

Bagdad 2025

# CEFR MOCK 33

## FULL PAPER



**NSFLA Multilevel Hub**

Thank you!

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

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**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:

Please sign here:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Candidate's full name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

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**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.***

---

1.      A) It's a pleasure to meet you too.  
          B) I don't think she has met him.  
          C) It wasn't.
2.      A) That's okay.  
          B) I hope not.  
          C) Don't mention it.
3.      A) I'll see you later.  
          B) To the library.  
          C) We can catch up later.
4.      A) Was it interesting?  
          B) Haven't you?  
          C) Could you do it for me?
5.      A) How's he?  
          B) How do you know?  
          C) What's the matter with you?
6.      A) No, I wasn't at the party.  
          B) He looks nice.  
          C) Yes, I remember Steve.
7.      A) Sure!  
          B) Calm down!  
          C) That's good!
8.      A) Sure, I can!  
          B) Sure, you do!  
          C) Sure, we will!

## Part 2

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

*Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.*

## JOINING THE LEISURE CLUB

*Personal Assessment*

- New members should describe any health problems.
- The **9**..... rules will be explained to you before you use the equipment.
- You will be given a six-week **10**..... .

*Types of membership*

- There is a compulsory £90 **11**..... fee for members.
- Gold members are given free entry to all the LP clubs.
- Premier members are given priority during **12**..... hours.
- Premier members can bring some **13**..... every month.
- Members should always take their photo **14**..... with them.

## Part 3

*You will hear people speaking in different situations. Match each speaker (15-18) to the description which they give about their accommodation. (A-F). There are TWO EXTRA options which you do not need to use.*

*Mark your answers on the answer sheet.*

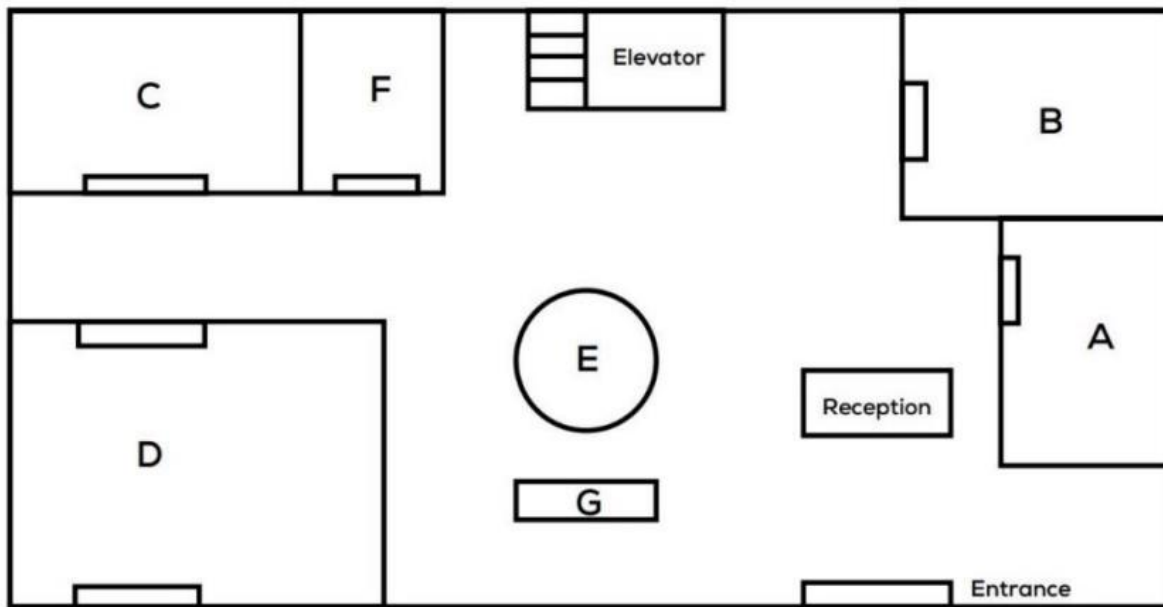
- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 15. Speaker 1 ... | A) I made a mistake there at first.            |
| 16. Speaker 2 ... | B) I was able to settle into a new area.       |
| 17. Speaker 3 ... | C) I had no choice in the matter.              |
| 18. Speaker 4 ... | D) I have recommended it to others.            |
|                   | E) There are more benefits than disadvantages. |
|                   | F) I would prefer to have more freedom.        |

## Part 4

*You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-H). There are THREE extra options which you do not need to use.*

*Mark your answers on the answer sheet.*

## Ground Floor of Kinney Hotel



- 19 Art Gallery
- 20 Fountain
- 21 Restaurant
- 22 Bakery
- 23 Bar

**Part 5**

***You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each question (24-29).***

***There are TWO questions for each extract.***

***Mark your answers on the answer sheet.***

---

**Extract One**

You hear two students, Nick and Gemma, talking about a student house.

24. What is Gemma's main hesitation about moving into the house?

- A) She won't have a good social life.
- B) She won't get on with her housemates.
- C) She might be distracted from her studies.

25. How does Nick address Gemma's main concern?

- A) He informs her of an agreement within the house.
- B) He promises to set up a study group in the house.
- C) He reassures her that guests are always welcome.

**Extract Two**

You hear a mature student talking to a student finance advisor about a student loan.

26. The student has reservations about her ability to ...

- A) secure a part-time job.
- B) find a suitable bank account.
- C) cover her living costs.

27. The student was previously aware that she would ...

- A) need a letter of proof from her university.
- B) only have to start repaying her loan once she graduated.
- C) be required to pay interest from the date she received the loan.

**Extract Three**

You hear a student talking to a member of the university Drama Club.

28. Why is Darren hesitating to join the Drama Club?

- A) He's worried he might get nervous on stage.
- B) He doesn't want to over-commit himself.
- C) He dislikes certain types of performances.

29. How does Nina persuade Darren to join the club?

- A) She points out a less obvious benefit.
- B) She claims it will boost his confidence.
- C) She says it's stressful but also challenging.

**Part 6**

***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.***

---

**CAVERS**

Cavers explore underground places such as mines and tunnels as well as caves.

When cavers camp underground, they choose places which have (30) ..... and fresh air available.

In the UK, the place Mike likes best for caving is Wales.

As a physical activity, Mike compares caving to (31) .....

Cavers can pay as much as £20 for a suitable hard (32) .....

Cavers can pay as much as £50 for the right kind of lamp, which is worn on the head.

Mike recommends buying expensive (33) ..... to avoid having accidents.

Caving is a sport for people of all ages and backgrounds.

Some caves in Britain are called 'places of special (34) .....

The need for safety explains why people don't organise caving (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.

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Please write your full name here:

\_\_\_\_\_  
*(Candidate's full name)*

Please sign here:

\_\_\_\_\_  
*(Signature)*

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

**PART 1**

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

There is good news for people who want to work in New Zealand. The country has relaxed its visa rules. It wants to attract "digital nomads" to live and work in the 1\_\_\_\_\_ for up to nine months. A digital nomad is someone who can travel and live anywhere because they work online. New Zealand has a new visa that allows visitors to work remotely for a foreign employer for three months. This can be extended for up to nine 2\_\_\_\_\_. However, someone staying for nine months may have to pay tax. Economic growth minister Nicola Willis hopes the new 3\_\_\_\_\_ will help New Zealand's economy. She said: "We want more wealthy and super-talented people coming [through] the arrival gates."

New Zealand's 4\_\_\_\_\_ has suffered in recent years. The Covid pandemic hurt the country's tourism industry. It has not yet recovered to pre-Covid levels. Another thing that is affecting the economy is the number of young people leaving New Zealand. Record numbers of 5\_\_\_\_\_ in their twenties are going overseas to work. Immigration Minister Erica Stanford hoped the visitors with the new visa will spend more money. This will boost the economy. She said: "I expect in their time here, 6\_\_\_\_\_ will spend longer than they normally would. They will spend more because they're here for longer. And the thing that we're really hoping for, is that they fall in love with the place."

**PART 2**

***Read the texts 7-14 and the statements A-J. Decide which text matches with the situation described in the statements.***

***Each statement can be used ONCE only. There are TWO extra statements which you do not need to use.***

***Mark your answers on the answer sheet.***

- 
- A) You can go there to enjoy some comic books.
  - B) You and your girlfriend want a groovy time.
  - C) Children can enter there without paying.
  - D) Performances last 14 days.
  - E) A fresh and romantic performance by theatre actors.
  - F) You check out a special someone's clothing and rooms.
  - G) This classic performance is for those who are looking forward to amusement.
  - H) You can get a drink before the show.
  - I) A Reward will be given there to contesters.
  - J) This theatre closes down next week.

7

London Hyde Park 15th July  
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**'Concert in The Park'**

cost includes:  
1 night 4\* b&b  
pre concert drinks  
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11

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**100 years of music and flight**  
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1940s Revival/Air Show/Concert  
Saturday 2nd August 2005  
Adult £30 in advance, £37.50 on  
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Tickets: 0870 127 7332

8

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**THE STATE ROOMS**

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Visit the magnificent State Rooms and  
see Her Majesty The Queen's  
Coronation Dress and Robe at the  
special exhibition

**CEREMONY AND**  
**CELEBRATION**  
**CORONATION DAY 1953**

12

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**WINNER! best new play**  
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**The National Theatre**

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**Vincent in Brixton**

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9

**OPERA'S GREATEST LOVE STORY**  
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**in English**

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2 week season  
**BOURNEMOUTH**  
**KING'S PARK**  
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credit card hot-line  
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10

*Valentine's Day Gala*  
*the day of classic*  
*romance*

*a concert of classical*  
*music*

*Royal Festival Hall*  
*Saturday 14th February*  
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14

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"One of the best and most  
exciting productions of this  
great play I have seen, EVER"  
**A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S**

**DREAM**

by William Shakespeare  
**Comedy Theatre**  
from 7th August  
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**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.***

**List of Headings:**

- A) Like me and you**
- B) Nobody will see you in it**
- C) Some facts about robots**
- D) At your service**
- E) Your own indicator**
- F) A robot for a pet**
- G) For coach potatoes**
- H) They are among us**

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

**ROBOTS**

**I.** The word 'robot' is a Czech word for a servant or slave. It was invented by a Czech writer Karel Capek in 1920. The word 'robotics' was first used by Isaac Asimov in 1937 in a story called Robby. The smallest robot in the world is nano-bot. They are small enough to travel inside your blood vessels. One of the hardest things to make a robot do... is walk.

**II.** Aibo the dog, designed by Sony, can walk, talk and wag its tail. It can express emotions of happiness, sadness, surprise, fear and dislike. You can talk to it and it will respond. Aibo can read your e-mail and take pictures. You can programme Aibo to respond to a specific name. You can also change its software so that it becomes a puppy. You don't have to clean after it and its feeding is very cheap — just recharge its batteries.

**III.** If you are sick and tired of helping your parents around the house, then a new robot can be the answer. It has been designed to make the people's lives easier. This yellow robot with bright eyes can do different jobs for you and help you remember things you have to do. It's so clever that when his batteries run out, the robot knows that it needs to recharge them and does it itself.

**IV.** Asimo is a humanoid robot. It has two legs, two arms and red lights for eyes. It can walk, talk, climb stairs and even dance. It can also recognize people's faces, gestures and

voices. It took Honda's engineers 16 years to create Asimo. Today's model is 120 cm tall and weighs 43 kg. The robot is not for sale because its creators want it to become even more intelligent.

**V.** If you want to have a robot that can understand how you feel, then the creation of two US scientists will be of interest. They'd like their model to be sensitive to our moods and emotions. Their robot won't have emotions of its own but it should be able to respond to its owner's mood. So, if you feel sad, the robot will ask if it can help you. It's not an easy job because everyone shows emotions in quite different ways.

**VI.** A Japanese professor has invented an invisibility coat. A camera on the back of the person's head films the scene behind them and projects it onto the coat. The technology has practical applications: in the future doctors could see 'through' their hands or other obstacles when they are doing operations.

#### PART 4

***Read the following text for question 21-29.***

#### **Scientists aiming to bring back woolly mammoth create woolly mice**

Scientists at the US biotechnology company [Colossal Biosciences](#) plan to "de-extinct" the prehistoric pachyderms by genetically modifying Asian elephants to give them woolly mammoth traits. They hope the first calf will be born by the end of 2028. Ben Lamm, co-founder and chief executive of Colossal, said the team had been studying ancient mammoth genomes and comparing them with those of Asian elephants to understand how they differ and had already begun genome-editing cells of the latter.

Now the team say they have fresh support for their approach after creating healthy, genetically modified mice that have traits geared towards cold tolerance, including woolly hair. "It does not accelerate anything but it's a massive validating point," Lamm said. In the research, which has not yet been peer-reviewed, the team used a number of genome editing techniques to either genetically modify fertilised mouse eggs or modify embryonic mouse stem cells and inject them into mouse embryos, before implanting them into surrogates. The team focused on disrupting nine genes associated with hair colour, texture, length or pattern or hair follicles. Most of these genes were selected because they were already known to influence the coats of mice, with the induced disruptions expected to produce physical traits similar to those seen in mammoths, such as golden hair.

However, two of the genes targeted in the mice were also found in mammoths, where they are thought to have contributed to a woolly coat, with the changes introduced by the researchers designed to make the mouse genes more mammoth-like. The team also

disrupted a gene associated with the way fats are metabolised in mice and was also found in mammoths, which they suggest could play a role in cold adaptation. The researchers edited different combinations of these genes, with one technique allowing them to make as many as eight edits in seven different genes at the same time.

While many of the experiments did not result in mouse pups, mice that were born had various combinations of distinctive hair types including woolly coats, long hair and golden-brown coats. However, they had a similar average body mass whether or not the gene relating to fat metabolism was modified. “The efficiency of the edits varied, but many individuals [were] 100% for all attempted edits,” said Beth Shapiro, Colossal’s chief science officer. Lamm said the team hoped to be able to carry out behavioural tests for cold tolerance in the coming months.

Robin Lovell-Badge, head of stem cell biology and developmental genetics at the Francis Crick Institute in London, who was not involved in the work, praised the technical aspects of the study.

But he said it did not unpick the mechanisms by which the genes produce different hair types, and that de-extincting mammoths would be far more complex than simply altering a few genes for cold tolerance – not least as it was unclear if genetic modifications would be needed to ensure the animals not just look like mammoths but behave like them too. “My overall concern is whether this is a sensible use of resources rather than spending the money on trying to prevent species becoming extinct,” Lovell-Badge said, adding another problem is that, at present, there are no results on whether the modified mice are indeed cold-tolerant. “As it is, we have some cute-looking hairy mice, with no understanding of their physiology, behaviour, etc,” he said. “It doesn’t get them [the researchers] any closer to know if they would eventually be able to give an elephant useful mammoth-like traits and we have learned little biology.”

Others stressed the work did not involve introducing mammoth genes into mice, but mainly involved making changes to mouse genes to produce known effects on their coats. Dr Tori Herridge of the University of Sheffield, said: “Engineering a mammoth-like elephant presents a far greater challenge: the actual number of genes likely to be involved is far higher, the genes are less well understood – and still need to be identified – and the surrogate will be an animal that is not normally experimented upon.” And while some said the goal of reviving the mammoth had drawn closer, others were more sceptical. “Mammoth de-extinction doesn’t seem to be on the horizon anytime soon,” said Herridge.

***For questions 21-24, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.***

21. The first calf of the woolly mammoth...
- A) will lead to making new Asian elephants.
  - B) will be born by the end of this decade.
  - C) will help us to understand how different Asian elephants are.
  - D) will be the first genetically modified animal in history.
22. According to the passage, genome editing techniques ...
- A) weren't that efficient.
  - B) were used to make a modified mouse.
  - C) weren't effective on embryos.
  - D) resulted in different kinds of mouse.
23. What is the suspected role of the disrupted fat-metabolism gene?
- A) It helps the mice to become woolly.
  - B) It controls the mice's temperature
  - C) It may help with cold environment.
  - D) It may be combined with other genes.
24. Despite mice which were researched resulted in different hairs ...
- A) they couldn't survive in cold conditions.
  - B) they all become too fat.
  - C) their weigh doesn't seem to be changed.
  - D) their metabolism was modified.

***For questions 25-29, decide if the following statements agree with the information given in the text. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.***

25. Lamm claims that despite the breakthrough, the progress doesn't seem be accelerated.
- A) True B) False C) No Information
26. The new genetically modified mice were indeed cold-tolerant.
- A) True B) False C) No Information
27. Colossal Biosciences team are planning to revive other species after woolly mammoth.
- A) True B) False C) No Information
28. Dr. Tori Herridge claims that mammoth extinction seems to become real very soon.
- A) True B) False C) No Information
29. De-extinct, genetically modified mammoths won't act like their original counterparts at all.
- A) True B) False C) No Information

## PART 5

***Read the following text for questions 30-35.***

### When the Tulip Bubble Burst



Long before anyone ever heard of Qualcomm, CMGI, Cisco Systems, or the other high-tech stocks that have soared during the current bull market, there was *Semper Augustus*. Both more prosaic and more sublime than any stock or bond, it was a tulip of extraordinary beauty, its midnight-blue petals topped by a band of pure white and accented with crimson flares. To denizens of 17th century Holland, little was as desirable.

Around 1624, the Amsterdam man who owned the only dozen specimens was offered 3,000 guilders for one bulb. While there's no accurate way to render that in today's greenbacks, the sum was roughly equal to the annual income of a wealthy merchant. (A few years later, Rembrandt received about half that amount for painting *The Night Watch*.) Yet the bulb's owner, whose name is now lost to history, nixed the offer.

Who was crazier, the tulip lover who refused to sell for a small fortune or the one who was willing to splurge. That's a question that springs to mind after reading *Tulipmania: The Story of the World's Most Coveted Flower and the Extraordinary Passions It Aroused* by British journalist Mike Dash. In recent years, as investors have intentionally forgotten everything they learned in *Investing 101* in order to load up on unproven, unprofitable dot-com issues, tulip mania has been invoked frequently. In this concise, artfully written account, Dash tells the real history behind the buzzword and in doing so, offers a cautionary tale for our times.

The Dutch were not the first to go gaga over the tulip. Long before the first tulip bloomed in Europe – in Bavaria, it turns out, in 1559 – the flower had enchanted the Persians and bewitched the rulers of the Ottoman Empire. It was in Holland, however, that the passion for tulips found its most fertile ground, for reasons that had little to do with horticulture. Holland in the early 17th century was embarking on its Golden Age. Resources that had just a few years earlier gone toward fighting for independence from Spain now flowed into commerce. Amsterdam merchants were at the center of the lucrative East Indies trade, where a single voyage could yield profits of 400%. They displayed their success by erecting grand estates surrounded by flower gardens. The Dutch population seemed torn by two contradictory impulses: a horror of living beyond one's means and the love of a long shot.

Enter the tulip. "It is impossible to comprehend the tulip mania without understanding just how different tulips were from every other flower known to horticulturists in the 17th century," says Dash. "The colors they exhibited were more intense and more concentrated than those of ordinary plants." Despite the outlandish prices commanded by rare bulbs, ordinary tulips were sold by the pound. Around 1630, however, a new type of tulip fancier appeared, lured by tales of fat profits. These "florists," or professional tulip traders, sought out flower lovers and speculators alike. But if the supply of tulip buyers



grew quickly, the supply of bulbs did not. The tulip was a conspirator in the supply squeeze: It takes seven years to grow one from seed. And while bulbs can produce two or three clones, or “offsets,” annually, the mother bulb only lasts a few years.

Bulb prices rose steadily throughout the 1630s, as ever more speculators wedged into the market. Weavers and farmers mortgaged whatever they could to raise cash to begin trading. In 1633, a farmhouse in Hoorn changed hands for three rare bulbs. By 1636 any tulip-even bulbs recently considered garbage – could be sold off, often for hundreds of guilders. A futures market for bulbs existed, and tulip traders could be found conducting their business in hundreds of Dutch taverns. Tulipmania reached its peak during the winter of 1636-37 when some bulbs were changing hands ten times in a day. The zenith came early that winter, at an auction to benefit seven orphans whose only asset was 70 fine tulips left by their father. One, a rare Violetten Admirael van Enkhuizen bulb that was about to split in two, sold for 5,200 guilders, the all-time record. All told, the flowers brought in nearly 53,000 guilders.

Soon after, the tulip market crashed utterly, spectacularly. It began in Haarlem, at a routine bulb auction when, for the first time, the greater fool refused to show up and pay. Within days, the panic had spread across the country. Despite the efforts of traders to prop up demand, the market for tulips evaporated. Flowers that had commanded 5,000 guilders a few weeks before now fetched one-hundredth that amount. Tulipmania is not without flaws. Dash dwells too long on the tulip’s migration from Asia to Holland. But he does a service with this illuminating, accessible account of incredible financial folly.

Tulipmania differed in one crucial aspect from the dot-com craze that grips our attention today: even at its height, the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, well-established in 1630, wouldn’t touch tulips. “The speculation in tulip bulbs always existed at the margins of Dutch economic life,” Dash writes. After the market crashed, a compromise was brokered that let most traders settle their debts for a fraction of their liability. The overall fallout on the Dutch economy was negligible. Will we say the same when Wall Street’s current obsession finally runs its course?

***For questions 30-33, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces.***

***Write no more than ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each question.***

Dutch concentrated on gaining independence by **30**..... against Spain in the early 17th century; consequently, spare resources entered the area of **31**..... Prosperous traders demonstrated their status by building great **32**..... and with gardens in surroundings. Attracted by the success of profit on tulip, traders kept looking for **33**..... lovers and speculator for sale.

***For questions 34-35, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.***

34. Which of these following statements agree with the information given in the passage?

- A) Tulip was first planted in Holland according to this passage.
- B) In 1624, all the tulip collection belonged to a man in Amsterdam.
- C) Holland was the most wealthy country in the world in the 17th century.
- D) From 1630, Amsterdam Stock Exchange started to regulate Tulips exchange market.

35. According to the author, Tulipmania ...

- A) reached its peak in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
- B) were the first thing that appeared in the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.
- C) were the most desired in the winter of 1636-37.
- D) made many people homeless and jobless fools.

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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**PAPER 3: WRITING**

The Writing Paper consists of **TWO** parts.

**Task 2** weighs TWICE as much as **Task 1**.

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!**

**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)

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**The test booklet consists of 3 (three) printed pages**

## **TASK 1**

**You stayed in a hotel and were not satisfied with the service.  
Write a letter to the manager.**

**In this letter:**

- explain why you chose this hotel**
- what problems you faced**
- tell the manager what to do;**

**Write about 150 words in an appropriate format and style.**

**You can use this page for any rough work..**

## TASK 2

***Some people think technology has made our lives easier, while others think it has made life complicated.***

*Discuss both views and give your own opinion.*

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words in an appropriate style and format.

You can use this page for any rough work.

## Answer keys

Listening	Reading
1. A	1. country
2. C	2. months
3. B	3. visa
4. A	4. economy
5. B	5. people
6. A	6. visitors
7. B	7. H
8. C	8. F
9. safety	9. E
10. plan	10. B
11. joining	11. C
12. peak	12. I
13. guests	13. D
14. card/cards	14. G
15. F	15. C
16. B	16. F
17. A	17. D
18. E	18. A
19. B	19. E
20. E	20. B
21. D	21. B
22. C	22. B
23. F	23. C
24. C	24. C
25. A	25. A
26. C	26. B
27. B	27. C
28. B	28. B
29. A	29. C
30. space	30. fighting
31. climbing	31. commerce
32. hat	32. estates
33. boots	33. flower
34. interest	34. B
35. competitions	35. C