

Bagdad 2025

CEFR MOCK I REMASTERED



NSFLA Multilevel Hub

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:

Please sign here:

(Candidate's full name)

(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.

1. A) I'm Sorry to hear that.
 B) I'll surely do .
 C) What should I call you?
2. A) Well, he was at the same party.
 B) Is he okay?
 C) I will meet and tell him.
3. A) Because, I can't.
 B) Where is my homework?
 C) So, my sun will shine.
4. A) There was a lot of traffic yesterday.
 B) Will you help me, please?
 C) I did my house chores first.
5. A) How did you get there?
 B) Yes, last weekend was rather rainy.
 C) My father says he is always tired after work.
6. A) No, I've already caught it.
 B) Thank you for a nice party.
 C) Thanks, I haven't eaten my first piece yet.
7. A) Neither have us.
 B) So were we.
 C) So will we.
8. A) Yes, I've.
 B) Once.
 C) 2 years ago.

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.

FITNESS WEEK

Anyone who would like to become healthier and learn new things should (9) for this course.

All new members must have with them trainers, a tracksuit, shorts and T-shirts as well as a(n) (10) costume .

After answering some questions, specific targets will be set according to the members' (11)

Every morning a personal (12) will keep an eye on new members exercising. At the end of the week, members will be told fitness (13) so as not to gain back the weight they've lost.

For the next 48 hours, there's a sale on: you can pay £ (14) for 7 days.

Part 3

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

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

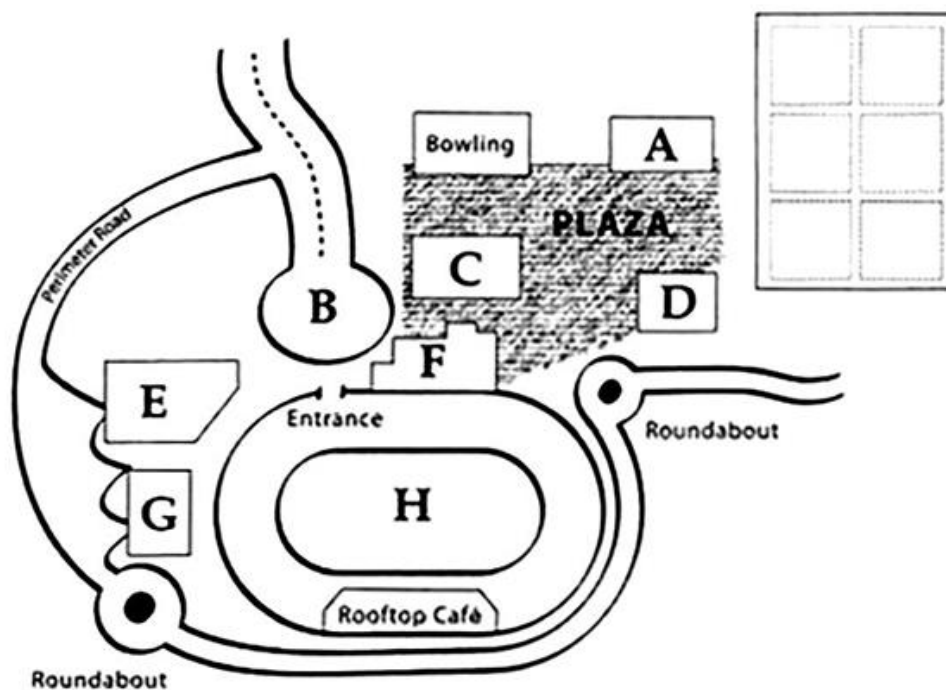
- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 15. Speaker 1 ... | A) a sporting event |
| 16. Speaker 2 ... | B) a special birthday |
| 17. Speaker 3 ... | C) a train journey |
| 18. Speaker 4 ... | D) a theatre visit |
| | E) a musical event |
| | F) the anniversary of an historic event |

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.

Cityscope Sports and Leisure



- 19. hotel ...
- 20. transport hub ...
- 21. cinema ...
- 22. fitness centre ...
- 23. shops ...

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 people talking about their colleague.

24. What is the problem the colleague causes?

- A) others have to do more work because of them
- B) clients are not happy with the service
- C) other members of staff are dissatisfied with them

25. What does the woman suggest as a solution?

- A) talk about it with the colleague
- B) get the management involved
- C) give the situation more time

Extract Two

You hear a man and a woman talking about a newspaper article.

26. What is the newspaper article about?

- A) poor results of a football match
- B) club management changes
- C) a sports club involved in a lawsuit

27. What is the man's reaction to the news?

- A) He is unhappy because the situation is very unfortunate
- B) He feels relief that they avoided a difficult situation
- C) He is puzzled by the timing of the event

Extract Three

You hear two students talking about a university course.

28. What do they agree about?

- A) The teacher manages to arouse interest to the difficult subject.
- B) The course got off to a bad start.
- C) Their future careers will benefit from this course.

29. What does the woman like about the lectures?

- A) the voice of the lecturer
- B) the lecturer's humorous approach
- C) the lecturer's visual presentation of the material

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.

LENA HORNE

The 'talented tenth' was a label given to those African Americans who had good social positions and were educated.

She left school and began her singing career at the well-known 30. _____ club. .

Her mother was keen that Lena's singing career would bring about the collapse of 31. _____ barriers Lena refused to sing for audiences of servicemen and prisoners which were 32. _____ .

When Lena entered Hollywood, black actors were generally only hired to act in the roles of maids and 33. _____ .

While she was working for Hollywood, Lena found that, during the 34. _____ process, much of her spoken work was removed from the film.

Lena spent a lot of the 1950s working in 35. _____ due to her being considered a Communist.

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 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!
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 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.

Over a hundred years ago, when Melville wrote his famous novel 'Moby Dick', hunting whales was a dangerous and sometimes fatal business, now, in spite of their size, (1)_____ are no longer an even match for men using helicopters, radar and explosive harpoons. As a result, some species, such as the giant blue whale, are on the verge of becoming extinct. Although (2)_____ countries gave up whaling several (3)_____ ago, there was no international agreement forbidding it until recently, in spite of the fact that alternatives to the whale products used in oils, cosmetics and candies were already in existence. The whale is not the only (4)_____ fighting for survival. In the United States alone, conservationists have estimated that over a hundred kinds of animals, fish and birds will disappear before the end of the century unless action is taken to protect them. Although governments in many (5)_____ have done a great deal to control hunting and fishing for sport and have set up game reserves and bird sanctuaries where (6)_____ can brood safely in their natural surroundings, the number in danger is still increasing.

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 want to build our vehicle.
 - B) You can buy something there.
 - C) You can watch marine animals there.
 - D) Your history nerd friend would love to be there.
 - E) You can enjoy rides and visit farms.
 - F) You want learn about tiny animals.
 - G) You can sell your creations there.
 - H) You want to learn about various science and history.
 - I) You want to experience past times with our own eyes and body.
 - J) You can watch animals as well as enjoy various attractions.

7. Stratford Butterfly Farm

The biggest butterfly farm in Europe. Whatever the weather come and see these beautiful creatures as they would live in their natural environment. Walk around a tropical rainforest as butterflies fly freely around you. See them as they come into the world in the Caterpillar Room. And don't miss Insect City where you can view huge spiders and our very own scorpion colony!

8. National Sea-Life Centre

You wouldn't expect to bump into a hammerhead shark whilst visiting Brum city centre. But yes, it's true, The National Sea Life Centre in Birmingham is the only aquarium in the UK where you can see this creature along with our Sea Dragons from Australia and baby stingrays from the Amazon. We guarantee an experience you'll never forget.

9. Coventry Transport Museum

Coventry Transport Museum hosts the world's largest transport collection. A day out here will give you the chance to see some of the earliest motor cars as well as more modern vehicles like the De Lorean 'back from the future' car. You can also design your own car and experience what breaking the sound barrier at 763 miles an hour feels like.

10. Warwick Castle

Regarded by many as Britain's greatest Medieval Castle. Visit exhibitions, climb the castle towers, relax as you walk around the gardens, designed and created in 1753 by Capability Brown. Experience the preparations for battle in the Kingmaker exhibition or witness a Victorian Royal Weekend. And if your interest is more in the darker side of the Castle's history visit The Castle Dungeon.

11. ThinkTank

At Thinktank you will find four floors of hands-on exhibits and historical collections that will amaze and inspire you, showing you the science of the world all around us from the past, the present and the future. From galleries and exhibitions to an exciting programme of events and activities, there is something for everyone to enjoy, whether your interest is steam engines, looking into deepest space or seeing how doctors perform life-saving surgery.

12. Drayton Manner

One of the UK's most popular attractions. The park is home to some of the scariest rides you'll find like Stormforce 10 and Apocalypse, which has been voted the UK's most frightening ride. You'll also find an indoor and outdoor play area and of course, Drayton Manor Zoo with over one hundred different species, including twelve rare breeds from across the world.

13. Hatton Country World

If you're keen on seeing unique crafts and craft work side-by-side with antique shops and

a traditional butchers shop, Hatton Country World is the place for you. As well as these wonderful shops you'll be able to enjoy the Farm Park with many farm animals to help keep the kids entertained.

14. Black Country Museum

It's been called Britain's friendliest open-air museum. Come to Black Country Museum and discover an old-fashioned village by the canal. Look around original old-fashioned shops and houses, see what it's like down a mine and take a ride on a tramcar.

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) A means of comradeship
- B) Muscle-power sports
- C) Contents of Sports Articles
- D) The history of sports
- E) Dangerous entertainment
- F) Discriminated in sports
- G) A nation of sports pioneers
- H) It's for healthy mind in a healthy body

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

SPORTS

I. Sport is probably as old as humanity itself. It has been developing with the growth of mankind. All over the world people of different ages are very fond of sports and games. Sport not only helps people to become strong and to develop physically but also makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. We all need exercise. Regular exercises give you more energy. That is why many people who suffer from general tiredness should take more exercise as it makes them feel and look better.

II. The British are known to be great sports-lovers, so when they are neither playing nor watching games, they like to talk about them. Football is, maybe, the most popular sport

in the UK. England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own Football Leagues and National teams. Many of the games we play now come from Britain. The British got going many of the sports now played world-wide, including football, tennis, badminton, cricket and golf.

III. During the 1993 Fair in St. Louis Mr. Hatch decided to bungee jump. He arrived at 10.30 a.m., signed the release document and was lifted in the bungee cage 170 feet above the ground. His jump was being taped by a local television station. The bungee master told him that he had attached the bungee cord. Unfortunately, he forgot to attach the other end of the bungee cord and Mr. Hatch flew 170 feet to the airbag on the ground. As a result of the serious injuries he suffered, the jury awarded him \$5,000,000 against both the Fair Foundation and the bungee jump operator.

IV. The original Olympic Games began in ancient Greece in 776 BC. These games were part of the festival held every fourth year in honour of the God, Zeus at a place called Mount Olympus. It was a great athletic festival, including the competitions in wrestling, foot racing, chariot racing, rowing and others. The games were for men only. Greek women were forbidden not only to participate in competitions but also to attend the Olympics.

V. Scottish Highland Games attract large numbers of spectators from all over the world. These meetings are held every year in different places of Scottish Highlands. They include the clans led by their pipers, dressed in kilts, who march round the arena. No one knows exactly when the men of the Highlands first gathered to wrestle, toss cabers, throw hammers, dance and play music. The Games reflected the hard life of the early Scots. They had to handle timber, lift rocks to build the houses, hunt, etc. The contests of the Highland Games have developed from such activities.

VI. The world's greatest international sports games are known as the Olympic Games. The Olympic idea means friendship, fraternity and cooperation among the people of the world. The Olympic movement proves that real peace can be achieved through sport. The Olympic emblem is five interlinking rings: blue, yellow, green, black and red. Any national flag contains at least one of these colours.

PART 4

Read the following text for question 21-29.

THE SELECTIVE MEMORY

Long, warm evenings spent messing around the village harbour. Watching the fishermen going about their business. I remember a general sensation of well being. It never used to be cold as it always seems to be when I walk along the seacoast today. The endless days spent indoors because of the steady rain are forgotten. Only the sunshine and warmth

remain as a memory. I lived in a little seaside village which was full of holidaymakers in the summer and deserted the rest of the year. We ran free, a gang of local children of all ages. School work was never a big issue; we used to do it quickly so we could go off down to the village. We used to eat enormous slices of bread and jam before pulling on our bathing costumes and heading for the harbour to join the other kids. Our main occupation during the summer months was jumping off the harbour wall into the sea. We used to encourage one another to jump higher and higher. The most admired feat used to be the big jump from the top of the small lighthouse which was the highest point along the sea wall. Only the bravest members of the gang used to do this one. But our greatest admiration was for the beautiful, young people who drove speed boats around the bay. We used to sit on the wall watching these strangers who lived in far-away towns and who spent their holidays sun bathing and water skiing. We used to dream of becoming members of their exclusive club and going for trips around the bay. But they never mixed with us locals. Sometimes we went fishing off the rocks. We used to spend hours in the rock pools which were only visible at low tide. We didn't use to do things according to the time of day, but instead, we followed the rhythm of the sea. Our clock was the timetable at the entrance to the harbour which informed the fishermen of the daily times of high and low tides. The memory selects only parts of childhood, the rest is pushed into dark corners. We never remember the whole truth, only bits and pieces picked up here and there. My own memory has only kept the happy moments of a free and easy childhood, but I wonder if this is always the case?

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

21. When the author was a child...
- A) he was cold a lot
 - B) he watched fishermen as they were working
 - C) he remembers staying indoors as the sun was shining
 - D) they had their own exclusive club
22. During summer months the author and his friends ...
- A) ate enormous breads and missed schools
 - B) watched the lighthouse
 - C) headed for the harbour to play jumping
 - D) used to mix with the locals
23. When did they spend hours in the rock pools?
- A) when the strangers arrived
 - B) whenever they wanted
 - C) when they were pushed into dark corners
 - D) when the tide was low
24. The author concludes that...

- A) the memory only selects certain moments of the childhood.
- B) the memory does wonders when remembering certain things from the past.
- C) he doesn't know if he has easy or hard childhood as he doesn't remember anything.
- D) he remembers everything, from his childhood to present days and wonders how he can do this.

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. The author remembers only the best days of his childhood.
A) True B) False C) No Information
- 26. The author spent his childhood with his grandparents.
A) True B) False C) No Information
- 27. The village was empty in cold seasons.
A) True B) False C) No Information
- 28. The author didn't study well.
A) True B) False C) No Information
- 29. The children never cared about what to eat.
A) True B) False C) No Information

PART 5

Read the following text for questions 30-35.

DUGONGS

Dugongs are herbivorous mammals that spend their entire lives in the sea. Their close relatives the manatees also venture into or live in freshwater. Together dugongs and manatees make up the order Sirenia or sea cows, so named because dugongs and manatees are thought to have given rise to the myth of the mermaids or sirens of the sea. The dugong, which is a large marine mammal which, together with the manatees, looks rather like a cross between a rotund dolphin and a walrus. Its body, flippers and fluke resemble those of a dolphin but it has no dorsal fin. Its head looks somewhat like that of a walrus without the long tusks. Dugongs, along with other Sirenians whose diet consists mainly of sea-grass; and the distribution of dugongs very closely follows that of these marine flowering plants. As seagrasses grow rooted in the sediment, they are limited by the availability of light. Consequently they are found predominantly in shallow coastal waters, and so too are dugongs. But, this is not the whole story. Dugongs do not eat all species of seagrass, preferring seagrass of higher nitrogen and lower fibre content. Due to their poor eyesight, dugongs often use smell to locate edible plants. They also have a strong tactile sense, and feel their surroundings with their long sensitive bristles. They will dig up an entire plant and then shake it to remove the sand before eating it. They have

been known to collect a pile of plants in one area before eating them. The flexible and muscular upper lip is used to dig out the plants. When eating they ingest the whole plant, including the roots, although when this is impossible they will feed on just the leaves. A wide variety of seagrass has been found in dugong stomach contents, and evidence exists they will eat algae when seagrass is scarce. Although almost GOOD LUCK! completely herbivorous, they will occasionally eat invertebrates such as jellyfish, sea squirts, and shellfish. A heavily grazed seagrass bed looks like a lawn mown by a drunk. Dugongs graze apparently at random within a seagrass bed, their trails meandering in all directions across the bottom. This is rather an inefficient means of removing seagrass that results in numerous small tufts remaining. And this is where the dugongs derive some advantage from their inefficiency. The species that recover most quickly from this disturbance, spreading out vegetatively from the remaining tufts, are those that dugongs like to eat. In addition, the new growth found in these areas tends to be exactly what hungry dugongs like. Dugongs are semi-nomadic, often travelling long distances in search of food, but staying within a certain range their entire life. Large numbers often move together from one area to another. It is thought that these movements are caused by changes in seagrass availability. Their memory allows them to return to specific points after long travels. Dugong movements mostly occur within a localised area of seagrass beds, and animals in the same region show individualistic patterns of movement. Recorded numbers of dugongs are generally believed to be lower than actual numbers, due to a lack of accurate surveys. Despite this, the dugong population is thought to be shrinking, with a worldwide decline of 20 per cent in the last 90 years. They have disappeared from the waters of Hong Kong, Mauritius, and Taiwan, as well as parts of Cambodia, Japan, the Philippines and Vietnam. Further disappearances are likely. (In the late 1960s, herds of up to 500 dugongs were observed off the coast of East Africa and nearby islands. However, current populations in this area are extremely small, numbering 50 and below, and it is thought likely they will become extinct. The eastern side of the Red Sea is the home of large populations numbering in the hundreds, and similar populations are thought to exist on the western side. In the 1980s, it was estimated there could be as many as 4,000 dugongs in the Red Sea. The Persian Gulf has the second-largest dugong population in the world, inhabiting most of the southern coast, and the current population is believed to be around 7,500. Australia is home to the largest population, stretching from Shark Bay in Western Australia to Moreton Bay in Queensland. The population of Shark Bay is thought to be stable with over 10,000 dugongs.) Experience from various parts of northern Australia suggests that Extreme weather such as cyclones and floods can destroy hundreds of square kilometres of seagrass meadows, as well as washing dugongs ashore. The GOOD LUCK! recovery of seagrass meadows and the spread of seagrass into new

areas, or areas where it has been destroyed, can take over a decade. For example, about 900 km² of seagrass was lost in Hervey Bay in 1992, probably because of murky water from flooding of local rivers, and run-off turbulence from a cyclone three weeks later. Such events can cause extensive damage to seagrass communities through severe wave action, shifting sand and reduction in saltiness and light levels. Prior to the 1992 floods, the extensive seagrasses in Hervey Bay supported an estimated 1750 dugongs. Eight months after the floods the affected area was estimated to support only about 70 dugongs. Most animals presumably survived by moving to neighbouring areas. However, many died attempting to move to greener pastures, with emaciated carcasses washing up on beaches up to 900km away.

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.

Dugongs are herbivorous mammals that spend their entire lives in the sea.

Yet Dugongs are picky on their feeding Seagrass, and only chose seagrass with higher (30) _____ and lower fibre.

To compensate for their poor eyesight, they use their sensitive (31) _____ to feel their surroundings. It is like Dugongs are “farming” seagrass.

They often leave (32) _____ randomly in all directions across the sea bed.

Dugongs prefer eating the newly grew seagrass recovering from the tiny (33) _____ left behind by the grazing dugongs.

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

34. The writer in emphasises in the passage that...

- A) We may never know the actual numbers of dugongs in the future.
- B) Seagrass meadows are getting destroyed by saltiness, floods and cyclones.
- C) Dugong habitat is destroyed after humans started to pollute the ocean.
- D) After floods, Dugong doesn't move away from their habitat and therefore dies soon after.

35. What is the writer's purpose in the reading passage?

- A) to raise awareness of dugongs and their precious habitat.
- B) to give information about unique species.
- C) to criticise the flooding of the seas.
- D) to argue about the future of the sea.

PRACTICE 1

Listening	Reading
1. B	1. whales
2. A	2. some
3. A	3. years
4. C	4. species
5. A	5. countries
6. C	6. animals
7. B	7. F
8. B	8. C
9. sign up	9. A
10. swimming	10. D
11. needs	11. H
12. trainer	12. J
13. strategies	13. E
14. 105	14. I
15. E	15. H
16. F	16. G
17. B	17. E
18. A	18. F
19. E	19. B
20. B	20. A
21. A	21. B
22. D	22. C
23. F	23. B
24. C	24. A
25. C	25. A
26. B	26. C
27. C	27. A
28. B	28. C
29. B	29. A
30. cotton	30. nitrogens
31. racial	31. bristles
32. segregated	32. trails
33. butlers	33. tufts
34. editing	34. B
35. nightclubs	35. B