

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, რომელმაც მითითებული იქნება აბიგურიენტის სახელი და/ან გვარი, ან პიროვნების იდენტიფიკაციის სხვა საშუალება (მაგ., მეგსახელი) 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 დასვით 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 დასვით 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). ამიგომ გადასწორების წინ დაფიქრება გმართებთ.

ნიმუში:

	დავალება. 2						
	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

ვისურვებთ 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. This festival has been held for more than 30 years and focuses on traditional and modern North American culture. B
1. Your cousin wants to attend an event which is held in America and has a nice collection of different kinds of items, including sculptures and photographs. _____
2. You have a seven year-old cousin. You have some free time next week and would like to take him to an international event which has lots of activities for kids of his age. _____
3. One of your friends is an Art Academy student. You advise him to see an exhibition of the nineteenth century European paintings. _____
4. You are a history student. You are collecting facts and figures for an essay you are writing about objects belonging to popular kings and queens. _____
5. Your mother collects photos published in various newspapers and magazines. You recommend her to go to a museum which hosts a special exhibition of these. _____
6. Your aunt studies Asian culture. You advise her to see the exhibition for those who are interested in the art and culture of one of the biggest Asian countries. _____
7. This festival is an open air event. It usually takes place in spring and is linked to Japanese culture. _____
8. You love festivals which focus on one specific country. You have decided to go to one which is traditionally held every year. _____
9. Next week-end you are planning to go to an arts centre where you will be able to see a rich collection of works of art from three continents. _____
10. You and your friend are free only on Sundays and you want to see artistic objects which belong to a big museum situated in Paris. _____
11. You have a friend who is interested in the arts festival, which among other things, includes modern as well traditional dances and songs. _____
12. As part of your photography course, you have to write an essay on the history of black and white photography. This exhibition would give you some ideas. _____

Festivals and Exhibitions

A.

Philadelphia International Festival.

Regarded as one of the top children's festivals in the world, this event features folk singers, puppet performances and acrobats from different countries. Open through May at the Centre for Performing Arts.

B.

Festival of Native Arts. Alaska's unique culture is celebrated at this 34th annual festival of traditional and contemporary dancing, singing and arts. Organised by students, the event is free of charge and open to all. Open till March 25.

C.

From Pissarro to Picasso. European works on paper. Watercolours, pastels and drawings from European artists of the late 19th and early 20th centuries representing the major artistic movements in Europe including impressionism and cubism. Opens on July 17.

D.

Decorative Arts and Royalty. Through a partnership with the Louvre museum in Paris, works from the Louvre collection are brought to Tbilisi over the course of three months. The exhibition of decorative arts has items made for the French and Spanish royal family and their courts. Open 7 days a week at the Museum of Art.

E.

National Geographic Greatest Portraits.

These 56 striking black and white photographs from around the world, taken between the early 20th century and the late 1990s, come from the National Geographic magazine. Open through December in the Arts Centre.

F.

Chinese Art Festival. Contemporary Chinese art on show in the international art market. This biggest Asian exhibition displays 190 oriental works from graphic art to paintings, sculpture and performance arts. Open till end August except weekends.

G.

National Cherry Blossom Festival. In 1912 3000 cherry trees were given by the city of Tokyo to the people of Washington DC. The festival celebrates the blossoming of the capital city's trees and the cultural connection with the people in Japan. Open through April on every street in Washington.

H.

District of Columbia Modern Art Fair.

Features works from 85 European, Asian and American galleries at the Washington Convention Centre. A variety of disciplines including painting, photography, sculpture and video provide a dynamic cross-section of today's multidimensional art market.

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.**

The Great Library of Alexandria

Though public libraries first appeared in the fourth century BC, private libraries were quite common in those times as well. Aristotle, for instance, had a large private collection. The ancient geographer Strabo wrote: 'Aristotle was the first to put together a collection of books and to teach the Egyptian kings how to arrange a library'. That library, of course, was the Great Library of Alexandria. The Great Library of Alexandria no longer exists, but it is not known for sure when the library was destroyed or who destroyed it.

Julius Caesar is traditionally accused of demolishing the library in Alexandria. It is true that Julius Caesar invaded Alexandria in 48-47 BC and his army set the fleet of ships in Alexandria harbour on fire. Some historians believe that this fire in the harbour spread into the city of Alexandria and burned the library down. However, there is hardly any evidence to prove this fact. The conclusion which seems to be most accepted today is that the library in Alexandria existed, at least in part, four centuries after the death of Julius Caesar. At that time, at the end of the fourth century AD, there was a general movement to destroy temples and libraries and it seems more likely that the Alexandria library was destroyed at that time.

The library of Alexandria is believed to have been a magnificent building housing the greatest collection of scientific works of the time. It was founded by Ptolemy I, the General whom Alexander the Great appointed as the ruler of the city named after him. It was Ptolemy's son, Ptolemy II Philadelphus, who decided to expand the library and succeeded in making it famous for its unique collection of manuscripts. Under Ptolemy II and those who followed, the library continued to expand. Ptolemy II wanted to create a library containing every Greek work ever written, as well as all the works from other parts of the Western world that could be gathered together. The number of manuscripts in the library is thought to have been between 300 000 and 700 000.

As each manuscript had to be copied by hand, a huge number of people were employed in preparing manuscripts for the library. Manuscripts were bought, borrowed or taken from all over the Western world to be copied and placed in the library. However, it was quite common to copy an original manuscript, to return the copy to the owner and to keep the original for the library. Manuscripts were often received from foreign powers in return for traded goods. Forcing citizens to pay their debts to the government by giving manuscripts was also very common. It was in these ways that so many manuscripts were collected in the library of Alexandria.

0. Private as well as public libraries were common in ancient times..... T F
1. All historians agree on the name of the person who destroyed the library..... T F
2. Julius Caesar's army set fire to the ships in the harbour of Alexandria..... T F
3. In the fourth century AD educational buildings were often destroyed..... T F
4. Alexander the Great is considered to be the founder of the library..... T F
5. Ptolemy II did a lot to make the library bigger and richer T F
6. The followers of Ptolemy II did not want the library to be expanded..... T F
7. Ptolemy I ruled the city of Alexandria..... T F
8. All the manuscripts in the library were Greek T F
9. A lot of people worked on making copies of manuscripts. T F
10. Hundreds of thousands of manuscripts were kept in the library..... T F
11. Original manuscripts were never kept in the library of Alexandria..... T F
12. People who owed money to the state could give manuscripts instead..... 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. The best times. | F. The first locomotive |
| B. Why did railways develop? | G. The railway under water |
| C. Better than any other transport | H. Modern steam engines |
| D. A careless parliamentarian | I. Interesting facts and figures |
| E. What replaced steam engines? | |

Trains: past and present

0. B

Railways are not a modern invention. The idea of transporting things and people on rails has been around for a long time. Initially rails were made of wood, stone or metal, and railway wagons were pulled by horses, while some were even wind-powered. At the start of the Industrial Revolution in Britain, people needed to transport coal, so they needed to create rail links between the towns. Horsepower was a very slow way to move things around the country, so the speed of railway wagons needed to be increased.

1. _____

By 1800 many industries were using steam engines, designed by James Watt. Richard Trevithick, a British engineer, improved Watt's invention and, after failing to build a steam powered road vehicle, he designed a locomotive for the iron industry in Wales. He called it a 'puffer' because of the noise it made. On its first journey the locomotive travelled at almost 20 km an hour, but it was so heavy that after the third journey it broke the rails. But it showed that steam engines could be used to move trains, and speed began to increase.

2. _____

By 1829 locomotives were travelling at speeds of over 45 km an hour and the first public railway had been opened. The most famous early locomotive was The Rocket. In 1833 it won a competition organized by the owners of the Manchester-Liverpool railway who wanted to find the best locomotive for their new line. Unfortunately, during the competition, a Member of Parliament wasn't careful. As he was crossing the tracks, The Rocket knocked him down. This was one of the first train-caused deaths in history.

3. _____

The next 130 years can be described as the Golden Age of Steam. Railways were built all over the world, and the size and speed of the trains continued to increase. The trains themselves were becoming more and more adapted to travellers' needs, as people spending many hours in the trains travelling long distances needed softer seats to feel comfortable. By 1870 it was already possible to cross America by train, and the building of railways and trains in many other countries became a good business as people needed to move quickly around the world.

4. _____

There were famous trains and famous journeys. The Orient Express started in 1883 and carried people in luxury through more than 13 countries between France and Turkey. The Flying Scotsman travelled non-stop from London to Edinburgh, between 1928 and 1963 and reached speeds of over 130 km an hour. The fastest steam train was The Mallard. It travelled between London and York and in 1938 reached 202 km an hour. The Trans-Siberian railway was finished in 1916, and is still the longest railway line in the world. Stretching from St. Petersburg and Novosibirsk, it is over 9000 km long and even today the journey takes more than a week.

5. _____

Although it is still possible to travel on the Trans-Siberian railway, and take the Orient Express from Paris to Vienna, in many countries steam trains stopped travelling 30 years ago. Diesel powered locomotives or trains running on electrified lines are now common for most railways. Modern trains are cleaner and much faster than steam engines but many people still miss the puffing sound and the romance of steam.

6. _____

Quite a few countries now use high speed trains. The famous Bullet train in Japan and the TGV in France can both carry passengers at speeds over 300 km an hour. Journey times are now much shorter, and trains can travel on some unusual routes, up hills, through mountains and even under the sea. One example is Euro Tunnel, which was opened in 1994 and which connects Britain to France through a rail tunnel running deep under the water of the English Channel.

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.

I remember the early years of my childhood as a happy time spent under the protection of my father. Dad was a television repairman who worked hard but wasted most of his money on card games. He died unexpectedly of a heart attack at the age of 33 when I was only 10 years old. His death left me depressed and abandoned. Like many children of my age, I blamed myself for his death. And this feeling was torturing me. More than once in my dreams I would talk to my father asking him to come back and promising to behave well. Later I realized that it was his lifestyle that killed him and not me. But I was still obsessed with a desire to talk to him.

I inherited many good features from my dad, one of which was a passion for reading, and the books I read allowed me to ease the pain caused by his death. A little more than a year after dad's death, one book in particular changed my life. This was *The Time Machine* by H.G. Wells. I was so impressed by the book that I thought I might be able to build a time machine that would allow me to travel in the past and see my father again. This time I would warn him that his bad habits would kill him – and soon. The possibility of time travel became more real in my mind when, a few years later, I came across a popular book about the work of Albert Einstein. The book further convinced me of the possibility of building a time machine. I learnt too that Einstein was a physicist. So I decided to take up science and study higher mathematics to understand Einstein's work and achieve my goals.

As I came from a large family and my mother could not pay for my studies, after school I enlisted in the US air force to get money for university. After I left the air force I won a university scholarship and researched cosmology but I secretly continued my work on a time machine. Using Albert Einstein's works as a basis, I developed my theory that serves as the foundation for building a time machine. No one knows whether my theory is right or wrong; but the question 'What would I say to my dad if my machine worked?' still bothers me.

0. What kind of early childhood did the writer have?

- A. difficult.
- B. happy.
- C. miserable.
- D. unprotected.

1. What do we learn about the writer's father?

- A. He spent a lot of time with his son.
- B. He wanted his son to become a repairman.
- C. He was a very strict father.
- D. He died young.

2. What does the reader learn from the article?

- A. The writer worked with Einstein.
- B. The writer dreamt about travelling in the past.
- C. The writer became a famous scientist.
- D. The writer had to support his family.

3. What did the writer and his father have in common?
 - A. Both loved travelling.
 - B. Both liked mathematics.
 - C. Both loved reading.
 - D. Both liked military life.

4. Why did the writer want to build a time machine?
 - A. To see his father.
 - B. To learn about his future.
 - C. To become famous.
 - D. To become rich.

5. Where did the writer first learn about the time machine?
 - A. His father told him.
 - B. From H.G. Wells' book.
 - C. From Einstein's works.
 - D. In the air force where he served.

6. The writer joined the US air force
 - A. to become a military man.
 - B. to help his family.
 - C. to study cosmology.
 - D. to earn money for his studies.

7. What made the writer believe that his dream could come true?
 - A. University classes.
 - B. Einstein's works.
 - C. His own scientific studies.
 - D. An article in a newspaper.

8. Which of the following would be the best title for the article?
 - A. School years
 - B. US air force
 - C. My secret dream
 - D. A well-known scientist

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.

called	(A)	divided	(F)	shadow	(K)
digital	(B)	instrument	(G)	shapes	(L)
caused	(C)	measuring	(H)	tell	(M)
convenient	(D)	mechanical	(I)	variety	(N)
development	(E)	purpose	(J)	widely	(O)

Sundials

The sundial is the oldest known instrument for measuring time. But in today's complex *digital* (0) world, the sundial has been forgotten. Although not as(1) as a wristwatch, for centuries a sundial remained the only means of measuring time. A well-designed sundial can accurately (2) time to the minute. This device tells time by (3) the movement of the sun through the sky. Ancient men measured time by placing a stick in the ground and observing the movement of its (4). Egyptians and Greeks constructed the first sundials, which (5) each day into equal intervals (6) hours. Sundials were (7) used from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries as a primary way of telling time. However, the (8) of a mechanical clock and adoption of the standard time in the nineteenth century (9) the sundial to lose its practical value. Nonetheless, sundials are sometimes still used today. The sundial was actually used to check and adjust the time on (10) clocks until the late 19th century. Sundials come in all (11) and sizes, from tiny pocket size to huge ones in observatories or sundial parks. Although their main (12) is to tell the time, they are often used as focus points in gardens, as art in the form of sculptures and even as jewellery.

Task 6

- **Read the text and fill the gaps with one of the following words: article, preposition, conjunction, auxiliary or link verb. Note that in each space you should insert only ONE word.**
- **Write the answers on the answer sheet. Do not copy the words from the text on the answer sheet.**

On the third of August 1492, Columbus set sail *with* (0) three ships: the Santa Maria, the Pinta, and the Nina. These ships (1) made of wood and were not at all comfortable. They had compasses to show them in which direction they were travelling, but (2) compasses were not very accurate. So Columbus navigated mainly (3) studying the positions of the stars and the moon. It (4) a dangerous voyage. Nobody had ever sailed for such (5) long time without seeing land. Finally, (6) October 12th, they saw an island. Columbus thought that it was an island near India; he did not know (7) there were other lands between Italy and India for someone sailing west! He (8) completely wrong. He really had discovered a new world - America. Columbus called this island San Salvador (9) he called the people he found there Indians, because he was sure that San Salvador was (10) island near India. Columbus was one of the greatest travellers (11) history. He not only discovered a new world but also encouraged other explorers to travel more. Later, because of Columbus, other sailors found a new way to get (12) India.

Task 7

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

A.

My friend Julie is a wonderful mother. Her children are grown up now and they (0) set (set) excellent examples to others. The other day I asked Julie how she (1) (manage) to bring up such wonderful children. This is what she said: 'It wasn't easy of course. My children (2) (change) as they were getting bigger. When they were small, I often (3) (join) them in their games. Sometimes I used to take them to a football pitch and they played football while I sat on a bench reading a book. As they grew up they (4) (take up) serious hobbies, such as chess and playing the piano. I tried to consider their interests and helped them to develop. Suzie, my younger daughter, (5) (become) a professional pianist and plays in an orchestra. My youngest son Billy is taking part in a big chess tournament next autumn and he says he (6) (hope) to win it. He says that if he (7) (win) it, he will compete in the World Championships next year. I am sure that if it were not for my hard work, my children (8) (not/be) as successful as they are now. So my advice to every young mother is to spend as much time with their children as possible.'

B.

China, representing one of the earliest civilizations in the world, has a recorded history of about 3600 years. It (9) (possess) rich historical documents, ancient relics, various inventions and discoveries. The earliest known compass dates from the Han Dynasty. This early compass (10) (make) from lodestone, a naturally magnetic kind of mineral. Gunpowder (11) (invent) in China, probably during the 10th century. Two main philosophies influenced ancient China. One of them, which (12) (call) Confucianism, was the model followed by Chinese governments for centuries. As for the language, at present many different dialects (13) (speak) in China, and sometimes it is difficult for people from different regions to understand each other. The country (14) (develop) many new industries, including a modern petroleum industry. Yet, to cure people from illnesses, the Chinese people still (15) (use) traditional medicines, some of which (16) (make) from herbs and date back thousands of years.

VERSION 2 / 9 July / 9:00 am

Task 1:

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

Task 2:

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

Task 3:

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

Task 4:

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

Task 5:

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

Task 6:

1.were 2.the 3.by 4.was 5.a 6.on 7.that/if 8.was 9.and 10.an 11.in 12.to

Task 7:

A.

1.had managed / managed 2. were changing /changed 3.joined 4.took up 5.has become / became 6.hopes 7.wins 8.would not be /wouldn't be

B.

9.possesses 10. was made /is made 11. was invented 12.is/was called 13.are spoken
14.is developing/has developed/has been developing 15. use/are using 16.are made