

917-60-40-67

«Тасдиқ мекунам»

мудири

кафедраи

«Илмҳои иҷтимоӣ-гуманитарӣ»

дотсент

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«_____» _____ соли 2019

**Донишқадаи идоракунии давлатии назди Президенти Ҷумҳурии
Тоҷикистон**

Факултети муносибатҳои байналмилалӣ

Кафедраи «Илмҳои иҷтимоӣ-гуманитарӣ»

Соли таҳсили 2019-2020 семестри 1 санҷиши тестӣ (дар компютер)

Фанни «фарҳаншиносӣ»

Ному насаби устод Сабзалиева Фарзона Файзеновна тел 502-15-04-15

Курс 1 гуруҳ А

Ихтисоси 1-23-01-01 Муносибатҳои байналмилалӣ

Ҷавоби дуруст варианти В

@1.What is Culturology about?

\$A) Culturology or science of culture is a branch of social sciences concerned with the scientific understanding, description, analysis, and prediction of people as a whole;

\$B) Culturology or science of culture is a branch of social sciences concerned with the scientific understanding, description, analysis, and prediction of cultures as a whole;

\$C) Culturology or science of culture is a branch of social sciences concerned with the scientific understanding, description, analysis, and prediction of behavior as a whole;

\$D) Culturology or science of culture is a branch of social sciences concerned with the scientific understanding, description, analysis, and prediction of society as a whole;

\$E) Culturology or science of culture is a branch of social sciences concerned with the scientific understanding, description, analysis, and prediction of family as a whole;

@2. Whom the word culturology was coined to the social science by?

- \$A) By Leslie Black;
- \$B) By Leslie White;
- \$C) By Tom Ostwald;
- \$D) By Kristina Rosi;
- \$E) By Burnett Tylor;

@3. When the word culturology appeared in English dictionary?

- \$A) In 1955;
- \$B) In 1954;
- \$C) In 1945;
- \$D) In 1965;
- \$E) In 1957;

@4. How Mario Bunge defined culturology?

- \$A) Sociological, economic, political, and historical study of some society's and systems;
- \$B) Sociological, economic, political, and historical study of concrete cultural systems;
- \$C) Sociological, economic, political, and historical study of different society's systems;
- \$D) Sociological, economic, political, and historical study of culturology and systems;
- \$E) Sociological, economic, political, and historical study of families and systems;

@5. What is the closest equivalent of "culturology"?

- \$A) Cultural society;
- \$B) Cultural studies;
- \$C) Cultural knowledge;

- \$D) Cultural habits;
- \$E) Cultural behavior;

@6.What is the object of culturology?

- \$A) Society as the integral system of various cultures;
- \$B) Culture as the integral system of various cultures;
- \$C) Culturology as the integral system of various cultures;
- \$D) Sociology as the integral system of various cultures;
- \$E) Sociology as the integral system of various societies;

@7.What did say De Rossi about the culture?

- \$A) History encompasses religion, food, what we wear, how we wear it, our language, marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we greet visitors, how we behave with loved ones, and a million other things;
- \$B) Culture encompasses religion, food, what we wear, how we wear it, our language, marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we greet visitors, how we behave with loved ones, and a million other things;
- \$C) Society encompasses religion, food, what we wear, how we wear it, our language, marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we greet visitors, how we behave with loved ones, and a million other things;
- \$D) Marriage encompasses religion, food, what we wear, how we wear it, our language, marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we greet visitors, how we behave with loved ones, and a million other things;
- \$E) Culturology encompasses religion, food, what we wear, how we wear it, our language, marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we greet visitors, how we behave with loved ones, and a million other things;

@8.What does Latin word “colere” mean?

- \$A) Culturology and culture;

- \$B) Cultivation;
- \$C) Being well cultured;
- \$D) Culture and society;
- \$E) Cultural life and rules;

@9.What is culture?

- \$A) Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of particular person, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts;
- \$B) Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts;
- \$C) Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of particular men and women, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts;
- \$D) Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of different men and women, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts;
- \$E) Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of different people and nation, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts;

@10.“Culture encompasses religion, food, what we wear, how we wear it, our language, marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we greet visitors, how we behave with loved ones, and a million other things” whom this quote belong to?

- \$A) Mario Bunge;
- \$B) Cristina De Rossi;
- \$C) Leslie White;
- \$D) Cristina De White;
- \$E) Mario De Rossi;

@11.What are some institutions of society?

- \$A) Culture, religion, work, society, family;
- \$B) Family, education, religion, work, and health care;

- \$C) University, religion, work, culture, society;
- \$D) Society, education, religion, university and health care;
- \$E) Culturology, culture, and institutes;

@12.What does being cultured mean?

- \$A) Being low-educated, knowledgeable of the arts, stylish, and well-mannered;
- \$B) Being well-educated, knowledgeable of the arts, stylish, and well-mannered;
- \$C) Being well-educated, knowledgeable of the arts, stylish, and low-mannered;
- \$D) Being low-educated, knowledgeable of the arts, stylish, and low-mannered;
- \$E) Being low-educated, not knowledgeable of the arts, stylish, and low-mannered;

@13.What does high culture refer to?

- \$A) High culture does not refer to classical music, theatre, fine arts, and other sophisticated pursuits;
- \$B) High culture refers to classical music, theatre, fine arts, and other sophisticated pursuits;
- \$C) Highest culture refers to classical music, theatre, fine arts, and other sophisticated pursuits;
- \$D) Highest culture refers to some classical music, theatre, fine arts, and other sophisticated pursuits;
- \$E) High culture refers to different music, theatre, fine arts, and other sophisticated pursuits;

@14.How sociologists define culture?

- \$A) Not cultured, high culture, low culture, and popular culture;
- \$B) Cultured, high culture, low culture, and popular culture;
- \$C) Different cultures, low culture, and popular culture;
- \$D) Diverse cultures, low culture, and popular culture;
- \$E) Not cultured, different culture, and popular culture;

@15.What can be instead the gap _____ or science of culture is a branch of social sciences concerned with the scientific understanding, description, analysis, and prediction of cultures as a whole?

- \$A) Biology;
- \$B) Culturology;
- \$C) History;
- \$D) Sociology;
- \$E) Chemistry;

@16.Whom this definition “Sociological, economic, political, and historical study of concrete cultural systems” belongs to?

- \$A) Mario Thompson;
- \$B) Mario Bunge;
- \$C) Mario Leslie;
- \$D) Mario De Rossi;
- \$E) Mario Star;

@17.Whom this “Culture encompasses religion, food, what we wear, how we wear it, our language, marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we greet visitors, how we behave with loved ones, and a million other things” definition belongs to?

- \$A) Ibn Khaldun;
- \$B) De Rossi;
- \$C) Mario Bunge;
- \$D) Leslie Black;
- \$E) Leslie White;

@18.What can be instead the gap _____ is the characteristics and knowledge of particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts?

- \$A) Family;
- \$B) Culture;
- \$C) Government;
- \$D) Society;

\$E) Religion;

@19. What is being well-educated, knowledgeable of the arts, stylish, and well-mannered is?

\$A) Being educated;

\$B) Being cultured;

\$C) Being uneducated;

\$D) Being uncultured;

\$E) Being free;

@20. What can be instead the gap _____ refers to classical music, theatre, fine arts, and other sophisticated pursuits?

\$A) Culturology;

\$B) High culture;

\$C) Culture;

\$D) Rock music;

\$E) Low culture;

@21. What can be instead the gap family, education, religion, work, and health care are some institutions of _____?

\$A) Culture;

\$B) Society;

\$C) Government;

\$D) Family;

\$E) History;

@22. What is the nature of culture?

\$A) Education evolve from the interaction of person with others, and a person's belief or behavior becomes part of the culture when it is externalized and objectified;

\$B) Cultures evolve from the interaction of person with others, and a person's belief or behavior becomes part of the culture when it is externalized and objectified;

\$C) Family evolve from the interaction of person with others, and a person's belief or behavior becomes part of the culture when it is externalized and objectified;

\$D) Cultures evolve from the interaction of families with others, and a society's belief or behavior becomes part of the culture when it is externalized and objectified;

\$E) Country evolve from the interaction of person with others, and a person's belief or behavior becomes part of the culture when it is externalized and objectified;

@23. Who is the father of sociology?

\$A) Ibn Khaldun;

\$B) Auguste Comte;

\$C) De Rossi;

\$D) Ibn Sino;

\$E) Leslie White;

@24. Which centuries made differences in Middle Age culture?

\$A) 20-21;

\$B) 14-18;

\$C) 8-18;

\$D) 18-21;

\$E) 17-22;

@25. Who is Auguste Comte?

\$A) Father of culturology;

\$B) Father of sociology;

\$C) Father of history;

\$D) Father of biology;

\$E) Father of anthropology;

@26. Who paved the way for culture study before Auguste Comte?

\$A) Auguste Comte;

\$B) Ibn Khaldun;

\$C) Ibn Sino;

- \$D) De Rossi;
- \$E) Leslie White;

@27.What did Ibn Khaldun do for culture studies?

- \$A) Focused on culture through examining history from a completely different aspects;
- \$B) Paved the way for culture through examining history from a completely different aspects;
- \$C) Society paid attention on for culture through examining history from a completely different aspects;
- \$D) Paved the way for society through examining history from a completely different aspects;
- \$E) Paved the way for family through examining history from a completely different aspects;

@28.Which fields of sciences appeared in 19th century?

- \$A) Sciences like anthropology, ethnography, psychology;
- \$B) Anthropology, ethnography, psychology, and political economy;
- \$C) Sciences, which are useful for life and society;
- \$D) Sciences, which are important for women;
- \$E) None of them;

@29.When such field of science as anthropology, ethnography, psychology, and political economy appeared?

- \$A) in 20 century;
- \$B) in 19 century;
- \$C) in 21 century;
- \$D) in 18 century;
- \$E) in 17 century;

@30.How many schools of thought describe culture?

- \$A) 3;
- \$B) 2;
- \$C) 4;
- \$D) 5;

\$E) 9;

@31. Find the first school of thought, that interprets culture?

\$A) The Tajik school which has remained loyal to the Renaissance tradition in holding that culture is a product of the intellect, that is, the individual;

\$B) The Western school which has remained loyal to the Renaissance tradition in holding that culture is a product of the intellect, that is, the individual;

\$C) The simple school which has remained loyal and tradition in holding that culture is a product of the intellect, that is, the individual;

\$D) The Eastern school which has remained loyal and tradition in holding that culture is a product of the intellect, that is, the individual;

\$E) The Russian school which has remained loyal and tradition in holding that culture is a product of the intellect, that is, the individual;

@32. Find the second school of thought, that interprets culture?

\$A) The Marxist school which sees culture as basically a product of society;

\$B) The Marxist school which sees culture as basically a product of culture;

\$C) The Marxist school which sees society as basically a product of society;

\$D) The Marxist school which sees country as basically a product of culture;

\$E) The Marxist school which sees family as basically a product of culture;

@33. Whom "Primitive Culture" belongs to?

\$A) Ibn Khaldun;

\$B) Burnett Tylor;

\$C) Rudaki;

\$D) Montesquieu;

\$E) None of them;

@34. Find Burnett Tylor's book?

\$A) Shohnoma;

\$B) Primitive Culture;

\$C) Asian Culture;

\$D) Would Culture;

\$E) None of them;

@35. Who was Edward Burnett Tylor?

\$A) Tajik writer;

\$B) English anthropologist;

\$C) Chinese anthropologist;

\$D) French musician;

\$E) Popular actor;

@36. When "science of culture" was defined by Tylor?

\$A) 1572;

\$B) 1872;

\$C) 1672;

\$D) 1972;

\$E) 1272;

@37. Whom the German term Kulturwissenschaft was introduced by?

\$A) None of them;

\$B) Wilhelm Ostwald;

\$C) Mario Bunge;

\$D) All of them;

\$E) It is not a German term;

@38. Which language was Kulturwissenschaft taken from?

\$A) Tajik;

\$B) German;

\$C) Russian;

\$D) English;

\$E) French;

@39. When did Wilhelm Ostwald introduce the term Kulturwissenschaft?

\$A) 1925;

\$B) 1909;

\$C) 2001;

\$D) 2010;

\$E) 2019;

@40.Culturology is study about?

\$A) Society;

\$B) Culture;

\$C) Happiness;

\$D) Love;

\$E) Culturology;

@41.What is “heritage” interpretation in Oxford dictionary?

\$A) The family traditions and qualities that a person or society has had for many years and are considered an important part of its character;

\$B) The history, traditions and qualities that a country or society has had for many years and are considered an important part of its character;

\$C) The history, traditions and qualities that a women and men has had for many years and are considered an important part of its character;

\$D) The history, traditions and qualities that a parents and their children has had for many years and are considered an important part of its character;

\$E) The history of different people that a society has had for many years and are considered an important part of its character;

@42.Find the definition of language?

\$A) Language is a system of “spoken, manual, or written symbols” through which human beings express themselves;

\$B) Language is a system of “type of live and some customers” through which human beings express themselves;

\$C) Tradition is a system of “spoken, manual, or written symbols” through which human beings express themselves;

\$D) Language is a system of “spoken, manual, or written symbols” through which human beings do not express themselves;

\$E) Society is a system of “spoken, manual, or written symbols” through which human beings express themselves;

@43. What can be instead the gap _____ is a system of “spoken, manual, or written symbols” through which human beings express themselves?

- \$A) Culture;
- \$B) Language;
- \$C) Society;
- \$D) Education;
- \$E) None of them;

@44. What is “language” interpretation in Oxford dictionary?

- \$A) The system of communication in speech and writing that is used by government or president;
- \$B) The system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people or particular country;
- \$C) The system of communication in speech and writing that is used by animals or particular zoo;
- \$D) The system of communication in speech and writing that is used by babies or their mothers;
- \$E) The system of communication in speech and writing that is used by gentlemen to express their emotion;

@45. What is “culture” interpretation in Oxford dictionary?

- \$A) The customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organization of a some families and their relatives;
- \$B) The customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organization of a particular country or group;
- \$C) The customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organization of a different societies or institutions;
- \$D) The customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organization of a one person and nothing more;
- \$E) The customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organization of a Leslie White and de Rossi;

@46. What is “linguistics” interpretation in Oxford dictionary?

- \$A) The scientific study of symbols or of particular symbols;
- \$B) The scientific study of language or of particular languages;

- \$C) The scientific study of writings or of particular writings;
- \$D) The scientific study of culture or of particular cultures;
- \$E) The scientific study of language or of particular symbols;

@47. According to the linguists believe when did the spoken language appeared?

- \$A) According to their believe writing language of some form begin with the fist humans, the homo sapiens;
- \$B) According to their believe spoken language of some form begin with the fist humans, the homo sapiens;
- \$C) According to their believe spoken language of some form begin with the second humans, the memo sapiens;
- \$D) According to their believe listening language of some form begin with the fist humans, the homo sapiens;
- \$E) According to their believe gossiping language of some form begin with the fist humans, the homo sapiens;

@48. What can any region, country or culture and community add to language?

- \$A) Their own psychology and ideals to the language;
- \$B) Their own vocabulary and ideals to the language;
- \$C) Their own vocabulary and ideals to the language;
- \$D) Their own vocabulary and ideals to the culture;
- \$E) Their own vocabulary and ideals to the society;

@49. Do the culture and society have relationship to each other?

- \$A) No;
- \$B) Yes;
- \$C) Maybe;
- \$D) I don't know;
- \$E) I don't care;

@50. Do the culture and language have relationship to each other?

- \$A) No;
- \$B) Yes;
- \$C) Maybe;

- \$D) I don't know;
- \$E) I don't care;

@51.What is “society” interpretation in Oxford dictionary?

- \$A) Women in general, living together in communities and sharing the same customs, laws and etc;
- \$B) People in general, living together in communities and sharing the same customs, laws and etc;
- \$C) Families in general, living together in communities and sharing the same customs, laws and etc;
- \$D) People not in general, living together in communities and sharing the same customs, laws and etc;
- \$E) People in general, living together in communities and sharing the different customs, laws and etc;

@52.What does Britannica states said about the culture and language relationship?

- \$A) Language interacts with every aspects of only child life in society, and it can be introduced only if it is considered in relation to society;
- \$B) Language interacts with every aspects of human life in society, and it can be introduced only if it is considered in relation to society;
- \$C) Society interacts with every aspects of human life in culture, and it can be introduced only if it is considered in relation to society;
- \$D) Culture interacts with every aspects of human life in family, and it can be introduced only if it is considered in relation to society;
- \$E) Country interacts with every aspects of human life in shops, and it can be introduced only if it is considered in relation to society;

@53.Where this quote “Language interacts with every aspects of human life in society, and it can be introduced only if it is considered in relation to society” given from?

- \$A) American magazine;
- \$B) Britannica states;
- \$C) Minbari Khalq;
- \$D) BBC;
- \$E) English dictionary;

@54.How Wenying Jiang compares the relationship between language and culture?

- \$A) He compares it to geography;
- \$B) He compares it to an iceberg;
- \$C) He compares it to a culture;
- \$D) He compares it to a religion;
- \$E) He compares it to a politics;

@55.Who compares the relationship between language and culture to iceberg?

- \$A) De Rossi;
- \$B) Wenying Jiang;
- \$C) American magazine;
- \$D) De Rossi Jiang;
- \$E) Wenying De Rossi;

@56.According to Wenying Jiang where is the language in iceberg?

- \$A) At the tip of the world;
- \$B) At the tip of the iceberg;
- \$C) In the middle of the iceberg;
- \$D) In the middle of the world;
- \$E) He did not compares with anything;

@57.According to Wenying Jiang where is the culture in iceberg?

- \$A) Majority of what forms the world, hides below the surface;
- \$B) Majority of what forms the iceberg, hides below the surface;
- \$C) Minority of what forms the people, hides below the surface;
- \$D) Minority of what forms the culture, hides below the surface;
- \$E) Majority of what forms the culture, hides below the surface;

@58.How the relationship of language and culture can be exemplified as a person?

- \$A) Language as a man and culture as a woman;
- \$B) Language as a flesh and culture as a blood;

- \$C) Language as a boy and culture as a girl;
- \$D) Language as a culture and culture as a society;
- \$E) Language as a teacher and culture as a student;

@59.What did Ken Hale say about the language and culture?

- \$A) When you lose a family, a large part of the culture goes, too, because much of that culture is encoded in the language;
- \$B) When you lose a language, a large part of the culture goes, too, because much of that culture is encoded in the language;
- \$C) When you lose a language, a large part of the family goes, too, because much of that culture is encoded in the language;
- \$D) When you lose a culture, a large part of the culture goes, too, because much of that culture is encoded in the language;
- \$E) When you lose a language, a large part of the love goes, too, because much of that culture is encoded in the language;

@60.“When you lose a language, a large part of the culture goes, too, because much of that culture is encoded in the language”-who did say it?

- \$A) Ken White;
- \$B) Ken Hale;
- \$C) Ken Leslie;
- \$D) Leslie Hale;
- \$E) Ken Comte;

@61.What is Ken Hale’s profession?

- \$A) Culturolog;
- \$B) Linguist;
- \$C) Teacher;
- \$D) Father;
- \$E) Anthropologist;

@62.What age person is able to create his own culture?

- \$A) 9 years old;
- \$B) 9 months old;
- \$C) 19 years old;

\$D) 29 years old;

\$E) 39 years old;

@63.What can be an example for how culture can have influence on child?

\$A) If the culture emphasizes speech and language, a child will not talkatively explore and enquire about the world around him;

\$B) If the culture emphasizes speech and language, a child will talkatively explore and enquire about the world around him;

\$C) If the culture does not emphasize speech and language, a child will talkatively explore and enquire about the world around him;

\$D) If the culture emphasizes speech and language, a culture will talkatively explore and enquire about the world around him;

\$E) If the neighbor emphasizes speech and language, a child will talkatively explore and enquire about the world around him;

@64.Are the language and culture changeable?

\$A) Of course, no;

\$B) Of course, yes;

\$C) Of course, I don't know;

\$D) Of course, maybe;

\$E) Of course, it's not my business;

@65.What culture and language both shape of person?

\$A) Family;

\$B) Identity;

\$C) Psychology;

\$D) Interests;

\$E) Anatomy;

@66.What is the Oxford dictionary definition of "identity"?

\$A) To make it impossible to recognize who or what somebody or something is;

\$B) To make it possible to recognize who or what somebody or something is;

- \$C) To make it possible to forget who or what somebody or something is;
- \$D) To make it difficult to recognize who or what somebody or something is;
- \$E) To make it easy to recognize who or what somebody or something is;

@67.Can person learn a foreign language without learning the culture?

- \$A) Yes;
- \$B) No;
- \$C) Sure;
- \$D) Maybe;
- \$E) Don't learn any languages;

@68.How many ways Raymond Williams defined culture in?

- \$A) 5;
- \$B) 3;
- \$C) 2;
- \$D) 10;
- \$E) 11;

@69.What is one of the way how Raymond Williams defined the culture?

- \$A) The shopping and musical activity;
- \$B) The arts and artistic activity;
- \$C) The love and hate activity;
- \$D) The arts and artistic society;
- \$E) The arts and artistic culture;

@70.What is one of the way how Raymond Williams defined the culture?

- \$A) Particular way of love;
- \$B) Particular way of life;
- \$C) Particular way of death;
- \$D) Particular way of culture;
- \$E) Particular way of culturology;

@71.What is one of the way how Raymond Williams defined the culture?

- \$A) Process of administration;

- \$B) Process of development;
- \$C) The way of development;
- \$D) Process of impeachment;
- \$E) Process of culture;

@72.What is the Oxford definition of “ideology”?

- \$A) A set of beliefs, especially one held by a particular animals, that influences the way animal behave;
- \$B) A set of beliefs, especially one held by a particular group, that influences the way people behave;
- \$C) A set of beliefs, especially one held by a different countries, that influences the way people culture;
- \$D) A set of beliefs, especially one held by a particular men, that influences the way people society;
- \$E) A set of beliefs, especially one held by a particular Tajiks, that influences the way Tajik people behave;

@73.Find the definition of race?

- \$A) A group of countries (animals or plants) connected by common descent or origin, a tribe, nation, or people regarded as of common stock;
- \$B) A group of persons (animals or plants) connected by common descent or origin, a tribe, nation, or people regarded as of common stock;
- \$C) A group of culture (animals or plants) connected by common descent or origin, a tribe, nation, or people regarded as of common stock;
- \$D) A group of society (animals or plants) connected by common descent or origin, a tribe, nation, or people regarded as of common stock;
- \$E) A group of women (men and children) connected by common descent or origin, a tribe, nation, or people regarded as of common stock;

@74.Find the definition of nation?

- \$A) An extensive aggregate of society, so closely associated with each other by common descent, language or history as to form a distinct race of people, usually organized as a separate political state and occupying a define territory;

\$B) An extensive aggregate of persons, so closely associated with each other by common descent, language or history as to form a distinct race of people, usually organized as a separate political state and occupying a define territory;

\$C) An extensive aggregate of countries, so closely associated with each other by common descent, language or history as to form a distinct race of people, usually organized as a separate political state and occupying a define territory;

\$D) An extensive aggregate of families, so closely associated with each other by common descent, language or history as to form a distinct race of people, usually organized as a separate political state and occupying a define territory;

\$E) An extensive aggregate of cultures, so closely associated with each other by common descent, language or history as to form a distinct race of people, usually organized as a separate political state and occupying a define territory;

@75.Find the definition of ethnic?

\$A) (An adjective) pertaining to a culture having common racial, cultural, religious or linguistic characteristics especially designating a racial or other group within a larger system;

\$B) (An adjective) pertaining to a race or nation having common racial, cultural, religious or linguistic characteristics especially designating a racial or other group within a larger system;

\$C) (An adjective) pertaining to a government having common racial, cultural, religious or linguistic characteristics especially designating a racial or other group within a larger system;

\$D) (An adjective) pertaining to a politicians having common racial, cultural, religious or linguistic characteristics especially designating a racial or other group within a larger system;

\$E) (An adjective) pertaining to a culturology, having common racial, cultural, religious or linguistic characteristics especially designating a racial or other group within a larger system;

@76.Which language word ethnos come from?

- \$A) French;
- \$B) Greek;
- \$C) Tajik;
- \$D) English;
- \$E) German;

@77.What does genos mean?

- \$A) Culture, stock or kin;
- \$B) Race, stock or kin;
- \$C) Culturology, stock or kin;
- \$D) Race, stock or family;
- \$E) Race, stock or society;

@78.Which language word genos come from?

- \$A) Tajik;
- \$B) Latin;
- \$C) Russian;
- \$D) French;
- \$E) Uzbek;

@79.What is the Oxford definition of “ideology”?

- \$A) An extensive aggregate of county, so closely associated with each other by common descent, language or history as to form a distinct race of people, usually organized as a separate political state and occupying a definite language;
- \$B) An extensive aggregate of persons, so closely associated with each other by common descent, language or history as to form a distinct race of people, usually organized as a separate political state and occupying a definite territory;
- \$C) An extensive aggregate of women, so closely associated with each other by common descent, language or history as to form a distinct race of people, usually organized as a separate political state and occupying a definite people;
- \$D) An extensive aggregate of men, so closely associated with each other by common descent, language or history as to form a distinct race of

people, usually organized as a separate political state and occupying a definite women;

\$E) An extensive aggregate of society, so closely associated with each other by common descent, language or history as to form a distinct race of people, usually organized as a separate political state and occupying a definite people;

@80.What does rasse mean?

\$A) Culture;

\$B) Race;

\$C) Family;

\$D) Society;

\$E) Education;

@81.How the race refers to culture communities?

\$A) The subject that local groups are instances of abstractly conceived division of humankind;

\$B) The idea that local groups are instances of abstractly conceived division of humankind;

\$C) The idea that local groups are instances of abstractly conceived division of population;

\$D) The idea that local groups are instances of abstractly conceived division of culturology;

\$E) The idea that local groups are instances of abstractly conceived division of sociology;

@82.How nation relate to culture communities?

\$A) The assumption that people are or should be associated with one specific addition;

\$B) The assumption that nations are or should be associated with one specific addition;

\$C) The assumption that families are or should be associated with one specific addition;

\$D) The assumption that children are or should be associated with one specific addition;

\$E) The assumption that girls are or should be associated with one specific addition;

@83.What did Danielle Conversi say about ethnicity and culture?

\$A) In the literature on nationalism, the terms culture and man are often confused;

\$B) In the literature on nationalism, the terms ethnic and culture are often confused;

\$C) In the literature on nationalism, the terms men and women are often confused;

\$D) In the literature on nationalism, the terms human and thing are often confused;

\$E) In the literature on nationalism, the terms family and culture are often confused;

@84.What is the meaning of popular culture?

\$A) Well-linked by many countries and inferior kinds of work;

\$B) Well-linked by many people and inferior kinds of work;

\$C) Well-linked by many animals and inferior kinds of work;

\$D) Well-linked by many things and inferior kinds of work;

\$E) Well-linked by many ethnics and inferior kinds of work;

@85.How many ideology definition defined Raymond Williams?

\$A) 5;

\$B) 3;

\$C) 6;

\$D) 10;

\$E) 11;

@86.What is the definition of "Ideology"?

\$A) A system of beliefs and characteristics of a particular society;

\$B) A system of beliefs and characteristics of a particular class or group;

\$C) A system of beliefs and characteristics of a culturology;

\$D) A system of beliefs and characteristics of a particular culture;

\$E) A system of beliefs and characteristics of a particular ladies;

@87.What is the definition of “Ideology”?

- \$A) A system of beliefs which are opposite to false and scientific knowledge;
- \$B) A system of beliefs which are opposite to true and scientific knowledge;
- \$C) A system of beliefs which are opposite to life and scientific knowledge;
- \$D) A system of beliefs which are opposite to culture and scientific knowledge;
- \$E) A system of beliefs which are opposite to love and scientific knowledge;

@88.What is the definition of “Ideology”?

- \$A) The general process of the production of culturology;
- \$B) The general process of the production of meanings and ideas;
- \$C) The general process of the production of sociology;
- \$D) The general process of the production of love and hate;
- \$E) The general process of the production of difficulties;

@89.How did Karl Marx and Freidrich Engel define ideology?

- \$A) The ideas of the ruling culture are in every epoch the ruling ideas. The class which has the means of material production at its disposal, has control at the same time over the means of mental production;
- \$B) The ideas of the ruling class are in every epoch the ruling ideas. The class which has the means of material production at its disposal, has control at the same time over the means of mental production;
- \$C) The ideas of the ruling woman are in every epoch the ruling ideas. The class which has the means of material production at its disposal, has control at the same time over the means of mental production;
- \$D) The ideas of the ruling man are in every epoch the ruling ideas. The class which has the means of material production at its disposal, has control at the same time over the means of mental production;
- \$E) The ideas of the ruling society are in every epoch the ruling ideas. The class which has the means of material production at its disposal, has control at the same time over the means of mental production;

@90. According to Karl Marx and Friedrich Engel who can construct the ideology of society?

- \$A) By low class;
- \$B) By elite class;
- \$C) By middle class;
- \$D) By different classes;
- \$E) By the same classes;

@91. How many ways use individuals and society institutions on dominating their ideology?

- \$A) 3;
- \$B) 2;
- \$C) 8;
- \$D) 4;
- \$E) 5;

@92. What is the first way, which individuals and society institutions use on dominating their ideology?

- \$A) By using culture (music, dance etc...), which have explicit agendas to exert control. These are called "Repressive state Apparatuses";
- \$B) By using force (army, police etc...), which have explicit agendas to exert control. These are called "Repressive state Apparatuses";
- \$C) By using traditions and customs, which have explicit agendas to exert control. These are called "Repressive state Apparatuses";
- \$D) By using society (classes and ideology), which have explicit agendas to exert control. These are called "Repressive state Apparatuses";
- \$E) By using gender (female and male), which have explicit agendas to exert control. These are called "Repressive state Apparatuses";

@93. What is the second way, which individuals and society institutions use on dominating their ideology?

- \$A) Culture, society which often function semi-independently and without explicit intent to exert control. These are called 'Ideological State Apparatuses';

\$B) Media, education, family, which often function semi-independently and without explicit intent to exert control. These are called 'Ideological State Apparatuses;

\$C) Culturology, family, which often function semi-independently and without explicit intent to exert control. These are called 'Ideological State Apparatuses;

\$D) Parents, relatives which often function semi-independently and without explicit intent to exert control. These are called 'Ideological State Apparatuses;

\$E) Mother, father, family, which often function semi-independently and without explicit intent to exert control. These are called 'Ideological State Apparatuses;

@94. Who did define the ways, which individuals and society institutions use on dominating their ideology?

\$A) Leslie White;

\$B) Louis Althusser;

\$C) De Rossi;

\$D) Ibn Khaldun;

\$E) Ibn Sino;

@95. How did Emile Durkheim define religion?

\$A) A unified system of culture and practices relative to sacred things, that is to say, things which are set apart and forbidden- beliefs and practices which unite into one single moral community called a Church, all those who adhere to them;

\$B) A unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things, that is to say, things which are set apart and forbidden- beliefs and practices which unite into one single moral community called a Church, all those who adhere to them;

\$C) A unified system of culturology relative to sacred things, that is to say, things which are set apart and forbidden- beliefs and practices which unite into one single moral community called a Church, all those who adhere to them;

\$D) A unified system of music and dance relative to sacred things, that is to say, things which are set apart and forbidden- beliefs and practices which unite into one single moral community called a Church, all those who adhere to them;

\$E) A unified system of some things relative to sacred things, that is to say, things which are set apart and forbidden- beliefs and practices which unite into one single moral community called a Church, all those who adhere to them;

@96.Whose this definition belongs to “A unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things, that is to say, things which are set apart and forbidden- beliefs and practices which unite into one single moral community called a Church, all those who adhere to them.”?

\$A) Kaykovus;

\$B) Emile Durkheim;

\$C) De Rossi;

\$D) None of them;

\$E) All of them;

@97.What is the function of religion?

\$A) It brings people and family together;

\$B) It brings people and society together;

\$C) It brings people and animals together;

\$D) It brings people and things together;

\$E) It brings people and workers together;

@98.How did Hall define culture?

\$A) A series of situational models for society and thought;

\$B) A series of situational models for behavior and thought;

\$C) A series of situational models for behavior and society;

\$D) A series of situational models for culture and thought;

\$E) A series of situational models for behavior and culture;

@99.What is the Oxford definition of “religion”?

- \$A) The belief in the existence of culture, and the activities that are connected with the worship of them;
- \$B) The belief in the existence of a God or Gods, and the activities that are connected with the worship of them;
- \$C) The belief in the existence of culturology, and the activities that are connected with the worship of them;
- \$D) The belief in the existence of the world, and the activities that are connected with the worship of them;
- \$E) The belief in the existence of a society, and the activities that are connected with the worship of them;

@100.What is the Oxford definition of "culture"?

- \$A) The customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organization of a particular humankind;
- \$B) The customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organization of a particular country or group;
- \$C) The customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organization of a particular women and men;
- \$D) The customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organization of a particular children;
- \$E) The customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organization of a particular musicians;

@101.How many history times do you know?

- \$A) 5;
- \$B) 3;
- \$C) 7;
- \$D) 9;
- \$E) 2;

@102.Find one of the history time?

- \$A) Cultural time;
- \$B) Ancient time;
- \$C) Society time;
- \$D) None of them;

\$E) All of them;

@103.Find one of the history time?

\$A) Cultural time;

\$B) Middle time ;

\$C) Society time;

\$D) None of them;

\$E) All of them;

@104.Find one of the history time?

\$A) Cultural time;

\$B) Modern time ;

\$C) Society time;

\$D) None of them;

\$E) All of them;

@105.According to some historians when modern history appeared?

\$A) In 1553, from the fall of Byzantine Empire;

\$B) In 1453, from the fall of Byzantine Empire;

\$C) In 1653, from the fall of Byzantine Empire;

\$D) In 1753, from the fall of Byzantine Empire;

\$E) In 1853, from the fall of Byzantine Empire;

@106.According to some historians when modern history appeared?

\$A) In 1555, from Johann Gutenberg conception;

\$B) In 1455, from Johann Gutenberg conception ;

\$C) In 1655, from Johann Gutenberg conception;

\$D) In 1755, from Johann Gutenberg conception;

\$E) In 1855, from Johann Gutenberg conception;

@107.According to some historians when modern history appeared?

\$A) In 1555, when Columbus first sighted the New World;

\$B) In 1492, when Columbus first sighted the New World;

\$C) In 1655, when Columbus first sighted the New World;

\$D) In 1755, when Columbus first sighted the New World;

\$E) In 1855, when Columbus first sighted the New World;

@108.Which language word Renaissance derives from?

\$A) Tajik;

\$B) French;

\$C) German;

\$D) Russian;

\$E) Spain;

@109.What does mean word Renaissance?

\$A) Birthday;

\$B) Rebirth;

\$C) Holiday;

\$D) Navruz;

\$E) Culture;

@110.Find the definition of Renaissance?

\$A) The culture was an exciting period of change in thought, literature, art, politics, science, and economics;

\$B) The Renaissance was an exciting period of change in thought, literature, art, politics, science, and economics;

\$C) The society was an exciting period of change in thought, literature, art, politics, science, and economics;

\$D) The family was an exciting period of change in thought, literature, art, politics, science, and economics;

\$E) The culturology was an exciting period of change in thought, literature, art, politics, science, and economics;

@111.Find the definition of Reformation?

\$A) The university makes a change in religious thought and life, brought about a split in Western Christianity;

\$B) The Reformation a change in religious thought and life, brought about a split in Western Christianity;

\$C) The church makes a change in religious thought and life, brought about a split in Western Christianity;

\$D) The family makes a change in religious thought and life, brought about a split in Western Christianity;

\$E) The institute makes a change in religious thought and life, brought about a split in Western Christianity;

@112.Which country the Renaissance start from?

\$A) French;

\$B) Italy;

\$C) America;

\$D) Egypt;

\$E) England;

@113.Who is the author of The Divine Comedy?

\$A) Leslie White;

\$B) Alighieri Dante;

\$C) Alighieri White;

\$D) Leslie Dante;

\$E) Rossi Dante;

@114.What is Alighieri Dante's book?

\$A) World Cultures;

\$B) The Divine Comedy;

\$C) Different Cultures;

\$D) World Life;

\$E) Renaissance Time;

@115.What is The Divine Comedy about?

\$A) Imaginary journey through garden and Europe countries;

\$B) Imaginary journey through hell, heaven, and purgatory;

\$C) Imaginary journey through Italy and Australia;

\$D) Imaginary journey through hell and paradise;

\$E) Imaginary journey through Asian and Europe countries;

@116.Who is the author of The Prince?

\$A) Rossi Machiavelli;

- \$B) Nicolo Machiavelli;
- \$C) Leslie Machiavelli;
- \$D) Rossi White;
- \$E) Leslie White;

@117.What is Nicolo Machiavelli's book?

- \$A) The Mona Lisa;
- \$B) The Prince;
- \$C) The Mother;
- \$D) The Baby;
- \$E) The Country;

@118.When Nicolo Machiavelli did write his book?

- \$A) 1613;
- \$B) 1513;
- \$C) 1813;
- \$D) 1713;
- \$E) 1913;

@119.What is Cervantes Saavedra book?

- \$A) Mona Quixote;
- \$B) Don Quixote;
- \$C) Don White;
- \$D) Don Cervante;
- \$E) Don De Rossi;

@120.Who was the author of Don Quixote?

- \$A) Don Quixote ;
- \$B) Cervantes Saavedra;
- \$C) All of them;
- \$D) None of them;
- \$E) German author;

@121.Who was Da Vinci?

- \$A) Dancer, sculptor, architect, musician, engineer, scientist, and inventor;

- \$B) Painter, sculptor, architect, musician, engineer, scientist, and inventor;
- \$C) Singer, sculptor, architect, musician, engineer, scientist, and inventor;
- \$D) Father, sculptor, architect, musician, engineer, scientist, and inventor;
- \$E) Brother, sculptor, architect, musician, engineer, scientist, and inventor;

@122.Find one of the famous paintings of Da Vinchi?

- \$A) The Last Morning;
- \$B) The Last Supper;
- \$C) The First Morning;
- \$D) The First Supper;
- \$E) The Tasty Food;

@123.Find one of the famous paintings of Da Vinchi?

- \$A) My village;
- \$B) Mona Lisa;
- \$C) The Renaissance;
- \$D) The Reformation;
- \$E) Rosa Lisa;

@124.What was the name of the largest ship in the world?

- \$A) World Peace;
- \$B) Titanic;
- \$C) Europe;
- \$D) Italy;
- \$E) France;

@125.How many people were on the board of Titanic?

- \$A) 1107;
- \$B) 2207;
- \$C) 3307;
- \$D) 4407;
- \$E) 5507;

@126.Who was Vincent van Gogh?

- \$A) Musician;

- \$B) Painter;
- \$C) Teacher;
- \$D) Historian;
- \$E) Psychologist;

@127.What was the name of the best works of Vincent van Gogh?

- \$A) The Last Night;
- \$B) The Starry Night;
- \$C) The Early Morning;
- \$D) The Last Morning;
- \$E) The Last Day;

@128.When was built Eiffel Tower?

- \$A) 1989;
- \$B) 1889;
- \$C) 1789;
- \$D) 1689;
- \$E) 1589;

@129.Where was built Eiffel Tower?

- \$A) In Berlin;
- \$B) In Paris;
- \$C) In New York;
- \$D) In Madrid;
- \$E) In London;

@130.Who was Franz Ferdinand?

- \$A) The famous painter;
- \$B) The heir to the Austria throne;
- \$C) The heir to the France throne;
- \$D) The heir to the India throne;
- \$E) The heir to the Germany throne;

@131.When the World War 1 started?

- \$A) 1814;

- \$B) 1914;
- \$C) 1714;
- \$D) 1614;
- \$E) 1514;

@132. When the World War 1 ended?

- \$A) 1818;
- \$B) 1918;
- \$C) 1718;
- \$D) 1618;
- \$E) 1518;

@133. How many people did serve after the sink of Titanic?

- \$A) 900;
- \$B) 700;
- \$C) 500;
- \$D) 1000;
- \$E) 1 person;

@134. Who did invent the first practical light bulb?

- \$A) Tom Edison;
- \$B) Thomas Edison;
- \$C) Jerry Edison;
- \$D) Cristina Edison;
- \$E) Marry Edison;

@135. What did invent Thomas Edison?

- \$A) The first practical piano;
- \$B) The first practical light bulb;
- \$C) The first practical bicycle;
- \$D) The first practical motorcycle;
- \$E) The first practical car;

@136. When Edison did invent the first practical light bulb?

- \$A) 1979;

- \$B) 1879;
- \$C) 1779;
- \$D) 1679;
- \$E) 1579;

@137. When did the first women's rights convention hold?

- \$A) 1746;
- \$B) 1846;
- \$C) 1946;
- \$D) 1546;
- \$E) 2046;

@138. Who did hold the first women's rights convention?

- \$A) Queen Elizabeth 2 and Mott;
- \$B) Elizabeth Cady and Coffin Mott;
- \$C) Elizabeth Swarm and Coffin Mott;
- \$D) Elizabeth Cady and Coffee Mott;
- \$E) Elizabeth Candy and Coffin Mott;

@139. Who is the author of "Is religion possible"?

- \$A) Muhammad Sino;
- \$B) Muhammad Iqbal;
- \$C) Muhammad Sharif;
- \$D) Muhammad Donish;
- \$E) Muhammad Khaldun;

@140. Where was Muhammad Iqbal from?

- \$A) Tajikistan;
- \$B) Pakistan;
- \$C) India;
- \$D) England;
- \$E) Europe;

@141. What is Muhammad Iqbal's book?

- \$A) Is society possible;

- \$B) Is religion possible;
- \$C) Is family possible;
- \$D) Is Institute possible;
- \$E) Is book possible;

@142. Who was the author of "Ritual and social change: a Javanese example"?

- \$A) Thomas Geertz;
- \$B) Clifford Geertz;
- \$C) Johan Geertz;
- \$D) Tom Geertz;
- \$E) Stefan Geerts;

@143. What was Clifford Geertz book?

- \$A) Different and social change: a Javanese example;
- \$B) Ritual and social change: a Javanese example;
- \$C) Family and social change: a Javanese example;
- \$D) Happiness and social change: a Javanese example;
- \$E) Life and social change: a Javanese example;

@144. What was the book of Benedict Anderson?

- \$A) The first wave;
- \$B) The last wave;
- \$C) The morning wave;
- \$D) The middle wave;
- \$E) The extra wave;

@145. Who was the author of "The Last Wave"?

- \$A) Benedict Smith;
- \$B) Benedict Anderson;
- \$C) Benedict Iqbal;
- \$D) Venetic Anderson;
- \$E) Benedict Brown;

@146. Who is the writer of "The city-dweller and life in cities and towns"?

- \$A) Jacques Thompson;
- \$B) Jacques Rossiaud;
- \$C) Jacques Mary;
- \$D) Jacques Smith;
- \$E) Jacques Brown;

@147.What is Jacques Rossiaud’s book?

- \$A) The city-dweller and life in office and work;
- \$B) The city-dweller and life in cities and towns;
- \$C) The city-dweller and life in foreign country;
- \$D) The city-dweller and life in cities and cities;
- \$E) The city-dweller and life in towns and towns;

@148.What was Samuel Huntington book?

- \$A) The clash of cultures;
- \$B) The clash of civilization;
- \$C) The clash of societies;
- \$D) The clash of genders;
- \$E) The clash of families;

@149.Who is the author of “The clash of civilization”?

- \$A) Samuel Anderson;
- \$B) Samuel Huntington;
- \$C) Samuel Curry;
- \$D) Samuel Cruz;
- \$E) Samuel Brown;

@150.Which of the following options are part of a culture?

- \$A) A combination of elements;
- \$B) Language, norms, values, and beliefs;
- \$C) Family and accepted behavior;
- \$D) All of these are part of a culture;
- \$E) None of these are part of a culture;

@151.What is culture shock?

- \$A) Feelings of confusion and uncertainty as a result of coming into contact with a different culture;
- \$B) Feelings of hostility and anger toward the locals of a different culture;
- \$C) Feelings of euphoria as a result of coming into contact with a different culture;
- \$D) None of the option are correct;
- \$E) All of the option are correct;

@152.What is Buddhism?

- \$A) Geography;
- \$B) Religion;
- \$C) Culture;
- \$D) History;
- \$E) Book;

@153.What is Islam?

- \$A) Geography;
- \$B) Religion;
- \$C) Culture;
- \$D) History;
- \$E) Book;

@154.What is Christianity?

- \$A) Geography;
- \$B) Religion;
- \$C) Culture;
- \$D) History;
- \$E) Book;

@155.Which is the following countries is largest in size?

- \$A) Brazil;
- \$B) Russia;
- \$C) Canada;
- \$D) China;
- \$E) India;

@156.About how many different languages are spoken in the world?

\$A) 200;

\$B) 6000;

\$C) 5000;

\$D) 300;

\$E) 400;

@157.What is the capital of Egypt?

\$A) Moscow;

\$B) Cairo;

\$C) Rome;

\$D) New York;

\$E) Egypt;

@158.Which country capital is Cairo?

\$A) America;

\$B) Egypt;

\$C) Australia;

\$D) Russia;

\$E) Tajikistan;

@159.What is the largest river in the world?

\$A) Amu;

\$B) Nile;

\$C) Panj;

\$D) Vakhsh;

\$E) Zarafshon;

@160.Whom the Egypt was ruled by?

\$A) Teachers;

\$B) Pharaohs;

\$C) Doctors;

\$D) President;

\$E) Slaves;

@161.How many classes were in Egypt?

\$A) 6;

\$B) 4;

\$C) 7;

\$D) 9;

\$E) 3;

@162.Who were the Pharaohs?

\$A) Slaves of Egypt;

\$B) Rulers of Egypt;

\$C) Teachers of Egypt;

\$D) Mothers of Egypt;

\$E) Culture of Egypt;

@163.Where are the pyramids constructed?

\$A) In Russia;

\$B) In Egypt;

\$C) In America;

\$D) In Italy;

\$E) In France;

@164.What was the name of Egyptian writings?

\$A) It did not have name;

\$B) Hieroglyphics;

\$C) Handwriting;

\$D) Wall writings;

\$E) Floor writings;

@165.Who was the author of Odysseus?

\$A) Hitler;

\$B) Homer;

\$C) All of them;

\$D) None of them;

\$E) Lenin;

@166. Who was Zeus?

- \$A) Teacher;
- \$B) God;
- \$C) Singer;
- \$D) Musician;
- \$E) Nobody;

@167. Who was the father of history?

- \$A) It does not have a father;
- \$B) Herodotus;
- \$C) Ibn Khaldun;
- \$D) Both of them;
- \$E) None of them;

@168. Where the first Olympic Games took place?

- \$A) In Italy;
- \$B) In Greece;
- \$C) In Tajikistan;
- \$D) I don't know;
- \$E) In France;

@169. What is the longest wall in the world?

- \$A) The German Great Wall;
- \$B) The Chinese Great Wall;
- \$C) The African Great Wall;
- \$D) The Russian Great Wall;
- \$E) The Magic Great Wall;

@170. Where is the Chinese Great Wall constructed?

- \$A) In Europe;
- \$B) In China;
- \$C) In America;
- \$D) In Turkey;
- \$E) In England;

@171.How many km is Chinese Great wall?

\$A) 1413;

\$B) 2413;

\$C) 3413;

\$D) 4413;

\$E) 5413;

@172.What is the name of Confucius teaching?

\$A) Kindergarten;

\$B) Confucianism;

\$C) Good School;

\$D) Culturology;

\$E) Sociology;

@173.What is Taoism?

\$A) Russian philosophy;

\$B) Chinese philosophy;

\$C) Egyptian philosophy;

\$D) German philosophy;

\$E) Italian philosophy;

@174.What was the most important Chinese philosophy?

\$A) Islam;

\$B) Taoism;

\$C) Nothing;

\$D) Autism;

\$E) Buddhism;

@175.Where the Taoism come to China from?

\$A) From England;

\$B) From India;

\$C) From China;

\$D) From America;

\$E) From Pakistan;

@176. Where Muhammad Iqbal was born?

- \$A) In Dushanbe;
- \$B) In Lahore;
- \$C) In New York;
- \$D) In Washington;
- \$E) In Delhi;

@177. Which word meaning is rebirth?

- \$A) Reformation;
- \$B) Renaissance;
- \$C) Revolution;
- \$D) Birthday;
- \$E) Wedding;

@178. Where is Taj Mahal situated?

- \$A) In France;
- \$B) In India;
- \$C) In America;
- \$D) In Australia;
- \$E) In Spain;

@179. Which movement appeared during Renaissance?

- \$A) Democracy;
- \$B) Reformation;
- \$C) Revolution;
- \$D) Evolution;
- \$E) Movement;

@180. When did the World War 2 start?

- \$A) 01.09.1839;
- \$B) 01.09.1939;
- \$C) 01.09.1739;
- \$D) 01.09.1639;
- \$E) 01.09.1539;

@181.What was the reason of starting World War 1?

- \$A) Franz Ferdinand marriage;
- \$B) Franz Ferdinand was killed;
- \$C) Franz Ferdinand birthday;
- \$D) Franz Ferdinand jubilee;
- \$E) Franz Ferdinand happy end;

@182.Which country was wealth after World War 1?

- \$A) Russia;
- \$B) America;
- \$C) Brazil;
- \$D) Spain;
- \$E) Italy;

@183.When did the Russian revolution start?

- \$A) 1817;
- \$B) 1917;
- \$C) 1617;
- \$D) 1517;
- \$E) 1417;

@184.What did a man say about Lenin?

- \$A) Even when he sleeps, he dreams of nothing but marriage;
- \$B) Even when he sleeps, he dreams of nothing but revolution;
- \$C) Even when he sleeps, he dreams of nothing but birthday;
- \$D) Even when he sleeps, he dreams of nothing but a woman;
- \$E) Even when he sleeps, he dreams of nothing but friends;

@185.What is communism?

- \$A) It is the common ownership of land and industry by women as a group;
- \$B) It is the common ownership of land and industry by people as a group;
- \$C) It is the common ownership of land and industry by animal as a group;

\$D) It is the common ownership of land and industry by children as a group;

\$E) It is the common ownership of land and industry by flowers as a group;

@186.What was the slogan of Lenin?

\$A) Peace, land and wine;

\$B) Peace, land and bread;

\$C) Peace, land and flower;

\$D) Peace, land and coffee;

\$E) Peace, land and cola;

@187.How much is the van Gogh's painting?

\$A) One dollar;

\$B) Millions of dollars;

\$C) Thousands of dollars;

\$D) Millions somoni;

\$E) Thousands of euros;

@188.Why the Eiffel Tower was constructed?

\$A) For one-hundred anniversary of Eiffel birthday;

\$B) For one-hundred anniversary of French Revolution;

\$C) For one-hundred anniversary of Eiffel Tower;

\$D) For one-hundred anniversary of marriage;

\$E) For one-hundred anniversary of Eiffel magazine;

@189.Who did discover the X-ray?

\$A) William Shakespeare;

\$B) Wilhelm Roentgen;

\$C) Romeo and Juliette;

\$D) Leo Tolstoy;

\$E) Leo and Shakespeare;

@190.What did Wilhelm Roentgen discover?

\$A) Flowers;

- \$B) X-ray;
- \$C) Airplane;
- \$D) Ship;
- \$E) Things;

@191.Which kind of prize did get Curies?

- \$A) Golden Prize;
- \$B) Nobel Prize;
- \$C) Silver Prize;
- \$D) None Prize;
- \$E) A lot of Prizes;

@192.What holiday ends Ramadan?

- \$A) New Year;
- \$B) Eid al-Fitr;
- \$C) Ashura;
- \$D) Navruz;
- \$E) Sadda;

@193.When Tajik people celebrate The Mother's Day?

- \$A) 8 of January;
- \$B) 8 of March;
- \$C) 8 of February;
- \$D) 8 of December;
- \$E) 8 of May;

@194.What is Culturology in Tajik?

- \$A) Инсоншиносӣ;
- \$B) Фарҳангшиносӣ;
- \$C) Ҷомеашиносӣ;
- \$D) Диншиносӣ;
- \$E) Таърихшӯносӣ;

@195.What is the religion that majority have in Tajikistan?

- \$A) Christianity;

- \$B) Islam;
- \$C) Buddhism;
- \$D) Taoism;
- \$E) Hinduism;

@196.What does “Tajik” mean?

- \$A) Friendship;
- \$B) Crown or royalty;
- \$C) No meaning;
- \$D) Good meaning;
- \$E) Music and art;

@197.Which language relate the Tajik language to?

- \$A) Turkish;
- \$B) Farsi;
- \$C) English;
- \$D) Latin;
- \$E) Spanish;

@198.How many colors has the Tajik flag?

- \$A) 5;
- \$B) 3;
- \$C) 8;
- \$D) 9;
- \$E) 10;

@199.What is the main symbol of Navruz?

- \$A) Osh;
- \$B) Sumalak;
- \$C) Qurutob;
- \$D) Water;
- \$E) Burger;

@200.What is the main spring holiday in Tajikistan?

- \$A) New Year;

\$B) Navruz;

\$C) Independence Day;

\$D) Flower Day;

\$E) Victory Day;