

Language Testing, Assessment And Response: Ielts Principal Tests

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Abstract: In order to form the ability to read the original literature on the specialty, to participate in oral communication in a foreign language in the process of training future personnel in the system of higher education in the country and finding the necessary information for scientific purposes, English lessons wishing.

Keywords: CEFR, IELTS, reading, writing, speaking, sample.

Textbooks, curricula and manuals created today for the radical introduction of education in our country into foreign languages are a practical proof of these goals. Therefore, only a student who knows his language and culture well can learn other languages with love. Learning foreign languages requires similar special training. This begs the question - what is the need for a second language? Aiming to lay a solid foundation for the future of our country, the first President of our country has developed a number of resolutions and decrees aimed at the study of the most relevant foreign languages to ensure the rapid penetration of Uzbekistan into the world community. In particular, if we look at the resolution №1875 of December 10, 2012 "On measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages", its essence is that foreign education in the whole territory of Uzbekistan. The link between languages is to ensure that the younger generation is able to express their ideas in another language. In this regard, it is appropriate to look at the current CEFR in our country.

The CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages) covers issues related to the study, teaching and evaluation of languages used throughout Europe. As a result of today's globalization and easy communication between people using modern technological means, the CEFR system is widely used not only in Europe, but also in countries such as Colombia and the Philippines. In Uzbekistan, too, the demand for learning and teaching English has increased significantly since the 2012 Presidential Decree, and as a result, a new, national NSFLA system has been established on the basis of CEFR.

The history of the system is associated with an increase in the number of job seekers in Europe. In the middle of the twentieth century, as manufacturing began to develop in Europe and new jobs were created and the demand for more labor increased, the number of people coming to Europe in search of work and with the intention of living there increased. In addition to Spanish, German, French, and Italian, English was widely spoken in Europe at the time. Those who came to live in Europe had to be able to communicate freely and without problems with the natives of Europe. Therefore, those who came to work in Europe had to pass special exams. Although CEFR-based exams were originally taken in all languages spoken in Europe, today the CEFR system is most

commonly used for teaching, learning and assessment in English. Because the whole world speaks English and this language has become the number one world language.

The CEFR system was fully developed by the European Consulate as part of the 1989-1996 Language Learning for European Citizenship program. Since November 2001, the CEFR has been the main criterion for assessing European language proficiency.

The CEFR system assesses language proficiency by dividing it into three groups: A, B, and C. Assessment as CEFR levels means:

- Levels A1 and A2 - for beginners who are just learning the language,
- Levels B1 and B2 - above-average users who are fluent in the language;
- Levels C1 and C2 - users who know the language perfectly

Today's IELTS and even the newly established NSFLA systems in Uzbekistan are based on the assessment and assessment of English language proficiency according to the European standard, CEFR. This means that the systems for determining, assessing, teaching and learning this type of English language proficiency are mainly based on the level of language use in Europe and the ability to communicate seamlessly in a European context.

CEFR-based language proficiency tests mainly assess users based on their level of development in four areas: speaking, reading, listening comprehension, and writing. The system has specific guidelines, rules and requirements for each area of this type of examination. There are also specific guidelines and instructions for preparing for this type of exam.

In summary, the CEFR is a language skills template that promotes methods for determining, learning, and teaching all spoken and practiced languages in Europe.

Returning to the main topic, IELTS, the word IELTS stands for International English Language Testing System, which literally translates into Uzbek as the International English Language Testing System. That is, it determines how well we know English. The IELTS score is 0 to 9. 0 is the worst and 9 is the best. After passing the exam, you will receive a certificate based on your results. With this certificate, you can study abroad or at our universities without an exam or on an exam basis according to the rules of the university. Most universities ask for a minimum of 5 for a bachelor's degree and 6 for a master's degree. IELTS has two modules: Academic and General. While the Academic module is for students who intend to study more, the General Module is given for immigration and employment purposes. Both modules have 4 sections: Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking. Listening, Reading and Writing exams are taken at the same time. Speaking is usually 2-3 days before or after. There are 40 questions and 40 minutes for the listing, 10 minutes for copying the answers on a piece of paper. Audio is played only once. Reading also consists of 40 questions and 60 minutes. Writing consists

of 2 Tasks. Task 1 takes 20 minutes and Task 2 takes 40 minutes for a total of 60 minutes. These three exams are taken simultaneously. A total of 15 minutes is set aside for Speaking.

The purpose of the IELTS (International English Language Testing System) is to assess the level of reading, writing, listening comprehension and speaking skills in English.

The exam is held in 4 stages:

- LISTING (listening comprehension) - 30-40 minutes,
- READING - 60 minutes,
- WRITING - 60 minutes,
- SPEAKING (10-15 minutes).

According to the rules of the exam, all of the above skills will be tested on the same day. There will be a break between the first three proficiency tests and the last, conversational speaking test. Sometimes the exam can take up to two days. In this case, the final speaking test will be postponed to the second day of the exam.

Each of the 4 stages of the exam consists of individual skills tests. Tests and assignments may vary from test to test at each stage.

There are 2 types of IELTS test: General (IELTS General Training Module) and Academic (IELTS Academic Module). The general test is taken by those who want to enter the educational institutions of secondary or specialized secondary education. Graduates of such institutions do not apply for higher education diplomas. In order to get a higher education, you need to take the Academic Test to enter the university. The structure of both types of tests is the same, but the General Test reading and writing test tasks do not include the requirements for university entrance exams. In the IELTS section of Azamat.uz, we will discuss more about preparing for the IELTS Academic Test.

The maximum score that can be obtained for each section of the exam and as the total score of the whole exam is 9 points. It is known that after passing the exam, most of those who enter higher education institutions will have different professions in the future, they will study in different disciplines. A minimum of 6 points is required to enter a technical or economic university. At least 7.5 points are required for admission to law and humanities universities. IELTS exams are based on the same procedures and requirements, regardless of the university or major chosen. The only difference is the points earned and where and how they are received.

Recently, the UK Government's Immigration Control Board introduced a mandatory examination of those who come to the country to stay and work for a long period of time. For this purpose, those entering the country are required to take the Academic Test, but the required score is set at 4.5 to 5.0 points, depending on the professions of the test takers.

The developers of the IELTS test say that this test does not test the examinee's general knowledge or his or her special preparation. The main purpose of the test is to determine if the test taker is fluent in English in order to be successful in the future in the UK or any other English-speaking public university.

In my opinion, this is not entirely close to the truth. True, the IELTS test does not test any special preparation or knowledge of the test taker. However, in order to complete the tasks correctly during the exam, the test taker is required to use a number of skills such as logical thinking, data analysis, synthesis, data collection, processing and translation into a foreign language.

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