

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.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

1. Your little sister loves reading books. You want to buy her a book as a birthday present and you are looking for a shop which has children's books at a discounted price. _____
2. You enjoy reading detective stories. Your friend recommends a bookshop which has a good collection of them. He also recommends seeing the shop's website for prices first. _____
3. Your Hungarian friend wants to buy a book about Georgian history because he's interested in it. You tell him about a bookshop which has history books in English. _____
4. You live close to a museum which has a nice bookshop. You often go there to use the Internet free of charge and also to view an online catalogue of books on offer. _____
5. Your cousin is a student in the Arts Faculty and she is most interested in old jewellery. So she is looking for books and videos to find information on this topic. _____
6. Your American friend is planning to go trekking in Svaneti this summer. But first he wants to study the routes with the help of an English guide-book _____
7. Before buying a textbook you think it's best to go through it and see how good it is. Therefore, you prefer bookshops where reading the textbooks on sale is allowed. _____
8. Your cousin loves poetry and writes poems himself too. You recommend that he goes to a bookshop where he can buy CDs with popular poems recorded. _____
9. Your father is a historian and his special field of study is the sea and land routes depicted on old maps. He often goes to a bookshop where he can buy maps with these kinds of route. _____
10. Your relatives are opening a private school and would like to buy things like white boards and markers. You recommend a bookshop which sells things like that. _____
11. You advise a foreign guest to go to a bookshop in the city centre which sells English books and also has a good café to relax. _____
12. Your mother is a good cook. For her birthday you want to buy her a cookery book which was published a long time ago and contains some rare recipes. _____

Top bookshops

A.

Parnassus Books is one of the first contemporary bookshops with numerous branches in the city. The two latest have recently been opened in the Arts Museum hall and next to the Central Square metro station. On-line catalogue of books available. Internet access free of charge. Open on week-ends.

B.

Litera Bookshop is for any kind of reader. It has a rich collection of books. Fiction, poetry, detective stories, dictionaries, encyclopedias and educational textbooks as well as books on archaeology, history and design – all available in Georgian, French and German. Everything on CDs too. Full information, including prices, at: www.litera.ge

C.

Rare Books, as its name suggests, offers books that are difficult to get anywhere else. Some of the items are old publications of dictionaries, encyclopedias and even old cookery books. Also on sale is a rare collection of old maps produced and published in the 18th century or earlier. On-line catalogue available.

D.

Reading Space is both a bookshop and a reading room. Customers can use the comfortable sofas and armchairs scattered around the shop to browse through the books before buying. There's a wide range of children's books and many are specially discounted at week-ends. Internet access free of charge. No school books on sale.

E.

Prospero's Books is the obvious place for book-lovers. The city's only English bookshop is situated on the central avenue. Along with excellent publications including cookery books and tourist guide-books for Georgia, the store has a café with exclusive coffee and cheese cake. A rich collection of children's books is also available.

F.

S&D Bookshop is one of the best contemporary bookshops on archaeology, ethnography and history, with books available in Georgian and in English. The central branch is located on the ground floor of the History Museum. The bookshop has an open space for book presentations and discussions.

G.

Kalami Bookshop has everything schoolchildren and teachers need: stationery, markers, white boards and school textbooks for any subject and level. Parents, teachers and children can relax in a specially designed reading space and go through the books before buying them. Tourist guide-books in Georgian also available.

H.

The Top Bookshop is a newly opened bookshop with special offers for university students. The advantage of this store is low prices compared to other bookshops. Also, a good collection of used but well-preserved books, videos and CDs on antique jewellery. The website lists all the titles on sale:
www.thetop.ge

Task 2

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

The history of chocolate

Many of us love chocolate and many countries make different kinds of chocolates as well as products in which chocolate is an important ingredient. For some countries, like France or Switzerland, chocolate is one of the main exports, bringing to these countries hundreds of thousands of dollars. But not many of us know much about how chocolate is produced or about the history of chocolate and the chocolate making industry.

Chocolate is a kind of food that is made from the seeds of the theobroma cacao tree. 'Theobroma' is a Greek word meaning 'food of the gods'. The tree originally comes from the Amazon region of South America. Hand-sized pods that grow in the tree contain cacao seeds - often called 'cocoa beans'. These seeds or beans are used to make chocolate. They started to use cocoa beans around 1000 BC. Later, the Mayan and Aztec civilisations made a drink from cocoa seeds. They often flavoured it with ingredients such as chili peppers and other spices. Drinking cups of chocolate was an important part of Mayan rituals such as wedding ceremonies. People also believed that eating cocoa beans had positive effects on health. For example, in Peru eating or drinking a mixture of chocolate and chili was said to be good for your stomach. The Aztecs thought that it cured sicknesses such as diarrhea and one story says that their ruler, Montezuma, drank fifty cups of cocoa drink a day.

Christopher Columbus, with his Spanish explorers, made his fourth trip across the Atlantic in the early 1500s, and arrived on the coast of Honduras, in Central America. There he discovered the value of cocoa beans, which were used as money in many places. In the sixteenth century, another Spanish explorer named Herman Cortez took chocolate back to Spain. The Spanish people added other ingredients such as sugar and vanilla to make it sweet, and sweet chocolate remained a Spanish secret for almost a hundred years. Chocolate finally spread to France in the seventeenth century after the marriage of Louis XIII to the Spanish princess Anna, who loved chocolate. In about 1700, the English developed a new drink using chocolate and milk, which became very fashionable. The popularity of chocolate continued to spread farther across Europe and the American continent. The only Asian country to use it at that time was the Philippines, where chocolate had been introduced by the Spanish when they invaded the country in the sixteenth century.

As chocolate became more popular, there was an increasing demand for people to work on the cocoa plantations. Slaves were brought from Africa to the American continent specially to farm the cocoa. Later, the cacao tree was taken to Africa and cultivation of the cocoa beans began there. Today, African plantations provide almost seventy percent of the world's cocoa, compared with one and a half percent from Mexico.

1. The text gives us information on how chocolate spread around the world..... T F
2. France and Switzerland earn a lot of money by exporting chocolate..... T F
3. Chocolate is a product which comes from a tree T F
4. Chocolate is made from special leaves..... T F
5. In the Mayan and Aztec cultures chocolate was used as a drink..... T F
6. People once believed that chocolate had a negative effect on health..... T F
7. At one time you could pay for things with chocolate beans T F
8. Sweet chocolate was first made on the American continent..... T F
9. Chocolate was used in France before it arrived in Spain..... T F
10. A new drink made from chocolate and milk was first made in England..... T F
11. Chocolate was brought to an Asian country in the 17th century..... T F
12. Most of the world's cocoa beans are now grown in Africa..... T F

Task 3

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Some prefer the traditional style | E. A modern approach brings success |
| B. An unsuccessful play | F. To educate or to entertain? |
| C. An award winning film | G. The most successful films |
| D. Not only for the theatre | H. Modernising Shakespeare |

Shakespeare in the movies

1. _____

Throughout the history of movie making, Shakespeare's plays have been adapted for film more than the works of any other authors. Since 1899 there have been nearly 200 movie versions made of Hamlet, Macbeth, and King Lear alone. In addition, many films, for example Japanese film director Akira Kurosava's film *Ran*, are loose, not exact, adaptations of Shakespeare's plays. There are also films which include only references to Shakespeare's plays. Though his work was originally written for the theatre, it is clear that Shakespeare's influence extends far beyond the stage.

2. _____

Over the years, many scholars thought that Shakespeare wanted his plays to educate rather than to entertain. In contrast, many modern film-makers, particularly those who work in Hollywood, put the entertainment value of Shakespeare's plays first. Early big-screen versions of Shakespeare's plays were in fact films of plays staged in the theatre. This is not the case today. Film directors, exploiting the unique strengths of the cinema, have started to produce films which will, first of all, please the audience.

3. _____

Film producers have taken various approaches to Shakespeare. Some of them have chosen the traditional approach in which characters dress in the clothes of the period in which the original play was set. This was the style of BBC, the British Broadcasting Corporation, in the early 1950s. It was also the style used by the famous British actor Laurence Olivier in the 1944 film version of *Henry V* and in Franco Zeffirelli's 1968 film version of *Romeo and Juliet*.

4. _____

Film director Orson Welles was one of the first to take an alternative approach to Shakespeare with his 1936 version of *Macbeth*. His version of the play was set in 19th century Haiti and was actually one of the first Shakespearean film adaptations to use contemporary surroundings. More recent examples were a production of *Richard III* which was set in 1930s England and Luhrmann's production of *Romeo and Juliet* shot in 1996. The background of Luhrmann's film is present-day California and the language used by the actors is easier for a modern audience to understand.

5. _____

With his 1998 film *Shakespeare in Love*, British filmmaker John Madden found another revolutionary way to interpret the great playwright and his works. Rather than simply adapting *Romeo and Juliet*, Madden based the story on an imaginary 'Will Shakespeare' character who, inspired by his love for an aristocrat's daughter, writes his first great tragedy. With big name stars Gwyneth Paltrow and Joseph Fiennes, *Shakespeare in Love* was a very successful film and won a best picture Academy Award.

6.

Many people did not expect that a new approach to Shakespeare's plays would bring any success, but they were wrong. Thanks to the creative character of film, Shakespeare's plays are now often presented in a new and different style. Popular movie stars have refreshed the stories of the great playwright, making them more fashionable and close to modern life. There is no doubt that the most famous storyteller of all time will remain an important force in filmmaking for many years to come.

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.
- Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Paul Blake, a 17-year-old boy, sent this letter to the editor of a youth magazine, in which he recently read an article about mobile phone etiquette.

Dear editor,

I'm writing to you about the article published in the last issue of your magazine. The article is titled 'Mobile Phones Make Life Easier'. You did an excellent job explaining the good points of mobile phones. In the article you say that they are convenient, we feel safer always being able to call someone, and they are very helpful in business. On the other hand, you didn't talk about their bad points at all. So I hope you'll let me give your readers some advice on mobile phone etiquette.

The first point I'd like to mention is loudness. When talking face to face in public, you shouldn't shout. Likewise, don't shout when you talk on your mobile phone in public. In fact, mobile phones' microphones are so sensitive that you can be heard even if you speak quietly. Next, keep the ringing tune quiet and pleasant, and don't let it ring in meetings or at the movies or in any other public place. Another point that needs to be made has to do with personal space. I think it's very impolite to make calls in small spaces or crowded rooms. This makes others uncomfortable and forces them to listen to your personal business. Another thing is that talking loudly on your mobile can stop many face-to-face conversations from ever beginning! That's why I never use my mobile phone within three meters of other people except in emergencies, and only after asking for permission.

Lastly, let me draw your readers' attention to the dangers of doing two things at the same time. For instance, mobile phones and driving are a bad combination. It's difficult to pay attention to the road and traffic rules when you're talking on the phone. And then, when you speak on the phone while driving, you are not paying full attention to your friend sitting next to you and this might upset him or her.

I am writing this letter to you as I regularly read the articles published in your magazine and I would like them to be as objective and useful for readers as possible.

Sincerely,

Paul Blake

1. Paul Blake probably
 - A. works for a phone company.
 - B. works as a school advisor.
 - C. is a regular magazine reader.
 - D. is a journalist.
2. How does Paul feel about the article published in the magazine?
 - A. He thought it had all the information.
 - B. He didn't like it.
 - C. He was not interested in the topic.
 - D. He thought something was missing in it.

3. Which paragraph of the letter is about the advantages of a mobile phone?
 - A. The first.
 - B. The second.
 - C. The third.
 - D. The fourth.

4. Paul decided to write to the editor because he wanted to
 - A. speak about the positive sides of using a mobile.
 - B. speak about how one should behave while using a mobile.
 - C. draw the attention of his friends.
 - D. make his name popular.

5. According to the text, when talking on a mobile phone or face to face
 - A. you should speak in a loud voice.
 - B. you shouldn't speak in a loud voice.
 - C. you should switch off the ringing tune.
 - D. you should not speak at all.

6. Paul thinks that making a phone call with many people near you is
 - A. dangerous
 - B. convenient.
 - C. polite.
 - D. not polite.

7. Paul says that, when you are talking on the phone and doing something else too,
 - A. you save a lot of time.
 - B. you save a lot of money.
 - C. you might not pay attention to important things.
 - D. your friends enjoy being with you more.

8. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
 - A. Be careful when driving.
 - B. Mobile phone etiquette.
 - C. Mobile phones make our life easier.
 - D. Time to stop using mobile phones.

Task 5

- Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given below. Use each word only once. Two words are extra.
- Mark the corresponding letter (A-N) on the answer sheet. Do not copy the words from the text on the answer sheet.

countries (A)	learn (F)	varieties (K)
exist (B)	reached (G)	western (L)
future (C)	research (H)	widely (M)
grows (D)	replace (I)	spread (N)
growing (E)	taught (J)	

English – an international language

Although English is considered to be an ‘international language’, there are actually quite a few varieties of English that (1) around the world. English originated in England of course, but soon English (2) to all of Britain and different (3) began to exist. Varieties of English that are often taught to language students are British, American, Canadian, Irish, Australian and New Zealand. The number of native speakers of English from these countries is over 380 million. English is also (4) used as a second, or as a foreign, language. For example, in the countries like India or the Phillipines, English is a second language, but in the countries like China, Georgia and (5) European countries, English is taught and spoken as a foreign language. The number of people who speak English as a second or foreign language has..... (6) hundreds of millions and this number is (7) fast. What is the (8) of English? Will people continue to (9) British, American and Australian English? Will another language (10) it as the international language? Will new varieties of English develop in other (11)? There has been a lot of (12) on these questions, but still there are no clear answers.

Task 6

- Read the text and fill the gaps with one of the following words: article, preposition, conjunction or relative pronoun. 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.

Australia

The name Australia comes from the Latin word 'australis', meaning southern. Australia is (1) only country that is also (2) continent. In area, it ranks as the sixth largest country (3) the smallest continent. The national capital is Canberra. More than eighty percent (4) Australia's people live in cities and towns, making it one of the world's most urbanized countries.

Kangaroos are the symbol of Australia. The kangaroo family includes about fifty species, (5) range in size from the huge and grey kangaroos (6) tiny creatures smaller than a domestic cat.

The first Australians, (7) were dark-skinned people known today (8) Aborigines, had lived in Australia (9) 40,000 years before the first white settlers arrived. In the late 1700s Great Britain announced Australia as a prison colony and therefore most Australian people are (10) British origin. They brought many British costumes (11) customs with them. Nevertheless, the Australian people have developed their own way (12) life.

Task 7

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

Hi Dad,

Thanks for your birthday presents, especially the camera. I've used it already. I got a T- shirt from Nino and a really nice painting from David. On Saturday morning some of my old schoolmates phoned. I was really glad. I (1) (have) a small party the same evening. My new university friends (2) (give) me a big chocolate cake and we danced all night. I (3) (remember) this day all my life, especially as this is the first time I (4) (have) my birthday away from home. You (5) (please) to know that I (6) (find) someone to share the flat with. Her name is Sophie and she studies at the Arts Academy. She is very nice, with a good sense of humour. We (7) (be) both interested in the same kind of films and we (8) (like) the same kinds of music. We (9) (already/spend) two weeks together and I feel as if we've known each other all our lives. I am sure if you (10) (know) her, you would like her as well. The only problem so far is that she (11) (like) to play music loud, whereas I like it quiet, as you know. I (12) (want) to buy her some earphones for her birthday next week, if I (13) (find) some for a good price. We took a photo at my birthday party and I (14) (attach) it for you and Mom to see. I had one small problem though. They cut off the electricity in my flat because I forgot to pay the bill, but this (15) (already/ solve). So, you see, I (16) (learn) how to be independent.

Best wishes,

Keti

KEYS TO ENGLISH TESTS 2011

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

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

Task 3: 1. D 2.F 3.A 4.H 5.C 6.E

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

Task 5: 1.B/exist 2.N/spread 3.K/varieties 4.M/widely 5.L/western
6.G/reached 7.E/growing 8.C/future 9.F/learn 10.I/replace 11.A/countries
12.H/research

Task 6: 1.the 2.a /the 3.and/or 4.of 5.which 6.to 7. who 8. as 9.for 10.of
11.and 12.of

Task 7: 1.had 2.gave 3.will remember 4.have had/had 5.will be pleased
6.have found / found 7.are 8. like 9.have (already) spent 10.knew 11.likes
12.want 13.find 14.am attaching/have attached/will attach 15.has (already) been
solved/is (already) solved 16.am learning/have learnt