

## 2-CASE:

School education falls apart into two stages: 1) the primary education (1-4 forms) and 2) the secondary education (5-9 forms). Education at academic lyceums is considered as upper secondary education. At vocational colleges ELT concerns 1) General English and 2) English for Specific Purposes (ESP) or English for Occupational Purposes (EOP). ESP is traditionally associated with study at college and non-linguistic institute and university. In the Uzbek educational system study at lyceum and college is considered as a profile education: 1) study at academic lyceum provides intensive development of intellectual abilities, deep, differentiated and vocational-oriented education, after academic lyceums they can continue further education at institutes and universities, or undertake some job; 2) study at vocational college provides deep development of professional abilities, obtaining one of the professions, graduates of professional colleges get certificate of a junior specialist. Teaching and learning English at this stage of education demands study of general English and English for specific purposes, i.e. to develop both the language competency, study skills which will help them to succeed in further education and occupation/job.

PRES-formula for topic Why do we adapt the CEFR to the national context of Uzbekistan?

<b>Position-</b>	<b>To my point of view,</b>
<b>Reason –</b>	<b>...because,</b>
<b>Explanation –</b>	<b>...for example,</b>
<b>Summary –</b>	<b>...so,</b>