



## **USING OF TESTING IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LESSONS**

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### **Abstract**

The article deals with the use of tests in the process of teaching a foreign language in universities. The purpose of the article is to identify the more effective sides of testing. Tests can contribute to further self-education and improvement of students' knowledge at all levels of education.

**Keywords:** Testing, efficient way, foreign language, knowledge, hemis, educational system, assessment.

### **Introduction**

Nowadays testing is one of the modern and best ways of knowledge control both in professional educational organizations and in the educational system as a whole. Tests are used both in the subjects of professional orientation and in the subject areas of the general education cycle.

In Uzbekistan, as in many other countries, university exams play a significant role in the educational process. They are conducted in order to evaluate the knowledge and abilities that students have gained throughout their academic careers. Exams consist of three phases: planning, administering, and evaluating. Studying the course materials and honing the abilities that will be needed for the test are two aspects of preparation. Exam passing is the direct display of knowledge and abilities, and evaluation is the teacher or committee's examination of the test results. Higher education institutions use a conventional five-point rating system for final exams, with 5 representing "excellent," 4 "good," 3 "satisfactory," and 2 "unsatisfactory." A qualitative understanding of the student's knowledge and abilities can be obtained with the use of such an evaluation method.

The term "test" translates from English as testing, research, examination.



Testing is carried out in all subjects. Since foreign languages are academic subjects, students take seriously the control of knowledge in these subjects throughout their studies.

It is noteworthy that the selection of exam assignments, particularly in foreign languages, provides ample opportunity to construct several sorts of lessons, ranging from information discovery lessons to knowledge control and consolidation lessons.

It is very important when assessing students' knowledge to develop a test based on their performance and individual characteristics of students in a given group, in order to more clearly visualize possible gaps in knowledge and identify students' difficulties in order to improve the quality and level of their learning.

### **Discussions**

We believe that the "Test-Teacher-Test" approach is the most sensible and efficient way to get the best outcomes in the foreign language program because it is built on pupils repeating and refining the knowledge they have learnt in school.

Given that you can utilize multiple test versions for the same grammatical issue, testing is an excellent technique to help students retain new material. When studying the topic of "Present Perfect," for instance, you can employ the auxiliary verbs have and has, which are employed in sentences based on the subject of the sentence, to illustrate the structure of this grammatical tense.

Since each grammar topic comprises specific phrases and vocabulary, intermediate control also takes the form of testing and covers general course vocabulary and grammar. For instance, the vocabulary related to the themes "Flat," "My family," and "My institute" is examined in the grammar topic "The Present Simple Tense." We can infer from the themes that there may be a great deal of variation in the tests that cover them.

### **Benefits of testing**

✓ Testing is a more effective and objective method of assessment; it is made more objective by standardizing the testing process and examining the quality indicators of assignments and tests as a whole.



- ✓ A milder form of assessment is testing.
- ✓ Exam anxiety is reduced since all students are placed in similar circumstances and the teacher follows the same protocol and evaluation standards.
- ✓ It is safe to say that testing is currently the most popular way to assess knowledge in a subject. Exams may include a variety of exercises designed to evaluate a candidate's proficiency in reading, writing, grammar, vocabulary, listening, and speaking in a foreign language. All of these elements fulfill the requirements and support the growth of students' communicative competence, which is the goal of learning a foreign language for everyday communication outside of the classroom as well as for academic purposes and professional activities.
- ✓ By passing the test, students are able to assess their knowledge and opportunities for improvement, focusing their efforts on areas where they lack sufficient understanding. After taking a practical test, students can identify the areas or components in which they made a mistake and then devote more time to studying the areas they missed.

### **The drawbacks of testing**

- The process of creating a quality test is drawn out, costly, and labour-intensive. Although the teacher's data from the tests provides information on knowledge gaps in particular areas, it is unable to assess the reasons behind these gaps.
- Testing occasionally include a random component. For instance, a student who is unable to respond to a straightforward question might provide the right response to a more difficult one. This could be the result of guessing the answer in the second question or a random error in the first. Because of this distortion of the test results, the probability component must be considered while analyzing them.

The use of tests in English language lessons allows individualization and differentiation of learning, timely correctional work in the learning process, reliable assessment of the quality of learning and its management.

We use hemis to manage information about training and exam schedules, students' learning and attendance, and to monitor their knowledge.



Hemis is one of the innovations in the field of education in Uzbekistan, a platform that meets world standards and supports the use of new methods in personnel training.

In my profession, I assess students' understanding using a variety of methods. Uzbekistan's universities have now completely adopted the Hemis. Every semester, we start with subjects on specializations and add assessments to every course. This time, we started to focus more on this approach. Furthermore, test control appeals to me since it provides a rapid assessment of the level of subject mastery, prompt error correction, and a high degree of impartiality in the outcomes.

If a student is unable to attend an exam due to health or other personal circumstances, he/she should inform the institution immediately.

In most cases, if a student is ill or faces an emergency situation, the institution will provide the opportunity to reschedule the exam for another date, the student will be given a personal schedule, but this usually requires the submission of relevant documents, such as medical certificates or other evidence of the emergency situation.

## **Conclusion**

In summary, testing is the most promising method of knowledge control, I would like to say. Teachers note that the use of tests is the presence of the same criteria, which makes it easier for the teacher to objectively assess learning outcomes. Many teachers have found that testing makes it possible to swiftly and impartially assess student' knowledge levels and promptly close any gaps in their knowledge. Compared to other forms of control, verifying test results takes a lot less time. With the use of tests, students get the chance to independently verify their understanding. There is no doubt that test control raises students' interest in the material.

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