

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. David is 15. He wants to learn English well, but his parents cannot afford it. They are looking for a charity organisation which could help their son. _____
2. Your relatives have seven children. The family is poor. During the war they lost their house. They are looking for a charity organisation to help them. _____
3. One of the charity organisations has announced a job vacancy and you want to apply. What attracts you to the organisation is the fact that it helps pets who have nowhere to live. _____
4. Your sister wants to contribute to making the streets of her native town clean and is looking for an organisation which would help her to do this. _____
5. Your classmate cannot hear well. For this reason he has learning difficulties and often gets low grades. You can help him if you tell him about the right charity organisation. _____
6. You are writing an article about a charity organisation which, among many other things, is concerned about the basic rights of children, families and communities. _____
7. Maria's grandmother can't see any more. Maria is now looking for a charity organisation which would give her grandmother all the necessary practical assistance. _____
8. You want to work for a charity organisation which helps disabled people to get education. This organisation will soon open in Georgia and you are preparing for the job interview. _____
9. You are doing some research into how the environment is damaged by throwing away garbage. You are collecting facts and figures from one of the charity organisations. _____
10. You have a neighbour who is very kind to animals and, with the help of a charity organisation, she brings home stray dogs she finds in the street. _____
11. Sophie is an animal lover and would like to work for an organisation which protects animals from bad and cruel treatment. This organisation is almost two hundred years old. _____
12. Your relative is a talented young man and wants to study at a European university. But he is an orphan and has no money. You tell him about a charity organisation which can help him. _____

Charity organisations*

A.

TBG - Tidy Britain Group - is an international charity organisation taking care of the local environment. They aim at making people more aware of the negative effects of thrown away plastic bags, bottles and cans. They involve people in cleaning the streets. One of its branches is operating in Georgia.

B.

The RNIB - Royal National Institute of the Blind - is the UK's leading charity for the blind. The organisation helps people who have lost their sight by providing information and offering practical services. They help the disabled to live a normal life.

C.

Iavnana is a relatively new charity organisation set up in Georgia in 2000. It helps low income families with many children by providing houses for them. Funds are collected from concerts and other cultural events held throughout the world. The charity has already collected several million Lari from these events.

D.

The RSPCA, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was the first organisation dedicated to the well-being of animals anywhere in the world. In England and Wales only there are three hundred inspectors whose job is to protect animals against cruelty. It was set up by Queen Victoria in 1824.

E.

GCO - Georgian Charity Organisation - provides funds for studying abroad to the children from low income families, or the children who have lost either one or both of their parents. To take part in the programmes you should be between 14-17 years old. The organisation also provides funds for learning English.

F.

AWH, Animals Without Homes, is a charity which takes care of homeless animals, mainly street dogs and cats. They either provide special shelter for them, or send them to animal hospitals. In some cases the animals may be adopted. The organisation has one hundred branches, including one in Georgia.

G.

Mencap is a charity which is devoted to fighting against discrimination towards people who suffer from any kind of disability. The charity's main concern is children with learning disability. The organisation helps them receive education and acquire a speciality. A branch will open in Georgia next year.

H.

Every Child is a relatively new charity organisation established in the UK in 1993. It works with families and communities in twelve countries. The organisation works on projects which ensure that children's basic rights, such as access to healthcare and social services, are respected.

*charity: ქველმოქმედება

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.

Edward Jenner – the father of vaccination

Edward Jenner, an English doctor, is known in the history of medicine as the person who discovered vaccination. He was born in 1749 in a rural part of Great Britain. Jenner was a country boy and he loved the quiet village he lived in. As a child Jenner liked to observe and investigate things. His favourite pastime was studying nature and he loved and understood country life.

In Jenner's times people all over the world were affected by a disease called smallpox*. Many of them had the marks of the disease on their faces. But those were the people who had recovered from the disease; many more used to die. In the eighteenth century, smallpox was one of the main causes of death and it was common among both young and old. Of all the diseases at that time, smallpox was the worst.

Edward Jenner was a man who was always trying to gain knowledge wherever he could. Nothing ever escaped his sight and hearing. Years before, he had heard a milkmaid say, 'I can't catch smallpox, I've had the cowpox*.' At first Jenner mentioned the milkmaid's words to Dr. Ludlow, whose student he was. But the doctor only laughed. Jenner did not say anything but he continued to ask himself how the harmless cowpox could save people from smallpox. He believed that science had no limits and a scientist had to be patient to succeed.

After years of trying, Jenner's efforts to find a cure for this disease were not successful. Then one day he decided to try an experiment and he rubbed some of the cowpox substance into a village boy's cut. A few weeks later he repeated it but this time with smallpox substance. The result was that the boy remained healthy. Overcoming lots of difficulties, Jenner repeated his experiment twenty-three times, with the same result. It was only then that he believed in his discovery and published the results. Jenner's discovery of vaccination against smallpox was one of the greatest discoveries in the history of medicine. In 1798 he published a report, calling his new method 'vaccination', from the Latin word *vacca*, meaning a cow. At first people paid no attention to the work of the country doctor. Some even said that vaccination might cause people to get cows' faces!

Soon the news of the wonderful discovery spread abroad and terrible smallpox began to disappear as if by magic. Jenner was extremely happy to finally read a report saying that for two years there had been no cases of smallpox in any part of the world. Edward Jenner died in 1823 at the age of seventy-four. Till the end of his life, the 'country doctor' lived simply, spending on research the money the nation's Parliament gave him, and vaccinating free of charge anyone who came to him.

*smallpox – ყვავილი (ინფექციური დაავადება)

*cowpox – საქონლის ინფექციური დაავადება

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Jenner felt uncomfortable living in the country. | T | F |
| 2. In his childhood Jenner was not interested in the natural events. | T | F |
| 3. In those days people were very afraid of smallpox. | T | F |
| 4. Only young people suffered from smallpox. | T | F |
| 5. By nature, Jenner was a careful listener. | T | F |
| 6. Jenner owed his discovery to a milkmaid. | T | F |
| 7. Jenner believed in scientists and their success. | T | F |
| 8. Jenner's main achievement is based on a practical experiment..... | T | F |
| 9. An experiment on a village boy was unsuccessful. | T | F |
| 10. One experiment was enough to announce the discovery of vaccination. | T | F |
| 11. His discovery helped people outside Great Britain too. | T | F |
| 12. Jenner continued carrying out research until his last days. | 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. Popularity goes up, prices go down | E. Simpler than a human brain |
| B. Speaking machines | F. The expert is never mistaken |
| C. A well-known inventor | G. The expert made a mistake |
| D. Two kinds of disc | H. A disc with multiple functions |

Technology develops fast

1. _____

When it was first designed, the CD, which means compact disc, was used for digital audio, but in the years following its introduction it was adapted and used to store text, photographs and video games. In fact, it was perfect for almost everything except video. The first 'video disc' was demonstrated in France in 1993. For two years after this, several companies made different models of the video disc and each one argued that their model was the best.

2. _____

It was only in 1995 that the companies all agreed to make DVDs on the same model. DVD originally stood for *digital video disc* but, since it began to be used for other purposes, the word *video* was changed to *versatile*. A DVD can be described as a modernised compact disc that can store video, audio and computer data. DVDs have a much larger memory than compact discs: they can hold 4.7 gigabytes of data, compared to the CD's 650 megabytes. So they are seven times more powerful.

3. _____

The first DVD players appeared in Japan in 1996 and in the United States in 1997, and they cost more than 1,000 US dollars then. Since then, DVD players have quickly become the most successful electronics product of all time. Today there are hundreds of different DVD players and their prices decrease every year. Their popularity is caused by their practicality. For example, you can easily find different parts of the film on the disc by selecting from the on-screen menu. For this and many other reasons DVD players have practically replaced the traditional video recorder for recording TV programmes, films or any kind of video product.

4. _____

So is DVD the format of the future? Bill Gates says it isn't. In an article published in the German newspaper *Bild* several years ago, Bill Gates said that the idea of storing films and music on discs had no future. 'DVD will be old-fashioned in less than 10 years,' he said. So what will replace the DVD? Gates believes that everything we need for our entertainment will be stored in one place - on our computer. However, we should remember that Bill Gates sometimes makes mistakes. He once said that the Internet had no future! He was definitely mistaken then!

5. _____

Not only DVDs will change. The next generation of computers as well will be very different from the ones we know today. In what ways? Well, specialists are saying that in future computers will be able to understand spoken instructions. They will have voices of their own. They will also be able to think for themselves. How will all this be possible? Because tomorrow's computers will work like the human mind. Inside our brains there are millions of nerve cells or 'neurons,' all interconnected like the streets in a city.

6. _____

Because of this very complex network of neurons, we can think, analyse information, remember, have ideas, and communicate. And we can do several of these things at the same time. The computers of the future will also contain electronic 'neural networks'. They will be much more simple than human brains but this will definitely be an enormous step forward. In this century, we can predict for example that the new and more powerful neural computers will help to diagnose illnesses, understand and control the world's money markets and find minerals under the ground.

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.**

David couldn't wait until September. Finally, his life was going to change. June had been terrible, with all those school-leaving exams to do. He spent July waiting. The exams results finally arrived in August. He was worried when one morning the envelope with the exams results in it arrived at their house. He didn't think he had done very well. He wasn't the most intelligent boy in his school. He knew that. However, good grades were really important for him. David absolutely had to get out of the small town where he lived. He had to do well in his school-leaving exams so that he could get to the university and get away from his home-town.

Like many people of his age for David going to university was, first of all, a chance to get away from his home-town and his parents, to meet lots of new people, to stop being a child and become an adult. It actually was a chance to become a new and totally different person. The town he lived in was small. It had only two schools and one café! There was no place for young people to meet, so they spent time walking up and down the main street. There was never anything new or different or unusual. It was boring. David couldn't wait to leave. The town was too small for him.

His hands trembled when he was opening the envelope. He took out the letter and sighed with relief. It was OK. He hadn't done brilliantly, but his grades were good enough. He had got a place at Leeds University and the course started in September.

When he got off the train at the station in Leeds, he felt free at last. David had wanted to go to London to study, but his mother said it was too far away. He had tried to go to Manchester, but his exam results weren't good enough, so he had to accept his other choice. Leeds was an industrial city. It wasn't the best place, but that didn't matter to David. At least it wasn't his home-town. The university was only a short distance from the city centre but it was much more attractive than the rest of the city. It was situated in its own campus, which was like a large park with lots of modern buildings. Leeds wasn't the oldest university in England, and it wasn't the most prestigious either, but David didn't mind. For him, it was a new world, a new start.

1. What can the reader learn from the text?
 - A. David is still a schoolboy.
 - B. David got excellent grades.
 - C. David got a place at a university.
 - D. David will study in his home-town.
2. What did David think about his school-leaving exams?
 - A. He was sure he had done very well.
 - B. He knew he hadn't done very well.
 - C. He knew the results in advance.
 - D. He was not interested in the results at all.

3. David wanted to go to university mainly because this was a chance
 - A. to get a better education.
 - B. to enjoy his free time.
 - C. to get a better job.
 - D. to live in another place.

4. In David's native town young people
 - A. were bored.
 - B. received a good education.
 - C. found jobs easily.
 - D. had an interesting life.

5. When David was opening the envelope with the exam results he felt
 - A. sad.
 - B. indifferent.
 - C. nervous.
 - D. happy.

6. David didn't go to study in London because
 - A. he didn't want to.
 - B. his mother didn't want him to.
 - C. he preferred another place.
 - D. his exam results were not good enough.

7. The University of Leeds was
 - A. situated in a campus.
 - B. the best university.
 - C. David's first choice.
 - D. far from the city centre.

8. Which of the following would be the best title for this text?
 - A. Independent at last.
 - B. Life on a campus.
 - C. A way to a better education.
 - D. David feels bored.

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.

allowed (A)	first (F)	parents (K)
attended (B)	individual (G)	private (L)
compulsory (C)	including (H)	subjects (M)
education (D)	inventions (I)	taught (N)
earnest (E)	opportunities (J)	

Changes in education

During the early days, before formal schools were established, many people were taught reading and writing in their churches. In 1187 England's (1) university, Oxford, was founded. Over the next four hundred years other colleges and universities were established, (2) Cambridge and Edinburgh. During the seventeenth century, numerous (3) schools were founded. They were attended mostly by the sons of aristocrats. In the centuries that followed, some children (4) classes in churches, while others were educated at Sunday schools. Girls and young women were mainly (5) domestic skills, like knitting or sewing. Very few girls were (6) to learn the same academic (7) as boys. It wasn't until the late 1870s that laws were passed in the UK according to which (8) were required to give their children basic (9) in reading, writing and maths. In 1918, schooling became(10) up to the age of fourteen. The Education Act of 1944 gave equal educational (11) to boys and girls and changed teaching approaches according to students' (12) ages and abilities.

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.

Strange laws

Laws are usually made (1) the Parliament. Many people take part in this process. But it is amazing how stupid some laws may be. During the 6th century, it was common to say to people (2) sneezed ‘God bless you!’ because they thought (3) bad things were coming out of their bodies. During the great epidemic in Europe, the Pope passed (4) law which said that it was allowed to say ‘God bless you’ to anyone who sneezed. There are still some strange laws (5) the world. For example, in the US state of Alabama, it is illegal to play dominoes (6) Sunday and in the state of Minnesota it is illegal to hang male (7) female underwear on the same washing line. In Texas, two categories (8) men are not punished for looking into other people’s windows: men over 50 and men (9) only one eye. In Oklahoma you can be sent to prison (10) playing a joke on somebody. And (11) you're in Hawaii and you are laughing (12) these strange laws, stop! In Hawaii you are not allowed to laugh after 10 pm.

Task 7

- Read the texts 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.

A.

Hi Margo,

Thank you for the book you sent me for my birthday last Saturday. I am sure I (1).....
(enjoy) reading it as this is the book I (2) (look) for ever since it (3)
..... (publish) about two years ago. On my birthday, instead of buying me presents,
my friends (4) (take) me out for a meal in a newly opened Chinese restaurant.
The restaurant was about 25 kilometres away and one of our friends (5) (drive) us
there. The meal was excellent and we enjoyed the evening very much. Unfortunately, after we left the
restaurant, we (6) (have) a problem with the car and had to drive as slowly as
possible. So we (7) (not/get) back until very late. Next morning I was too tired to
get up on time and had to miss some of my university classes. And another thing, I (8)
..... (arrive) in your town next Sunday. Let me know how to get to your place in case
you don't have time to meet me.

All the best,

Thomas

B.

Hi Thomas,

I'm really glad you liked the birthday present. I still believe that a book is the best present ever.
Unfortunately I (9) (not/be able) to meet you at the airport next Sunday, so this is
how you should get to my house. When you arrive at the airport, it'll be best if you (10)
..... (take) a taxi all the way to my house. It usually (11)
(not/cost) a lot and it is much less trouble than finding the right bus. Anyway, I (12)
(live) some distance from the bus stop. A new taxi service (13) (start) up about
six months ago and since then it (14) (operate) very well indeed. When you reach
my house, you must ask for my first floor neighbour, who has the key to my house. You will need the key
as I (15) (not/be) back until late. There is quite a lot of food in the fridge and you
(16) (find) a few good books on the shelves, including the one you gave me. I'll
try to be back as soon as possible.

See you soon.

Margo

KEYS TO ENGLISH TESTS 2011

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

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

Task 3: 1. D 2.H 3.A 4.G 5.B 6.E

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

Task 5: 1. F/ first 2.H/including 3.L/private 4.B/attended 5.N/taught 6.A/allowed
7.M/subjects 8.K/parents 9.D/education 10.C/compulsory 11.J/opportunities 12.G/
individual

Task 6: 1. by/in 2. who 3. that/the 4. a/ the 5. in/around 6.on 7.and 8.of 9.
with 10. for 11. if/when 12. at

Task 7: 1.will enjoy 2.have been looking 3.was published 4.took 5.drove 6.had
7.did not/didn't get 8.am arriving/ will arrive/ will be arriving 9.will not be able /am not
able 10.take 11.does not cost 12.live 13.started 14.has been operating /has operated
15. will not be 16.will find