



ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

2014

ინსტრუქცია

თქვენ წინაშეა საგამოცდო ტესტის ბუკლეტი და ტესტის პასუხების ფურცელი. ყურადღებით გაეცანით ტესტის ყოველი დავალების პირობას და ისე შეასრულეთ დავალებები. პასუხები გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე.

ბასწორდება მხოლოდ პასუხების ფურცელი!

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 დასვათ 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 დასვათ X ნიშანი. თუ რიგში ერთზე მეტ X ნიშანს დასვამთ, ამ საკითხის არცერთი 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). ამიტომ გადასწორების წინ დაფიქრება გმართებთ.

ნიმუში:

დავალება 3.	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"/>

არსად მიუთითოთ თქვენი სახელი და გვარი, დავალება რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება თქვენი სახელი ან გვარი არ გასწორდება!

ტესტის შესასრულებლად გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 30 წუთი

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!

TASK 1: LISTENING

You are going to listen to eight texts. For each of them answer the question given. Mark the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

You have twenty seconds to look through the tasks. You will hear each recording twice.

1. Where is the dialogue taking place?
A. At the toy shop C. At the post office
B. At the car shop D. At the library

2. Where is the dialogue taking place?
A. At the airport C. At the restaurant
B. At the Internet club D. At the bank

3. How much has the woman paid for the sunglasses?
A. 20 Laris C. 30 Laris
B. 28 Laris D. 18 Laris

4. Why does the woman have to pay extra for the skirt?
A. It's an expensive skirt. C. It must be sent to her house.
B. The skirt is too dirty. D. It must be cleaned quickly.

5. What is the text about?
A. Snowboarding school C. The weather in Georgia
B. Popular sportsmen D. A new type of sport

6. What does Bob like to watch on TV most of all?
A. Weather forecast C. Films in general
B. Horror films D. Reality shows

7. Why has Jane watched *Titanic* ten times?
A. She loves true stories. C. She likes Leonardo DiCaprio.
B. She likes love stories. D. She loves the Canadian singer.

8. What helped Nino to fall asleep?
A. The quietness C. The book
B. The light D. The darkness

TASK 2: READING

Read the statements (1-8). Then read the advertisements and find which statement corresponds to which advertisement. Next to each statement write a letter (A-F). Some advertisements correspond to more than one statement.

1. As part of your university course you have to write an essay on the history of fashion design. You would like to see some of the best works of the world's greatest designers. _____
2. You are planning a family trip to the countryside. You want your children to experience the true country lifestyle for a day and have fun away from the hot and polluted city. _____
3. Peter is not a professional pianist but he loves playing and composing music in his free time. Now he wants to play some of his new compositions in an informal setting. _____
4. Ann is reading a book on European royalty of the Middle Ages. She would like to learn more about the lifestyles of monarchs and their residences. _____
5. You will be touring Europe in July. You would like to have an opportunity to visit historic sites and to attend free concerts of all styles of music. _____
6. Your cousin has received an invitation to the opening ceremony of a festival. He is excited because the festival features children's films - his favourite genre. _____
7. Jim is going to write a book about the life and work of the ten most famous women in the world. He wants to attend an exhibition to learn more about the clothing style of one of them. _____
8. Your 12-year-old nephew enjoys listening to music and you often take him to concerts. This time you want to take him to a musical event held outdoors. _____

Summer Festivals and Exhibitions

A.

The 2014 London Film Festival, the true home of innovative and exciting cinema, will be held from July 25th to August 10th. The festival will offer a wide range of films, including horror, science fiction and the best children's films. Admission is free for students and children under 10.

B.

The Prague Music Festival will present a dynamic mix of world-class performers featuring orchestral and classical virtuosos, jazz giants, and folk bands. There will be over 70 free indoor performances at historic monuments of the city during the festival. It opens on July 26th.

C.

The Riga Music Festival will be welcoming the International Touring Exhibition of Musical Instruments, which is bringing 11 pianos to the streets of Riga in July. The pianos will be located all around the city and anyone - from beginners to experts - can enjoy playing piano compositions.

D.

Arts and Royalty. A special exhibition of ten dresses that belonged to Diana, Princess of Wales, will be on display at the Fashion Museum of Cambridge. The exhibits include dresses worn during the Royal tours and little black cocktail dresses by famous designers from the mid-1990s.

E.

The Kvareli Festival is a celebration of our agricultural heritage. Join us in August for our open air family events! The festival includes agricultural exhibits and offers its guests a free taste of watermelon, best local dishes and wine. Don't miss a chance to take part in our traditional winemaking!

F.

Spanish Art Festival. This event displays 1000 photographs of Spain and its culture as well as several 12th-16th-century items and paintings. Visitors will also see a film on the oldest royal palaces and gardens in Spain and royal wedding clothes and furniture. Open every day until the end of July except the weekends.

TASK 3: READING

Read the text. Then read the statements below and decide whether they are True (T) or False (F).

A father and a son

One of the strongest relationships is that between a father and a child. While we turn to our mothers for love and support, we often need our fathers for approval and praise. Many famous men and women have talked about the importance of their fathers to them.

Lee Iacocca, the president of The Chrysler Corporation, says he learned a great deal from his father – Nicola Iacocca. His father came to the United States from southern Italy at the age of twelve. He believed in America and its values. He felt that in America you had the freedom to become anything you wanted to be if you were willing to work hard and he did just that. When Nicola was twenty, he opened a car rental business. Later, he started several other businesses. It took him quite long to become a millionaire.

Like his father, Lee Iacocca was interested in cars. After graduating from Princeton University in 1946, he got a job with the Ford Motor Company selling cars in Chester, Pennsylvania. Lee phoned his father every day for advice until his death in 1973. His father always said – be prepared to take risks, but always save for difficult times. As a result, Lee Iacocca has always been very careful with money.

Lee Iacocca became the president in 1978 and the chairman in 1979 of The Chrysler Corporation, an American automobile manufacturer. He completely transformed the unsuccessful company into one of America's most successful and profitable businesses. To do so he needed to take out a loan from the bank. Lee's father was always warning him when he was a small boy not to get into debt, and if he ever borrowed anything, even 20 cents, his father advised him to write it down so as not to forget to pay it back. Iacocca wrote in his autobiography: 'I often wondered how my father would have reacted if he'd lived long enough to see me go into debt in 1981 to keep The Chrysler Corporation in business. This was a lot more than 20 cents – the total came to 1.2 billion dollars. Although I remembered my father's advice, I had a funny feeling that this was the loan I'd remember even without writing it down.'

Lee Iacocca also learned another important lesson from his father: aim for excellence in everything. Iacocca has always tried to follow this advice and be the best at everything. 'People say to me, *You are a great success. How did you do it?* I go back to what my parents taught me. Try hard, get all the education you can, but then, do something. Don't just stand there. Make something happen.'

1. Fathers play a big role in many well-known people's lives. T F
2. Lee Iacocca's father was an Italian immigrant. T F
3. Lee Iacocca's father became a millionaire soon after he arrived in America. T F
4. Lee Iacocca and his father shared the same interest in cars. T F
5. His father encouraged him to put all his money in risky businesses. T F
6. Chrysler was not a successful corporation before Lee Iacocca started to run it. T F
7. Lee Iacocca's father advised him never to pay a small debt back. T F
8. Lee Iacocca borrowed a small amount of money for his company. T F
9. Lee Iacocca's father taught him to aim high and be the best. T F
10. The text is about The Chrysler Corporation. T F

TASK 4: READING

Read the questions (1-8) and try to find the answers to them in the text on the next page. Indicate the paragraph (A-F), in which you found the information, next to the question. Some paragraphs correspond to more than one statement.

Which paragraph

1. has information about changes brought by the invention of the electric tattoo machine? _____
2. names the musicians who were the first to demonstrate tattoos on their bodies? _____
3. names the country where the oldest wall paintings showing tattoos were found? _____
4. gives information about the origins of the word *tattoo*? _____
5. explains how long it took tattooing to spread around the world? _____
6. explains what tattoos are in general? _____
7. could have the title: 'Connections between tattoo and religion'? _____
8. could have the title: 'Technology affects tattoos'? _____

The history of tattoos

- A.** Once considered anti-social activity common only among drunkards and sailors, tattooing is now recognised as a well-established art form. Nowadays, having a tattoo is as normal as pierced ears. According to America's main cultural journals and newspapers, tattooing is body art that uses, special ink to permanently colour the skin. Despite its current acceptance, it was not until the early 1970s that singers and musicians such as Janis Joplin and The Rolling Stones started to openly show the tattoos on their bodies. In 1981 The Rolling Stones showed their dedication to tattooing by releasing the 16th British album *Tattoo You*.
- B.** The art of tattooing has been practised for a very long time in civilized human history. The history of tattoos is ancient and seems to date thousands of years before the birth of Christ. The first records of tattoos were found in ancient Egypt. Wall paintings as old as 2000 BC are evidence of the use of tattoos in ancient Egyptian society. Today tattooing is officially recognized as an art form and many museums, galleries and educational institutions around the world organise tattoo art shows.
- C.** Because the term 'tattoo' has almost the same pronunciation and the meaning throughout the world, scientists have found it difficult to determine the place of its origin. Some scientists think that the term 'tattoo' comes from the Polynesian word 'tatao', which means 'to tap'. However, other scientists believe that the modern word 'tattoo' comes from a Tahitian word 'tatu', which means to mark something. It should be noted though that the Georgian term *sviringi* has no resemblance to the English pronunciation.
- D.** People of many different civilisations in the past coloured their body parts for different reasons. In a few groups and religions, tattoos are an integral part of their beliefs. Those who belong to these religions are obliged to have a tattoo on their body. While for some groups tattooing is a ritual, for others it's simply a joyous way to show their beliefs to the world. In some countries, tattoo marks help to demonstrate that a person has a high rank. Today, many musicians feel that it is their duty to have a tattoo of their group's name on their shoulders.
- E.** The first electric tattoo machine was invented in 1890 by an American tattoo artist named Samuel O'Reilly. The electric tattoo machine gave birth to a new era of tattooing in which people started to put different kinds of tattoos on various parts of their bodies. More and more people put different marks and figures on their bodies. Though tattoo machines are becoming more complex as the years go by, the mechanical principle behind them remains the same whether it is electric or digital.
- F.** Tattooing took centuries to become so widely accepted. Today one can find tattoos as a fashion symbol rather than a simple mark. Tattooing indeed has spread across oceans. Even people in less developed countries have tattoos. The tattoo art that seemed like nonsense to previous generations has truly become an integral part of the fashion of the new generation.

TASK 5: READING

Read the text and the questions below. For each question mark the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

Several years ago, a British TV company decided to carry out an experiment and find out if a student's success and behaviour depended on the quality of his school. For this purpose, the TV company selected a student from a poor family, Ryan Bell. At his school, which was not considered the best, Ryan regularly caused problems and was in conflict with his teachers and other students. He was not a good student and his grades in every subject were below average. The experiment was a stroke of luck for the 14-year-old boy. The TV company sent Ryan to an expensive private school where he had every opportunity to study well. When he was asked if he might have trouble adjusting to the new school, Ryan simply responded, 'Don't worry, all 14-year-old guys are the same – we like cars and girls!'

In many ways Ryan's first year at his new school was a success. He was brilliant at Latin and joined the rugby team where he was one of the best players. His mother was very proud. She hoped her son would get a good education, earn money and even support her. Ryan had never dreamt of going to university before. Now, he started talking of becoming a TV journalist. At his new school Ryan got on well with the other students. There were a few problems but they were not serious at first. The first incident was when Ryan was caught drawing graffiti on the wall. The school didn't pay attention to that, but when Ryan took another boy's mobile phone without asking, the school authorities did not allow him to attend classes for a week.

A week after that, Ryan and his school friends went to the nearest town and bought some beer. Ryan drank so much that he got sick and was taken to hospital. The school sent him away and did not allow him to return to school because he had already been in trouble twice before. Many people thought it was unfair because he was due to take his exams a month later. The school insisted that the rules were the same for everyone. After Ryan left his second school, the public started to criticize the experiment. Some argued that Ryan had been under too much pressure and that it was unfair not to allow him to attend classes. Everyone seems to agree that Ryan should be given a chance to continue his studies at the university.

1. A TV company is mentioned in the text to tell us that
 - A. the school has its own TV station.
 - B. this TV company decided to do an experiment.
 - C. TV affects students.
 - D. TV programmes are good for students.

2. At his old school Ryan
 - A. led an interesting life.
 - B. was one of the best students.
 - C. had problems with his friends.
 - D. got on well with his teachers.

3. Ryan was sure he would not have problems at his new school because he
 - A. knew all the students at that school.
 - B. was sure he would succeed in his studies.
 - C. knew most of the teachers there.
 - D. thought teenagers had the same interests.

4. What does the writer say about Ryan's achievements at his new school?
 - A. He did well.
 - B. He was a lazy student.
 - C. He argued with his teachers.
 - D. He missed classes.

5. Ryan's mother thought
 - A. Ryan would have problems.
 - B. her son would be the best student.
 - C. her son would have a good future.
 - D. Ryan would not stay in the new school.

6. At first in his new school Ryan had
 - A. serious problems.
 - B. minor problems.
 - C. problems with his teachers.
 - D. a conflict with the school authorities.

7. Ryan was taken to hospital because he
 - A. drank too much.
 - B. had a fight.
 - C. became ill.
 - D. fell down.

8. Which of the following would be the best title for the article?
 - A. A lucky student
 - B. An unsuccessful experiment
 - C. A new school
 - D. Passing exams successfully

TASK 6: VOCABULARY

Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given below. Use each word only once. Two words are extra.

afford	(A)	enough	(F)	solve	(K)
cause	(B)	increase	(G)	space	(L)
cost	(C)	limit	(H)	test	(M)
decides	(D)	pollution	(I)	traffic	(N)
encourages	(E)	reducing	(J)		

Cars driving us crazy

Technology has given us plenty of things that improve our lives. One example of this is cheaper and faster cars that most people in western countries can (1). Cars improve our lives in many ways but they also cause problems. Lots of teenagers dream of the day when they will be old (2) to learn to drive and have their own cars. Having a car allows them to go out where and when they like and give their friends a lift. Passing their driving (3) is very important in every teenager's life. While that's true, cars also (4) a lot of problems. For example:

- The roads are too busy. People driving in cities often have to sit in (5) jams.
- Modern cars can go very fast. However, why have a car that can travel 240 km per hour when the speed (6) in many European countries is 110 km an hour on the motorway? This just (7) people to break the law.
- Finding a parking (8) in cities and towns is often almost impossible.
- Air (9) is getting worse because more and more people own cars.

Nowadays, many people and organisations are working on (10) traffic. Different countries have different ways to (11) their problems. For example, in Paris, when pollution is really bad, travelling by public transport does not (12) anything. But these problems are still very difficult to solve.

TASK 7: GRAMMAR

Read the text and fill the gaps with one of the following: an article, a preposition, a conjunction or a relative pronoun. Note that in each space you should insert only ONE word.

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

The first woman scientist

Hypatia, the daughter of the mathematician and philosopher Theon, was born in Alexandria, Egypt in 370 AD. For many centuries Hypatia was (1) only woman scientist to have a place in history books. Hypatia's father was the director (2) Alexandria University and he made sure his daughter had the best education available. This was unusual as most women in those days had few opportunities to study. After studying in Athens and Rome, Hypatia returned to Alexandria, the place (3) she began teaching mathematics. She became the head of the Platonist school at Alexandria and soon became very famous (4) her scientific ideas. We have no copies of her books (5) we know that she wrote several important mathematical works. Hypatia was also interested (6) technology and invented several scientific tools to help with her work. At that time many rulers were afraid of science, and anyone connected (7) it was in danger. One day, in March of 415 AD, Hypatia was attacked in the street (8) was killed. The name of the man (9) attacked her is not known. It is believed that her death was the starting point of (10) downfall of Alexandrian intellectual life.

TASK 8: GRAMMAR

Read the text and put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

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

Dear Sophia,

It has been quite some time since I wrote to you last. That's because I quit my job a month ago and I was so depressed that I (1. not/want) to see or talk to anybody. Now after some time (2. pass) I can tell you what happened. About a month ago I (3. feel) really fed up with my job: nothing was going right, and I hated going to work. I (4. give) all sorts of boring tasks and in addition my boss didn't like anything that I (5. do). I started to hate the work that I used to like so much. I (6. get) no enjoyment out of it any more.

Then one day my boss (7. complain) to me that I was late for work all the time. I couldn't believe it! I (8. be) late only once that month, while he (9. always/arrive) quite late. I asked him who told him that I was regularly late for work and he said that one of the secretaries (10. tell) him about it. I said that it wasn't true. Anyway, I got really annoyed and stormed out, slamming the door behind me. And now I still (11. not/regret) it. I wake up whenever I want, walk a lot in the nearby park and write sketches. I met an interesting person. He is a publisher. When he read my sketches, he said 'If I were you, I (12. do) nothing but write sketches'. And to my surprise he offered to publish some of my sketches. Most probably they (13. publish) next month. I (14. send) you a copy of my sketches as soon as they are published.

Take care,
Pamela

TASK 9: WRITING

The advertisement given below is taken from an online newspaper.

Read the advertisement and write an email to the International Summer Camp asking for more information about the details which are indicated.

Are you interested in meeting young people of your age from all around Europe?

If so, the **International Summer Camp** is just for you. Our Camp offers summer programmes, a variety of sports and **outdoor activities**. Most importantly, our Camp helps young people to make new and lasting friendships and develop an understanding of different cultures. The camp starts **next Sunday**. We assure you, you will never forget the days spent with us. Contact us at: *intsum@yahoo.com*

Where exactly?

Which ones?

What time?

Write your reply here. The beginning is given. Do not write your name or surname. Use the space given.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I read your advertisement in the online newspaper. _____

Best regards,

