

**XALQARO NORDIK UNIVERSITETI**

**«O‘ZBEKISTON — 2030” STRATEGIYASINI  
AMALGA OSHIRISH YO‘NALISHLARI VA  
ISTIQBOLLARI YOSHLAR NIGOHIDA»  
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bu tilni yaxshilash nuqtai nazaridan samaraliroq, chunki talaba nafaqat maktabda, balki oilada ham maqsadli tilda muloqot qilishi kerak.

Til muloqotini rag'batlantirish (mo'ljatli tilda muloqot qilishni talab qiladigan shart-sharoitlarni yaratish uchun) talabalarni ikki kishilik oilalarga joylashtirish tavsiya etiladi, yaxshisi turli mamlakatlardan.

Talabalar yotoqxonalarda (mehmonxonalarda) joylashtirilsa, darslar uchun sharoitlar mavjudligini tekshirish kerak.

Agar tur guruhli tur bo'lsa, unda butun tur davomida turistlar guruhi bilan maqsadli tilni yaxshi biladigan jo'natuvchi mamlakatdan guruh rahbari ishlashi kerak. U (qabul qiluvchi kompaniya bilan kelishilgan holda) yuboruvchi tomonidan tayinlanadi.

Til o'rganish guruhlarini maksimal 12 kishidan iborat bo'lishi kerak. Biroq, transport ekskursiyalarini jo'natish va tashkil etish nuqtai nazaridan, 30 kishidan iborat guruhlar foydaliroq. Shuning uchun o'quv mashg'ulotlarini tashkil qilishda tashrif buyuruvchi turistlarning katta guruhlarini kichik guruhlariga bo'linadi.

**Xulosa:** Turizm zamonaviy dunyoda muhim rol o'ynaydi va odamlarga turli tillar va madaniyatlarni his qilish imkonini beradi. O'zbekiston boy madaniy merosi va tillarning xilma-xilligi tufayli ushbu sohani rivojlantirish uchun katta imkoniyatlarga ega. Biroq, til to'siqlari va infratuzilmani rivojlantirish zarurati kabi muammolar ham mavjud. Umuman olganda, turizm O'zbekiston uchun katta imkoniyatlardir va uning rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shishi va chet ellik mehmonlarni jalb qilishi mumkin.

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## **IELTS AND TOEFL: SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES SIDES**

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the IELTS and TOEFL tests. IELTS is a widely accepted test for learning English, while TOEFL is a specialized test for directing students towards English reading and writing proficiency. These tests are crucial for international students and learners. The term "IELTS" stands for the International English Language Testing System, while "TOEFL" stands for Test of English as a Foreign Language; both are utilized to assess individuals' proficiency in the English language.

**Keywords:** Skillful, Practice Materials, Learning English, General English, TOEFL, IELTS, Cambridge, Certification, IELTS Tips. IELTS SCORE. TOEFL SCORE.

**Introduction:**

The IELTS (International English Language Testing System) and TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) are two of the most recognized and widely used standardized tests for assessing English language proficiency. These tests are pivotal for individuals seeking to study, work, or immigrate to English-speaking countries.

The British Council jointly manages IELTS, IDP: IELTS Australia, and Cambridge Assessment English. It evaluates candidates' abilities in four key language skills: listening, reading, writing, and speaking. IELTS scores are accepted by over 10,000 organizations worldwide, including universities, employers, immigration authorities, and professional bodies.

On the other hand, TOEFL is developed and administered by the Educational Testing Service (ETS). It primarily focuses on academic English proficiency and is commonly required for admission to universities and colleges in the United States and other English-speaking countries. TOEFL assesses similar language skills as IELTS but is entirely computer-based or internet-based.

*IELTS and TOEFL have distinct formats, scoring systems, and test durations.* IELTS offers two versions: the Academic version, primarily for students applying for higher education or professional registration, and the General Training version, typically for those seeking work experience or migration to English-speaking countries. TOEFL is administered in two formats: the TOEFL iBT (internet-based test) and the TOEFL PBT (paper-based test), with the iBT being the more commonly used format.

In recent years, there has been an ongoing debate among test-takers and institutions regarding the choice between IELTS and TOEFL. Factors such as test format, test content, scoring methods, and institutional preferences influence individuals' decisions on which test to take. Additionally, each test's preparation strategies, resources, and study materials vary.

Overall, IELTS and TOEFL serve as valuable tools for assessing English language proficiency and facilitating international communication and mobility. This paper aims to provide an in-depth exploration of these tests, including their histories, formats, scoring systems, preparation strategies, and the impact they have on individuals' academic and professional endeavors.

**IELTS and TOEFL scoring:** Sure, I can provide a brief overview of how the Writing, Listening, Speaking, and Reading sections are scored in both the IELTS and TOEFL exams:

IELTS Scoring:

Writing:

- The Writing section of IELTS is scored on four criteria: Task Achievement, Coherence and Cohesion, Lexical Resource, and Grammatical Range and Accuracy.
- Each criterion is scored from 0 to 9.
- The scores for each criterion are then averaged to give the overall Writing band score.

Listening:

- In the Listening section, 40 questions, each carrying one mark.
- The raw score (number of correct answers) is converted to a band score ranging from 0 to 9.

Speaking:

- Speaking is assessed by a certified examiner based on four criteria: Fluency and Coherence, Lexical Resource, Grammatical Range and Accuracy, and Pronunciation.
- Each criterion is scored from 0 to 9.
- The scores for each criterion are then averaged to give the overall Speaking band score.

Reading:

- The Reading section consists of 40 questions, with each correct answer worth one mark.
- The raw score is converted to a band score ranging from 0 to 9.

TOEFL Scoring:

Writing:

- The Writing section comprises two tasks: an Integrated Writing task and an Independent Writing task.
- Each task is scored from 0 to 5.
- The scores for both tasks are combined to give a total score out of 30.

Listening:

- In the Listening section, there are various types of questions, and each correct answer contributes to the final score.
- The raw score is converted to a scaled score out of 30.

Speaking:

- The Speaking section is scored based on delivery, language use, and topic development.
- Scores range from 0 to 4 for each of the six tasks, with a total score out of 24.
- The score is converted to a scaled score out of 30.

Reading:

- The Reading section consists of multiple passages with questions.
- Each correct answer contributes to the raw score, which is converted to a scaled score out of 30.

Remember that both exams have their scoring systems and criteria, so it's essential to familiarize yourself with the specific requirements of each test. Additionally, minimum score requirements may vary depending on the institution or organization you are applying to.

**History:** The history of the IELTS (International English Language Testing System) and TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) exams traces back several decades, each with its unique evolution and development.

**TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language):**

- The TOEFL exam was developed by researchers at the Center for Applied Linguistics in the United States in the 1960s. Initially, it was designed to measure the English language proficiency of non-native speakers seeking to study at American universities.

- The first TOEFL test was administered in 1964, and it was a paper-based test.

- Over the years, TOEFL has undergone several revisions and updates, transitioning from a paper-based format to a computer-based test (CBT) in 1998, and later to an internet-based test (iBT) in 2005.

**IELTS (International English Language Testing System):**

- The IELTS exam has its roots in the United Kingdom and Australia. It was first developed in the late 1980s through collaboration between the University of Cambridge ESOL Examinations, the British Council, and IDP Education Australia.

- Initially, IELTS was primarily used as a measure of English language proficiency for students seeking admission to universities in English-speaking countries like the UK, Australia, and Canada.

- The first IELTS test was administered in 1989.

- Unlike TOEFL, which was developed and administered primarily by ETS (Educational Testing Service) in the United States, IELTS was developed by a consortium of institutions and is jointly owned by the British Council, IDP Education Australia, and Cambridge Assessment English.

Both exams have gained widespread acceptance globally, and their usage has expanded beyond academic purposes to include immigration, professional licensing, and employment. Additionally, TOEFL and IELTS have continued to evolve to meet the changing needs and expectations of test takers and institutions worldwide.

Let's discuss the differences between IELTS and TOEFL and for whom each test is suitable.

**Differences:**

- **Format:** IELTS and TOEFL tests have different formats. IELTS offers two versions: Academic and General Training. The Academic version is intended for students, while the General Training version is for teachers, migrants, and those applying for programs requiring non-academic training. TOEFL, on the other hand, is primarily designed for academic purposes but can also be used to evaluate proficiency for other purposes.



- Travel and Location: IELTS and TOEFL are widely accepted and administered globally, but TOEFL is predominantly required by educational institutions and universities in the United States.

- Sections: Both tests are carefully crafted for success and clarity, but their sections and tasks differ. IELTS consists of reading, writing, speaking, and listening sections, whereas TOEFL focuses on reading, listening, speaking, and writing, and it's computer-based.

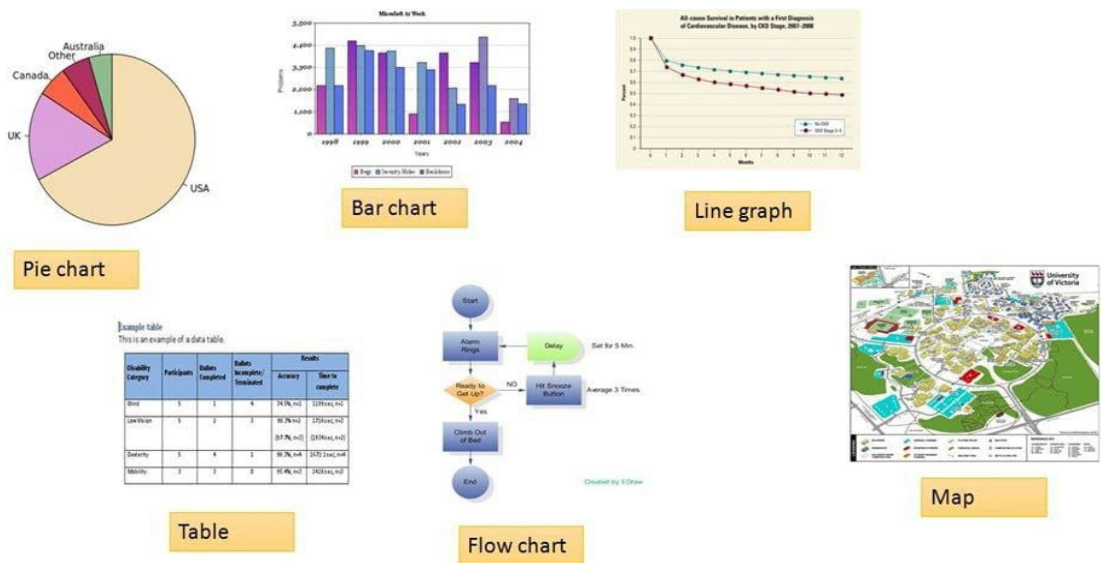
**IELTS - Who is it for?:**

IELTS is ideal for students, professionals, migrants, and others seeking certification for various purposes. It is also valuable for teachers who frequently assess their students' English proficiency. The General Training version is usually required for migration, work, and non-academic study purposes, while the Academic version is commonly used for academic studies.

**TOEFL - Who is it for?:**

- TOEFL is primarily for students, especially those aiming to study in the United States, as most academic institutions and universities require it. However, TOEFL scores are also accepted for employment, migration, and other purposes.

In summary, if you are planning to study in the United States, preparing for the TOEFL is recommended. For other purposes, an IELTS certificate may be more beneficial.



**Picture 1. Identify the types of charts<sup>14</sup>**

**In conclusion,** the IELTS and TOEFL tests play crucial roles in assessing English language proficiency for individuals worldwide. While IELTS is widely accepted for various purposes, including academic and immigration purposes, TOEFL focuses more on academic English proficiency, especially for admission to universities and colleges in English-speaking countries.

Both tests have distinct formats, scoring systems, and test durations, and individuals often choose based on their specific needs and preferences. Preparation

<sup>14</sup> This is task 1 report



strategies vary, but mastering reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills is essential for success. With the abundance of resources available, including official websites, test preparation books, online courses, practice tests, mobile apps, tutoring services, and study groups, individuals have ample opportunities to prepare effectively for these tests.

Overall, IELTS and TOEFL serve as valuable tools for facilitating international communication, academic pursuits, and professional endeavors in the English-speaking world.

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## NEGA YOSHLARIMIZ IELTS VA CEFR OLISHGA INTILMOQDALAR?

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**Annotatsiya:** ushbu tezisdagi xalqaro sertifikatlar, IELTS, CEFR va TOEFL sertifikatlariga ta'rif beriladi, ularning imkoniyatlari keng yoritiladi hamda bugungi kunda IELTSga talab nega ko'pligi masalasi ochib beriladi. CEFR va IELTS ning o'zaro farqlari, CEFRning afzallik taraflari. IELTSning dunyo miqyosidagi reytingi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** xalqaro sertifikatlar, IELTS, CEFR, TOEFL, imkoniyat, chet tillar.

Nega so'nggi yillarda ko'plab yoshlar til bilish darajasini aniqlovchi sertifikatlarni olishga intilmoqdalar? IELTS, TOEFL, CEFR va boshqa sertifikatlarning afzalligi va bir-biridan farqi nimada? Nima uchun aynan IELTS ni olishga talabgorlar juda ko'p?

Birinchi bo'lib til bilish darajasini aniqlovchi eng mashhur sertifikatlarning farqi haqida so'z ochsak.

CEFR - ushbu sertifikat uchun hozirgi kunda butun O'zbekistonning har burchagida test bo'lib o'tmoqda. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Birinchi Prezidentining