

ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

IV ვარიანტი

ინსტრუქცია

თქვენ წინაშეა საგამოცდო ტესტის ელექტრონული ბუკლეტი.

ტესტი შედგება 10 დავალებისაგან და ამოწმებს ინგლისურ ენაზე მოსმენის, კითხვისა და წერის უნარებს.

ყურადღებით გაეცანით ტესტის ყოველი დავალების პირობას და ისე შეასრულეთ დავალებები.

ტესტის მაქსიმალური ქულაა 100.

ტესტზე სამუშაოდ გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 40 წუთი.

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!



Task 1: Listen to ten texts (1-10). For each of them answer the question given. Mark the correct choice (A-D). You have 20 seconds to look through the task. You will hear each recording twice.

1. Where is the dialogue taking place?

- A. At the pharmacy
- B. At the hospital
- C. At the shop
- D. At the baker's

2. Who is getting married?

- A. The woman's sister
- B. The woman's cousin
- C. The woman's brother
- D. The woman's niece

3. How long will the exhibition be open?

- A. One month
- B. Two weeks
- C. Ten days
- D. Six weeks

4. What does the man advise the woman to do?

- A. To listen to the song 'Ghost story'
- B. To buy the CD in the music shop
- C. To buy the singer's photo in the shop
- D. To buy the CD from Amazon

5. Why was it easy for the man to get to the theatre on time?

- A. It was near the metro station.
- B. He used the Internet.
- C. He knew the way well.
- D. The traffic wasn't heavy.

6. What is the text about?

- A. Parks in Georgia
- B. Mount Mtatsminda
- C. The capital of Georgia
- D. Mtatsminda Park in general

7. What is the text about?

- A. A great inventor
- B. Book printing
- C. A useful invention
- D. Different plants

8. From where was wood imported to Venice?

- A. Lido Island
- B. North-east part of Italy
- C. Several islands
- D. The European countries

9. How old was Kim when he started to write poetry?

- A. Six
- B. Seven
- C. Eleven
- D. Fifteen

10. Why does the teacher play classical music at the lesson?

- A. The students become more concentrated.
- B. The students are future musicians.
- C. The teacher composes music.
- D. The teacher loves listening to music.

Task 2: Read the statements (1-8). Then read the advertisements (A-F) on the next page and find which statement corresponds to which advertisement. Some advertisements correspond to more than one statement.

1. You have just started to work as a reporter for an online newspaper. You would like to gain more skills and knowledge in this field.
2. You are free in the summer and you would like to go to an educational institution where you will be able to do a short course in European art.
3. Your elder brother is a student of the faculty of photography and wants to find out more about the works of photographers who received training at that faculty.
4. You are finishing school this year. You want to study at a university where you can learn how to keep the sea and the environment clean.
5. Your friend is looking for a short and intensive course in art history. You suggest a relevant website where she can find more detailed information about this.
6. Your cousin's special interest is contemporary Asian writers and she would love to spend some time in a relevant library abroad.
7. Your best friend lives in Britain and wants to learn web design techniques. You recommend a relevant training institution to him.
8. Your sister, who is taking the national exams next year, is interested in oriental art. You advise her to apply to a relevant educational institution.

A. Royal College of Photography invites professional photographers and students of photography, as well as the general public, to a photo exhibition by our graduates. If you choose our college to study, you might be given the same chance one day. The exhibition will be open for the first two weeks in December.

B. Oxford School of Western Arts is located in the very centre of the city. The summer school study programme includes short and long term courses in the history of modern art of Europe as well as intensive English language classes. For more information visit our website: www.oxfordschoolofarts.uk

C. Imperial College based in the heart of London invites students from eastern European countries to a two-week course in web design. Registration deadline January 21. Discounts are offered for early registration. The course starts on February 25. More details on our website: www.imperialcollege.uk

D. The Institute of Culture has recently opened in Anaklia. The study programme includes courses in oriental art and design. A special course has also been designed for those who are interested in marine life and sea pollution. Discussions on environmental issues are held for the public every other weekend.

E. London Academy of Media is offering a summer school on press and television journalism. Students will have access to a unique collection of documentaries, newspapers and journals. Georgian, British and Austrian experts will hold practical workshops and presentations. For more information please call (+995 32) 333 2222.

F. The University of Leeds was founded in 1904 and is well-known for its high quality classes in European and world literature. The University has an excellent library with a rich collection of classical and modern literature and a collection of relevant documentaries about modern Asian authors.

Task 3: Read the text. Then read the statements which follow and decide whether they are True (T) or False (F).

Sign language

Because deaf people cannot hear, they have special ways of communicating. One way is lip-reading. By looking at the mouth of the speaker one can learn to understand what a person is saying. Speaking is possible but difficult for deaf people. Because they cannot hear their own voices, it takes a lot of training to be able to make the correct sounds and not all deaf people can acquire this skill. But deaf people all around the world think that a sign language is the most practical way of communicating.

One of the earliest written records of a sign language dates back to the 5th century BC and is found in the Greek philosopher Plato's writings. In the writings it is said: 'If we didn't have a voice and wanted to express things, wouldn't we try to make signs by moving our hands, head and the rest of our body?' So it seems that groups of deaf people have used sign languages throughout history. In many ways, a sign language is similar to a spoken language.

The signs are formed with movements of the hands, face and body. Just like words, each sign has a different meaning. Signs are combined to form sentences. The alphabet of a sign language is made of hand signs. Each hand sign means a letter. These hand signs make spelling possible. The signs can express everything a spoken language does - thoughts, feelings and intentions. And just as different countries usually speak different languages, most countries have their own variation of sign language.

In fact, there are hundreds of sign languages around the world. The use of these languages has enabled deaf people to be recognised as intelligent, educated people who can live a life as fully as anyone else. On the whole, sign languages are independent of oral languages and they develop on their own, even in those situations where there may be a common spoken language. For example, although the people in Britain and America speak the same oral language, their sign languages are quite different. American sign language has certain similarities to French sign language, due to its early influences. When people using different sign languages meet, however, communication is easier than when people of different spoken languages meet. This is not because sign languages are universal, but because deaf people may be more patient when communicating and they use gestures and mime more.

It is also very interesting to know what gestures deaf people use while communicating. Hand waving or hitting a table or the floor to get someone's attention is accepted. Also, lots of eye contact is necessary. Deaf people are very informal in greetings and goodbyes which are full of touching and joking. Lastly, it is good to remember that most deaf people do not think of themselves as different from other people and you don't have to, either!

True (T) or False (F)?

1. The only way deaf people communicate with one another is lip-reading.
2. Deaf people prefer a sign language to any other form of communication.
3. A sign language and a spoken language have many similarities.
4. Each hand sign means a separate sentence.
5. A sign language, like a spoken one, expresses emotions.
6. Every deaf person in the world uses the same sign language.
7. Sign languages help deaf people to lead an active life like anyone else does.
8. Countries which speak the same language may have different sign languages.
9. Deaf people of different nationalities find it difficult to understand each other.
10. This is a text about the life of deaf people.

Task 4: Read the questions (1-8) and find the answers to them in the paragraphs (A-F) of the text. Some paragraphs correspond to more than one question.

Which paragraph

1. explains how the island got its name?
2. has the names of the couple who lost the connection with dispatchers?
3. gives information about the disappearance of the reefs?
4. gives information about the location of the island?
5. says how a group of people lost the whole day?
6. describes the wildlife of the island?
7. could have the title ‘In search of a missing yacht’?
8. could have the title ‘The competitor of Bermuda’?

Palmyra – a mysterious island

A. There are many mysterious places on Earth and many people think that the most mysterious place is the Bermuda Triangle. However, there is a small island in the Pacific Ocean, called Palmyra, which can compete with Bermuda for this title. The mysterious island is situated about 1,000 miles from Hawaii. On the one hand, the island looks like a paradise with beautiful lagoons and reefs. However, in the atmosphere of Palmyra there is a sense of trouble.

B. The island received its name from the American ship *Palmyra*, whose Captain landed there on November 7, 1802. But before that in the history of the island of Palmyra, there was a whole chain of tragic events. In 1798, the American ship *Betsy*, which travelled from America to Asia, crashed into the reefs of the island. Most of the people who tried to swim to the island drowned or were eaten by sharks. The survivors said that they would never agree to return to that terrible land. During the two months they were there, only three out of ten people survived.

C. In 1816, the Spanish ship *Esperanto* hit a reef near Palmyra island and started to sink. The crew was rescued by the passing ship *Brazilian*. The Captain of the *Esperanto* put the location of all reefs on the map carefully, but a year later sailing in the same place, much to his surprise, he did not find them. In 1870, an American ship *Angel* was lost near the coast of the same mysterious island. The bodies of the team members were then found near Palmyra. According to reports, they all were killed, but who did it is unknown. Sailors believe that this island is an unlucky place.

D. A famous scientist Mershan Marin agrees with the sailors' idea. According to the scientist, Palmyra attracts unfortunate happenings like a magnet. For example, weather there changes unexpectedly. The nature is beautiful with rare plants and animals. But in the beautiful lagoons there is a huge number of sharks and the fish which are dangerous to eat because of toxic water plants. There are a lot of insects, including mosquitoes; there are also huge and poisonous lizards and crabs.

E. In 1974, a famous scientist Graham Hughes and his wife Martha went to Palmyra on their own yacht. First, Hughes kept in touch with dispatchers by radio, but suddenly the connection dropped. The USA authorities sent a boat to search for the missing yacht. Soon it was discovered off the island of Palmyra. But people were not there. A few days later bodies were found by travellers on the beach of the island. They were placed in a special way. The motives of this wild crime and the killers remain unknown.

F. In early 1990, the mysterious island was visited by a famous explorer Norman Sanders and his team. Devices on the mysterious island stopped working altogether. After returning from the voyage, all members of the crew found that they were behind the time. In reality, they returned on April 24, although according to their calculations, it should have been April 25. The clocks in the expedition were completely normal and did not stop. What happened to the whole day remains a mystery.

Task 5: Read the text and the questions which follow. For each question mark the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

This is a story told by a big fan of the Beatles.

There were four of us, all fans of The Beatles – Avril, Julia, Maureen and me. We were 16 in that autumn of 1962 and had met up at the station to catch a bus to Birmingham to the BBC television studios. We were going to be part of the audience of *Thank Your Lucky Stars* – a hugely popular music TV programme at the time. For us, this was a big adventure because, although we’d been a number of times to the local theatre to see rising pop stars, to travel as far as Birmingham was new and more exciting. We were so thrilled that we talked without stopping as we waited for the bus. We were dressed up in our best clothes, each trying hard to look fashionable. I wore a floral skirt and a jacket that my mother had made. It was quite elegant but somehow, I didn’t feel it was stylish enough for the big occasion. The journey passed quickly and soon we were in the brightly-lit interior of the studio. Once seated, we were directed by the host of the TV show. He made it clear that when the key performers came on he would give us a sign and we should scream. We heard that Petula Clerk, the best female pop singer of the 1960s, had been pre-recorded and she wouldn’t sing live in the studio. But we weren’t disappointed because it wasn’t her we had come for.

I don’t remember the earlier performers, but I remember the growing excitement of the audience when the group which we had come to see was about to appear. Suddenly there they were, right in front of us– The Beatles! All dressed in dark suits, their long hair shining under the studio lights. And what was the song they performed? I confess, I can’t remember. But I remember the amazed audience and seeing John Lennon with his head slightly raised and Paul McCartney looking down at his guitar. They were much greater than I could ever have imagined. Then suddenly it was all over. We were back outside the studios. A small crowd had gathered, but it was not that massive. These were the early days of The Beatles’ career and although already popular, the phenomenal popularity that they would soon achieve was not yet clear. We could have stayed and seen them leave the studio, but we had a bus to catch so we headed home. I was one of the 1960s generation who celebrated all the major achievements of that decade. Years later, when I heard on the radio that John Lennon had been killed, I cried, but I think my tears were not just for him but also for my lost youth.

შეკითხვაზე გადასვლა [1,2](#) [3,4](#) [5,6](#) [7,8](#)

1. What is the text about?

- A. The first concert of the Beatles'
- B. The writer's impressions about the Beatles
- C. The host of the TV show
- D. Disappointed music fans

2. The girls travelling to Birmingham felt

- A. bored.
- B. nervous.
- C. excited.
- D. proud.

[დაბრუნება ტექსტზე](#)

3. The writer thought

- A. her jacket was not fashionable enough.
- B. her friends' clothes looked more informal.
- C. her skirt did not match her jacket.
- D. she was dressed too formally.

4. What did the girls learn about Petula Clerk?

- A. She would host the show.
- B. She would sing live.
- C. She was the first to perform.
- D. She was recorded before the show.

5. The four girls came to the show to

- A. listen to their favourite group.
- B. meet excited fans.
- C. applaud for Petula Clerk.
- D. sing their own song.

6. How did the audience feel when the Beatles appeared on the stage?

- A. Discouraged
- B. Confused
- C. Amazed
- D. Relaxed

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

7. Which period of the Beatles' career is described in the text?

- A. The peak
- B. The beginning
- C. The mid period
- D. The end

8. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- A. The birth of the Beatles
- B. The achievements of the 1960s
- C. The secret of the Beatles' success
- D. Unforgettable memories

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

Task 6: Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given (A-N). Use each word only once. Two words are extra. Do not copy the extra words from the text on the answer sheet.

alone (A) causes (B) cheque (C) cheap (D) choose (E) everybody (F) friendship (G)
fun (H) lonely (I) museum (J) prefer (K) same (L) tastes (M) trip (N)

Going on holiday

There are very few people in the world who do not like going on holiday. Almost (1) likes to relax, to visit new places and see new things. Before booking a (2), we all have to decide with whom to travel –with family, with friends, or (3)? Holidays with family can be hard. Not everybody in the family wants to do the (4) things. In my own family, Dad always wants to go to a (5), Mum and sister want to shop and I want to go to a coffee shop. Travelling with family can be very (6) or even free, if parents pay. Holidays with friends are usually more expensive.

It is normal for friends to have different (7) and different budgets. And you have to make a lot of compromise, from where you stay, to where you eat. This often (8) problems. Still, travelling with friends can be (9). When you are on holiday with friends you learn more about them. Even though we spend a lot of time with our friends, travelling with them strengthens the (10). As for travelling alone, it has advantages over travelling with other people. For example, you do not have to compromise on money issues. You can (11) what you want to do and it can also be a good opportunity to meet new people. But travelling alone is not always good. It can be lonely and, sometimes, dull with no one to talk to. Personally, I (12) travelling alone because there are fewer arguments.

Task 7: Read the text and fill the gaps with one of the following: article, preposition, conjunction or relative pronoun. Insert only ONE word. Do not copy the extra words from the text on the answer sheet.

Handwriting

Jane is my younger sister. At school she was good at almost all subjects. But Jane was one of those students (1) had problems with writing. Her handwriting was so bad that many teachers couldn't read anything she wrote and were often disappointed with her work. The letters (2) Jane wrote were unfinished, very small and had such irregular shapes that the words were impossible to read. Jane tried to improve her handwriting, (3), unfortunately, she couldn't do anything about it. Besides, she made so many mistakes in spelling and punctuation that her work always gave (4) bad impression. Students (5) better handwriting regularly received better marks regardless the content.

Jane was scared that she couldn't build a career as a journalist (6) her handwriting was so bad. Jane was dreaming of a successful career in journalism and she needed good marks in all subjects. She was so worried, that one day she decided to take a course (7) writing in order to learn how to be an effective writer. In addition to working hard on improving her handwriting, during (8) course, Jane was also taught how to organise her ideas. She found it difficult (9) first, but her great wish and the teachers' encouragement helped her to make progress and achieve success. Jane learned to revise her writing so as to improve it. She started to read so much that her spelling improved (10) her handwriting became clearer too. Now Jane's handwriting is much better than mine.

Task 8: Read the text and put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. Do not copy the extra words from the text on the answer sheet.

Dear David,

I know you are going to learn English and I want to tell you about my experience of learning this language, which might be useful for you. I (1. learn) English for seven years now. But last year I (2. not/work) hard enough in English class, that's why my marks were not really that good then. If I (3. want) to pass my English exam successfully next year, I'll have to study harder this term. During my last summer holidays, I (4. send) to a language course in London by my university. It was great. Before I went to London, I (5. not/enjoy) learning English. But while I was doing the language course in London, I met lots of young people from all over the world. There I noticed how important it (6. be) to speak foreign languages nowadays.

I have much more fun learning English now than I (7. have) before the course. At the moment I (8. revise) English grammar. And I (9. already/begin) to read the texts in my English textbooks again. I think I will do one unit every week. My exam is on 15 July, so I have no time to waste. It was good that all the classes (10. conduct) by English-speaking professors. I really want to succeed because I (11. dream) of going back to London and working there for a while. As you can see, I (12. become) a real London fan already.

If you have any questions or need some more advice from me, please write or call.

Best wishes,

Nick

Task 9: The advertisement given below is taken from an online newspaper. Read the advertisement and write an email to the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia asking for more information about the details which are indicated. The beginning is given on the answer sheet. Do not write your or anybody else's name or surname in the letter.

*Do you like writing? Do you want to share your ideas with others?
If so, join the contest.*

The Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia announces the Young Writers Essay Competition. The essays must be submitted **by the end of this week**. They should be on protecting nature. Applications should include **information** about the author. The first prize winner will be sent to a **foreign country** for one month.

When exactly?

Which country?

What kind?

Task 10: Read the essay task and write between 120-150 words.

Some people think that only the government should take care of old people. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion. State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.