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Ingliz tili fanidan I va II bosqich o‘quvchilari uchun

“CEFR MULTILEVEL SPEAKING: Exam Questions with Sample Answers”

USLUBIY KO‘RSATMASI

- 11 complete speaking tests (Part 1.1, Part 1.2, Part 2, Part 3)
- Model answers for every question
- “For and Against” tables for Part 3 discussions

2026-2027 academic year

SO‘Z BOSHI

Ushbu uslubiy ko‘rsatma barcha ingliz tilidan IELTS yoki CEFR MULTI-LEVEL imtihonlariga tayyorlanish uchun mo`ljallangan. Uslubiy ko‘rsatma speaking yo‘nalishida test topshiruvchilar uchun mo‘ljallangan bo’lib, og’zaki nutqdagi so’z boyligini ko’tarish uchun hizmat qiladi. Ayniqsa, speaking imtixonidagi turli mavzular doirasida bo’lganligi uchun kundalik hayotdagi yoki akademik sohadagi mavzular uslubiy ko’rsatmada keltirib o’tilgan. Bularning barchasi ingliz tilidan Multi- level test darrajasidagi asosiy ma’lumotardan foydalangan holda ishlab chiqildi. Bu esa o’quvchining musta’qil ishlashi uchun katta yordam beradi. Shu bilan birga, bu ko’rsatma CEFR va IELTS topshirish arafasidagi o’quvchilar uchun judda kata foydali manbaidir. Chunki bunda yozish, writing, reading bo’limlari uchun ham kata so’zlar bazasi shakllangan. Uslubiy ko’rsatma so’z boyligini oshirishda o’quvchiga katta yordam beradi.

Tuzuvchi: **F. M. Ashurova.**

Ushbu uslubiy qo‘llanma akademik litsey chet tillari kafedra muhokamasida ko‘rib chiqilgan va pedagogik kengashining 2026-yil 31-10-sonli yig‘ilishi qarori bilan nashrga tavsiya etilgan.

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Test 1

Topic: Travel and Holidays

Part 1.1

1. Do you like travelling?

Yes, I really do. Travelling gives me a chance to see new places, try different food and meet interesting people. Even a short trip to another city makes me feel refreshed and full of energy.

2. Where did you go on your last holiday?

Last summer I visited the mountains near my region with my family. We stayed in a small guest house, went hiking every morning and enjoyed the fresh air. It was one of the most relaxing trips I have ever had.

3. Do you prefer travelling alone or with other people?

I prefer travelling with family or friends. When we are together, we can share the cost, help each other and create memories that we remember for years. However, travelling alone can be useful for people who want complete freedom.

Part 1.2

Picture A	**Picture B**
A family standing in front of a hotel with suitcases, smiling and ready for a package holiday.	*A young traveller with a backpack walking alone along a mountain path and looking at a map.*

4. Can you describe these images?

In the first picture, a family is standing next to their suitcases in front of a hotel. They look cheerful and well organised, which suggests that they are on a package holiday. In the second picture, a young man with a backpack is walking alone in the mountains and checking a map. A package holiday is safer and more comfortable because everything is planned in advance. On the other hand, independent travel is more adventurous and flexible, and you can change your route whenever you want. Personally, I think both types are enjoyable, and the best choice depends on your budget, your character and the time you have.

5. Why do some people prefer package holidays?

Many people choose package holidays because they are convenient and stress-free. The flights, hotel and meals are usually included, so travellers do not need to search for information or worry about unexpected problems. It is also a good option for families with small children.

6. Do you think tourism has a positive effect on local communities?
In most cases, yes. Tourism creates jobs for guides, drivers, hotel staff and craftsmen, and it brings money into the local economy. However, too many visitors can damage nature and raise prices, so tourism must be managed carefully.

Part 2

1. Describe a journey that you remember well.
2. Where did you go and who did you go with?
3. Why was this journey memorable for you?

One journey that I remember very well was a trip to Samarkand that I took with my cousins two years ago. We travelled by high-speed train, which was fast and comfortable, and we arrived in the city in the early afternoon. As soon as we left the station, I felt a special atmosphere because the city is full of history and colour.

During our three days there, we visited Registan Square, Shah-i-Zinda and the old bazaar. We took hundreds of photos, tried delicious local bread and talked to friendly shopkeepers who told us stories about the city. In the evening we walked along the illuminated streets, and everything looked like a scene from a fairy tale.

This journey was memorable for me for several reasons. First, I was with people I love, and we laughed a lot together. Second, I learned many new facts about our national heritage, which I had only read about in books before. Finally, it made me realise that you do not have to travel far to have an amazing experience. Since then, I try to explore more places in my own country every year.

Part 3

Tourism does more harm than good.

For	Against
1. Crowds damage nature and historical sites	1. Creates jobs and brings money to local economies
2. Prices rise, so local people cannot afford to live in popular areas	2. Encourages countries to protect their heritage
3. Air travel increases pollution	3. Helps people understand other cultures

I do not agree that tourism does more harm than good, but I accept that it has serious problems. On the negative side, large groups of visitors can damage nature and ancient monuments. In some popular destinations, house prices and food prices go up, so local residents struggle to live comfortably. Flying also produces a lot of carbon emissions, which is bad for the environment.

Nevertheless, the benefits are very significant. Tourism provides millions of jobs, from hotel workers to guides and souvenir makers. The income from visitors is often used to restore historical buildings and protect national parks. In addition, meeting people from other countries helps us become more open-minded and tolerant.

In my opinion, the solution is not to stop tourism but to make it more responsible. Governments should limit the number of visitors at sensitive sites, and travellers should respect local rules and nature. If this is done, tourism can remain a positive force for both people and places.

Test 2

Topic: Health and Sport

Part 1.1

1. Do you do any sport or exercise?

Yes, I try to exercise three times a week. I usually go jogging in the park in the morning or do simple exercises at home. It helps me stay in good shape and gives me more energy during the day.

2. What do you do to stay healthy?

I try to eat more vegetables and fruit, drink enough water and go to bed on time. I also avoid fast food as much as possible, although sometimes it is difficult to resist it.

3. Did you play sports when you were a child?

Yes, I did. I played football with the boys in our neighbourhood almost every evening, and later I joined a school volleyball team. Those years taught me teamwork and discipline.

Part 1.2

Picture A	**Picture B**
A group of friends playing football together on an outdoor pitch.	*A woman running alone on a park path early in the morning, wearing headphones.*

4. Can you describe these images?

In the first picture, a group of friends are playing football on a pitch. They seem to be enjoying themselves and working as a team. In the second picture, a woman is running alone in a park, probably listening to music. Team sports are great for building friendships and learning cooperation, and they are often more motivating because you do not want to let your teammates down. Individual exercise, on the other hand, is more flexible because you can choose the time and the speed that suit you. I think both are useful, and the most important thing is to find an activity that you really enjoy.

5. Why do some people find it hard to exercise regularly?

Many people are simply too busy or too tired after work. Others start with great enthusiasm but lose motivation when they do not see quick results. Having a training partner or a clear goal can help a lot.

6. Should the government encourage people to do more sport?

Yes, I think it should, because a healthy population is good for the whole country. The government can build free sports grounds, organise public events and support

school sports programmes. This reduces health problems and saves money in the long term.

Part 2

1. Describe a time when you tried a new sport or activity.
2. What was difficult about it?
3. How did you feel afterwards?

A few months ago I decided to try swimming lessons, even though I had always been afraid of deep water. My friend persuaded me to join a beginners' group at the city pool, and I agreed, although I felt very nervous on the first day.

The most difficult part was breathing correctly and trusting the water. During the first week, I could hardly swim two metres without panicking. The coach was patient, though, and she explained each movement step by step. I also watched other learners who were making the same mistakes, which made me feel less embarrassed.

After about six weeks, I could swim a full length of the pool without stopping. I felt extremely proud, and I realised that fear often looks bigger than it really is. Swimming also made my back feel stronger and helped me sleep better at night. This experience taught me that it is never too late to learn something new, and now I am much more willing to leave my comfort zone.

Part 3

Physical education should be a compulsory subject in every school.

For	Against
1. Keeps children active and healthy	1. Some students dislike competition or feel embarrassed
2. Teaches teamwork, discipline and fair play	2. Takes time from academic subjects
3. Reduces stress and improves concentration	3. Schools may lack equipment and facilities

I strongly believe that physical education should be compulsory in schools. Nowadays, many children spend hours sitting in front of screens, and this leads to health problems such as obesity and back pain. Regular lessons make sure that every child moves enough, no matter how busy the family is.

Sport also teaches valuable life skills. In team games, pupils learn to cooperate, accept defeat and respect rules. In addition, exercise reduces stress and improves concentration, so students often perform better in other lessons.

Of course, there are some arguments against this idea. Some students feel shy or uncomfortable in competitions, and not all schools have good equipment. However, these problems can be solved by offering a variety of activities, such as yoga, dancing or athletics, so that everyone finds something suitable. Overall, the benefits are much greater than the disadvantages, and schools should keep physical education as a core subject.

Test 3

Topic: Jobs and Careers

Part 1.1

1. What job would you like to do in the future?

I would like to work as a teacher or a translator. I enjoy helping people learn, and I love working with languages. I think these jobs are both interesting and useful for society.

2. What is the most important thing in a job for you?

For me, the most important thing is job satisfaction. A high salary is nice, but if I do not enjoy my work, I will feel tired and unmotivated. I also want a friendly team and chances to develop.

3. Do you think it is better to work in a team or alone?

I think it depends on the task. Teamwork is great when you need new ideas and different skills, but working alone is better when you need to concentrate. Ideally, I would like a job that offers both.

Part 1.2

Picture A	**Picture B**
A group of colleagues having a meeting around a table in a modern office.	*A man working alone on a laptop at a desk at home.*

4. Can you describe these images?

In the first picture, several colleagues are sitting around a table and discussing something in an office. They look focused and communicative. In the second picture, a man is working on a laptop at home, in a quiet and comfortable space. Working in an office makes communication easier and helps people feel part of a team. Working from home saves time on travelling and allows more flexibility, but it can feel lonely. In my opinion, a mixture of both is the best solution for many modern jobs.

5. What qualities does a good employee need?

A good employee should be responsible, punctual and willing to learn. Good communication skills are also very important because most jobs involve working with other people. Finally, being able to stay calm under pressure is a big advantage.

6. Do you think people change careers more often than in the past?

Yes, definitely. In the past, many people worked for one company for their whole life. Today, technology changes so fast that new professions appear all the time, and people are more ready to retrain and look for better opportunities.

Part 2

1. Describe a person whose job you admire.
2. What does this person do?
3. Why do you admire this job?

A person whose job I really admire is my aunt, who works as a paediatrician in a regional hospital. She has been a doctor for more than fifteen years, and she treats children from the youngest babies to teenagers.

Her working day is long and often stressful. She starts early in the morning, examines dozens of patients and sometimes stays at the hospital at night when there is an emergency. Besides treating illnesses, she also talks to worried parents and explains how to keep children healthy. I have seen how patiently she speaks to frightened little patients, and they often smile at her even when they feel unwell.

I admire her job because it has a direct and positive effect on people's lives. She does not work only for money; she genuinely cares. Her example has taught me that a profession can be more than a way to earn a living. It can be a way to help others and make the world a bit better. Although I do not plan to become a doctor, I would like to show the same dedication in whatever career I choose.

Part 3

Salary is the most important factor when choosing a job.

For	Against
1. A good salary provides financial security	1. Job satisfaction affects long-term happiness
2. Allows people to support their families and save	2. Stressful high-paid jobs can harm health
3. Reflects the value of skills and experience	3. Work-life balance and growth opportunities matter too

Money is certainly an important factor when choosing a job, but I do not think it is the most important one. A good salary gives people financial security, allows them to support their families and makes it possible to plan for the future. Nobody can ignore these practical needs.

However, there are many other things that matter. If a person spends eight hours a day doing a boring or stressful job, they are unlikely to be happy, even with a high income. Some highly paid jobs demand so much time that employees have no energy left for family, hobbies or rest. In contrast, a job with a moderate salary but friendly colleagues, flexible hours and chances to grow can make life much more enjoyable.

Therefore, I believe that people should look for a balance. They should earn enough to live comfortably, but they should also choose work that matches their interests and values. In the long run, satisfaction and well-being are worth more than a few extra dollars at the end of the month.

Test 4

Topic: Social Media and Communication

Part 1.1

1. Do you use social media?

Yes, I do. I mainly use Telegram and Instagram to stay in touch with friends, read the news and follow interesting accounts. I try not to spend more than an hour or two on them every day.

2. How often do you talk to your friends online?

Almost every day. We have a group chat where we share photos, jokes and plans for the weekend. It is very convenient, especially when some of us live in different cities.

3. Do you prefer texting or calling?

I prefer texting for quick messages because it is fast and I can answer when I have time. However, for serious or emotional conversations, I think a phone call is better because you can hear the tone of voice.

Part 1.2

Picture A	**Picture B**
Two friends sitting at a café table, both looking at their phones and not speaking.	*Two friends sitting at a café table, laughing and talking face to face.*

4. Can you describe these images?

In the first picture, two friends are sitting together in a café, but both are looking at their phones and nobody is talking. In the second picture, two friends are having a lively conversation and laughing. The contrast is very clear: in the first image, technology seems to separate people, while in the second, people are really connecting. Phones are useful, and they help us stay informed, but face-to-face conversation builds stronger relationships. I believe we should learn to put our phones away when we are with the people we care about.

5. Why do young people spend so much time on social media?

Young people use social media because it is entertaining and it helps them feel connected to their friends. They also do not want to miss important news or trends. Unfortunately, it can easily become a habit that takes too much time.

6. Has technology made communication better or worse?

I think it has made communication easier, but not always better. We can contact anyone in the world in seconds, yet many conversations are short and superficial. The key is to use technology wisely and not to replace real meetings completely.

Part 2

1. Describe a time when you had a misunderstanding with someone online.
2. What happened?
3. How did you solve the problem?

I remember a situation from last year when I had a misunderstanding with a classmate in a group chat. We were organising a small birthday surprise for our teacher, and I wrote a short message saying that his idea was "not very practical". I meant only that it would be difficult to arrange, but he thought I was criticising him personally.

He stopped replying, and later other classmates told me that he was upset. At first I felt confused and a little annoyed because I had not wanted to hurt anyone. Then I realised that written messages have no tone of voice or facial expression, so they are easy to misunderstand.

Instead of writing again, I decided to meet him after class. I explained what I had really meant and apologised for my careless wording. He smiled and admitted that he had been too sensitive. We ended up planning the surprise together, and it was a great success. This experience taught me to choose my words carefully online and to talk face to face whenever a situation is sensitive.

Part 3

Children under 14 should not be allowed to use social media.

For	Against
1. Protects children from cyberbullying and harmful content	1. Social media can be educational and creative
2. Reduces screen time and addiction	2. Children may use it secretly if it is banned
3. Gives more time for study, sport and real friendships	3. Parental guidance is a better solution than a ban

I understand why some people want to ban social media for young children, and I partly agree with them. At that age, children are not mature enough to protect themselves online. They may see inappropriate content, become victims of cyberbullying or share personal information with strangers. Moreover, spending hours scrolling can reduce time for homework, sport and real friendships.

However, a complete ban might not be the best solution. Social media also offers educational videos, creative projects and ways to stay in touch with relatives. If children are not allowed to use it openly, many of them will simply use it secretly, which is even more dangerous because parents will not know what is happening.

In my opinion, the most effective approach is a combination of age limits and parental guidance. Parents should set clear time limits, check privacy settings and talk honestly with their children about online risks. Schools can also teach digital literacy. In this way, children can enjoy the advantages of social media while staying safe.

Test 5

Topic: Environment and Nature

Part 1.1

1. Do you like spending time in nature?
Yes, very much. I enjoy walking in the mountains and sitting near rivers because it is peaceful and the air is fresh. After a week of study or work, nature is the best way for me to relax.

2. What is the environment like where you live?
In my area there are many trees and parks, but in summer the air can be quite dusty and traffic is heavy in the centre. I think the situation is improving because the city is planting more trees.

3. Do you do anything to protect the environment?
I try to save water and electricity, and I use a reusable bag instead of plastic ones. I also sort paper and plastic when it is possible. These are small steps, but they are better than nothing.

Part 1.2

Picture A	**Picture B**
A group of volunteers collecting rubbish in a park.	*A busy road with heavy traffic and visible exhaust smoke.*

4. Can you describe these images?
The first picture shows a group of volunteers who are cleaning a park. They are wearing gloves and collecting rubbish into large bags, and they look positive and determined. The second picture shows a crowded road full of cars with dark smoke coming from the exhausts. These two images show two sides of the same issue: human activity is the main cause of pollution, but people can also be the solution. Individual actions like cleaning parks are important, yet governments must also reduce traffic and support public transport. Only together can we protect nature effectively.

5. What are the main environmental problems in the world today?
The biggest problems are climate change, air and water pollution and the loss of forests and wildlife. Plastic waste in the oceans is also a serious concern. All these problems are connected and affect human health.

6. Who is more responsible for protecting the environment: individuals or governments?

I think both are responsible, but governments have more power. They can introduce laws, punish factories that pollute and invest in clean energy. Individuals, however, create the demand through their daily choices, so they cannot ignore their own role.

Part 2

1. Describe a time when you helped to improve the environment.
2. What did you do?
3. How did you feel about it?

Last spring my classmates and I took part in a tree-planting campaign organised by our school. It was held on a weekend in a bare area near the edge of our city, where the local authorities wanted to create a small green zone.

We arrived early in the morning, and each group received young trees, shovels and buckets. First, we dug holes about half a metre deep. Then we carefully placed the saplings in the soil, covered the roots and watered them. It was hard physical work, and by noon our hands were dirty and our backs were tired, but nobody complained. We worked as a team, joked a lot and took photos next to every tree we planted.

I felt very proud when we finished, because I could see that we had made a real difference. I also understood that one tree may seem small, but hundreds of trees can clean the air and give shade for decades. Since that day, I visit the place now and then to check how our trees are growing, and I encourage my friends to join similar events.

Part 3

Plastic bags and bottles should be banned completely.

For	Against
1. Plastic pollutes oceans and kills wildlife	1. Alternatives can be more expensive
2. Takes hundreds of years to decompose	2. Some industries, such as medicine, need plastic
3. Alternatives such as paper and cloth are available	3. Better recycling may be more realistic than a ban

In my view, plastic bags and bottles should be strictly limited, although a total ban may be difficult. The main reason is that plastic is extremely harmful to nature. It takes hundreds of years to decompose, it fills rivers and oceans and it kills birds and fish that mistake it for food. Even tiny particles of plastic have now been found in drinking water.

Fortunately, there are good alternatives. Paper bags, cloth bags and glass bottles are widely available, and many countries have already introduced fees for plastic bags with excellent results. People quickly got used to bringing their own bags to shops.

On the other hand, an absolute ban could cause problems. Some alternatives are more expensive, and plastic is necessary in hospitals, for example for syringes and sterile packaging. Therefore, the best approach is to ban unnecessary single-use plastic, improve recycling systems and educate people about waste. If governments and citizens cooperate, we can protect the planet without making daily life too difficult.

Test 6

Topic: Shopping and Money

Part 1.1

1. Do you enjoy shopping?
Sometimes. I like going to the market or a shopping mall with my friends, but I do not enjoy it when places are too crowded. I usually make a list so that I do not buy things I do not need.

2. Do you prefer shopping online or in shops?
I use both. Online shopping is convenient and often cheaper, but for clothes and shoes I prefer going to a shop because I can try them on. It also saves me from returning things that do not fit.

3. How do you usually spend your money?
I spend most of my money on books, transport and food. I also try to save a small part every month, because I want to buy a good laptop in the future.

Part 1.2

Picture A	**Picture B**
A woman paying for goods with a smartphone at a shop counter.	*A man counting cash in a traditional market.*

4. Can you describe these images?
In the first picture, a woman is paying for her purchase with a smartphone, which looks quick and modern. In the second picture, a man is counting banknotes at a traditional market stall. Paying by phone or card is fast, safe and does not require carrying large amounts of money. Cash, however, is simple and helps people control how much they spend, because you can physically see your money disappear. In my opinion, cashless payment will become more and more popular, but cash will not disappear completely.

5. Why do some people spend more money than they can afford?
Some people buy things to impress others or to feel happier for a moment. Advertising and discounts also make them believe that they need new products. Credit cards and instalments make it easy to forget how much they really spend.

6. Is it important to teach children how to manage money?
Absolutely. If children learn to save and plan from an early age, they will make better financial decisions as adults. Parents can give pocket money and encourage them to set small saving goals.

Part 2

1. Describe something you bought that you were really happy with.
2. What was it and why did you buy it?
3. How has it been useful for you?

One purchase that I am really happy with is a second-hand electronic reader that I bought about a year ago. For a long time I wanted to read more in English, but carrying heavy books around was inconvenient, and new books were quite expensive.

I compared several models online, read reviews and asked a friend for advice. In the end I found a good second-hand one in excellent condition at half of the original price. The seller even included a protective cover, so I felt that I had made a very smart deal.

Since then it has been extremely useful. The screen is comfortable for the eyes, the battery lasts for weeks and I can store hundreds of books in my bag. I also use the built-in dictionary to check new words instantly, which has improved my vocabulary a lot. Thanks to this small device, I now read almost every evening instead of scrolling through my phone. It showed me that an expensive thing is not always the best one; a thoughtful purchase can bring much more value.

Part 3

Advertising makes people buy things they do not need.

For	Against
1. Creates artificial needs and encourages impulse buying	1. Informs people about new and useful products
2. Targets children and vulnerable people	2. Supports media, sport and culture financially
3. Promotes a consumer lifestyle that wastes resources	3. Creates competition that lowers prices and improves quality

I think that advertising does influence our spending, and quite often it makes us buy things we do not really need. Advertisers know how to attract attention with catchy slogans, famous faces and special offers such as "buy one, get one free". As a result, people make impulse decisions and later find that they never use the product. Children are especially easy to influence, and this can create unhealthy habits.

However, advertising is not entirely negative. It informs consumers about new products and services, and it helps small businesses to reach customers. It also pays for many television programmes, websites and sports events that people enjoy for free. Competition between advertisers can even lead to lower prices and better quality.

Therefore, I believe that the responsibility is shared. Companies should be honest and avoid targeting children, but consumers must also think critically. Before buying, we should ask ourselves a simple question: do I really need this? If we learn to do that, advertising will have much less power over our wallets.

Test 7

Topic: Reading and Books

Part 1.1

1. Do you like reading?
Yes, I do. I try to read for at least thirty minutes before going to sleep. Reading helps me relax, and it also improves my vocabulary and imagination.

2. What kind of books do you enjoy?
I enjoy historical novels and books about psychology. Historical novels let me imagine life in the past, while psychology books help me understand people's behaviour better.

3. Do you prefer paper books or e-books?
I like paper books because I enjoy their smell and the feeling of turning pages. However, e-books are more practical when I travel, because I can carry a whole library in one small device.

Part 1.2

Picture A	**Picture B**
A girl reading a paper book in a quiet library.	*A boy reading an e-book on a tablet while sitting on a sofa.*

4. Can you describe these images?
In the first picture, a girl is reading a paper book in a library, surrounded by shelves full of books. The atmosphere looks calm and perfect for concentration. In the second picture, a boy is reading on a tablet at home, which is very comfortable and modern. Paper books do not need batteries and are easier on the eyes for many people, while e-books are light, cheaper and can be bought instantly. Personally, I think that the format does not matter much; what is really important is that people keep the habit of reading.

5. Why do fewer young people read books nowadays?
Many young people prefer short videos and social media because they are faster and more entertaining. Also, they have less free time because of study and other activities. Books require patience and concentration, which some find difficult.

6. How can parents encourage children to read?
Parents should read in front of their children, because children copy what they see. They can also visit libraries together, buy books on topics that interest the child and discuss stories at home.

Part 2

1. Describe a book that you enjoyed reading.
2. What was it about?
3. Would you recommend it to others?

A book that I really enjoyed is "The Alchemist" by Paulo Coelho, which I read last winter on the recommendation of my English teacher. At first I thought it would be difficult, but the language was simple and the story pulled me in immediately.

The book is about a young shepherd called Santiago who dreams about finding a treasure near the Egyptian pyramids. He leaves his home and travels through the desert, meeting different people who teach him important lessons about life. Along the way he faces danger, loses everything and has to start again, but he never gives up on his dream.

What I liked most was the main message: if you really want something, you must follow your personal legend and be brave enough to take risks. The story also made me think about how often we ignore our own wishes because we are afraid of failure.

I would definitely recommend this book to everyone, especially to students who are not sure about their future. It is short, easy to read and full of wisdom, and I think it can inspire readers of any age.

Part 3

Libraries are no longer necessary because of the internet.

For	Against
1. Information is available online instantly and often free	1. Offer quiet places for study and concentration
2. E-books and digital archives save space and money	2. Provide access to books and resources for people without internet or money
3. Libraries are expensive to maintain	3. Librarians help to find reliable information

I disagree with the statement that libraries are no longer necessary. It is true that the internet gives us quick access to an enormous amount of information, and many books are now available in digital form. For people with fast internet and modern devices, a trip to the library may seem like a waste of time.

However, not everyone has these advantages. Libraries offer free access to books, computers and the internet for students and families who cannot afford to buy them. They also provide quiet spaces where people can concentrate, which is hard to find at home or in a noisy café. In addition, librarians can guide readers to reliable sources, while online information is often incorrect or biased.

Moreover, modern libraries are changing. Many of them organise language clubs, workshops and children's reading hours, so they have become community centres. For these reasons, I believe that libraries will continue to play an important role in society, even in the digital age.

Test 8

Topic: Technology and Artificial Intelligence

Part 1.1

1. What technology do you use every day?
I use my smartphone and laptop every day. My phone helps me communicate, check the news and use dictionary apps, and I use the laptop for study and preparing lessons.

2. Are you good with technology?
I would say I am quite good. I learn new apps quickly, and my friends sometimes ask me for help when they have problems with their phones. However, I am not an expert in technical details.

3. What piece of technology would you like to own?
I would like to have a pair of smart glasses that translate speech in real time. They would be perfect for travelling and learning languages, because I could understand people from any country.

Part 1.2

Picture A	**Picture B**
A student using a laptop with an artificial intelligence chatbot on the screen.	*A teacher explaining a topic to students at a whiteboard.*

4. Can you describe these images?
In the first picture, a student is using a laptop and communicating with an AI assistant. She looks interested and concentrated. In the second picture, a teacher is standing at the whiteboard and explaining a topic to a class. AI tools can answer questions at any time, give examples and help students practise at their own speed. A teacher, however, can understand emotions, motivate students and adapt to the whole class. I think AI is an excellent assistant but cannot completely replace a human teacher.

5. What are the advantages of artificial intelligence?
AI can process huge amounts of information in seconds and do repetitive tasks without getting tired. It is used in medicine, transport, translation and education, and it saves a lot of time for people.

6. Do you think robots will take people's jobs in the future?
Some jobs, especially repetitive ones in factories and offices, will probably be done by machines. However, new jobs will also appear, for example in programming and maintenance. People will need to keep learning new skills to stay competitive.

Part 2

1. Describe a time when technology helped you solve a problem.
2. What was the problem?
3. How did technology help?

A few months ago I had an important online meeting, and ten minutes before it started, my internet connection stopped working completely. I felt panicked because I was supposed to present a report to my colleagues, and I did not want to be late.

First, I tried restarting the router, but nothing changed. Then I remembered that my smartphone could work as a mobile hotspot. I turned on this function, connected my laptop and, to my relief, the connection was stable. I joined the meeting on time and nobody even noticed that there had been a problem.

After the meeting, I checked the router and found that the provider had a temporary fault, which was fixed two hours later. This situation showed me how helpful modern technology can be in an emergency. It also taught me to always have a backup plan: now I keep my phone charged and know how to use its settings. Technology sometimes fails, but if we understand it well, we can usually find a quick solution.

Part 3

Students should be allowed to use AI tools for their homework.

For	Against
1. Helps students understand difficult topics	1. Students may copy answers without learning
2. Saves time on research and gives instant feedback	2. Reduces creativity and critical thinking
3. Prepares students for a future where AI is common	3. AI can give incorrect information

In my opinion, students should be allowed to use AI tools, but only under clear rules. On the positive side, these tools can explain difficult topics in simple language, give examples and provide instant feedback on grammar or mathematics. They also help students save time on research. Since AI will be part of most jobs in the future, learning how to use it responsibly is a useful skill.

Nevertheless, there are real dangers. Some students may simply copy the answers and never think for themselves, which means that they will not develop critical thinking or creativity. Furthermore, AI sometimes gives wrong information with great confidence, so students must check facts carefully.

To solve this problem, teachers should explain when AI is acceptable, for example for brainstorming or checking mistakes, and when it is not, for example for writing a complete essay. Students should also be asked to explain their work orally. In this way, AI becomes a helper, not a replacement for real learning.

Test 9

Topic: City Life and Village Life

Part 1.1

1. Do you live in a city or a village?
I live in a city, but my grandparents live in a village, and I visit them quite often. I feel lucky because I can enjoy both ways of life.

2. What do you like most about the place where you live?
I like that everything is close and convenient. There are shops, cafés, libraries and public transport nearby, so I never waste much time on getting somewhere.

3. Would you like to move to another place in the future?
Maybe. I would like to live abroad for a few years to gain experience and improve my English. However, I believe I would come back to my country in the end because my family and friends are here.

Part 1.2

Picture A	**Picture B**
A crowded city street with tall buildings and heavy traffic.	*A quiet village with small houses, green fields and a river.*

4. Can you describe these images?
The first picture shows a busy city street with skyscrapers, cars and many pedestrians. It looks noisy and full of energy. The second picture shows a peaceful village among green fields, with a small river and low houses. In the city, people have more job opportunities, better hospitals and more entertainment. In the countryside, life is slower, the air is cleaner and the community is closer. For me, the city is better for work and study, but a village is the perfect place to rest.

5. Why do many people move from villages to cities?
Most of them go to find better jobs, education and medical care. Young people also want more entertainment and a modern lifestyle. As a result, many villages are becoming empty.

6. What can be done to make life in the countryside more attractive?
The government can improve roads, internet and local schools, and support farmers and small businesses. When young people can find good jobs and services near home, fewer of them will leave.

Part 2

1. Describe a place in the countryside that you have visited.
2. Where is it and what is it like?
3. Why do you like it?

A place in the countryside that I love is my grandparents' village, which is located about two hours from my city by bus. It is a small village with around two hundred houses, surrounded by orchards and fields, and a clear stream runs through its centre.

Whenever I go there, I wake up to the sound of birds instead of car horns. My grandmother bakes fresh bread in a traditional oven, and my grandfather shows me how to take care of the apple and apricot trees. In the afternoon, I help with small jobs in the garden or walk along the stream with my cousins. In the evening, we sit together on the veranda, drink tea and watch the stars, which are impossible to see in the city because of the lights.

I like this place because it is peaceful and the people are very welcoming. Neighbours greet each other every morning and always help one another. Spending time there gives me the chance to rest from stress and to feel close to nature and to my family. It is a very important part of my life.

Part 3

Living in a big city is better than living in the countryside.

For	Against
1. More jobs, universities and hospitals	1. Pollution, noise and traffic
2. Greater variety of entertainment and culture	2. High cost of housing and living
3. Better public transport and services	3. Stress and less sense of community

Whether a big city is better than the countryside depends on a person's priorities, but I think that for young people the city has more advantages. First of all, cities offer many more jobs and educational opportunities. There are universities, large companies, modern hospitals and good public transport. People can also enjoy theatres, museums, sports centres and restaurants, which are rare in small towns.

Nevertheless, city life also has serious drawbacks. The air is often polluted, streets are crowded and noise never really stops. Housing is expensive, and many people feel stressed and lonely even though they are surrounded by thousands of others. In the countryside, life is calmer, food is fresher and neighbours know each other.

To sum up, I believe that the city is better for starting a career and gaining experience, while the countryside is better for raising a family or retiring. Thanks to remote work and better transport, more people can now choose a combination of both, which seems to be the ideal solution.

Test 10

Topic: Culture and Traditions

Part 1.1

1. Is there a traditional festival that you like?

Yes, I love Navruz. It is celebrated in spring, and it symbolises the beginning of a new year and the awakening of nature. Families cook special dishes such as sumalak and gather together.

2. How do you celebrate holidays with your family?

We usually prepare a big table with traditional food and invite relatives and neighbours. Children get small gifts, and the adults talk and drink tea. These holidays are a good chance to see people that we do not meet often.

3. Do you wear traditional clothes?

I wear them on special occasions such as weddings and national holidays. Traditional clothes, such as atlas dresses and doppi, are colourful and very comfortable, and I am proud to wear them.

Part 1.2

Picture A	**Picture B**
People in colourful national costumes dancing at a festival in a city square.	*A family sitting around a table with traditional food at home.*

4. Can you describe these images?

In the first picture, people in bright national costumes are dancing in a square during a public festival. The atmosphere is cheerful, and many spectators are watching and clapping. In the second picture, a family is sitting around a table with traditional dishes in a warm home setting. Public festivals bring the whole community together and attract tourists, while family celebrations are more personal and relaxed. Both of them help keep traditions alive and pass them on to the younger generation.

5. Why is it important to preserve traditions?

Traditions connect us with our history and give us a sense of identity. If we forget them, we may lose an important part of who we are. They also teach young people respect for older generations and for their culture.

6. Do you think globalisation is a threat to local cultures?

It can be, because popular foreign films, music and fast food spread everywhere and sometimes push local customs aside. However, globalisation also allows us to share our culture with the world, so it depends on how actively we protect and promote our traditions.

Part 2

1. Describe a traditional event that you attended.
2. What happened during the event?
3. Why was it special?

One traditional event that I will never forget was a wedding of my cousin, which took place in our family's home village last autumn. It lasted for two days, and almost the entire neighbourhood was invited.

On the first day, the women gathered to prepare the food. Huge pots of plov were cooked over an open fire, and everyone helped with cutting vegetables and baking bread. In the evening, musicians played traditional instruments, and guests danced in the yard. The bride wore a beautifully embroidered dress, and the elders gave their blessings to the young couple. On the second day, we had a big feast, and the groom's family brought gifts according to custom.

The event was special for me because I saw how our traditions bring people together. Everyone was helping, laughing and sharing the joy, and I felt a strong sense of belonging. I also realised how important it is for young people to learn these customs from their grandparents. Otherwise, they might disappear in the future. It was a day full of warmth, and I still enjoy looking at the photographs from it.

Part 3

Young people should follow the traditions of their families and nations.

For	Against
1. Traditions give identity and a sense of belonging	1. Some customs are outdated or limit personal freedom
2. Strengthen family and community ties	2. Expensive ceremonies can be a financial burden
3. Preserve cultural heritage for future generations	3. Young people should be free to choose their own lifestyle

I believe that young people should respect and follow the main traditions of their families and nations, but they should not be forced to follow every custom. Traditions give us roots and a sense of identity. They bring relatives together, teach good manners and preserve our heritage, such as music, cuisine and holidays. Without them, society would lose a valuable part of its history.

On the other hand, some customs may be outdated or too expensive. For example, very large wedding ceremonies can put families into debt, and some old rules limit personal choices, especially for girls. Young people today live in a modern, connected world, and they should be able to make their own decisions about education, career and lifestyle.

Therefore, the best approach is to keep the positive and meaningful parts of tradition, such as respect for elders and hospitality, and to modernise those that are no longer practical. In this way, culture remains alive and relevant for every new generation.

Test 11

Topic: Language Learning

Part 1.1

1. Why are you learning English?

I am learning English because it is the main language of international communication. It helps me study, find better job opportunities and understand films and books without translation.

2. How do you practise English outside the classroom?

I watch videos with subtitles, read short articles and talk with my friends in English. Sometimes I record myself speaking and listen to it to find my mistakes.

3. Which other languages would you like to learn?

I would like to learn Korean and German. Korean is interesting because of its culture and music, and German is useful for studying and working in Europe.

Part 1.2

Picture A	**Picture B**
Students in a language classroom practising a dialogue in pairs.	*A young woman learning a language alone using a mobile application.*

4. Can you describe these images?

In the first picture, students are sitting in pairs in a classroom and speaking to each other, while the teacher is walking around and listening. In the second picture, a young woman is using a language app on her phone on a bus. Classroom learning gives real conversation practice and instant feedback from the teacher. Apps are flexible and cheap, and you can use them at any moment, but they cannot fully replace speaking with real people. The best results come when people combine both methods.

5. Why is it easier for children to learn languages than adults?

Children are not afraid of making mistakes, and they absorb new sounds naturally. They also have more free time and learn through play. Adults usually have a fixed pronunciation habit and less time, so they need more discipline.

6. Do you think everyone should learn at least one foreign language?

Yes, I do. A foreign language opens doors to new cultures and careers. It also develops memory and thinking skills, and it makes travelling much easier and more enjoyable.

Part 2

1. Describe a time when you used English to communicate with someone.
2. Who were you talking to?
3. How did you feel about the conversation?

A memorable conversation in English happened last summer when I was walking near a famous historical site in my city. A group of tourists from Germany stopped me and asked for directions to a restaurant. Their guide was not with them, and they could not speak Uzbek or Russian, so English was the only possible option.

At first I felt nervous, because I was afraid that I would make mistakes in front of strangers. However, I took a deep breath and tried to explain the route as simply as possible. I used phrases like "turn left at the second street" and "it is next to the bank". When they did not understand a word, I drew a small map on a piece of paper. In the end, they thanked me warmly, and one of them even said that my English was very clear.

I felt extremely proud and happy after this conversation. It proved to me that I can use English in real life and not only in the classroom. It also motivated me to practise more actively, because the best way to improve speaking is to speak with real people and not to be afraid of mistakes.

Part 3

Learning foreign languages at school should start from kindergarten.

For	Against
1. Young children learn pronunciation and vocabulary naturally	1. Children may get confused with their mother tongue
2. Early start gives more years of practice	2. Lack of qualified teachers for very young learners
3. Develops memory and flexible thinking	3. Too much pressure at an early age

I think that starting foreign language lessons in kindergarten is a good idea, provided that the lessons are playful and not stressful. Young children have a remarkable ability to copy sounds, so they usually develop better pronunciation than people who begin as teenagers. They also have many years ahead to practise, which makes it more likely that they will become fluent.

In addition, research suggests that learning a second language improves memory, attention and creative thinking. Children who are exposed to different languages often become more open-minded and curious about other cultures.

However, there are some risks. If the teacher is not well trained, children might learn incorrect pronunciation or lose interest. Also, formal exams and homework would be too much for such young pupils. Therefore, language lessons in kindergarten should use songs, games and stories, and they should be short and enjoyable. If these conditions are met, an early start will give children a strong base for the future.

Useful Phrases for Speaking

Function	English phrases	O‘zbekcha tarjima
Giving an opinion	In my opinion... / Personally, I believe... / From my point of view...	Mening fikrimcha... / Shaxsan men ishonamanki...
Adding ideas	Besides, ... / In addition, ... / Moreover, ...	Bundan tashqari, ... / Qo‘shimcha ravishda, ...
Giving examples	For example, ... / For instance, ... / such as...	Masalan, ... / ... kabi
Contrasting	However, ... / On the other hand, ... / Nevertheless, ...	Biroq, ... / Boshqa tomondan, ... / Shunga qaramay, ...
Explaining reasons	This is because... / The main reason is that... / Thanks to...	Buning sababi... / Asosiy sabab shuki... / ... tufayli
Describing pictures	In the first picture, we can see... / In the background, ... / It looks as if...	Birinchi rasmda ... ko‘rishimiz mumkin / Orqa fonda ... / ... ga o‘xshaydi
Buying time	That is an interesting question. / Let me think for a moment... / Well, ...	Qiziq savol. / Bir lahza o‘ylab olay... / Xo‘sh, ...
Concluding	To sum up, ... / Overall, ... / All in all, ...	Xulosa qilib aytganda, ... / Umuman olganda, ...