

## 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. David is looking for a college where he can study English and computer science. He prefers a college which is located in the centre of the city.   B
1. Your parents want to send your brother to Britain so that he improves his English. They want to find a summer school which offers small classes and some sport too. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Your neighbour is a manager of a big company. He deals with international business partners and wants to improve his English. He prefers one-to-one classes. \_\_\_\_\_
3. You want to study in a college which will help you practise your English at advanced level. You prefer to study in a college situated in the centre of a city. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Your friend lives in London but he is interested in oriental art and languages. He is looking for a college where he can learn an Asian language and also play some sports. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Your sister prefers to study English in a small private school with a lovely garden and sports facilities. She is keen on spending week-ends in the countryside. \_\_\_\_\_
6. One of your cousins works for a big company. He would like to attend English classes and improve his business communication skills but has time only after six o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Your friend lives in London but is interested in how the French live. He wants to study French in a state college and he would like to play tennis in his spare time. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Tamar wants to take a summer course in English. She thinks that living in a family will help her to know more about British people. \_\_\_\_\_
9. You already know some English and now you want to take an English course at intermediate level. You prefer a college in a town by the sea. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Your father works for a big business company. The company staff want to improve their English and are looking for a college in Britain which could take them all. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Giorgi is very keen on languages and already knows German and Italian. He wants to learn two more European languages and is looking for a place which has a good language laboratory. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Nino needs to study English for business purposes. She wants to go to a college which has small classes and also offers some week-end activities. \_\_\_\_\_

## ***Learn English in Britain***

A.

**Newcastle College** is the largest state-funded college in the north of England, with over 20 000 students studying more than 600 courses. Courses include English and French and a choice of 20 other subjects. Facilities: language laboratory, computers and sports center with a tennis court.

B.

**Park Lane College** is a large city-centre college with free Internet room. We offer English language courses at advanced level only, also courses including computing and business. Situated near the sea; big choice of social activities and surrounded by many tourist areas.

C.

The **Academy of English** is situated in central Manchester and is convenient for public transport. We offer small classes with quality tuition. Evening classes cover English for business and management, and one of the Asian languages. Week-end excursions available.

D.

**Melton College, York.** Small family-run school founded in 1962. Attractive house with surrounding garden, tennis court and table tennis area. Students' resource center, including library and Internet room, also a café shop. Week-end excursions are possible.

E.

**Continental College.** Founded in 1950 and based in an attractive coastal resort. Offers courses in Asian languages as well as an intensive course for beginner learners of English. Full social programme of excursions and various leisure and sports activities.

F.

**Anglo College.** Small school with friendly international atmosphere. Minimum age 17. Small groups. Open all year. Courses in intermediate English start any Monday. Well-qualified and experienced teachers. Self-access language laboratory, video and computer rooms. Seaside location.

G.

**Bristol Centre of English.** Operating only during summer months, the centre offers a unique opportunity to develop your speaking and listening skills. Six students per class. Family accommodation. Excellent table tennis area.

H.

**Brighton College** specializes in business training for people involved in management to be more effective while communicating in English with their partners worldwide. We run a wide range of intensive and individual training courses. Also English language courses for company groups.

## Task 2

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

### Making automobiles

By 1890 factories in the middle west of the United States were making parts for a new machine – the automobile. The car parts were transported to workshops where workers put them together to make cars. But it took a worker twelve hours to assemble one car and, since cars took so long to build, the people who made them had to charge their customers a lot of money to buy them. So only people with a high income could afford to buy a car. Then a man from Michigan named Henry Ford thought of a way to make cars more quickly. Henry Ford was from a farmer's family. He left school at the age of fifteen to work on his father's farm but he disliked farming and spent his spare time trying to build a petrol-driven motor-car. His first car, finished in 1896, was built in his garden and was named Tin Lizzie. In 1909 Ford decided to manufacture only one type of car, the Model T. At first it took fourteen hours to assemble a Model T car but, by improving his mass production methods, Ford reduced this to one hour and 33 minutes.

Henry Ford's idea was to use many workers instead of just one to build each car. He divided the job of building cars into hundreds of steps, and he hired one worker to do each step. Then he set up a moving belt that carried a line of unfinished cars past each worker. As each car reached each worker, the belt would stop moving. It would stop just long enough for the worker to do his one task. Then it would carry the car along to the next worker. This way of building cars became known as 'the moving assembly line'.

Workers on the moving assembly line only had to stand in one place and do the same job over and over again. Most workers could learn their job in almost no time. Working together on the assembly line, they could build a car in an hour and a half. By using this new moving belt technology, Ford was able to reduce the cost of each car and between 1908 and 1916 the sale price of a Model T car fell from 1000 to 360 US dollars. About one million Model T cars were produced in 1921 and, in less than twenty years, the automobile took the place of the horse-drawn carriage. Henry Ford produced an affordable car, paid high salaries to his workers and helped to build a middle class in America. He left his mark on the history of the USA.

- 0 Henry Ford made a new kind of automobile..... (T) F
- 1 The text is about the early years of the automobile industry. .... T F
- 2 The text tells us about several automobile companies..... T F
- 3 In 1890 the parts of a car were made in different places..... T F
- 4 The longer it took to make a car, the less it cost ..... T F
- 5 Ford's new method of car manufacturing increased the cost of each car..... T F
- 6 Tin Lizzie was the name of the first car that Henry Ford made..... T F
- 7 Workers in the Ford factory moved from one place to another..... T F
- 8 Moving belt technology helped to reduce the car production time ..... T F
- 9 The moving assembly line and moving belt technology are the same thing..... T F
- 10 We learn that Ford's technology made the car production process slower..... T F
- 11 Many families with an average income could afford to buy a Model T car. ... T F
- 12 The text tells us that it took half a century for cars to replace carriages ..... 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. There is an example at the beginning.
- Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A Who dictates fashion?     | F Georgia has long to wait |
| <del>B</del> How it started | G One designer's choice    |
| C Clothes speak for us      | H Fashion comes and goes   |
| D Fashion and big money     | I Luck is needed           |
| E A fast-growing industry   |                            |

### The fashion world

0. B

Clothes have changed a lot over the centuries. Early men wore animal skins to keep warm. Nowadays the material is still important, but the style and the design have become more important. You probably have a pair of blue jeans. They were invented by Levi Strauss, who started making them about 150 years ago for workers in the United States. These days jeans mean a certain style and a lot of people wear them – not just workers.

1.       

Fashion is something we deal with every day. Even people who pretend not to care what they wear choose clothes every morning that say a lot about them. There are many reasons why we wear what we wear. One of the reasons is our emotions, or how we feel. We dress 'up' when we are happy and we dress 'down' when we are upset.

2.       

'How do I choose what I wear in the morning? It depends on how I'm going to spend my day, on my mood, and on what's clean,' says one of the well-known fashion designers. 'If I have an important meeting or presentation, I put more thought into what I will wear. But most days, I dress to my mood and so my clothes can range from retro to classical.'

3.       

One certain thing in the fashion world is change. We are constantly being bombarded with new fashion ideas from music, videos, books and television. Movies also have a big influence on what people wear. Sometimes a trend is world-wide. This means that a certain type or style of clothes may be fashionable for young people in almost every country of the world. This usually does not last long and soon, after a new film or a new piece of music, a new fashion and style appears.

4.       

Musicians and other cultural icons have always influenced what we are wearing, but so have actors and political figures. The famous French king Louis XIV said that fashion is a mirror. Louis himself was well-known for his style, which tended towards extravagant laces and velvets. Back in the 1950s, teenagers everywhere dressed like Elvis Presley and young girls had hairstyles like Marilyn Monroe.

5.

More people are involved in the buying, selling and production of clothes than in any other business in the world. Every day millions of workers design, sew, glue, dye and transport clothing to stores. Advertisements, whether on buses, billboards and magazines or on TV and radio channels, all give us ideas about what to wear, consciously or subconsciously. The fashion business is one of the biggest money earning businesses in the world.

6.

Today the Georgian economy may not be very strong, but it seems that the designer fashion industry is growing fast. There are several successful fashion designers in Georgia. They all agree that the professional fashion industry is expanding and the profits to be made are increasing. The best month is June when school-leavers buy new clothes to look smart at their school-leaving parties. Economists believe that in the near future fashion will be a successful business in Georgia.

#### 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.

Dear Mum,

I can't believe I am in New York. I have so much to tell you: some good and some bad! I'll start with the bad news. Last Saturday I went shopping. I was looking for a present for Sara's birthday. We go to the same college. I can't say she's a close friend yet, but we get on well with each other and we have similar tastes. I thought of buying her a nice book on archeology. I think she is very keen on it as she loves going to see exhibitions of old pottery. I was just going to pay for the book when I realised that my purse had disappeared. Inside, among many other things, I had some cash and my student's card which I need to be able to travel half price. I got so upset that I couldn't even answer the questions the police were asking. I went home in a very bad mood, opened the door and you know what? There was the purse, lying on the sofa. I felt such a fool!

And the birthday party! I've never been to such a great party as that one! Sara had rented masks and carnival costumes for us. My costume was that of an Italian merchant with huge colourful feathers on the hat. I'll send you the photos! I danced so much that I forgot to eat anything. So when I came home I was dying of hunger. The fridge was empty of course and there was no shop open nearby. In America some shops stay open all night, but that's in central New York. In the district where I live, there's nobody around after 10 o'clock.

Mum, can you do me a favour? Can you please add some money to my credit card? I have to pay the rent for my flat and there are so many things going on. Peter's birthday for instance – that's coming soon, and I have to buy him a present. Didn't I tell you who Peter is? OK, I'll tell you about him in my next letter. That's all for now. My classes start soon and I have to rush. New York is an immensely big city and it takes me ages to reach the college. I've found out that underground is the most effective transport here, so I have to catch my train. Bye!

Lots of love,

Suzie

0. This is Suzie's letter to her
- A. friend.
  - B. mother.
  - C. boyfriend.
  - D. sister.
1. What will the reader learn from the letter?
- A. Suzie is a student of archeology.
  - B. Shopping in the town centre is dangerous.
  - C. Suzie lives and studies in New York.
  - D. The police in big cities are very helpful.

2. What is the main reason why Suzie is writing to her mother?
  - A. to tell her that she has lost some money.
  - B. to tell her about her new friends.
  - C. to talk about the college she studies at.
  - D. to tell her about her life in a new place.
  
3. Suzie decided to buy Sara a book on archeology because
  - A. she thought Sara would like it.
  - B. she was sure Sara would like it.
  - C. Sara is an archeologist.
  - D. Sara organizes archeological exhibitions.
  
4. How did Suzie feel when she found the purse?
  - A. She felt surprised, but happy.
  - B. She thought she was stupid.
  - C. She felt angry at the police.
  - D. She didn't show any emotions.
  
5. Suzie thinks that Sara's birthday party
  - A. was boring.
  - B. was noisy.
  - C. had a lot of guests.
  - D. was wonderful.
  
6. At the party Suzie didn't eat anything because
  - A. she wasn't hungry.
  - B. there was no meal.
  - C. she didn't have time.
  - D. she wanted to stay slim.
  
7. In the area where Suzie lives you can buy things
  - A. only at certain times.
  - B. any time of day or night.
  - C. only on weekdays.
  - D. until eight o'clock in the evening.
  
8. Which of the following would be the best title for this letter?
  - A. New York is a special place.
  - B. Suzie and her friends.
  - C. An exciting time in Suzie's life.
  - D. Suzie's new boy-friend.



### 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-0) on the answer sheet. Do not copy words from the text on the answer sheet.

abroad	(A)	find	(F)	stole	(K)
most	<del>(B)</del>	forget	(G)	time	(L)
changed	(C)	fortnight	(H)	took	(M)
earns	(D)	number	(I)	travelled	(N)
experience	(E)	remember	(J)	visited	(O)

#### Ann Jones - a young traveller

I want to tell you about Anna Jones. I think that she is one of the B (0) interesting people I have ever met. She is only twenty-five, but is already a well-known traveller. Ann has travelled to a large ..... (1) of foreign countries. The first ..... (2) Ann went abroad was seven years ago, when she was just eighteen. It was not an easy journey. She ..... (3) a boat from England to France and then travelled around Europe for five weeks. Since that first trip Ann has ..... (4) Europe many times. But she will never ..... (5) the excitement of those five weeks. Ann's journeys were not always enjoyable. Once, for example, when Ann was on a train, someone ..... (6) her purse and she had to work in a restaurant for a ..... (7) to earn some money. But she made some good friends while she was there and still keeps this experience as a good memory. How does Ann Jones ..... (8) the money for travelling? For her first trip ..... (9) she had been saving money for two years. But nowadays she finds jobs and ..... (10) some money during her trips. She has never thought of giving up her travels. 'The exceptional ..... (11) I had on that first trip abroad many years ago has ..... (12) my life, and I've wanted to travel ever since,' Ann Jones says.

## 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. There are some rare bird species in Georgia.  
Georgia . . .B. . . some rare bird species.  
A. have      **B. has**      C. is having
1. The bank paid high salaries to its employees.  
The employees of the bank . . . . . high salaries.  
A. are paid      B. were paid      C. was paid
2. The company authorities have asked visitors not to smoke inside the building.  
Visitors to the company . . . . . not to smoke inside the building.  
A. has been asked      B. were asked      C. have been asked
3. They had displayed all the important findings by the end of the summer.  
All the important findings . . . . . by the end of the summer.  
A. had been displayed      B. have been displayed      C. has been displayed
4. In our country carnivals are not as popular as festivals.  
In our country festivals are . . . . . than carnivals.  
A. less popular      B. more popular      C. so popular
5. John called and told me that Jane had just left Washington.  
John said to me: 'Jane . . . . . Washington.'  
A. has just left      B. have just left      C. is just leaving
6. I asked Lado: 'When will you prepare your graduation speech?'  
I asked Lado when . . . . . his graduation speech.  
A. you will prepare      B. will he prepare      C. he would prepare
7. Mother told me not to leave the heater on.  
Mother said to me: ' . . . . . the heater on!'  
A. Not to leave      B. Not leave      C. Don't leave
8. My sister asked me if I could switch off the lights in her room.  
My sister said to me: ' . . . . . switch off the lights in my room?'.  
A. Can you      B. Could she      C. Can I
9. The first channel is showing the Oscar Awards ceremony now.  
The Oscar Awards ceremony . . . . . on the first channel now.  
A. is shown      B. is being shown      C. showing
10. I am sure Mari's school will be awarded a special prize by the Board.  
I am sure the Board . . . . . Mari's school a special prize.  
A. award      B. would award      C. will award
11. Salome has been a documentary film maker for three years.  
Salome . . . . . a documentary film maker three years ago.  
A. became      B. has become      C. becomes
12. A number of children's paintings were exhibited in the Blue Gallery last month.  
They . . . . . a number of children's paintings in the Blue Gallery last month.  
A. exhibit      B. exhibited      C. were exhibited

## Task 7

- Read the two texts and put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. One example is given.
- Write your answers on the answer sheet. Do not copy words from the texts on the answer sheet.

### A.

A Japanese company is planning to produce the first karaoke TV channel. Karaoke is a sing-along activity popular in Japanese bars. Participants (0) sing (sing) songs with the help of a nearby television, which plays the music and shows the song lyrics. The president of the company believes that the karaoke TV channel (1) ..... (be) a success in Japan. At a press-conference held last week he (2) ..... (tell) the reporters that the setting up of the new karaoke channel would help to raise his company's image as well as its income. The new channel will be fully interactive. For example, a song (3) ..... (select) by viewers from a menu on their television screens. After they (4) ..... (make) their selection, the music and lyrics (5) ..... (transmit) to their television and the sing-along can begin. It (6) ..... (not/decide) exactly when the channel will start operating. The Japanese company (7) ..... (plan) to test the idea in Tokyo this month. If karaoke (8) ..... (be) popular in Georgia too, there would definitely be special places or even TV channels for playing it.

### B.

John is the manager of a successful business company. He (9) ..... (often/invite) to speak about his achievements. This (10) ..... (be) what happened to him last week. On Saturday morning he (11) ..... (leave) his house to go and play tennis at the nearest tennis courts. As he (12) ..... (drive) there, he suddenly remembered that he (13) ..... (ask) to make a presentation at a very important conference. He looked at his watch and saw that it was nearly time for the conference to begin. He realized that he (14) ..... (not/wear) appropriate clothes for the conference. He had a red sweater, worn-out jeans and sports shoes on. John (15) ..... (not/have) time to go back home and change his clothes. So he decided not to miss the presentation and to simply tell the audience what (16) ..... (happen) to him.



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

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

**Task 3: Fashion** 1.C 2.G 3.H 4.A 5.D 6.E

**Task 4: Dear Mum,** 1.C 2.D 3.A 4.B 5.D 6.C 7.A 8.C

**Task 5 (Ann Jones):** 1.I/number 2.L/time 3.M/took 4.O/visited 5.G/forget 6.K/stole  
7.H/fortnight 8.F/find 9.A/abroad 10.D/earns 11.E/experience 12.C/changed

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

### Task 7

#### A:

1.will be 2.told 3.will be selected 4. have made / make 5.will be transmitted  
6.has not (hasn't) been decided / is not (isn't) decided 7.is planning / plans 8.were/was

#### B:

9.is (often) invited 10.is 11.left 12.was driving 13.had been asked / was asked  
14.was not (wasn't) wearing 15. did not (didn't) have 16.had happened