatini yoki raqamlangan gaplar bilan paragrafni o‘qishga ishora qiladi. Keyin sizdan til yoki tinish belgilari qoidalari bilan bog‘liq masalalarni hal qilish so‘raladi. Misollar quyidagilarni o‘z ichiga oladi:

- xato uchun eng yaxshi tuzatishni tanlash
- xato mavjud bo‘lgan gapni aniqlash
- gaplarni birlashtirish yoki gapning bir qismini qayta ko‘rib chiqish yo‘li bilan yozishni takomillashtirish

B qism Ko‘rib chiqish/tahrirlash bo‘yicha maslahatlar

Shakl ichidagi matnni o‘qing va yozib oling yoki vaqtni e’tiborga olgan holda o‘qiyotgan matnlarni belgilash uchun highlighter asbobsidan foydalaning.

- Tildan foydalanish yoki tinish belgilaridagi xatolik tufayli o‘qish qiyin bo‘lgan so‘zlar, iboralar yoki gaplar bormi?
- Matnning aniqroq, qisqacha yoki aniqroq yozilishi mumkin bo‘lgan biron qismi bormi?
- Xatoni sezganingizda matnda tezda belgilang. Bu sizga javob variantini tanlashda yordam berishi mumkin.

Asboblaringizni oldindan sozlang.



- Ushbu bo‘lim uchun qaysi asboblardan foydalanishingizni hal qiling. Raqamli bloknot yoki oq qog‘ozidan foydalanasizmi? Highlighter asbobidan foydalanasizmi? Test topshirishdan oldin turli asboblardan foydalanib mashq qiling.

Vaqtingizni rejalashtiring.



- Test kunidan oldin ushbu bo‘limga qancha vaqt sarflashingizni rejalashtiring. Esingizda bo‘lsin, ELA bo‘limining boshqa qismlaridan farqli o‘laroq, keyingi bandga o‘tganingizdan so‘ng javobni o‘zgartirish uchun oldingi bandga qayta olmaysiz.

B qism Ko‘rib Chiqish/Tahrirlash Uchun Namunaviy Savollar

Sample 1: Select the sentence that needs a revision.

Which sentence in the paragraph should be revised to correct an inappropriate shift in verb tense ?

(1) For 14 years, James and his dad have had a tradition of attending Yankees games together, but James is leaving for college next week, and he is agonizing over the fact that attending school in Pennsylvania and working there over the summer meant no more games with his dad. (2) One night, as James is packing his clothes into boxes, he hears a soft knock on his bedroom door. (3) As soon as he opens the door, James sees what is in his dad’s hands and feels a rush of joy. (4) His dad is holding a bus ticket for a trip home on a weekend in the spring so that father and son can attend a Yankees game together!

A. Sentence 1
B. Sentence 2
C. Sentence 3
D. Sentence 4

Ushbu paragraf uchun eng yaxshi qisqacha ma’lumotlarni aniqlash uchun paragrafdagi 1-jumlani o‘qing. Agar qayta ko‘rib chiqish kerak bo‘lmasa, to‘g‘ri javob topmaguningizcha har bir jumla va javob variantini o‘qishni davom eting.

Sample 1 Explanation

(A) The sentence is written in the present tense; the verb “meant” shifts incorrectly into past tense. This verb should instead appear in the future tense, “will mean,” since the verb refers to how things will be in the future. The corrected sentence will then read, “For 14 years, James and his dad have had a tradition of attending Yankees games together, but James is leaving for college next week, and he is agonizing over the fact that attending school in Pennsylvania and working there over the summer will mean no more games with his dad.” Hozirgi zamon shakli — “means” — ham ishlatilishi mumkin, chunki Jeyms aynan hozirgi paytda bu haqiqatni anglab yetayotgandek ko‘rinadi. “Means” so‘zidan foydalanilsa, to‘g‘rilangan gap quyidagicha bo‘ladi: "14 yil davomida Jeyms va uning dadasi Yankees o‘yinlariga birga borish an’anasiga ega edilar, ammo Jeyms kelasi hafta kollejga jo‘nab ketadi va u Pensilvaniyadagi maktabda o‘qishi va yozda u yerda ishlashi endi o‘yinlarga otasi bilan birga borolmasligini anglatishidan azob chekmoqda."

Sample 2: Identify a sentence with an error.

Which sentence in the paragraph contains an error in its construction and should be revised?

(1) In 2007, visitors to San Francisco, many of whom were attending an international design conference, had booked almost all of the city's hotel rooms. (2) Looking for a way to earn some extra money, three air mattresses were rented out by roommates Joe Gebbia and Brian Chesky. (3) The 27-year-olds put the mattresses in the loft of their apartment and charged $80 a night, for which guests received a bed, breakfast, and internet access. (4) Soon the entrepreneurs realized that they could capitalize on their idea in a much bigger way, and they established Airbnb, a company that offers around 6 million rental listings in more than 100,000 cities worldwide.

E. sentence 1
F. sentence 2
G. sentence 3
H. sentence 4



Asbob bo'yicha maslahat: Xatoni ko'rganingizda uni belgilash uchun highlighter asbobidan foydalanishni o'ylab ko'ring. Line reader mask, matnning har bir satriga e'tibor qaratishga yordam berishi mumkin.

Gapni aniqlash uchun vaqtni hisobga olgan holda diqqat bilan o'qib chiqing; shunchaki ko'z yugurtirib chiqmang. Xato paragrafning istalgan joyida bo'lishi mumkin.

Shuni yodda tutingki, xato matn *tuzilishiga* xosdir, ya'ni u so'zlar va iboralarning fikrlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni ifodalash uchun gapga qanday joylashtirilganligi bilan bog'liq.

Sample 2 Explanation

(F) In sentence 2, the modifier "Looking for a way to earn some extra money" incorrectly modifies "three air mattresses" when it should modify "roommates Joe Gebbia and Brian Chesky." This error in construction can be corrected by making "roommates Joe Gebbia and Brian Chesky" the subject of the main clause and using the active voice. The corrected sentence will read "Looking for a way to earn some extra money, roommates Joe Gebbia and Brian Chesky rented out three air mattresses."

Sample 3: Improve the writing by combining sentences or revising part of a sentence.

What is the **best** way to combine these sentences to clarify the relationship between ideas?

(1) In 2019, 15-year-old Cori "Coco" Gauff defeated Venus Williams in the first round of Wimbledon.

(2) Wimbledon is the world's most prestigious tennis tournament.

(3) Gauff made history as the youngest player in almost 30 years to win a women's singles match at Wimbledon.

A. Making history at the world's most prestigious tennis tournament in 2019, 15-year-old Cori "Coco" Gauff defeated Venus Williams, in the first round, making Gauff the youngest player in almost 30 years to win a women's singles match at Wimbledon.

B. At the world's most prestigious tennis tournament, Wimbledon, 15-year-old Cori "Coco" Gauff made history in 2019 by defeating Venus Williams in the first round, making the teenager the youngest player in almost 30 years to win a women's singles match.

C. In 2019, 15-year-old Cori "Coco" Gauff made history when she defeated Venus Williams in the first round of Wimbledon, becoming the youngest player in almost 30 years to win a women's singles match at the world's most prestigious tennis tournament.

D. In 2019, history was made at the first round of Wimbledon, the world's most prestigious tennis tournament, when 15-year-old Cori "Coco" Gauff defeated Venus Williams to become the youngest player in almost 30 years to win a women's singles match.

Gaplarni birlashtirish uchun o'zingizdan so'rang

1. Buning o'rniga faqat bir marta ishlatilishi mumkin bo'lgan takroriy so'zlar/fikrlar bormi?
2. Turli xil fikrlar qanday bog'langan? Ular sabab-oqibatni, qarama-qarshi g'oyalarni, ketma-ketlikni va boshqalarni ifodalaydimi?

Sample 3 Explanation

(C) This revision clarifies the idea that Gauff made history by becoming the youngest player in decades to win a women's singles match at Wimbledon and that she did so when she beat Venus Williams. The revision also explains that Wimbledon is the "world's most prestigious tennis tournament" in a way that is clear and logical.

Matematika bo‘limiga qanday tayyorgarlik ko‘rish kerak

Matematika bo‘limi 50 ta matnli masalalar va hisoblash savollaridan iborat. Matematika savollari matematik ko‘nikmalar, matematik atamalar va **Nyu-York shtatining keyingi avlod matematika ta’limi standartlaridan** umumiy tushunchalarni qo‘llashni o‘z ichiga oladi. SHSAT Matematika elementlari oddiy masalalrdan tortib murakkab, ko‘p qadamli matematika ko‘nikmalarini qo‘llashni talab qiladi.

Matematika bo‘limida keyingi savolga o‘tishdan oldin har bir savolga javob berishingiz kerak. Keyingi savolga o‘tgandan so‘ng oldingi savolga qaytolmaysiz.

Asboblaringizni tekshiring

Haylayter		O‘zingiz muhim deb qayd etmoqchi bo‘lgan matnni belgilang.
Answer Eliminator (Javob o‘chirgich)		O‘zingiz to‘g‘ri emasligini bilgan javob variantlarini o‘chiring.
Notepad (Bloknot)		Qaydlar qiling yoki matematik masalalarni yeching. Bloknot har bir element uchun yangilanadi.
Qalam		Savollarga javob berish uchun sichqoncha yordamida test topshiriqlari yoki matn parchalari ustiga chizing. Siz qalam izlarini bekor qilishingiz, qayta chizishingiz yoki o‘chirishingiz mumkin.
Line Reader Mask (Qator o‘qigich niqobi)		E’tibor qaratish uchun muayyan satrlar atrofidagi matnni alohida ajratib ko‘rsating.
Tenglama muharriri		Siz ba’zi savollarga javoblarni kiritish uchun tenglama muharriridan foydalanasiz. Ushbu asbobni osongina ishlatishingiz uchun u bilan tanishib chiqing.

Quyidagi sahifalarda SHSAT testida Matematika bo‘limi testini topshirishda tayyorgarlik ko‘rishga yordam beradigan turli xil maslahatlar keltirilgan. Ular quyidagilarni o‘z ichiga oladi:

- matematik mahoratingizni oshirish uchun maslahatlar
- SHSATning matematika bo‘limidan kutiladigan narsalarni yodda tutish bo‘yicha maslahatlar
- matematik masalalarni hal qilish bo‘yicha maslahatlar

8-sinf test shakllari bo‘yicha matematika savollari Nyu-York shtatining 7-sinfgacha bo‘lgan ta’lim standartlariga asoslangan. 9-sinf test shakllaridagi matematika savollari 8-sinfgacha bo‘lgan standartlarga asoslangan.

Matematik mahoratingizni oshirish uchun Maslahatlar

Matematik materiallarni ko‘rib chiqing.

- Matematika darsligingizdan foydalaning, maktabda yoki mahalliy kutubxonangizda boshqa matematika materiallarini qidiring yoki o‘qituvchingizdan materiallarni tavsiya etishini so‘rang.

Har kuni matematika savollarini hal qilishni mashq qiling. Asosiy va qiyin savollarni yeching.

- Asosiy savollar kasrlarni soddalashtirish va statistika tushunchalarini qo‘llash kabi matematik ko‘nikmalarni mustahkamlaydi.
- Qiyin savollar bir nechta bosqichlarda murakkab tenglamalarni yechishni talab qiladi. Shuningdek, ular turli xil matematik ko‘nikmalardan foydalanishni talab qilishi mumkin. Masalan, siz kasrlarni ishlatishingiz, tenglamalarni yechishingiz va bitta savolga javob berish uchun statistika haqidagi bilimlaringizni qo‘llashingiz mumkin.

Matematika bo‘limiga tayyorgarlik ko‘rayotganda yodda tutish kerak bo‘lgan narsalar

Matematik atamalar, belgilar va formulalarni qayta ko‘rib chiqing.

- Siz “parallel” va “perpendikulyar” kabi sinf darajangizga mos keladigan matematik atamalarning ma’nolarini, shuningdek, o‘sha atamalarni ifodalovchi belgilarni bilishingiz kerak.
- Turli 2 va 3 o□lchovli figuralarning perimetri, maydoni, hajmi va sirt maydoni kabi matematik atamalar, belgilar va formulalarni o□rganing. Matematika darslaringizdagi materiallardan foydalaning va Nyu-York shtatining Keyingi avlod matematika o‘rganish standartlariga qarang. Formulalar va ma’lumotnoma materiallari Nyu-York shtati ta’lim departamenti veb-saytlarida ham mavjud.
- Atamalar, belgilar va formulalar uchun ta’riflar va tushuntirishlar test kitobchasida BERILMAYDI. Formulalarni xotiraga muhrlamaguningizcha va ulardan osonlikcha foydalana olmaguningizcha ulardan misollarni yechishda foydalanishni mashq qiling.
- Qavslar (), kvadrat ildiz va ko‘paytirish belgisi kabi Tenglama muharriri palitrasidagi matematik belgilarning ma’nolarini va to‘g‘ri ishlatilishini ko‘rib chiqing.

Asboblaringizni oldindan sozlang.



- Matematika bo‘limida qaysi qurollardan foydalanishingizni hal qiling. Raqamli bloknot asbobsidan yoki oq qog‘ozidan foydalanasizmi? Savolning muhim qismlarini belgilaysizmi? O‘quvchilar tayyorgarligi vositasidagi vositalar va elementlar turlari bilan tanishib chiqing.

Vaqtingizni rejalashtiring.



- Test kunidan oldin, matematika bo‘limiga qancha vaqt sarflashingizni rejalashtiring. Yodda tuting, keyingi savolga o‘tgandan so‘ng orqaga qaytolmaysiz.

Matematik masalalarni hal qilish bo‘yicha Maslahatlar

Har bir savolni diqqat bilan o‘qib chiqing.

- Savoldagi *barcha* muhim ma’lumotlarni ishlatib, murakkab masalani yechishingiz uchun savolni diqqat bilan o‘qib chiqing.
- Savolga to‘liq javob berish uchun nechta javob varianti yoki javoblar kerakligiga albatta e’tibor qarating.
- Masalani yechishda barcha ma’lumotlarni kiritishingizni kafolatlash uchun 1-namunadagi kabi savolning qismlarini ajratib oling.
- Noto‘g‘ri deb hisoblagan javoblarni belgilash uchun answer eliminator (javob o‘chiruvchi) asbobidan foydalaning.
- Savoldagi so‘zlarni matematik belgilarga o‘zgartiring (1-namuna va 2-namunada qayd etilganidek). Oq qog‘oz yoki raqamli bloknotdan foydalanishni belgilang. Agar siz matematik masalalarni bajarishga oq qog‘ozini ishlatishga odatlangan bo‘lsangiz, bu siz uchun tezroq bo‘lishi mumkin. Siz uchun eng yaxshi usulni tanlashingiz kerak.

Ko‘pgina savollarni javobni hisoblab topish orqali hal qilish kerak.

- Javob variantlariga qarashdan *oldin* muammoni hal qilish birinchi navbatda javob variantlariga qarashdan va *keyin* to‘g‘ri javobni topish uchun har birining aniqligini taxmin qilishga harakat qilishdan ko‘ra samaraliroqdir.

Masalalarni (faqat boshingizda emas, balki) qog‘ozda hal qilish va *tanlashdan* ko‘ra *yechishga* e’tibor qaratish yaxshiroqdir.

- Javob olganingizda, ro‘yxatdagi variantlarga qarang. Agar javobingiz variant qatorida bor bo‘lsa va siz uni to‘g‘ri javob deb hisoblasangiz, uni belgilang. Agar u bo‘lmasa, savolni qayta o‘qib chiqing va uni qayta yeching.
- Agar javobingiz javob variantlari orasida bo‘lmasa, javobingizni yozishning boshqa usullarini ko‘rib chiqing. Masalan, $\frac{5}{9}(3 + x)$ quyidagilarning barchasiga teng:
  $\frac{5\,(3+ x)}{9}$ va $\frac{5}{3} + \frac{5}{9}x$ va $\frac{5}{3} + \frac{5x}{9}$.
- Agar javobingiz hali ham javob variantlari qatorida bo‘lmasa, o‘zingiz eng yaxshi variant deb hisoblagan javobni belgilang.

Sample 1

+ x, x+1 = −15

The sum of two consecutive integers is −15. If 1 is added to the smaller integer and 2 is subtracted from the larger integer, what is the **product** of the two resulting integers?

Sample 2

J 2K J−5 K+5

Jenny starts a game with twice as many marbles as Keiko. Jenny gives Keiko 5 marbles, but she still has 10 more than Keiko. How many marbles did Jenny have to start with?

+10

A. ~~25~~

B. 30

C. 35

D. 40

J=2K

J−5=(K+5)+10



Asbob bo‘yicha maslahat: Noto‘g‘ri deb hisoblagan javoblarni belgilash uchun answer eliminator (javob o‘chiruvchi) asbobidan foydalaning.

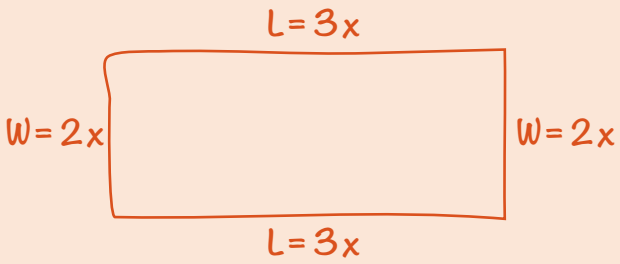


Asbob bo‘yicha maslahat: Siz qalam vositasidan yoki raqamli bloknotdan foydalanishingiz YOKI qoralamalar uchun qog‘ozni afzal ko‘rishingiz mumkin.

Raqamlar yoki diagrammalari bo'lmagan savollar uchun raqamlar yoki diagrammalar chizish.

➤ Savolning nimani tasvirlanayotganini tasavvur qilishga yordam berish uchun quyidagi misoldagi kabi raqamlar yoki diagrammalarni chizing.

Sample 3



The perimeter of a rectangle is 510 centimeters. The ratio of the length to the width is 3:2. What are the dimensions of this rectangle?

E. 150 cm by 105 cm
F. 153 cm by 102 cm
G. 158 cm by 97 cm
H. 165 cm by 90 cm

Diagrammalar va markerlangan raqamlarini chizish.

Asbob bo'yicha maslahat: Qaydlar qilish uchun qalam yoki raqamli bloknotdan foydalanishni yoki diagramma chizish uchun qog'oz parchasidan foydalanishni tanlang.

Bir vaqt o'zida bitta qadamni tanlang.

➤ Ba'zi savollar sizdan bir qator qadamlarni birlashtirishni so'raydi. Ko'p bosqichli masalalarni yechishda quyidagi misoldagi kabi bir vaqtning o'zida bir bosqichni yozing.

Sample 4

1 dollar = 7 lorgs
1 dollar = 0.5 dalt

Malik has 140 lorgs and 16 dalts. If he exchanges the lorgs and dalts for dollars according to the rates above, how many dollars will he receive?

A. $28
B. $52
C. $182
D. $282

$\frac{140}{x} = \frac{7}{1}$

$7x = 140$

$x = \$20$

1-qadam: Lorglarni dollarga aylantiring.

$\frac{16}{x} = \frac{0.5}{1}$

$0.5x = 16$

$x = \$32$

2-qadam: Daltni dollarga aylantiring.

$20 + 32 = \$52$

3-qadam: Lorglar va daltlar konvertatsiyalaringizni bir-biriga qo'shing.

Sample 1 Explanation

If x is the smaller consecutive integer, then x +1 is the larger consecutive integer. Use their sum −15 to find x:

$x + (x + 1) = -15$
$2x + 1 = -15$
$2x = -16$
$x = -8$

The two consecutive integers are −8 and −7.
One is added to the smaller integer: −8 + 1 = −7.
Two is subtracted from the larger integer: −7 – 2 = −9.
Find the product: $-7 \times -9 = 63$.

Sample 2 Explanation

(D) Set up some equations.

Jenny (J) has twice as many marbles as Keiko (K): $J = 2K$
Jenny gives Keiko 5 marbles, so now they each have: $J - 5$ and $K + 5$ marbles.
Jenny still has 10 more than Keiko:
J – 5 = (K + 5) + 10

To find how many marbles Jenny had to start with, solve $J = 2K$ for K and substitute that into the second equation:

In equation $J = 2K$, solve for K: $K = \frac{J}{2}$.
Substitute $\frac{J}{2}$ in for K.

$J - 5 = (K + 5) + 10$

$J - 5 = \left(\frac{J}{2} + 5\right) + 10$

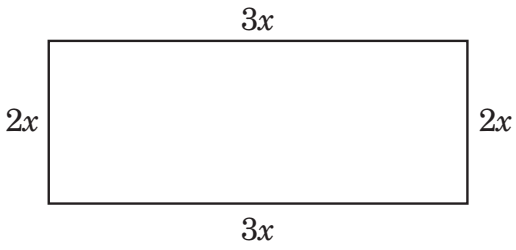
$J - 5 = \frac{J}{2} + 15$

$\frac{J}{2} = 20$

$J = 40$ marbles

Sample 3 Explanation

(F) Let $2x$ = the width and $3x$ = the length.
Draw the rectangle to help visualize.



Since $2w + 2l = P$, we get

$2(2x) + 2(3x) = 510$
$4x + 6x = 510$
$10x = 510$
$x = 51$
$2x = 102$cm and $3x = 153$ cm

Sample 4 Explanation

(B) Use proportions to make the conversions:

Lorgs to dollars:

$$\frac{140}{x} = \frac{7}{1}$$

$7x = 140$

$x = \$20$

Dalts to dollars:

$$\frac{16}{x} = \frac{0.5}{1}$$

$0.5x = 16$

$x = \$32$

Total dollars = 20 + 32 = $52

2.0 Test kuniga tayyorgarlik

2.1 Testga o‘zingiz bilan nimalar olib kelishingiz kerak

Testga quyidagilarni olib kelishingiz SHART:

- Yordamchi texnologiyalar (agar IEP (Individual ta’lim dasturi) va test chiptangizda ko‘rsatilgan bo‘lsa)

Quyidagilarni olib kelishingiz MUMKIN, lekin majburiy emas:

- SHSAT test chiptangiz
- qiya parta (slant board)
- uchlangan qalamlar va o‘chirg‘ich
- qalam ushlagich
- marker
- ovozsiz va kalkulyator BO‘LMAGAN qo‘l soati
- shovqin chiqarmaydigan, o‘rovsiz yengil tamaddi (O‘quvchilar test boshlanishidan oldin yoki tanaffus paytida tamaddi qilib olishlari mumkin; test vaqtida yeyishga RUXSAT ETILMAYDI.)
- suv (ag‘darilib ketsa, shovqin chiqarmaydigan yumshoq yoki plastik idishda)

2.2 Testga o‘zingiz bilan nimalar OLIB KELMASLIGINGIZ kerak

Ruxsat etilmaydi

- ✗ shaxsiy kompyuter (sizga test topshirish uchun qurilma taqdim etiladi)
- ✗ kameralar
- ✗ kalkulyatorlar
- ✗ smart soatlar
- ✗ planshet/iPad, elektron kitob o‘quvchi qurilma
- ✗ naushniklar, elektron bo‘lmagan naushniklar, smart ko‘zoynaklar, mobil telefonlar va boshqa har qanday elektron qurilmalar
- ✗ tashqaridan olib kirilgan yozma materiallar
- ✗ gazli ichimliklar, sharbat yoki suvdan boshqa har qanday ichimliklar; test o‘tkaziladigan joyda faqat suv ichishga ruxsat etiladi

Mobil telefonlar haqida eslatma

Test o‘tkaziladigan joyga mobil telefon olib kirishga ruxsat beriladi, lekin:

1. ular o‘chirilgan bo‘lishi shart

2. test vaqtida telefoningiz yoningizda bo‘lmasligi kerak – ya’ni, u cho‘ntagingizda, qo‘lingizda yoki partada turishi mumkin emas

Test boshlanishidan oldin test markazi xodimlari mobil telefoningizni nima qilish kerakligini tushuntiradi. Sizdan uyali telefonlar, kameralar va boshqa elektron qurilmalarni test markazi tomonidan belgilangan qoidalarga muvofiq o‘chirib, saqlashga qo‘yish talab etiladi.

Quyidagilar ta’minlanadi

- test uchun kompyuter qurilmasi.
- eslatmalar yozish va matematik hisob-kitoblar uchun ishlatiladigan hamda test yakunida yig‘ib olinadigan qoralama qog‘oz.
- Faqatgina ingliz tilini o‘rganuvchilar (ELL) va tegishli sobiq ELL o‘quvchilariga imtihon uchun ikki tilli lug‘atdan foydalanishga ruxsat beriladi. ELL o‘quvchilarini testdan o‘tkazishga oid qo‘shimcha ma’lumot uchun SHSAT veb-saytiga qarang.

2.3 Test kuni nimalarga e’tibor berish kerak

- Agar testni maktab kuni topshirsangiz, maktabingiz boshqa kelish vaqtini belgilamagan bo‘lsa, darslar boshlanadigan odatiy vaqtda keling.
- Agar testni dam olish kunlari topshirsangiz, test o‘tkaziladigan joyga SHSAT test chiptangizda ko‘rsatilgan vaqtda kelishni unutmang. Yodda tuting: bu test boshlanadigan vaqt emas, balki belgilangan kelish vaqtidir. Test chiptangizda ko‘rsatilgan vaqtdan keyin imkon qadar tezroq boshlanadi. Ba’zi hollarda test chiptasida ko‘rsatilgan kelish vaqtidan bir soat yoki undan ko‘proq vaqt o‘tib boshlanishi mumkin.
- Dam olish kunlari o‘tkaziladigan test markazlarida test boshlanishidan oldin xodimlarimiz har bir test xonasidagi o‘quvchilarni suratga yoki videoga olishlari mumkin. Ushbu tasvirlardan faqat test xavfsizligi maqsadida foydalaniladi.
- Standart test topshirish vaqtiga ega o‘quvchilarga 180 daqiqa vaqt beriladi. Qo‘shimcha vaqt imtiyoziga ega bo‘lgan o‘quvchilarga 360 daqiqa test vaqti beriladi. Ushbu imtiyozga ega o‘quvchilar 180 daqiqadan so‘ng, so‘ngra yana 90 daqiqa o‘tgach tanaffus qiladilar.

2.4 Test boshlanishi

Testni topshirishdan oldin ekranda test topshirishga sog‘lig‘ingiz to‘g‘ri kelishi, Nyu-York shahri fuqarosi ekanligingiz va testni o‘zingizga mos sinf uchun topshirayotganingiz haqidagi tasdiqnomani o‘qiysiz. Ushbu ekrandagi katakchani belgilash roziligingizni bildiradi.

- Agar o‘zingizni yomon his qilsangiz, darhol test nazoratchisiga xabar berishingiz kerak; tasdiqlash ekranidagi katakchani belgilamang va testni boshlamang. Testni boshlaganingizdan so‘ng, kasallik tufayli uni qayta topshirishni so‘ray olmasligingiz mumkin.
- Testni o‘zingizga mos sinf uchun topshirayotganingizga ishonch hosil qiling.
- Agar testni maktab kuni topshirsangiz, maktabingiz boshqa kelish vaqtini belgilamagan bo‘lsa, darslar boshlanadigan odatiy vaqtda keling.

Testni boshlashga ruxsat berilgach, har bir topshiriq uchun javobni qanday tanlash bo‘yicha yo‘riqnomani o‘qib, unga amal qilishingiz shart.

ELA yoki Matematika savollari ustida ishlash uchun taqdim etilgan qoralama qog‘ozdan foydalanishingiz mumkin, biroq javoblaringiz hisobga olinishi uchun onlayn shaklda tanlanishi kerak. Test vaqti tugagandan so‘ng savollarga javob berishning imkoni bo‘lmaydi. Qoralama qog‘ozdagi ma’lumotlar hisobga olinmaydi.

2.5 O‘quvchining nomaqbul xatti-harakati

Barcha o‘quvchilar uchun adolatli test jarayonini ta’minlash hamda SHSAT ballarining xolisligini saqlash maqsadida quyidagi qoidalarga qat’iy rioya qilinadi.

- O‘quvchilar 2.2-bo’limda elektron qurilmalarga oid belgilangan talablarga amal qilishlari lozim. Taqiqlangan qurilmani yig‘ishtirib qo‘yishdan yoki topshirishdan bosh tortgan har qanday o‘quvchi testga kiritilmaydi va unga kelajakda imtihonni qayta topshirish imkoniyati berilmaydi.
- Test davomida (jumladan, tanaffus paytida ham) boshqa o‘quvchilar bilan har qanday usulda muloqot qilishga urinish taqiqlanadi. Bunga quyidagilar kiradi, lekin bular bilan cheklanmaydi:
  - gaplashish, yozish va yozishmalarni uzatish
  - o‘z javoblaringizni boshqa o‘quvchi bilan bo‘lishish
  - boshqa o‘quvchilarning javoblariga qarash
  - test savollarini yozib olish
  - uyali telefon, kamera yoki boshqa elektron qurilmaga egalik qilish (hatto u o‘chirilgan bo‘lsa ham)
- Test paytida (jumladan, tanaffuslar vaqtida) siz test topshirish qurilmangizdan test topshirishdan boshqa maqsadlarda foydalanishingiz va test platformasidan boshqa hech qanday ilovaga kirishingiz mumkin emas.
- Test paytida (jumladan, tanaffuslar vaqtida) siz hech qanday taqiqlangan elektron qurilmadan, xususan, mobil telefoningizdan foydalanishingiz mumkin emas.
- Test yakunlangach va/yoki test nazoratchisi to‘xtashingizni buyurganidan so‘ng, siz endi hech qanday raqamli vositalardan foydalanishingiz, javoblarni kiritishingiz, qoralama qog‘ozingizga yozishingiz yoki ekranda javoblaringizga o‘zgartirishlar kiritishingiz mumkin emas.
- Test savollari va javoblarini test o‘tkazilayotgan joydan tashqaridagi shaxslarga berish mumkin emas. Boshqa bir o‘quvchining imtihoniga oid test savollari, javoblari yoki har qanday boshqa ma’lumotni olish ham O‘quvchining nomaqbul xatti-harakati siyosatini buzish hisoblanadi. Agar kimdir siz bilan test savollari/javoblarini bo‘lishgan bo‘lsa yoki siz bunday ma’lumotlar tarqatilayotganidan xabardor bo‘lsangiz, bu qoidabuzarlik haqida zudlik bilan HSenrollment@schools.nyc.gov manziliga xabar berishingiz shart.

Ushbu harakatlardan birortasi bilan shug‘ullangani aniqlangan o‘quvchilarning test natijalari bekor qilinadi.

- 8-sinf o‘quvchilariga keyingi o‘quv yiligacha testni qayta topshirishga ruxsat berilmaydi.
- 9-sinf o‘quvchilarida 9-sinfdan so‘ng testni topshirish uchun boshqa qo‘shimcha imkoniyat bo‘lmaydi.

Nyu-York shahri davlat maktablari testning xolis o‘tkazilishiga putur yetkazadigan har qanday qoidabuzarlik, jumladan, yuqorida tavsiflangan holatlar, lekin ular bilan cheklanmagan holda, uchun o‘quvchining test natijasini bekor qilish huquqini o‘zida saqlab qoladi. Bundan tashqari, NYCPS o‘quvchining Nyu-York shahar davlat maktabida o‘qishi yoki o‘qimasligidan qat’i nazar, barcha nomaqbul xatti-harakatlar yuzasidan bildirilgan xavotirlarni tekshirish vakolatiga ega; biroq, agar tegishli o‘quvchi NYCPS tizimiga kirmaydigan maktabda ta’lim olsa, NYCPS mazkur o‘quvchi o‘qiydigan maktabdan da’vo qilinayotgan nomaqbul xatti-harakat haqida ma’lumot to‘plashda to‘liq hamkorlik qilishini kutadi.

3.0 SHSAT topshirganimdan keyin nima bo‘ladi?

3.1 Test o‘tkazishdagi qoidabuzarliklar bo‘yicha da’volar

Nyu-York shahri davlat maktablari (NYCPS) SHSAT testining barcha o‘quvchilar uchun adolatli va izchil tarzda o‘tkazilishini ta’minlashga astoydil harakat qiladi. Shunga qaramay, agar siz SHSAT'ning biror qismida xalaqit beruvchi holat yoki muammo yuzaga keldi deb hisoblasangiz, bu haqda darhol nazoratchining e’tiboriga havola qiling. Bularga o‘quvchining betobligi, texnik nosozliklar, testdagi xatolik, ortiqcha chalg‘itish yoki o‘quvchining nomaqbul xulq-atvori kirishi mumkin. Nazoratchi vaziyatni bartaraf etishga harakat qiladi va test yakunida sizdan yozma bayonot olishi mumkin.

Siz va ota-onangiz/vasiylaringiz, shuningdek, nazorat qilish yoki test o‘tkazishdagi har qanday shubhali qoidabuzarliklar to‘g‘risida quyidagi usullardan biri orqali xabar berishingiz mumkin:

1) **HSEnrollment@schools.nyc.gov** manziliga elektron so‘rov yuborish orqali yoki

2) Yetkazib berilgani tasdiqlangan buyurtma xat orqali quyidagi manzilga yozma so‘rov yuborish orqali:

Office of Student Enrollment
52 Chambers Street, Room 415
New York, NY 10007

Barcha so‘rovlar test topshirilgan sanadan keyin **bir hafta** ichida taqdim etilishi kerak.

Barcha arizalarda ota-ona/vasiy va o‘quvchining ism-familiyasi, shuningdek, telefon raqami va/yoki email manzili ko‘rsatilishi lozim. Test sanasidan bir hafta o‘tgach pochta orqali yuborilgan test o‘tkazishdagi qoidabuzarliklarga oid har qanday da’vo ko‘rib chiqilmasligi mumkin. Da’volarga individual tartibda javob beriladi.

Qo‘shimcha huquqiy himoya choralari: Agar siz NYCPS'ning test o‘tkazishdagi qoidabuzarliklar yoki o‘quvchining nomaqbul xatti-harakati bilan bog‘liq vaziyatni qanday hal qilganidan norozi bo‘lsangiz, Nyu-Yorkning “Ta’lim to‘g‘risida”gi qonunining 310-moddasiga muvofiq, NYCPS qarori ustidan Nyu-York shtati Ta’lim departamenti komissariga apellyatsiya shikoyati berishingiz mumkin. Bunday apellyatsiya shikoyatini berish tartibi bilan Komissarning **counsel.nysed.gov/appeals** veb-saytida tanishishingiz mumkin.