

ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

II ვარიანტი

ინსტრუქცია

თქვენ წინაშეა საგამოცდო ტესტის ელექტრონული ბუკლეტი.

ტესტი შედგება 9 დავალებისაგან და ამოწმებს ინგლისურ ენაზე მოსმენის, კითხვისა და წერის უნარებს.

ყურადღებით გაეცანით ტესტის ყოველი დავალების პირობას და ისე შეასრულეთ დავალებები.

ტესტის მაქსიმალური ქულაა 90.

ტესტზე სამუშაოდ გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 40 წუთი.

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!



Task 1: You are going to listen to five texts. For each of them answer the two questions given. Mark the correct answer A, B or C. You have 20 seconds to look through the questions. You will hear the recording twice.

Text 1

1. Why did the speaker decide not to travel?

- A. He didn't have enough money.
- B. His family was against it.
- C. He entered the university.

2. What does the speaker say about his job at the theatre?

- A. It was very boring.
- B. It was very special for him.
- C. He was very busy.

Text 2

3. Andrea Bocelli can

- A. only sing in the opera.
- B. sing and play only the piano.
- C. sing and play various musical instruments.

4. It was a surprise for churchgoers when Bocelli

- A. started to sing.
- B. addressed the people in Italian.
- C. attended the Christmas Mass.

Text 3

5. The robots were sent to Mars

- A. to surprise people.
- B. to find the signs of water.
- C. to study the change of temperature.

6. What is the text about?

- A. Scientists exploring the Earth
- B. A new model of a robot explorer
- C. Explorations on the planet Mars

Text 4

7. What do children learn at primary school?

- A. Religion and a foreign language
- B. Basics of arithmetics and to read and write
- C. History and geography

8. To enter the university pupils need to

- A. take some more exams at the age of 18.
- B. finish only secondary school.
- C. have some work experience.

Text 5

9. Why did the King decide to build a city on the banks of the river Mtkvari?

- A. He was surprised by an unusual fact.
- B. The area was covered with thick woods.
- C. He wanted to be closer to a good hunting place.

10. The Georgian King took control of the Persian fortress in

- A. the 4th millennium BC.
- B. the 4th century AD.
- C. the 5th century AD.

Task 2: Read the text. Then read the statements which follow and decide whether they are True (T) or False (F).

The founder of Impressionism

The famous artist of the 19th century, Claude Monet, was a founder of French Impressionist painting. The term 'Impressionism' is derived from the title of his painting *Impression*, which was exhibited in 1874 in the first of the personal exhibitions organised by Monet. Claude Monet was born in 1840. As a child, he was always drawing sketches and caricatures. By the time he was fifteen, Monet was already a famous artist in his home town. If he tried hard, Monet could sketch eight pictures a day and sell them. He sold his pencil caricatures to a shop which hung them in the window. The shop also showed the work of a well-known landscape artist, Boudin. One day the two artists met at the shop. Mr Eugene Boudin liked his sketches so much that he offered to give Monet some lessons. At first Monet didn't know whether to accept his offer or not as he didn't like Boudin's paintings. Finally, he agreed and Boudin became his mentor. Boudin taught Monet how to use oil paints and paint sunlight and shadows. When the lessons ended, Monet knew that he wanted to be a painter for the rest of his life.

At the age of seventeen, Monet went to Paris to study more about art. Art school was not what he had expected. The teachers at art school had too many rules for what to paint and how to paint. Monet found it hard to follow those rules and he felt very unhappy. He finally left Paris, but kept on painting. The artist painted landscapes in parks, near rivers and beside the sea. He also painted large pictures. He painted his picture 'Women in the Garden' on a canvas that was two and a half metres tall.

Years went by and Claude Monet painted many pictures but sold very few. Still, he never gave up. He loved his work and hoped that one day others would love it, too. When Claude Monet was forty-two years old he and other artists had a large show in Paris. Monet's paintings were among the best-selling works in the show. Eventually the artist felt proud and happy. Soon after that, Monet and his family moved to a house in a beautiful country town - Giverny. Monet built two gardens that are still there today. One was a flower garden, the other - a water garden. Water lilies of many colours floated in the water. When the construction of his gardens was finished, Monet proudly called them 'a mirror of the sky'.

Monet found great happiness in looking at his gardens and in painting them. His last great work was a group of eight paintings of the water garden called 'Water Lilies'. He painted these as a gift to France, his country. Each of the eight paintings shows a different part of the water garden. Walking among these paintings is like spending a whole day in Claude Monet's garden. Monet painted his 'Water Lilies' until the day he died at the age of eighty-six. He was almost blind, but he kept on painting. Claude Monet did not just want to paint, he needed to paint. Painting was as important for him as breathing.

True (T) or False (F)?

1. The word 'Impressionism' comes from the name of Monet's painting.
2. Monet's caricatures became popular in his native town when he was still a teenager.
3. Eugene Boudin was not able to teach Monet more than Monet already knew.
4. Art school in Paris disappointed Monet a lot.
5. Monet lost his interest in painting because nobody bought his pictures.
6. Monet was in his early forties when his paintings started to sell well.
7. The name of one of his famous paintings is 'a mirror of the sky'.
8. The artist gave his home country his paintings 'Water Lilies' as a present.
9. Monet stopped painting only after he lost his eye-sight.
10. The text is about the founder of a new artistic style.

Task 3: 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. has information about Nobel's feelings towards Bertha Kinsky?
2. mentions the final version of Nobel's will*?
3. says that Nobel's personal opinion about her books was important for Bertha?
4. lists Bertha Kinsky's different skills?
5. mentions that Bertha had a serious influence on Nobel?
6. states what Alfred Nobel did to find a skillful secretary?
7. could have the title: 'The relationship – not desired'?
8. could have the title: 'Fighters for peace'?

Alfred Nobel and Bertha Kinsky

A. In 1876 the following advertisement appeared in one of the newspapers in Vienna: 'A very wealthy, cultured, elderly gentleman, living in Paris, desires to find a lady also of mature years, familiar with languages, as secretary and manager of his household'. The gentleman was Alfred Nobel, the millionaire who invented dynamite and the well-known founder of the Nobel Prize Foundation. The young lady who answered the advertisement was the woman who would become the most famous peace activist and one of the most famous women of her day.

B. This woman was Bertha von Kinsky, who was then working at the wealthy Austrian Suttner family as a governess. Arthur von Suttner, the son of the wealthy Austrian baron, fell in love with her. Arthur was handsome and 7 years younger than Bertha. The baroness, Arthur's mother, was against this relationship and wanted to separate the couple. Just then she came across Nobel's

advertisement. The baroness told Bertha about this opportunity. Bertha was well-qualified, talented and intelligent, knew English, French and Italian, and had been well brought up. Bertha decided to contact the ‘elderly gentleman’ in Paris, who happily offered her the position.

C. Bertha von Kinsky and Alfred Nobel started to spend a lot of time together. Nobel was charmed by the beautiful young lady. Nobel hoped that finally his loneliness could end but Bertha told him about her love to Arthur von Suttner. Nobel was still hopeful. But one day after Bertha received a letter from Arthur, she left everything behind, rushed to Vienna where they got secretly married. The couple could not stay in Vienna and ran away to the Caucasus, in present-day Georgia, invited by a local princess who was Bertha’s friend.

D. Bertha von Kinsky was corresponding with Nobel from the Caucasus and sent him copies of her books, as she and her husband became established writers in their nine years of exile. Bertha was always looking forward to Nobel’s critical comments on her books. After they returned to Vienna, finally forgiven by Arthur’s parents, they took a trip to Paris where they were both warmly received by Nobel. While in the Caucasus, Bertha and Arthur became social critics and opponents of war in general. In 1887 in Paris Bertha first heard about a peace movement and she decided to devote her literary talents to the fight for peace.

E. The correspondence between Bertha von Kinsky and Alfred Nobel showed a close personal understanding and proved Bertha’s influence on Nobel. It was under her influence that Nobel established his peace prize. Nobel clearly expected Bertha to receive one of the first of his peace awards. This did not happen when the five prizes were first granted in 1901 and it was not until 1905 that Bertha was finally awarded the prize that Nobel established with her in mind.

F. Bertha von Kinsky’s letters were important for Nobel and he carefully kept them. It’s known that two months after receiving one of Bertha’s letters, in November 1895, Nobel revised his will for the last time. Nobel’s last will said that most of his fortune should be used to establish the peace prize. Another four prizes had to be awarded to scientists and literary workers for scientific and literary achievements. The prizes had to be given to the winners in Stockholm.

*will - ანდერძი

Task 4: Read the text and the questions which follow. For each question mark the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

This is a true story told by a travel publisher who in his young years was introduced to the Hollywood star.

It was late 1990s. I was an inexperienced man then who had recently graduated from Oxford university. It was my second or third visit in New York. I was trying to become a writer then. So it was not strange that I had a drawer full of half-finished novels. One of my university friends lived in New York then. His father was a famous theatre producer; his stepmother was an Australian film director from Sydney, who had moved to New York. She asked me and my friend out for dinner at *Nell's* – a popular restaurant in New York.

The restaurant *Nell's* was crowded and seemed impossibly glamorous. Women glittering like Christmas trees walked around on heels, wearing sunglasses indoors; perfectly dressed men with gold medallions and bracelets, pushed their way to the bar. My skin was paler compared to their suntanned skin. Everyone seemed very relaxed and happy, while I was very tense and uncomfortable. We were shown to a booth at the front of the club, near the stage. I was introduced to a man whose name was Al and I sat next to him. One could easily notice that the jewellery this tanned man wore was from expensive stores. He had black hair, a strong Roman nose and dark, bottomless eyes. I assumed he worked in financial markets on Wall Street and I wasn't interested in him.

Unlike me, Al was polite, even generous. He wanted to know what I did, and I talked about the London publishing scene. He asked me about Oxford and the years spent there. At one point, without me noticing it, the conversation turned to Shakespeare. It seemed as if Al had acted in a performance of *Julius Caesar* in Central Park in New York. 'It was a fabulous performance,' said an older man in our party, a little excited. 'Yes, yes,' everyone agreed, including Al.

Later, in the taxi on the way to my friend's apartment in the district called the Village, I asked him what Al did. 'What do you mean, what does Al do?' he said. 'I mean, what's Al's job, what does he do for a living?' My friend turned and looked at me, with a combination of pity and surprise. 'Who?' he said. 'Al Pacino?' I was really ashamed that I could not recognise one of the most famous American actors. I never made it back to *Nell's*. I don't think they missed me.

შეკითხვაზე გადასვლა 1,2 3,4 5,6 7,8

1. The text is about

- A. Al Pacino's performance in *Julius Caesar*.
- B. a publisher's career in the 1990s.
- C. a meeting of the writer with Al Pacino.
- D. writers' meeting at *Nell's*.

2. Where did the writer's friend live?

- A. London
- B. Oxford
- C. Sydney
- D. New York

3. Who invited the writer and his friend to *Nell's*?

- A. An Australian film director
- B. A theatre producer
- C. A famous actor
- D. A Wall Street economist

4. How did the writer feel at *Nell's*?

- A. Indifferent
- B. Nervous
- C. Frightened
- D. Friendly

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

5. The writer wasn't interested in the person next to him because he thought he was

- A. an actor.
- B. a writer.
- C. a financier.
- D. a performer.

6. The person sitting next to the writer

- A. showed interest in the writer.
- B. seemed not to enjoy the company.
- C. talked about his roles.
- D. recited Shakespeare.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

7. What did the writer ask his friend in the taxi?

- A. How well Al danced.
- B. How famous Al was.
- C. Where Al lived.
- D. What Al's profession was.

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

- A. World-known publishers
- B. Time spent with a famous actor
- C. A play in Central Park
- D. Public reading of Shakespeare

[დაბრუნება ტექსტზე](#)

Task 5: Read the text and fill the gaps (1-12) 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.

believe (A) corporation (B) displayed (C) exhibition (D) gives (E) groups (F) mystery (G)
near (H) nobody (I) organiser (J) paint (K) situation (L) wall (M) works (N)

Is graffiti art?

Graffiti is a writing or a drawing made or painted illegally on a wall or other surface, often within a public view. Graffiti ranges from simple written words to complex wall paintings and it has existed since ancient times.

One of the famous modern graffiti artists is Banksy who lives in England. The artist's first (1) opened in the summer of 2009. The event displayed more than one hundred (2) by Banksy. Banksy is a man of (3) - he hardly ever (4) interviews and likes to be anonymous. (5) knows much about his life or his background but many people (6) that his real name is either Robin Gunningham, Robert Banks or Robin Banks and that he was born in 1973 (7) Bristol, the largest city in the south west of England. Banksy's controversial 'street art' includes spray paintings on live sheep and cows and graffiti on the huge (8) between Israel and Palestine. The Hollywood star Brad Pitt recently spent over 2 million dollars on a Banksy original. Banksy designs album covers for pop (9) but he has refused at least four requests to do advertisements for Nike, a multinational (10). Bristol isn't the only place in Britain to welcome graffiti. The local park in Dundee, a city in Scotland, has the longest legal graffiti wall in the UK. Anyone can (11) on the City Council owned wall any time they like. Mike Crilley, who was the (12) of the wall project, promotes the positive side of graffiti and runs workshops for local children.

So has graffiti gone mainstream? Not exactly. It's illegal to paint on somebody else's property. So make sure you find a legal graffiti wall like the one in Dundee if you want to try.

Task 6: Read the text and fill the gaps (1-10) 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.

Trip to the moon

Experienced travellers know that there are websites that give prices for flights, hotels and car hire across the globe. These websites help travellers to make a right choice. One (1) such websites, *skytraveller.com*, has recently offered some interesting ideas about what travel will look like in ten years (2) now. Perhaps the most delightful destination (3) holidaymakers in 2024 will be a trip to the moon or a holiday in space. The website *skytraveller* has just released a report of what holidays (4) the not-too-distant future might look like. The report, (5) is titled 'The Future of Travel 2024', outlines a whole series of unimaginable vacation choices for adventurous travellers. The report is a result of the collaboration between travel experts (6) international technology experts.

Holidays in space are perhaps (7) most spectacular of *skytraveller's* predictions. Its report says: 'Orbital space travel will be the next hot ticket, (8) unfortunately, not everybody will be able to buy one. So commercial companies are doing their best to make it more affordable.' The cost of (9) seat on the spaceship - round trip, of course - is 250,000 US dollars. The website *skytraveller* also expects the growth of the number of those travellers (10) are eager to spend nights in the underwater hotel rooms. Other things to look forward to include a supersonic aircraft that will fly from London to Sydney in two hours.

Task 7: Read the text and for each gap (1-10) mark the correct answer (A, B, C or D). The verbs are given on the next page.

Dear George,

I'm sorry I haven't written to you for so long. I hope you are well. I (1) very busy lately. All last month I (2) exams, and I wasn't doing anything else but preparing for them, especially for my English and maths exams. I (3) studying now, and am looking forward to the results, which (4) next week. Please pay attention that I've changed my address and I live in another part of the city now. I decided that I (5) a change from my street because it has become a very noisy and crowded place to live. A friend of mine told me about this new flat in another part of the city, and I moved here about a week ago. This is a very quiet and peaceful part of Manchester and not far from my college. There's a nice café nearby and I often go there to have lunch. In the evenings I always go to a local bar to listen to my favourite music. When you (6) time please come and see me. I'll be staying in Manchester until the middle of August. Then, I'm going on holiday to Bulgaria.

I'm writing to ask you a favour. My elder brother Paul is coming to Tbilisi next Sunday. It would be good if he (7) his own friend here, in Tbilisi but, unfortunately, he doesn't. So he needs a place to stay. Will it be all right if he stays in your flat? I'd better tell you a bit about him. Paul looks just like me - tall with reddish hair. We have a lot in common: both love jazz and football. He's very outgoing and easy to talk to. Paul is an architect and (8) for a building company for several years. A new Odeon movie theatre in our town (9) by him recently. So, I hope you (10) him easily if you find time to meet him at the airport. I'll write about his flight details later on.

Thank you in advance.

David

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. were | B. have been | C. had been | D. would be |
| 2. A. was taking | B. have taken | C. had taken | D. would take |
| 3. A. have stopped | B. would stop | C. had stopped | D. were stopping |
| 4. A. will announce | B. would be announced | C. will be announced | D. would announce |
| 5. A. had wanted | B. has wanted | C. would want | D. wanted |
| 6. A. has had | B. have | C. would have | D. will have |
| 7. A. will have | B. had had | C. had | D. have |
| 8. A. works | B. has been working | C. is working | D. had worked |
| 9. A. designed | B. was designing | C. would be designed | D. has been designed |
| 10. A. have recognised | B. had recognised | C. recognised | D. will recognise |

Task 8: The advertisement given below is taken from an online newspaper. Read the advertisement and write an email to the Georgian Chess Association 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.

Are you fond of chess? If so, read this advertisement carefully.

Georgian Chess Association would like to announce chess competition for amateur chess players with a prize fund of 10 thousand dollars. In order to participate, the applicants have to pay a **small fee**. In addition, the winner will get a **special award**. The deadline for application is **the end of the month**. Be the next to win! Please, email us at *chessass@gmail.com*

What kind?

How much?

When exactly?

Task 9: Read the essay task and write between 120-150 words.

Some people think that nowadays you can learn English using the computer and teachers are not needed any more. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.