

ინსტრუქცია

თქვენ წინაშეა საგამოცდო ტესტის ბუკლეტი და ამ ტესტის პასუხების ფურცელი. ყურადღებით გაეცანით ტესტის ყოველი დავალების პირობას და ისე შეასრულეთ ეს დავალებები. პასუხები გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე.

გასწორდება მხოლოდ პასუხების ფურცელი!

პასუხის მონიშვნისას:

- პასუხების ფურცელზე მოძებნეთ დავალების შესაბამისი ნომერი.
- ამ ნომრის ქვეშ მოცემულ უჯრებში X-ით აღნიშნეთ თქვენს მიერ არჩეული პასუხი. მაგალითად, თუ მე-3 საკითხის პასუხად აირჩიეთ პასუხის B ვარიანტი, მაშინ პასუხების ფურცელზე უნდა მოძებნოთ მე-3 საკითხის დავალების რიგი და ამ რიგში, პასუხის (B) სვეტის შესაბამის უჯრაში დასვათ X ნიშანი. (იხ. ნიმუში).

გაითვალისწინეთ:

- თქვენს მიერ არჩეული პასუხის სწორად მონიშვნის ერთადერთი გზა სათანადო უჯრაში X ნიშნის დასმაა.
- დასაშვებია, რომ X ნიშანი გამოსცდეს თეთრ უჯრას (იხ. ნიმუში), მაგრამ იგი არ უნდა იყოს უჯრაზე მოკლე.
- თითოეული საკითხის შესაბამის რიგში უნდა მონიშნოთ მხოლოდ ერთი პასუხი, ანუ მხოლოდ ერთ უჯრაში დასვათ X ნიშანი. თუ რიგში ერთზე მეტ X ნიშანს დასვამთ, ამ საკითხის არც ერთი პასუხი არ ჩაითვლება სწორად.
- თუ გსურთ პასუხების ფურცელზე მონიშნული პასუხის გადასწორება, მთლიანად გააფერადეთ უჯრა, რომელშიც დასვით X ნიშანი, და შემდეგ მონიშნეთ პასუხის ახალი ვარიანტი (დასვით X ნიშანი ახალ უჯრაში). ელექტრონული პროგრამა არჩეულ პასუხად მხოლოდ X ნიშნიან უჯრას აღიქვამს (იხ. ნიმუში, საკითხები 2 და 3).
- შეუძლებელია ხელმეორედ აირჩიოთ ის პასუხი, რომელიც გადაასწორეთ. (ანუ ის პასუხი, რომლის შესაბამისი უჯრა უკვე მთლიანად გააფერადეთ). ამიტომ გადასწორების წინ დაფიქრება გმართებთ.

ნიმუში:

დავალება 3.	A	B	C	D	E	F	...
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ტესტის შესრულებისთვის გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 15 წუთი

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!

Task 1

- **Read the statements. Then read the advertisements and find which statement corresponds to which advertisement. Next to each statement write a letter (A-H). Some advertisements correspond to more than one statement. One example is given.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

0. You enjoy having a light meal and a cup of coffee in a literary café. B
1. Your aunt wants to take her children to the zoo and then have lunch nearby. _____
2. On a hot summer day your foreign guests and you decide to have a traditional English meal in the countryside. _____
3. Your parents are driving German guests to the old part of town. They want to have lunch there. _____
4. Your younger brother asks you to take him for lunch. He likes listening to music while eating. _____
5. You and your friends have been told that the Georgian translation of the novel *The Perfumer* is on sale. _____
6. Your guests are from France. They would like to try some Georgian wine. _____
7. You want to surprise your friend with some special Asian food. However, it may cost you a lot of money. _____
8. Your father has invited a British businessman to dinner. He wants his guest to taste Georgian traditional food. _____
9. You are tired and hungry. You would like to have a sandwich and a cup of good tea. _____
10. A group of students wants to go out for a late night meal. They want to try Asian meals that will not cost too much. _____
11. A group of students want to eat pizza, but they don't have much money. _____
12. You live in the city but usually enjoy relaxing and eating in a quiet place outside town. _____

Best places to eat

A.

The Green Elephant is located in nice surroundings six kilometers from the city. The pub is famous for its traditional English meals offered in a comfortable atmosphere. A flower garden around the area helps you to relax. Open 12:00-23:00.

B.

Literary Café next to the central park is a good place for friends to meet. Get to know new publications. Enjoy delicious salads together with Brazilian coffee. Popular with students any time during the day. Open 10:00-19:00.

C.

UNO is a small café visited mostly by teenagers. The café serves a wide range of Italian pizzas. Prices – not high. Gives special discount at weekends. Loud music attracts mostly the young. Open 12:00-21:00.

D.

Samepo restaurant offers a good choice of Georgian traditional meals. The restaurant also offers home-made red and white wine which can be tasted and chosen in a wine cellar. You will be charmed with the atmosphere. Prices - not too high. Open from 18:00.

E.

The Japanese restaurant in the center of Tbilisi is a quiet place attracting those whose tastes are different. Dishes are cooked in your presence. Prices are high as most of the ingredients are brought from Asia. Open from midday to midnight.

F.

The English Tea House on Abashidze street offers a wide selection of teas. One can also get some sandwiches here. A good place to relax during the day. May get very crowded at lunch time. Open 09:00 - 18:00.

G.

Prego is a high-quality Italian restaurant near the zoo. Among other food it serves pizza. Prices are high. Discounts offered to families with children. Special furniture for children. Better to reserve in advance, especially after 19:00. Open until late.

H.

The Chinese restaurant Dragon is in an attractive part of old Tbilisi. Has an open space too. Food is Asian, prices - low. The place gets especially busy late in the evening. Car parking 100 meters away. Open 17:30- 02:00.

Task 2

- Read the text. Then read the statements below and decide whether they are True (T) or False (F). Circle the right answer. One example is given.
- Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Bollywood - Indian Hollywood

'Bollywood' is the informal name given to the popular Bombay-based Hindi language film industry in India. The term is sometimes used incorrectly to refer to the whole Indian film industry. The name itself is a play on the word Hollywood. The letter B comes from Bombay, a big city in India. Bollywood makes about 800 films a year, which is twice as many as Hollywood. Films in Bollywood are made so fast that sometimes film-makers shoot scenes for four different films at a time, using the same actors and the same backgrounds. And sometimes the scripts are handwritten.

The first Indian short film was shown in 1899. Just like in Hollywood, the films were silent then. The most remarkable thing about the birth of the sound film in India is how quickly it replaced silent movies. The first Indian sound film, or 'talkie' as it was often called, was *Alan Ara*. It was produced by the Imperial Film Company and was shown on March 14, 1931 at the Majestic Cinema in Bombay. Sound films brought revolutionary changes in the whole movie-making industry.

Europeans would consider Bollywood films as musicals, because few movies are made without at least one song-and-dance scene. It is interesting that movie music often becomes familiar to the public before the movie itself comes out on the screens. Bollywood films are really colourful with a great deal of singing, dancing and plenty of costume changes. They usually have the same story, about a boy and a girl who fall in love but whose families don't want them to marry. Young Indians sometimes find these love-stories a bit boring. Film-makers are now trying to change the stories to show real life. For example, a modern Indian film might describe the lives of Indian children studying abroad.

A lot of money is made for Bollywood by film-making, but it could have been even richer if there wasn't a problem with piracy, with people copying films and selling them, or showing them to other people for free. If everyone paid to see the films legally, Bollywood would be making much more money.

Indian people like to go to the cinema. According to the statistics, about 14 million of them go to the cinema every day. Bollywood's biggest audience outside India is in Britain. This is understandable as there are many Indians living and working in Britain today.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0. Bollywood is a film industry in India. | T | F |
| 1. The films in Bollywood are made in English | T | F |
| 2. Bollywood makes more than one thousand films a year | T | F |
| 3. Hollywood makes fewer films than Bollywood. | T | F |
| 4. The first Indian film was shown at the end of the nineteenth century. | T | F |
| 5. Films made in India were never silent. | T | F |
| 6. 'Talkies' is another name for films with sound. | T | F |
| 7. The first Indian sound film was shown in Hollywood. | T | F |
| 8. The music from the films always become popular after the film is shown... .. | T | F |
| 9. Bollywood makes mostly love stories..... | T | F |
| 10. Piracy has never been a problem in Bollywood. | T | F |
| 11. There are many Bollywood film fans in Britain. | T | F |
| 12. A lot of Indians live in Britain today.. | T | F |

Task 3

- Read the text. Then match the headings (A-I) with the paragraphs (1-6). There are two extra headings which you do not need to use. One example is given.
- Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Stonehenge - a temple | F. The Romans: owners of the temple |
| B. A prehistoric monument | G. Mysterious lines |
| C. Where did the stones come from? | H. The origins not known |
| D. Who were the Druids? | I. A good place for observing planets |
| E. Only one theory | |

The magic stone circle

0. B

The county of Wiltshire in Britain is most famous for the great stone circle called Stonehenge. No written records exist of the origins of Stonehenge and it has always been surrounded by mystery. Stonehenge is the best known and the most remarkable of prehistoric remains in Britain. It has stood on Salisbury Plain for about 4000 years.

1. _____

There have been many different theories about the origins of Stonehenge and its original use. Although modern methods of investigation have given us a lot of information about this historical monument, no one knows exactly why it was built and for what it was used.

2. _____

One theory is that Stonehenge was a place from where stars and planets could be observed. It was discovered that the positions of some of the stones related to the movements of the sun and the moon, so that the stones could have been used as a calendar to predict such things as eclipses.*

3. _____

At one time people thought that Stonehenge was built by the Druids. Some people believe that the Druids were a Celtic religious group of priests, while others regard them as medicine-men. We know for sure that, in ancient times, the Druids lived on the territory which is now Great Britain.

4. _____

Because Stonehenge had existed 1000 years before the arrival of the Druids in Britain, the theory that it was the Druids who built it has been rejected. But it is possible that the Druids used Stonehenge as a temple. The theory is kept alive today by members of a group called the 'Most Ancient Order of Druids'. Every year the group meets at Stonehenge to greet the first midsummer sunlight as it falls on the stones and they lay out symbolic elements of fire, water, bread and salt.

5.

Another interesting theory is that the great stone circle was used to store the earth's energy, which was then spread across the country, possibly through so called "Ley lines". "Ley lines" is the name given to invisible lines, which link up ancient places throughout Britain. Now many people believe that those mysterious lines generate special energy. Ley lines in Ireland are known as "fairy roads", in China they are believed to extend all over the Earth, and in Australia the aborigines make ceremonial journeys for hundreds of miles along the same kinds of secret tracks.

6.

There are scientific theories about the origins of the stones and there are legends too. For example, according to one of the legends, all the stones were brought from Ireland by devils in a single night. However, geologists have proved that the stones of Stonehenge came from south Wales and north Wiltshire, not from Ireland.

*eclipse - დაბნელება (მზის, მთვარის)

Task 4

- Read the text and the questions below. For each question, mark the letter next to the correct answer: A, B, C or D. One example is given.
- Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

My friend Natalie and I like art very much. Natalie's father is an artist, so we can find out about all the new exhibitions that are organized in our city. We go to various exhibitions and galleries of modern art, but we especially enjoy the art which is somehow extraordinary. So, it was at Natalie's place where I first heard the word *Teppanyaki*. I had no idea what it meant though it clearly sounded like Japanese. Giorgi, Natalie's father, explained that it was a new trend in modern art and it meant that Teppanyaki's works were created on the spot, in front of the people visiting the exhibition at the time.

Later I learnt that *Teppanyaki* is a type of Japanese art, when a cook performs a short show while cooking his customers' food in restaurants. It sounded extraordinary and also intriguing. I could not imagine an artist creating in front of the audience, as they generally prefer to work alone and in privacy. So, on October 18, we went to an exhibition by ten young Georgian artists which was part of the Caucasus Biennial held in Tbilisi. The exhibition also showed works by German, Italian, French, British, Turkish and Ukrainian artists.

The exhibition did not have one particular theme. Watching artists creating in front of the viewers was an unusual sight for us. It was amazing to see how the artists made use of materials not usually associated with artists, such as lipstick, chewing gum, pieces of glass and even blood, to express themselves. Some works were particularly shocking, especially to Georgian eyes. The young artist Vazhiko's work called *Miss Take* especially shocked us. Covered with blood, smoking and mumbling something about making a lot of mistakes, Vazhiko looked very strange. His appearance made everyone's eyes open wide. We were really impressed by what we saw but we thought that it was all rather scandalous.

0. How does the writer know all about new exhibitions?
- A. Because she is an art student.
 - B. Because her friend's father is an artist.
 - C. Because Natalie's father is a director of art gallery.
 - D. Because her friend is an art student.
1. What kind of exhibitions does the writer like most?
- A. Photo exhibitions.
 - B. All kinds of exhibitions.
 - C. Not ordinary exhibitions.
 - D. Sculpture exhibitions.
2. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the text?
- A. A shocking exhibition.
 - B. A well-known exhibition.
 - C. An exhibition by a Japanese painter.
 - D. An exhibition abroad.

3. What is the meaning of the word *Teppanyaki*?
 - A. A Japanese performance.
 - B. A Japanese art produced by cooks.
 - C. A Japanese tradition.
 - D. Japanese architecture.

4. In what conditions do artists usually prefer to work?
 - A. In the company of others.
 - B. While being watched.
 - C. While being interviewed.
 - D. While being alone.

5. How can the exhibition be best described?
 - A. Extraordinary.
 - B. Wonderful.
 - C. Successful.
 - D. Frightening.

6. What was the theme of the exhibition?
 - A. Georgia today.
 - B. The world today.
 - C. No concrete topic.
 - D. Smoking is bad.

7. What materials did the artists use?
 - A. Oil paints.
 - B. Watercolours.
 - C. Unusual materials.
 - D. Coloured chalk.

8. What would be the best title for the text?
 - A. Georgian art students.
 - B. Exhibition in a Japanese style.
 - C. Japanese cooks: the best artists.
 - D. Vazhiko: a modern Georgian artist.

Task 5

- Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given below. Use each word only once. Two words are extra and there is one example given.
- Mark the corresponding letter (A-L) on the answer sheet.

age (A)	machine (F)	own (K)
love (B)	more (G)	prefer (L)
changing (C)	need (H)	same (M)
dessert (D)	nowadays (I)	sold (N)
less (E)	often (J)	twice (O)

Tastes change

The British ..B... (0) tea, don't they? Well, no! Nowadays young people (1) drinking coffee, fruit juice and coffee. In today's Britain 70% of people over sixty-five years old drink tea(2) a day, but only 38% of young people of the age of fifteen to twenty-four drink tea so (3). The British have traditionally been famous for their love of animals, but this is not so any more: (4) than half of British people now (5) a pet. People don't have time any more to look after a pet. Even children are too busy with their computers and mobile phones.

The (6) is true with Christmas pudding which is the traditional Christmas (7). However, one in three British people don't like it!, (8) most people don't make their pudding, they buy it from the supermarket, or choose ice-cream for their Christmas dessert. And one (9) idea that is no longer true: London buses are also (10). Soon there will be no traditional London buses with an open top and there will be no conductors. You buy your ticket from a (11) at the bus stop so there's no (12) for the bus conductor.

Task 6

- Read the first sentence. Then complete the second so that it means the same as the first. Mark the correct answer: A, B or C. One example is given.
- Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

0. Switzerland has good chocolate factories.
There . . . B. . . good chocolate factories in Switzerland.
A. have been (B.)are C. had been
1. This club trains promising young footballers.
Promising young footballers.....by this club.
A. are trained B. are being trained C. train
2. Georgian folk music was broadcast by BBC yesterday.
BBC Georgian folk music yesterday.
A. is broadcasts B. broadcast C. was broadcast
3. Nino has given her baby a nice name.
Nino's baby a nice name.
A. was given B. has been given C. gave
4. The research is being done by an international group of scientists.
An international group of scientiststhe research.
A. do B. is done C. is doing
5. They will open a new literary café next week.
A new literary cafénext week.
A. will be opened B. would open C. open
6. I last was in Gudauri two years ago.
I in Gudauri for two years.
A. wasn't B. am not C. haven't been
7. When we entered the building they had switched the lights off.
When we entered the building the lights
A. are switched off B. had been switched off C. have been switched off
8. Winter in Canada is not as cold as in Siberia.
Winter in Siberia is in Canada.
A. colder than B. as cold as C. so cold
9. "I have been to six European countries," Nick told me.
Nick told me that he to six European countries.
A. have been B. had been C. been
10. "Can you walk ten kilometres?" Levan asked me.
Levan asked me if ten kilometres.
A. he should walk B. he can walk C. I could walk
11. I asked Mariam when she would join the dancers' club.
I asked Mariam: "When the dancers' club?"
A. would you join B. will you join C. will you be joining
12. "Don't miss the chance," mother said to me.
Mother told me the chance.
A. not to miss B. to miss C. don't miss

Task 7

- Read the text and put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.
- Write your answers on the answer sheet. On the answer sheet do not copy the words from the text.

Hi Thea,

I hope you are well. I feel fine. I have been in Cambridge for two months already and

can say that I (1) (have) a really wonderful time here.

Perhaps the most exciting thing that (2) (happen) to me was going to the

May Ball. Do you know what a *May Ball* is? It's a special day in June when the colleges

(3) (organize) big dances with lovely food and drinks. The dances usually

(4) (go on) all night. Early next morning people take a boat and have breakfast

on the river. So you see it's a very special day. Before the *May Ball* I met my friends and we

(5) (go) to a typical Cambridge student pub. The pub (6)

(call) *The Bath*. There's an old joke among students here, which says: 'If my mother (7)

(ring), tell her I'm in *The Bath*.'

It's very exciting to be here. Yesterday I (8) (learn) several new English words and I hear and learn new ones almost every day.

Please write back and tell me what you have been doing recently.

Bye,

Tamuna

English Version 2

Task 1: 1.G 2.A 3.H 4.C 5.B 6.D 7.E 8.D 9.F 10.H 11.C 12.A

Task 2: 1.F 2.F 3.T 4.T 5.F 6.T 7.F 8.F 9.T 10.F 11.T 12.T

Task 3: 1.H 2.I 3.D 4.A 5.G 6.C

Task 4: 1.C 2.A 3.B 4.D 5.A 6.C 7.C 8.B

Task 5: 1.L 2.O 3.J 4.E 5.K 6.M 7.D 8.I 9.G 10.C 11.F 12.H

Task 6: 1.A 2.B 3.B 4.C 5.A 6.C 7.B 8.A 9.B 10.C 11.B 12.A

Task 7:

1. am having/have been having /have had

2.happened/has happened

3.organize

4.go on

5.went

6. is/was called

7. rings

8.learnt/learned

შეფასების სქემა მე-8 დავალებისათვის

ქულა	როგორ პასუხობს ნაწერი მოცემულ დავალებას; არის თუ არა აზრი გადმოცემული თანმიმდევრულად. (Fluency)	როგორ არის დაცული გრამატიკულ – ლექსიკური სიზუსტე. ასევე სიზუსტე მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში. (Accuracy)	ქულა
8-7	<p>- <u>ნაწერი ძალიან კარგია</u>. იგი სრულყოფილად პასუხობს დავალებას.</p> <p>- აზრი მკაფიოდ და გასაგებად არის გადმოცემული. გამყარებულია პირადი მოსაზრებებით.</p> <p>- ერთი წინადადებიდან მეორეზე გადასვლა ლოგიკურია.</p>	<p>- გრამატიკული შეცდომების რაოდენობა 4-ს არ აღემატება.</p> <p>გამოყენებულია რთული წინადადებები და კონსტრუქციები.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა მდიდარია.</p> <p>- მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში დაშვებული შეცდომები უმნიშვნელოა.</p>	8-7
6-5	<p>- <u>ნაწერი კარგია</u>. პასუხობს დავალებას, თუმცა ზოგ შემთხვევაში ზედმეტი ან, პირიქით, არასაკმარისი ინფორმაციაა მოცემული.</p> <p>- აზრი ძირითადად კარგად არის გადმოცემული. ჩანს პირადი მოსაზრება და/ან მოყვანილია მაგალითი.</p> <p>- ერთი წინადადებიდან მეორეზე გადასვლა ძირითადად ლოგიკურია, თუმცა ზოგ შემთხვევაში მკითხველს ყურადღების დაძაბვა უხდება.</p>	<p>- დაშვებულია 5-7 გრამატიკული შეცდომა, არასწორი სინტაქსური სტრუქტურების ჩათვლით, მაგრამ ეს ხელს არ უშლის ძირითადი აზრის გაგებას.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა დავალებისა და მოთხოვნის შესატყვისია.</p> <p>- მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში დაშვებული შეცდომები ძირითადად ხელს არ უშლის აზრის გაგებას.</p>	6-5
4-3	<p>- <u>ნაწერი საშუალო დონისაა</u>. ინფორმაცია ზოგადი და არასაკმარისია; დავალებაზე არასრულფასოვანი პასუხია გაცემული.</p> <p>- წინადადებები ერთმანეთს ლოგიკურად ცუდად უკავშირდება. აზრის მიყოლა ჭირს. პირადი მოსაზრება მკაფიოდ არ ჩანს.</p> <p><u>ან:</u> ნაწერი მოკლეა, შესაბამისად შეცდომების რაოდენობა – ნაკლები.</p>	<p>- დაშვებულია 8-10 გრამატიკული შეცდომა. გამოყენებულია მეტისმეტად მარტივი ან არასწორი სინტაქსური სტრუქტურები.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა საკმაოდ მარტივი და შეზღუდულია.</p> <p>- მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში დაშვებულ შეცდომებს სისტემური ხასიათი აქვს, რაც ხელს უშლის აზრის გაგებას.</p>	4-3
2-1	<p>- <u>ნაწერი (ძალიან) სუსტია</u>. ინფორმაცია ზოგადი და მწირია. აზრის გაგება, უმეტეს შემთხვევაში, შეუძლებელია.</p> <p><u>ან:</u> დაწერილია რამდენიმე წინადადება.</p>	<p>- დაშვებულია 10-ზე მეტი გრამატიკული შეცდომა. წინადადებები სტრუქტურულად გაუმართავია.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა ძალზე მარტივი და შეუსაბამოა.</p> <p>- მუდგანდება მართლწერისა და პუნქტუაციის წესების სუსტი ცოდნა.</p>	2-1
0	ფურცელი ცარიელია ან დაწერილია მხოლოდ ერთი წინადადება ან ნაწერი არ პასუხობს დავალების თემას.		0