

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
VAZIRLAR MAHKAMASI
HUZURIDAGI
DAVLAT TEST MARKAZI

STATE TESTING CENTRE UNDER
THE CABINET OF MINISTERS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF
UZBEKISTAN

CHET TILLARNI BILISH VA EGALLASH DARAJASINI BAHOLASH MILLIY
TIZIMI
CHET TILLARI SERTIFIKATI
TIL: INGLIZ

NATIONAL SYSTEM
OF ASSESSMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY
CERTIFICATE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

PAPER 1: LISTENING

The Listening Paper consists of **SIX** parts.

Part 1: Questions 1-8;

Part 2: Questions 9-14;

Part 3: Questions 15-18;

Part 4: Questions 19-23;

Part 5: Questions 24-29;

Part 6: Questions 30-35.

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

You will hear each recording **twice**.

Total listening time: approx. **35 minutes**.

At the end of the Listening Paper, you will have to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet. You will be allowed **10 minutes** extra time to do this.

FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE COLLECTED
BY THE INVIGILATOR.

NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!

Please write your full name here:

(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of 6 (six) printed pages

Part 1

You will hear some sentences. You will hear each sentence twice. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C).

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Speaker 1

- A) The price must be cheap.
- B) The place must be right.
- C) The film must be good.

Speaker 2

- A) We have to consider the time it takes.
- B) We have to consider how much choice we have.
- C) We have to consider the financial aspect.

Speaker 3

- A) I don't mind what I watch.
- B) I don't mind where I watch it.
- C) I don't mind how I watch it.

Speaker 4

- A) Technology makes things quicker.
- B) Technology gives you more choice.
- C) Technology is becoming cheaper.

Speaker 5

- A) The film must be good.
- B) Comfort is very important.
- C) I like the atmosphere.

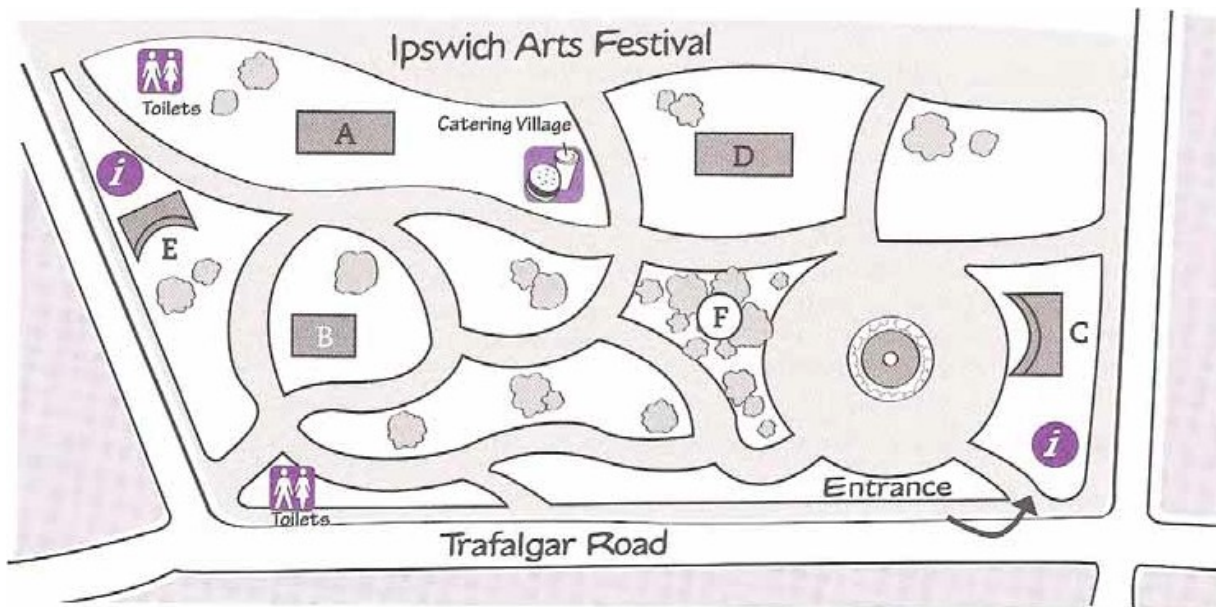
Part 2

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write TWO WORDS and / or A NUMBER for each answer

Registration Form

<i>Example</i>	<i>Answer</i>
Type of crime reported:	robbery.
Name:	Anna 6.....
Date of Birth:	7.....
Address:	8 4 St.
Post code:	9.....
Nationality:	Grenadian
Number of previous burglaries:	10.....
Time of apartment tenancy:	11.....
Number of occupants:	12.....
Entry point of burglar:	13.....
Details of lost property:	
⊙ Serial number of lost computer:	14.....



- 15. ... Sculpture garden
- 16. ... Paintings
- 17. ... Craft Market
- 18. ... Live music
- 19. ... Meet the author

Part 4

You will hear people speaking in different situations. Match each speaker (20-23) to the place where the speaker is (A-F). There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 20. Speaker 1: _____
- 21. Speaker 2: _____
- 22. Speaker 3: _____
- 23. Speaker 4: _____

- A) Music is a way to escape from the boredom of your daily routine.
- B) Music can sum up what you are feeling.
- C) Music gives me a sense of belonging to a place.
- D) Music represents people's creative and independent side.
- E) Music is the most important part of our cultural identity.
- F) Music brings people together in celebration.

Part 5

Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each question (24-29).

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 24** The subjects in questionnaire are
- A tourists in the hotel in this area.
 - B local residents.
 - C people who are living in this area.
- 25** The results of the questionnaire should be
- A directly entered into the computer.
 - B scored by hand.
 - C submitted directly to Professor Curran.
- 26** Why should John give a copy of plans to the professor?
- A to receive a good grade
 - B to get advice
 - C to earn high praise
- 27** How will the instructions be presented?
- A given by a group representative
 - B given by all members of the group
 - C given by the professor
- 28** What does Dani suggest to John when those subjects receive the questionnaire?
- A divide into 2 parts to argue
 - B focus on the opinion of the interviewees
 - C take consideration of both sides
- 29** Why is this project particularly important to John?
- A to earn respect from professors in the department
 - B to raise his grade
 - C to impress his professor

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.

The Gherkin Building

Commissioned by: 31 firm called Foster and Partners

The features of its appearance:

- ⊗ Its shape is like a 32
- ⊗ It can reduce the carbon 33 of the city.
- ⊗ It lets 34 pass through the building, both reducing heating costs and brightening up the workspace
- ⊗ One false story claimed that the exterior of the building is partly made of 35

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PAPER 2: READING

The Reading Paper consists of **FIVE** parts.

Part 1: Questions 1-6;

Part 2: Questions 7-14;

Part 3: Questions 15-20;

Part 4: Questions 21-29;

Part 5: Questions 30-35.

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!

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DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!**

Please write your full name here:

Please sign here:

(Candidate's full name)

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of **9 (nine)** printed pages

PART 1

Read the text. Fill each gap with one word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text

Sleep and Light

Everyone knows that good sleep is important for our health. Not everyone knows how (1)_____ it is to sleep in the dark. A new report says sleeping with the light on could be bad for our health. Researchers say turning off the light when we (2)_____ helps to keep away diabetes and heart disease. Sleeping with the light on could increase the risk of getting these (3)_____. The researchers said around 40 per cent of people sleep with some sort of artificial light. They said even light from a television or alarm clock could affect our health. They added that the worst thing to sleep with is a main light. Sleeping in the dark is more difficult for people who live in cities, where there is a lot of outdoor light at night.

The researchers are from the Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine in Chicago, USA. The lead (4)_____, Dr Phyllis Zee, is an expert in sleep medicine. She said it is healthier for us to turn off all lights when we sleep. Her team conducted a study of the blood sugar levels of 20 people after nights of sleep. The people who slept with a light on had higher blood sugar levels the next morning compared to those who slept in total darkness. Dr Zee said this is because light stimulates brain activity, which raises blood sugar levels. She said there are three things we can do to reduce the risk of illness: turn off the lights, never sleep with white or blue (5)_____; and use a blackout curtain or (6)_____ an eye mask.

Part 2

Look at the text in each question! What does it say? Mark the correct letter A, B or C on your answer sheet!

7

Job applications to be left at reception not with security guard

- A Give your application form to the receptionist.
- B There is a job available as a security guard.
- C Reception can pass a message to the security guard.

8

Please go to Customer Services on ground floor if you wish to exchange goods

- A You can try on clothes on the ground floor.
- B You can change your money at Customer Services.
- C You change things you don't want at Customer Services.

9

To: Everyone
From: Nina
I'm having my computer repaired, so I won't be able to receive e-mails for five days.
Phone me 237702
Nina

- A Nina is mending her computer herself, so she can send e-mails.
- B Nina's friends can't get in touch with her by e-mail for five days.
- C Nina is doing a short course to learn how to repair her computer.

10

WAIT OUTSIDE STATION FOR AIRPORT BUS – EVERY 15 MINUTES

- A It takes 15 minutes from the station to the airport.
- B The bus waits to collect passengers from the station.
- C The airport bus stops regularly at the station.

11

Pete ~ Would you mind collecting my things from dry cleaners? Ticket is on hall table. Thanks,
Emma

- A Emma wants Pete to bring her clothes home.
- B Emma wants Pete to give her a lift to the dry cleaners.
- C Emma has forgotten her ticket and wants Pete to collect it for her.

12

PARENTS ARE REMINDED THAT THIS IS **NOT** A PLAYGROUND –
PLEASE KEEP CHILDREN OFF SCULPTURES!

- A Families can only watch sports events in this park.
- B Children must not climb on the sculptures.
- C Some of the sculptures are unsuitable for children.

13

PASSENGERS FOR INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS – CHECK LUGGAGE IN HERE

- A Passengers arriving from abroad must check in their luggage here.
- B Travellers from other countries have to check in their own luggage here.
- C This is where you check in your luggage if you are going abroad.

14

Students who are late must sign this book before going to their class.

- A Students will not be allowed to enter their class if they are late.
- B Students should sign their names in this book if they expect to be late.
- C Students who arrive late should not go to class before signing this book.

PART 3

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

List of headings:

- A. Last Minute Offer
- B. Best Catches Without Mistakes
- C. Package Holiday
- D. Summer Holiday
- E. Educational Tour
- F. Green Travel
- G. Mountain Adventure
- H. New Opportunities for Independent Travellers for Underwater Exploration

15. Paragraph I
16. Paragraph II
17. Paragraph III
18. Paragraph IV
19. Paragraph V
20. Paragraph VI

Q1. La Baume is a holiday camping site that caters for tents and caravans. It is divided into two main areas, each with their own pool area and facilities. They are a short walk apart so it is easy to enjoy the benefits of both. La Baume also boasts a small gift shop, a swimwear shop and a supermarket, which offers most of the goods you would expect from a local convenience store.

Q2. Explore the UK and Ireland knowing your guides care as deeply about the environment as they do that you have a blast! Shamrock and HAGGIS specialize in authentic tours of Ireland and Scotland. Locals run the companies with the goal of showing you the best of their lands while making as little negative impact as possible.

Q3. Here's yet another great deal for an Alaska cruise. You'll begin your adventure in Vancouver and call in the ports of Ketchikan and Skagway before disembarking in Seward. If you thought that being able to afford a dream cruise to Alaska was out of reach, think again. Check out this seven-night cruise that starts at only \$349 per person, but you have to jump on it fast since the sailing date's just days away.

Q4. Let us pick you up from selected locations for your day at the Kennedy Space Centre! Listen to expert narration from our knowledgeable guides as we stop to get a bird's eye view of the Space Shuttle launch pads. See other shows and exhibits at the Visitor Complex, including a chance to meet a real astronaut at the Astronaut Encounter Show and enjoy the live-action show 'Mad Mission to Mars 2025.' Try your hand at a mission control console and take a virtual moonwalk before returning home!

Q5. A dive vacation is much more than someone handing you a tank, transporting you to a dive site and saying, 'Have Fun.' Divers want much more. Today, Aggressor Fleet yachts span the globe in twelve different countries and the list of exotic destinations keeps growing. The yachts have got private staterooms, an onboard chef and a slide film processing lab — amenities that were unheard of on recreational dive boats.

Q6. Experience the centuries-old Inca Trail trek, the most famous of Peru hiking tours. If you seek to explore the culture, history, and grandeur of the Peruvian Andes, this trip is for you. From the well-preserved ruins of *Machu Picchu* to lush cloud forests and snow-covered peaks, this ten-day tour promises the ultimate experience in Peru adventure travel. Whatever itinerary you choose, this vacation is sure to meet your wildest expectations.

Q7. It is not just the spring that offers great fishing. These Boundary Waters lakes and rivers offer excellent fishing opportunities all season long. Our guides live for fishing these waters and will help you eliminate hours of trial and error on the water. They are there to put you on the fish! Not to mention the addition of a camp cook. Wake in the morning to the smell of fresh brewed coffee and breakfast cooking on the fire.

Reading part 4/5

Locating Language within the Brain

Researchers map the mental semantic systems of podcast listeners.

To better understand how the brain processes language, researchers from the University of California (UC), Berkeley, and their colleagues used functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to map the brains of people listening to a storytelling podcast. Using the resulting maps, the team could accurately predict the study participant's neural responses to hearing new stories. And these responses were surprisingly consistent across individuals, according to the team's study, published recently in *Nature*.

"This paper nicely illustrates both the potential power and limitations of purely data-driven methods for evaluating functional brain-imaging data," Alex Martin, chief of cognitive neuropsychology at the National Institute of Mental Health, who was not involved in the work, wrote in an email to *The Scientist*. "What is unclear," he continued, "is whether any new organizational principles emerge from these data, [and] how do we validate these findings?"

Previous neuroimaging studies of how the brain interprets speech have revealed a group of brain areas called the semantic system that appears to represent the meaning of language. Traditionally, these studies have focused on a single, narrow question or hypothesis about how the brain represents word or sentence meanings.

To map the brain's semantic representation more broadly, study coauthor Jack Gallant of UC Berkeley and colleagues scanned the brains of seven graduate student volunteers while the study participants listened to more than two hours of stories from "The Moth Radio Hour."

"We wanted to do the mapping when the brain was in as natural a state as possible," Gallant told *The Scientist*.

The team quantified the response of small chunks, or voxels, of brain tissue to different concepts in the stories by measuring blood flow. First, the researchers computed how often certain words in the stories occurred alongside a set of 985 common English words (for example, "month" and "week" are often found together). They then used a regression model to estimate how these common words produced responses in each voxel for every volunteer.

The researchers used this model to predict fMRI responses in the volunteers' brains when the study participants listened to a story they had not heard before, and were able to accurately predict brain activity in a variety of brain areas, including the temporal cortex, parietal cortex, and parts of the prefrontal cortex.

Next, the researchers set out to determine what type of semantic information each part of the cortex represented. Because their data contained too many dimensions to feasibly model, the researchers used principle component analysis to home in on the three dimensions that preserve most of the information. They used these dimensions to tile the brains of each participant with color-coded semantic maps, in which different cortical regions corresponded to concepts such as people, places, or visual properties.

Finally, Gallant's team developed a computational method to combine the maps of the different individuals to create a general semantic atlas. Despite some variation,

the maps were surprisingly similar across individuals. This, the authors noted, may in part have been an effect of the small, somewhat homogeneous sample (graduate students at UC Berkeley).

One of the more surprising findings was the functional symmetry between both brain hemispheres of the people studied, which appears to contradict decades of research on brain-injury patients suggesting a left-hemisphere bias in language processing. But most of these studies were focused on speech production, whereas the present study examined speech comprehension, Gallant told *The Scientist*.

The work adds fuel to a growing debate in the cognitive neuroscience community about the value of data-driven studies versus more-conventional, hypothesis-driven experiments.

"In cognitive neuroscience in general, we're in a transition period between hypothesis - or theory-driven investigations and data-driven investigations," Anjan Chatterjee at the University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine who was not involved in the study told *The Scientist*. The fundamental issue with data-driven approaches, he said, is they "can ferret out patterns, but that tells you nothing at all about the meaning of those patterns."

"I have great admiration for the technical savvy displayed here," David Poeppel of New York University wrote in an email. "But based on results such as these, it's pretty unlikely that we would change our conceptualizations of semantics or the neural basis of language processing."

Uri Hasson of Princeton University, who also studies language representation in response to real-world stimuli but was not involved in the present work, was in favor of using data-driven approaches in combination with hypothesis-driven ones. "There is no one recipe to do science," he said.

(by Tanya Lewis, *The Scientist*)

Do the following statements agree with the information in the text? Choose:

- A) **T (True)** if the statement agrees with the information in the text.
- B) **F (False)** if the statement contradicts the information in the text.
- C) **NI (No Information)** if there is no information on this.

21 The research conducted at University of California (UC), Berkeley, has shown that reactions of neurons in different individuals to listening to the news follows no set pattern.

- A) True B) False C) No Information

22 One outcome of the research is that we have to reconsider our approaches in studying language comprehension.

- A) True B) False C) No Information

- 23 The aim of the research at University of California, Berkeley, has been broader than that of similar studies in the past.
A) True B) False C) No Information
- 24 There were considerable differences in blood flow in brain tissue when hearing different words.
A) True B) False C) No Information
- 25 It was impossible to foretell the reaction of the prefrontal cortex to different audial stimuli.
A) True B) False C) No Information
- 26 The results of the research cannot be trusted because it did not cover a wide range of people.
A) True B) False C) No Information
- 27 So far, it has been believed that the left part of the brain is responsible for linguistic skills.
A) True B) False C) No Information
- 28 The research puts an end to controversies regarding data-driven and hypothesis-driven approaches in neuroscience.
A) True B) False C) No Information
- 29 The research marks a major shift in understanding semantics.
A) True B) False C) No Information
- 30 More scientists tend to prefer data-driven approaches to hypothesis-driven ones in language studies.
A) True B) False C) No Information

Match the following statements with the experts (A-E). Note: You can use any expert more than once and you do not need to use them all.

- A) Alex Martin B) Jack Gallant C) Anjan Chatterjee
D) David Poeppel E) Uri Hasson

- 31 If we adopt one approach, we will not be able to explain why something happens.
- 32 Our purpose was to gather data in real-life situations.
- 33 When investigating something, we cannot say that this is the right or the wrong way.
- 34 This research can serve as an example of strengths and weaknesses of a particular approach to research.
- 35 The results of our research differ greatly from those of previous studies.