

## 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. Anna wants to go to a museum where she can see some ethnographical objects found in Great Britain.   B
1. You have a fifteen-year-old cousin who is very interested in different types of animals and plants. He likes to visit museums which have things like that. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Your mother is keen on archeology and has done a lot of research in this field. She is in London and wants to go to a museum related to this. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Your friend is a student of the Institute of Transport. He has to write an essay on the development of the railway system in the capital of Great Britain. \_\_\_\_\_
4. A group of Georgian visitors are in London. Their special interest lies in modern art and would like to visit a museum where they can see some contemporary paintings. \_\_\_\_\_
5. You are doing some research in intercultural relations and would like to go to a museum which houses items from countries with different cultural backgrounds. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Your friend is a history student and he is particularly interested in old hand-written documents. He would like to go to a museum where he can find this kind of thing. \_\_\_\_\_
7. You are writing an essay on the old movies produced in American film studios. Your friend gives you advice on where you should go in London to see them. \_\_\_\_\_
8. You have a younger brother who is very keen on modern technologies and science. You want to advise him to go to a museum where he would learn a lot about the history of computers. \_\_\_\_\_
9. A friend of yours studies at the London School of Business and the only day he is free is Sunday. He wants to spend the second half of the day in one of the London museums. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Your nine-year-old cousin likes video shows in which he can participate. He asks you to take him to a museum where he can entertain himself with this kind of activity. \_\_\_\_\_
11. You have been collecting different kinds of transport models since your childhood. You would like to add a typical British bus to your collection. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Emily is a first-year student at an art college. She is going to write an essay on the 20<sup>th</sup> century British sculpture and she is looking for a place to get information for it. \_\_\_\_\_

## *London Tours*

A.

**British Library.** Important manuscripts and printed books including illuminated Manuscripts Gallery, Gutenberg Bible and Shakespeare's original manuscripts. Opening times as for British Museum. Admission free. Transport as for British Museum (below).

B.

**British Museum.** National collections of archeology, prints and drawings, coins and medals and ethnography. Special temporary exhibitions. Open Monday to Saturday 10:00-17:00, Sunday 14:30 -18:00. Admission free. Tube station: Russell Square. Bus: 7, 8, 10.

C.

**London Transport Museum.** Nearly two centuries of the development of London and its transport system are illustrated by historic buses, trams and trains. Enjoy many museum exhibits, and try the driving seat of a London bus. The museum shop has a wide range of public transport models for sale.

D.

**Moving Image Museum.** Who has heard of a museum where you can read the news on TV or watch old Hollywood films? Enjoy all this as well as plenty more at the Moving Image Museum. Open daily except Sunday 10:00 – 17:00. Bus: 11, 19. Admission free.

E.

**The Natural History Museum** houses the national collection of minerals, rocks, meteorites, as well as living plants and animals. Recent additions include the Human Biology exhibition and a new and exciting dinosaur exhibition. Children will love the interactive video shows. Shops, cafe, picnic area, snack bar.

F.

**Science Museum.** Exhibits outlining the history and development of science and history from veteran cars and aeroplanes to the exploration of space and the development of computers. Also *Food for Thought Gallery* for children. Bus: 14, 45A, 49.

G.

**Museum of Mankind.** Step into another culture, or hundreds of cultures and histories. This section of the British Museum deals with non-Western peoples and their ways of life. Free film shows, library and education service.

H.

**Tate Gallery.** National collections of the 20<sup>th</sup> and the 21<sup>st</sup> century British painting and sculpture. Also extensive collection of modern British art. Group tours offered at discounted fees. Shop, restaurant, coffee shop. Open weekdays 10:00 - 17:00

## 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.**

### Home schooling

Although education is compulsory in the United States, it is not compulsory for all children to get their education at school. A number of parents believe that they can provide a better education for their children at home. Children who are educated at home are known as 'home-schoolers'. There are about 300 000 home-schoolers in the United States today. Some parents prefer teaching their children at home because they do not believe that public schools teach correct facts, while others believe that they can provide a better educational experience for their children themselves. Interestingly, results show that home-schooled children tend to do better than average on national tests in reading and maths.

David Guterson is an American writer. He and his wife teach their three children themselves. Guterson says that his children learn very differently from children in an ordinary school. Learning starts with the children's interest and questions. For example, when there is heavy snowfall on a winter day, this may start reading or a discussion about climate, snow, polar bears and winter tourism. Or a spring evening, when the family is watching the stars, is a good time for setting up a telescope and asking questions about satellites, comets, meteors and space travel.

Another example is the Colfax family. David and Sandra Colfax taught their four sons at home and prepared three of them well enough to be able to become students at Harvard University. The boys learnt many useful skills by working on their own instead of working in a class and the family discovered all kinds of advantages of home education. The Colfax children learned about geometry while building things on their farm, and they explored aspects of chemistry and biology as they looked after their animals and garden. They developed the skill of independent decision making, as they mostly lived without TV or neighbours.

Although home-schooling offers learning opportunities which are often more interesting than in ordinary schools, critics point out that home-schoolers miss out on many important things. The home-schooler is an outsider who, because he or she never attended school, might feel uncomfortable getting on with other people in adult life. Critics also say that many parents are not qualified to teach their children and may pass on their own narrow views to their children. However, most parents do not have the time or the desire to teach their children at home, so schools will continue to be the place where most children get their formal education.

- 0 In the United States education is compulsory..... (T) F
- 1 In the United States every child must be educated at school ..... T F
- 2 Some parents think that children can be better educated at home. .... T F
- 3 'Home-schoolers' are students who stay late at school. .... T F
- 4 Children who are taught at home do well in some tests. .... T F
- 5 The Gutersons' children go to an ordinary school ..... T F
- 6 Learning at home differs from learning at school ..... T F
- 7 Snow may stimulate discussion about winter tourism ..... T F
- 8 Winter is a good time for asking questions about space travel..... T F
- 9 The Colfaxes found a lot of disadvantages in home schooling..... T F
- 10 Home-schoolers do not receive a complete education ..... T F
- 11 Home-schoolers may have problems when they meet other people. .... T F
- 12 Most children get their formal education at home. .... 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 Owners become bored                  | F Some owners are poor and lonely   |
| <del>X</del> Just an ordinary hospital | G An injured dog                    |
| C When there are too many animals      | H What's good and bad about the job |
| D Nurses need to be qualified          | I Not enough nurses                 |
| E Left without an owner                |                                     |

### An animal hospital

#### 0. B

An animal hospital is like any other hospital. It is open 24 hours, 7 days a week. It has busy nurses, ambulances, operating rooms and worried people in the waiting room. The only difference is that the patients are animals and the worried people in the waiting room are their owners. We visited a big animal hospital in London and learnt some facts about it.

#### 1. \_\_\_\_\_

This hospital in London normally helps animal owners who cannot pay for their animals' health. One of the nurses explains: 'Many of the owners don't have money. They are old or live alone with their pets. Their pets are important to them. Sometimes their pets are their best friends so we help to keep the animals healthy.' The help given by the animal hospital would not be possible if it weren't the funds provided by some charity organizations.

#### 2. \_\_\_\_\_

It is not easy to get a job at the animal hospital. All the nurses have to do a two-year course before they can work there. Nurses need to learn how to care for animals, by putting on bandages for example. It is not easy when you have to put a bandage on a rabbit's broken leg or a bird's wing or give a dog an injection, especially if it is a big one. So nurses need special training.

#### 3. \_\_\_\_\_

The nurses at this hospital do not have high salaries but they still enjoy working there. They agree that the best part of their job is the satisfaction of seeing the animals recover and the owners happy. They also agree that the worst part is when owners are irresponsible or cruel. They say this is the reason why the hospital is always full. The number of people who do not care for their animals properly is surprisingly large.

#### 4. \_\_\_\_\_

At Christmas people buy cats and dogs as 'nice presents,' but then they are too lazy to pay for the vaccinations and medicine for the animals. People often get tired of pets when they get too big and stop taking care of them. The nurses all agree that sometimes the job is very stressful if you love animals. This is because it is sad to see animals which are either unhappy or ill.

5.

Most of the animals are people's pets but the hospital also cares for strays. Strays are animals which have neither owners nor homes. Some of the strays have simply lost their owners but in other cases their owners have deliberately abandoned them, which happens especially with dogs. The nurses explain that they have a lot of animals that have escaped from houses, for example snakes and some kinds of birds, which do not live naturally in houses. The animal hospital in London does its best to look after these animals well and to find owners for them.

6.

Unfortunately, the hospital sometimes has too many pets to look after. They can't afford to keep them all. In some cases doctors make decisions to kill them and they do it as painlessly as possible. This mostly happens after Christmas. The hospital in London has also started to look after wildlife and this year injured baby foxes and common garden birds have become their patients as well.

#### 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.

Lucy, a fifteen-year-old girl, asked her grandmother to tell her about the time when she was a teenager. This is what Lucy's grandmother told her:

'I was a teenager in the 1940s. Life was a lot calmer and not so much of a race then. There wasn't so much stress for young people and life was safer. We could go out without being afraid of being attacked. I was a member of a tennis club and I used to meet a lot of people of my age there. There were also lots of other things to do. For example, we used to go to the cinema twice a week and on Saturdays we went rowing on the river.

The boys that I used to meet in the tennis club often asked me to go to the cinema with them. In those days it wasn't usual for girls to start going out with boys until they were sixteen, not at fourteen as they do today. What most attracted me to boys was their personality and I only liked boys who were outgoing, caring and polite. In those days boys were taught to be polite. They stood up to give you their seat on the bus and they opened doors for you. They were also a lot shyer than they are today, but they still dared to ask a girl out!

I was always allowed to go wherever I wanted and whenever I wanted, as long as my parents knew where I was going and what time I would be back. Parents were very strict, but they trusted us.

Friendship was the most important thing in a relationship. A relationship has no meaning without friendship. I think relationships were more relaxed then. It was just nice to have a friend who was a boy. Though we did have some romantic ideas, most of which we got from watching films. My hero was Clark Gable. We used to wish that our own lives could be like what we saw at the cinema, though we realized that this wasn't very realistic.'

0. This story is told by
- A. Lucy.
  - B. Lucy's grandmother.
  - C. Lucy's friends.
  - D. Lucy's mother.
1. What can the reader learn from the text?
- A. Lucy is not interested in her grandmother's life.
  - B. Lucy's grandmother was a good tennis player.
  - C. Teenagers' interests are always the same.
  - D. Teenagers differ from generation to generation.
2. What is Lucy's grandmother's opinion of a teenager's life when she was young?
- A. It was very exciting.
  - B. It was quieter than it is nowadays.
  - C. It was stressful.
  - D. It was dangerous to walk in the streets.

3. According to the author, she used to meet other young people
  - A. at a disco.
  - B. at a tennis club.
  - C. in the street.
  - D. at home.
  
4. Lucy's grandmother liked boys who
  - A. were nice.
  - B. were brave.
  - C. dressed well.
  - D. played tennis well.
  
5. The author thinks that in those days all boys were
  - A. outgoing.
  - B. attractive.
  - C. polite and shy.
  - D. educated.
  
6. In the 1940s, teenagers wanted to live
  - A. in better conditions.
  - B. like their parents lived.
  - C. like their friends.
  - D. like people in films.
  
7. Parents in those days
  - A. went everywhere with their children.
  - B. didn't let their children go out.
  - C. thought their children would behave well.
  - D. didn't care what their children did.
  
8. Which of the following would be the best title for this text?
  - A. Teenagers in the forties.
  - B. Teenagers are always the same.
  - C. Boys make better friends than girls.
  - D. Lucy wants to be like her granny.



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

|                      |             |               |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| become (A)           | first (F)   | period (K)    |
| shown <del>(B)</del> | give (G)    | report (L)    |
| company (C)          | land (H)    | searching (M) |
| examples (D)         | names (I)   | choices (N)   |
| foreign (E)          | parents (J) | while (O)     |

#### What's in a name?

A report recently published in the USA has B (0) that parents often give their children very strange names. For example, in the year 2007, ten children were named Timberland after the well-known shoe ..... (1). These days it's clear that ..... (2), especially in the USA, like to name their children after famous firms, brands and companies. The ..... (3) also shows that forty-nine children were called Canon - the name of a popular photocopying company. There were eleven ..... (4) of Jaguars and one Xerox. American parents are now finding that ..... (5) brands are even more attractive. This is why Chanel has already ..... (6) a very popular name. Many people are often confused about American ..... (7) of Christian names. Now only about one third of parents give their children traditional ..... (8) such as Elizabeth, Peter or Jane. Parents are ..... (9) for more unique names. In fact, in 2007 twenty-four children were registered as having Unique as their ..... (10) name.

Georgians have gone through this as well. At a certain ..... (11) in our history, parents would ..... (12) their children such names as Marlen - after Marx and Lenin, or Degoli - after Charles de Gaulle, the French president of the 1960s.

### 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. This company paid high salaries to its employees.  
The employees of this company . . . . . high salaries.  
A. are paid      B. were paid      C. was paid
2. The Olympic committee has awarded three golden medals to our sportsmen.  
Our sportsmen . . . . . three golden medals by the Olympic committee.  
A. has been awarded      B. were awarded      C. have been awarded
3. The artists had repainted the old church by the end of last year.  
The old church . . . . . by the end of last year.  
A. had been repainted      B. have been repainted      C. has been repainted
4. In our country golf is not as popular as tennis.  
In our country tennis is . . . . . than golf.  
A. less popular      B. more popular      C. so popular
5. Vakho told me that his sister had just arrived from Kutaisi.  
Vakho said to me: 'My sister . . . . . from Kutaisi.'  
A. has just arrived      B. have just arrived      C. had just arrived
6. I asked the manager: 'When will you announce the vacancy?'  
I asked the manager when . . . . . the vacancy.  
A. you will announce      B. will he announce      C. he would announce
7. Mother told me not to watch horror films.  
Mother said to me: ' . . . . . horror films.'  
A. Not to watch      B. Not watch      C. Don't watch
8. Liza asked me if I could make a telephone call for her.  
Liza said to me: ' . . . . . make a telephone call for me?'  
A. Can you      B. Could she      C. Can I
9. An American scientist is making a presentation now.  
A presentation . . . . . by an American scientist now.  
A. is made      B. is being made      C. making
10. I am sure Martha will be given a lot of attention by doctors.  
I am sure doctors . . . . . Martha a lot of attention.  
A. give      B. would give      C. will give
11. David has been a bank manager for two years.  
David . . . . . a bank manager two years ago.  
A. became      B. has become      C. becomes
12. Some interesting lectures were given at this university last year.  
They . . . . . some interesting lectures at this university last year.  
A. give      B. gave      C. was given

## Task 7

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

### A.

Hi Paul,

Sorry I haven't written to you for so long. I (0) have been (be) very busy lately. Last month I (1) ..... (have) exams, and I was studying and doing nothing else. Anyway, I (2) ..... (stop) studying now, and I'm waiting for my exam results. As you can see from the letter, I have changed my address and I (3) ..... (live) in Oxford now. I decided that I (4) ..... (want) a change from central London because it (5) ..... (become) such an expensive city. A friend of mine, who spent the whole last year in Oxford, told me about this flat and I (6) ..... (move) here about two months ago. I really like the flat as well as the place itself. When you (7) ..... (be) in Oxford this summer, please come and see me. I (8) ..... (stay) here until the middle of August. Then I'm going on holiday to the south of Scotland. Drop me a line when you have a minute.

All the best,

Sal

### B.

*The Morning Star* reports that Mr Peter Atkins (9) ..... (discover) a valuable painting in the attic of his house in Manchester. The painting is the work of George Stubbs, the famous animal artist. He (10) ..... (paint) the work in 1760. Mr Atkins' great-grandfather (11) ..... (buy) the picture in the 1890's in an antique shop in London. After his death the family (12) ..... (store) the painting away in the attic. At present art historians (13) ..... (examine) the painting and will probably value it at approximately one million dollars. Mr Atkins (14) ..... (offer) the painting to the National Gallery, where experts in the near future (15) ..... (restore) the picture to its former beauty. They (16) ..... (finish) the restoration work next September.



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

**Task 2: (Home schooling):** 1.F 2.T 3.F 4.T 5.F 6.T 7.T 8.F 9.F 10.T 11.T  
12.F

**Task 3: (Animal Hospital):** 1.F 2.D 3.H 4.A 5.E 6.C

**Task 4: (Lucy's granny):** 1.D 2.B 3.B 4.A. 5.C 6.D 7.C 8.A

**Task 5: What's in a name?** 1.C/company 2.J/parents 3.L/report 4.D/examples  
5.E/foreign

6.A/become 7.N/choices 8.I/names 9.M/teaching 10.F/first 11.K/period 12.G/give

**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.was having / had 2.have stopped 3.live / am living 4.wanted 5.has (had) become  
/ is becoming / became 6.moved 7.are 8.am staying / will stay / will be staying

#### **B:**

9.has discovered / discovered 10.painted 11.bought 12.stored / was (were) storing  
13.are examining 14.has offered / is offering / offered 15.will restore / will be restoring  
16. will finish / will be finishing