

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!

არსად მიუთითოთ თქვენი სახელი და გვარი! ის ნაშრომი, რომელზეც მითითებული იქნება აბიტურიენტის სახელი და/ან გვარი, ან პიროვნების იდენტიფიკაციის სხვა საშუალება (მაგ., მეტსახელი) არ გასწორდება!

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 გადასცდეს 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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. Your mother is interested in Asian food and wants to learn how to make some Asian dishes. B
1. You have a six-year-old cousin who likes to hear fairy tales accompanied by music. _____
2. You want to listen to a climber who spent six months in the Caucasus mountains. _____
3. You have a cat. You want to know how to keep it healthy and make it happy. _____
4. Your American friend is going to visit you. You want to take him on a walking tour in the mountains. _____
5. Your aunt wants to get a cheap recipe book and she is looking for the right bookstore. _____
6. A friend of yours loves climbing and wants to ask questions to a professional climber on the Internet. _____
7. A friend of yours is looking for a radio programme where she could get advice on how to look slimmer. _____
8. While driving home from work your father likes listening to a radio programme about mountain birds. _____
9. Your friend is fifteen but he loves listening to radio programmes for little children with lots of songs and music. _____
10. You want to take part in a radio programme on the Internet and talk to young people living abroad about pet food. _____
11. Your grandmother likes listening to a late night programme which gives tips on how to be healthy. _____
12. Your friend has just become interested in climbing. He is thinking of spending the summer in the mountains and wants to know what is most appropriate to wear. _____

Today's Green Wave Radio Programmes

A.

A two-hour teenagers' programme presented by fifteen-year-old Mary Spare. Today's programme includes live discussions on keeping pets. Teenagers from five Eastern European countries participate. Live on the Internet. Switch on any time from 18:00 to 20:00.

B.

This hour-long programme gives you a chance to learn how to cook Chinese food. Two chefs in the studio will take you through some simple recipes step by step. You will also learn where to get an Asian food recipe book at discount price. Starts at 10:00

C.

Eat Healthy is the name of a new programme led by Dan Nicolson, a well-known doctor. You'd like to know what goes into the food each of us eats every day? Want to learn some healthy recipes? Then join in from 23:00 to 24:00.

D.

Find out more about Georgia's bird life. This programme is led by an Italian climber and bird-watcher who spent half of last year in the Caucasus mountains. A rare chance to hear some unusual bird songs too. Starts at 13:00.

E.

A live 60-minute programme for those interested to know more about walks you can do in Svaneti, perhaps the most picturesque part of Georgia. A walking tours specialist will answer all your questions - including how much to pay for local guides. Switch on from 19:00.

F.

Do you want something to entertain your children? This popular story-telling programme is for kids under 7. Margi, a well-known story-teller, will take your children into the world of songs, music and fascinating fairy tales. Don't miss it, from 20:00 to 21:00.

G.

The programme for amateur and beginner mountaineers. Experienced climbers are ready to answer all your questions – for example on the kind of clothes and shoes to wear and the sort of food to eat while in the mountains. Catch it live on the Internet as well. Starts at 14:00.

H.

The popular morning health programme is back after a half-year break. Find out what's new in food technologies, and where to pay less for the best diet books. Plus plenty of recipes for keeping slim or for losing weight. From 11:00 to 12:00

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.

Joseph Lister – founder of antiseptics

Joseph Lister, an English doctor, was born at Upton, Great Britain, in 1827. He was the first to discover the reasons for infection and is known as the founder of antiseptic* surgery. As a child Joseph was a healthy and good-looking boy. He was the fourth of seven children. His father was a well-known scientist. Joseph loved to ride his father's horses, play cricket and go skating with his brothers and sisters. Like his father, Joseph became interested in science. While still at school, he began to cut up animals and it was clear that he was born to be a surgeon. At the age of twelve, Joseph was sent to a special school where he began to study anatomy. While the other boys were out playing, Joseph was drawing various parts of the human body and was giving names to the bones. Anatomy interested him so much that at the age of fourteen he told his father he wanted to become a surgeon. His father did all he could to give his son a good start in his career. When he was seventeen, Joseph Lister was sent to University College in London.

At first Joseph was not happy in London. He did not like London and missed his countryside, but soon he became deeply involved in his work. Joseph's medical training lasted for nearly eight years. Afterwards, following his professor's advice, Joseph started to work at one of the famous medical schools in Edinburgh, Scotland. He intended to stay there for only a month but stayed for seven years! He assisted his professor in performing operations. At that time, it was no secret that, after operations, many patients died. This happened because no one knew how the surgery instruments had to be treated correctly. Along with giving lectures, Joseph studied how to prevent infection from spreading. He did not like lecturing because it took him a long time to prepare his classes. But little by little Lister got accustomed to it and became an extremely good lecturer. He no longer read his lectures but spoke with the help of a few notes. Joseph Lister soon had a class of nearly 200 students, which was the largest medical class in the country. Then he was asked to take charge of the surgical section of Glasgow's Royal Hospital. He accepted the offer because now he had more time for scientific research. It was there that Joseph Lister carried out the revolutionary work for which he is now famous: he found the causes of infection.

*antiseptic: ანტისეპტიკური, ანთების საწინააღმდეგო

0. Joseph Lister lived in the 19th century..... (T) F
- 1 The text is about Joseph Lister's school life. T F
- 2 In his childhood Josef Lister suffered from infection. T F
- 3 Joseph liked to spend time with his family. T F
- 4 Joseph used to cut up animals because he hated them. T F
- 5 At an early age Joseph already knew what he wanted. T F
- 6 As a child Joseph went to an ordinary school. T F
- 7 His father helped Joseph in his career. T F
- 8 One of Joseph's first jobs was in Edinburgh. T F
- 9 Joseph was lecturing and doing a research at the same time. T F
- 10 Joseph enjoyed lecturing from the very beginning. T F
- 11 A large number of students attended Lister's lectures. T F
- 12 In the Royal Hospital Joseph's only job was lecturing. 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 Different cherry trees | F Tradition goes beyond one country |
| B An old tradition | G Time for friends to meet |
| C A worldwide tradition | H Rose festivals |
| D Spring festivals | I Sakura parties and weather |
| E Tastes differ | |

Sakura - Cherry trees bloom in Japan

0. B

Sakura is a Japanese word and means cherry blossoms. Sakura are beautiful and delicate. In ancient Japan cherry blossoms were used to forecast the crops in the coming year. It was also common for the Japanese to bring their young daughters to the parties and introduce them to the guests. These celebrations were, and still are, called Sakura parties. Sakura parties have been celebrated for many centuries and are an important part of Japanese culture.

1. ____

Today a Sakura party is a way for friends to gather and have picnics under cherry trees in blossom, enjoying the brief burst of the beauty of nature and springtime. Cherry flowers blossom intensely but have a short life. This explains why Japanese people associate cherry blossoms with the beauty and shortness of human life.

2. ____

While preparing for a Sakura party you have to watch the weather carefully. Like autumn colours in other areas, the colours of spring do not last long. Cherry trees bloom for a short period of time with pink or white flowers. As it may be warm in one part of Japan and cold in another, newspapers publish up to date information, so that everyone knows in advance when the Sakura party will take place in their area.

3. ____

There is no fixed time of day for the Japanese to celebrate a Sakura viewing party. Due to different reasons and taste, some people prefer to celebrate the day early in the morning until late afternoon, while others would rather have fun in the evening when the lamps are lit among the cherry trees and they can stay on for hours until late into the night.

4. ____

Cherry trees are part of the rose family and, like roses, most of them bloom during the spring. During this short time the land is covered with the colours and smell of the soft cherry blooms. Each variety of cherry tree has its own specific blossom. However, some cherry trees are specially grown to show their blossoms in autumn or even in winter!

5.

No matter where you happen to be in Japan, if it's early spring you'll find rows of cherry trees inviting you to admire their pink and white blossoms. The Motobu Yaedake Cherry Blossom Festival in Okinawa is the earliest cherry blossom festival in Japan. This festival can begin as early as the first of January! But most Cherry Blossom festivals are in March or April.

6.

Japan has shared its beautiful cherry blossoms with other countries. One gift to Washington has given birth to a tradition of cherry blossom festival in this city. Cherry trees are wonderful additions to any garden or yard and they are not difficult to take care of. If you do not plan to visit Japan, think about planting a few cherry trees in your own garden, and then you can have a Sakura party with your friends and neighbours each spring. They will thank you for introducing them to the custom!

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.

Hi Mary,

Sorry I haven't written for so long, but I've been very busy with exams. It's all over now. I have great news to tell you. I am already a student at London St Clare University and will be off to London in a month's time. I will be living in a university student dormitory. This university usually has many international students, and I hope many of them will be living in the dormitory with me. It'll be good not to be the only foreigner there!

The university has sent me a copy of their 'regulations' which is a guide to the university for students. The university rules seem very tough. For instance, I need special permission to miss a class! The regulations say that a student wishing to be absent from lectures should inform the Dean as soon as possible. And you can miss classes only when you are ill. It's also written that we are supposed to keep quiet in our rooms after 11 pm. Conversations and other activities, radios and musical instruments should not be heard outside a student's room after this time. And what's more, guests are not allowed to stay with us after this time either. The whole place is so well-protected! If you come to see me one day, sorry but you can't stay late. So, we can agree that I come to see you wherever you stay. We will feel freer that way I hope.

I feel very lucky I'll be studying at this University. I've read a lot about it from its website and I know that if you study well during your first year and receive high grades, you don't have to pay any fees the following year. My parents are paying a lot for my studies. I will do my best to study well so that they don't have to pay for my studies next year.

I'll send you another e-mail as soon as I arrive in London. So keep your eyes open!

Love,

Nick

0. Nick couldn't write a letter to Mary because he
- A. does not like writing letters.
 - B. was busy studying.
 - C. didn't want to write to Mary.
 - D. prefers to write e-mails.
1. What will the reader learn from the letter?
- A. The Dean of the university is not very strict.
 - B. The university is a safe place to live and study.
 - C. Nick will study at the university for two years.
 - D. The university has only British students.
2. What is the main reason why Nick is writing to Mary?
- A. To tell Mary that he has a new address.
 - B. To tell Mary that the university has international students.
 - C. To speak about university regulations.
 - D. To let Mary know that he has become a student.

3. Nick learnt about the university rules from
 - A. the guidebook which he received.
 - B. his friends.
 - C. the Dean of the university.
 - D. his parents.

4. How does Nick feel about the university regulations?
 - A. He thinks they are OK.
 - B. He thinks they are extraordinary.
 - C. He thinks they are strict.
 - D. He does not have an opinion on it.

5. Nick can miss his lecture when
 - A. his parents visit him.
 - B. he has a foreign guest.
 - C. he is preparing for his exams.
 - D. he does not feel well.

6. Nick thinks that
 - A. it will be difficult for him to receive high grades.
 - B. he will try hard to save his family's money.
 - C. he will change his address after one year.
 - D. his years at the university will be exciting.

7. Nick is writing this letter from
 - A. his home-town.
 - B. the University.
 - C. London.
 - D. the dormitory.

8. Which advertisement gives correct information about St Clare University?
 - A. Study at our university. Lectures on international topics.
 - B. Study at our university. The first year is free for international students.
 - C. Study at our university. The second year is free for successful students.
 - D. Study at our university. Free language courses for international students.

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-O) on the answer sheet. On the answer sheet do not copy the words from the text.

became (A)	celebrated (F)	published (K)
story (B)	egg (G)	red-leafed (L)
believed (C)	famous (H)	scientist (M)
calendar (D)	jokes (I)	small (N)
called (E)	part (J)	started (O)

April Fool's day

April Fool's day has a long tradition. It was first celebrated in France. The . . .B. . . (0) says that, before the Gregorian calendar was introduced in 1582, the French (1) the New Year in April. The celebration lasted for eight days. After the new calendar was introduced, January 1st (2) the first day of the new year. Some people didn't like the new (3) and continued to celebrate the New Year on April 1st. They were (4) 'April fools'. People would make (5) about them or played tricks on them. The tradition spread to other countries. One of the most (6) April Fool's joke was a BBC programme, which said that spaghetti grew on trees in Switzerland. Many people (7) this because in 1957 not many people in the UK ate spaghetti, although today spaghetti is an important (8) of the British diet. More than 30 years later a British newspaper (9) a story about another unusual plant growing on a farm. Its non-scientific name was the (10) cabbage. We don't think people believed that story. Another joke connected to April Fool's day happened in 1991. A British newspaper showed a photo of a (11) monkey coming out of an egg. They said that a (12) had mixed the genes of a monkey with the genes of a chicken to make this amazing new animal.

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. Many people make apple jam in autumn.
Apple jam in autumn.
A. is made B. is being made C. makes
 2. Sándor Petőfi's poetry was translated from Hungarian into Georgian by Irakli Abashidze.
Irakli Abashidze Sándor Petőfi's poetry from Hungarian into Georgian.
A. are translated B. translated C. were translated
 3. Bob can't find his wallet. He thinks he has lost it.
Bob can't find his wallet. He thinks it
A. was lost B. has been lost C. lost
 4. Universities receive hundreds of applications every year.
Hundreds of applications by universities every year.
A. receive B. are being received C. are received
 5. The cafeteria will buy less sugar next month.
Less sugar next month by the cafeteria.
A. will be bought B. will buy C. buy
 6. I last met Ronald at Betty's birthday party.
I Ronald since Betty's birthday party.
A. didn't meet B. don't met C. haven't met
 7. By the end of May the management had made all the decisions.
By the end of May all the decisions by the management.
A. are made B. had been made C. made
 8. George is not as smart as Bill.
Bill is than George.
A. smarter B. less smart C. so smart
 9. 'The factory has made thirty airplanes this year.' Nathan said to me.
Nathan told me that the factory thirty airplanes that year.
A. have made B. had made C. is made
 10. 'Can you understand phrasal verbs?' Lela asked me.
Lela asked me if phrasal verbs.
A. I should understand B. can she understand C. I could understand
 11. I asked Mary when she would take her exams.
I asked Mary: 'When your exams?'
A. would you take B. will you take C. you will be taking
 12. 'Don't keep the music loud!' grandma told me.
Grandma told me the music loud.
A. not to keep B. didn't keep C. don't keep

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.

One of the strangest meetings I have ever had was in Berlin. This (0) was (be) about ten years ago. I (1) (work) as a German teacher at that time. It happened after work one day at about six o'clock. I (2) (leave) the school and went home by car. When I got into my flat I found a man of about thirty years old sitting on the sofa. I was very frightened and surprised too as I thought that the door of the flat (3) (lock). I didn't understand how the man (4) (get) in. We looked at each other silently for a minute. "What (5) (you/do) in my flat?" I shouted. The man said nothing. He stood up and went out of the room silently. Seven years (6) (pass) since then and I still feel very frightened and surprised when I (7) (remember) that day. Believe me, if you were in my place, you (8) (have) the same feeling.

Task 8

- Choose one of the two topics given below. Write between 120 - 150 words.

- A. Some schoolchildren think that teachers should always be strict. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.
- B. Some people think that a mobile phone is the best invention made by a man. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.

საბოლოო ვარიანტი გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე.

Answer keys

Test One (᠘ ᠐ ᠘ ᠐ ᠖ ᠖ ᠒ ᠖ ᠐ ᠎)

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

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

Task 3 1.G 2.I 3.E 4.A 5.D 6.F

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

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

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.was working/worked 2.left 3.was locked/had been locked 4.got/had got (gotten) 5.are you doing 6.have passed 7. remember 8.would have/ would have had