

# ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

## II ვარიანტი

### ინსტრუქცია

თქვენ წინაშეა საგამოცდო ტესტის ელექტრონული ბუკლეტი.

ტესტი შედგება 8 დავალებისაგან და ამოწმებს ინგლისურ ენაზე მოსმენის, კითხვისა და წერის უნარებს.

ყურადღებით გაეცანით ტესტის ყოველი დავალების პირობას და ისე შეასრულეთ დავალებები.

პასუხები გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე. გახსოვდეთ, რომ სწორდება მხოლოდ პასუხების ფურცელი.

ტესტის მაქსიმალური ქულაა 80.

ტესტზე სამუშაოდ გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 30 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 then hear the recording twice.

*(10 points)*

## **Text 1**

**1. The birthday party was planned at**

A. 7 o'clock.

B. 7:30.

C. 8 o'clock.

**2. How did the speaker feel on his way home?**

A. Happy.

B. Scared.

C. Sad.

## Text 2

**3. The Georgian artist's name became well-known after**

- A. his exhibition opened in the Brooklyn Museum.
- B. two of his works were sold at an auction.
- C. his works were put on the museum's webpage.

**4. Why were some of Levan's paintings sent from the Brooklyn Museum to other museums?**

- A. Many people wanted to see them.
- B. Other museums wanted to have them.
- C. It was Levan's decision.

### Text 3

**5. Which is true about Olympus Mons?**

- A.It is as high as Mount Everest.
- B.Its top can be seen from any place on Mars.
- C.It is the tallest mountain in the solar system discovered so far.

**6. Temperatures on Mars are the closest to temperatures on**

- A.all other planets.
- B.Earth.
- C.the moon.

## Text 4

**7. Which is the most photographed statue in the United States?**

- A. John Harvard's statue.
- B. The Statue of Liberty.
- C. The Lincoln Memorial.

**8. Who was John Harvard?**

- A. The person who gave money to the university.
- B. One of the founders of the university.
- C. A student of the university.

## Text 5

### 9. Why was Alexander the Great unable to conquer China?

- A. It was very far away.
- B. He didn't live long enough.
- C. His teachers did not allow him to.

### 10. What is the text mostly about?

- A. The Greek philosopher
- B. The Mediterranean region
- C. The great king of Macedonia

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

### **An extravagant artist**

Salvador Dali was a remarkable Spanish surrealist painter of the 20th century. He was born in a middle-class family in 1904 in the Spanish village of Figueres in Catalonia. His father was a notary. Salvador Dali had a sister and a brother. Dali already showed signs of artistic talent in his childhood. In 1921 he entered the Madrid School of Fine Arts. Here Salvador Dali met his future friends Luis Buñuel and Federico Garcia Lorca. A year later Dali visited Paris, where he met Pablo Picasso. Picasso introduced him to the artists of the Paris avant-garde movement. The movement was very modern and had experimental ideas about art.

In 1929 Salvador Dali worked with Luis Buñuel on the film ‘An Andalusian Dog’ and soon he officially became a member of the Surrealist Group. In the summer of the same year, Dali met Gala, his future lifelong partner, who greatly influenced his works. Inspired by the Spanish painter Diego Velazquez, Dali grew his unique moustache. In 1932 the artist took part in the first surrealist exhibition in the USA, which was a triumphant success. In the meantime, the Spanish Civil War broke out. Dali, known for his extreme views, made no secret of his sympathy for the policies of General Franco, the Spanish Dictator. This fact caused conflicts between Dali and the other surrealists. As a result, in 1939 Dali was finally expelled from the Surrealist Group.

In 1940 Salvador Dali and Gala left for the USA, where they stayed until 1948. In the USA, Dali published his autobiography ‘The Secret Life of Salvador Dali’ and worked for the film industry including Walt Disney Corporation. After their return to Spain, Dali and Gala settled in his hometown in Catalonia, where they spent the rest of their lives. At this time, Dali began to include in his compositions more religious elements and optical illusions. As a result, between 1951 and 1954, he created such paintings as *The Madonna of Port Lligat* and *Crucifixion*. Dali also worked effectively in designing jewellery, clothes, furniture, stage sets for plays and ballets and retail store display windows. Dali used a wide range of symbols in his surrealistic works, the most famous of which is the melting watch, symbolising the relativity of time as described by Albert Einstein. Other symbols included an elephant on slender legs symbolising death and crawling ants symbolising fear. In 1989 Dali died of heart attack, outliving\* his beloved wife by seven years.

While Dali's paintings had a lot of deep hidden meaning, his public behaviour was often unacceptable and eccentric\*. Throughout his life, Dali refused to eat any food that was red in colour and wore a half-shaven moustache. Dali was fond of doing unusual things just to draw attention to himself. Still, Salvador Dali is one of the greatest artists with regard to the quality of his works. He was one of the most important pioneers of the new artistic trends of his time.

\*outlive: ვინმეზე მეტ ხანს სიცოცხლე      \*eccentric: ექსცენტრული, უცნაური

### *True (T) or False (F)?*

1. Salvador Dali was the only child in his family.
2. Dali became familiar with avant-garde thanks to Pablo Picasso.
3. Gala had a huge effect on Dali's artwork.
4. The first surrealist exhibition in the USA was a big failure.
5. Because Dali shared General Franco's ideas, he was made to leave the Surrealist Group.
6. While in the USA, Dali had no connection with Walt Disney Corporation.
7. Salvador Dali had never worked in the field of design.
8. In Dali's works, crawling ants is a symbol of fear.
9. Salvador Dali liked to behave strangely in public.
10. The text is about the friendship between the famous artist and the Spanish Dictator.



**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.**

*(8 points)*

*Which paragraph*

1. mentions that in the 21st century management of time changed?
2. mentions that quick exchange of information has led to a new form of the English language?
3. states some changes mobile phones experienced in the period from the 1980s to 1990s?
4. gives the information about the most recent mobile phones?
5. explains why mobiles are called cell phones?
6. states the first revolutionary invention in communication?
7. could have the title: 'How a modern text message may look'?
8. could have the title: 'A call to a competitor?'

### **Mobile phones**

**A.** When Scotsman Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876, it was a revolution in communication. For the first time people could talk to each other over great distances almost as clearly as if they were in the same room. Bell's invention was the basis for future mobile phone development. As a result, nowadays we are increasingly using mobile phones not only for talking but also for taking photographs, accessing the Internet or watching video clips.

**B.** The mobile phone is a more complex version of the two-way radio, which had a very limited communication range. As soon as users moved out of range of each other's broadcast area, the signal was lost. In the 1940s, researchers began experimenting with the idea of using a number of radio masts\* located around the country to pick up signals from two-way radios. A caller would always be within range of one of the masts. Scientists referred to each mast's reception area as being a separate 'cell'. That's why in many countries mobile phones are called 'cell phones. However, in the 1940s technology was still quite primitive and such 'telephones' were enormous boxes.

**C.** Dr Martin Cooper, the scientist who invented the modern mobile phone, made the first real mobile phone call in 1973. He tested his invention by calling a rival\* scientist to announce his success. Within just a decade, mobile phones had become available to the public. In Britain the mobile phone quickly became synonymous with the ‘yuppie’, the new breed of young urban professionals who carried expensive mobile phones as status symbols. However, in the mid-1990s, something happened. Cheaper mobile phones and cheaper calling rates meant that, almost overnight, most of the people had a personal mobile phone. And the giant plastic ‘bricks’ of the 1980s had changed into smooth little objects that fit nicely into pockets and bags.

**D.** Moreover, people’s time management has dramatically changed in this century. Younger readers will be amazed to know that not long ago people made spoken arrangements to meet at a certain place at a certain time. Once the time and place had been agreed, there was no way to change anything. Somewhere around the beginning of our century, this practice started to die out. Meeting times have become approximate, subject to change at any moment; this happened due to the short message service (SMS) or text message. If you are going to be late, send a text message. SMS has become a perfect communication means in our busy modern lifestyle.

**E.** Like e-mail, the text message has changed the way we write in English, creating more abbreviations, which means shortened form of words. The 160-character limit on text messages has led to a new, shortened version of English for fast communication. Traditional rules of grammar and spelling have become much less important. Mobile phones are now a vital part of daily life for an enormous number of people. From schoolchildren to pensioners, every section of society has found that it is easier to stay in touch when you have a mobile. Alexander Graham Bell would be amazed if he could see how far the science of telephony has progressed in fewer than 150 years. If Alexander Graham Bell were around today, he would be surprised to see this modern variety of text message: ‘That’s gr8! But I’m v busy rite now. Will call U 2nite.’

**F.** Over the last few years mobiles have become more and more advanced. First, we saw the introduction of built-in cameras, global positioning devices\* and Internet access. More recently we have witnessed the arrival of the ‘fifth generation’ of mobile phones: powerful micro-computers with excellent Internet access, which have allowed us to watch television, download Internet files and send instant video clips to friends at a higher speed.

\* radio mast: რადიო ანძა

\*a rival: მეტოქე

\* global positioning devices: სატელიტური საწვავიგაციო მოწყობილობები

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

*This is a true story told by a former volleyball player from India, Arunima Sinha.*

Arunima Sinha, an Indian volleyball player, created history by becoming the first disabled woman to climb Mount Everest. Here is her story. In 2011 twenty-four-year-old Arunima Sinha was thrown off a moving train by robbers for refusing to hand over the gold chain she was wearing. She lost her left leg when a train went over it. This is what she says about this incident and what happened next: ‘I got on the train in Delhi, India. The train was overcrowded. I squeezed myself into a corner seat. Unexpectedly, four or five robbers gathered around me and started pulling at the only valuable thing I had on that day - a gold chain gifted to me by my mother. Being the only female traveller on the train, they didn’t expect me to fight back. When I refused to hand the chain over, they started attacking me one at a time. I fought as hard as I could. Although the train was full of people, no one came to my rescue. As a result, I was thrown from the train right onto the opposite tracks. Unfortunately, before I could move my left leg off the track, a train went over it.

I was so badly injured that I was taken to hospital where my leg had to be amputated\*. I remember how terrified I felt when I heard the word ‘operation’. The operation was performed immediately because I was losing too much blood. Meanwhile, my story captured national attention. A number of unbelievable stories were invented about me; one said I was travelling without a ticket and had jumped from the train to avoid being caught by the ticket collector, while another said I wanted to kill myself. Listening to those lies about my story, I felt helpless, but I made a promise to myself that one day I’d tell the world the truth. I eagerly began to fight for my life. It was then, lying on the hospital bed suffering from unbearable pain, when I set the most unachievable goal for myself - to climb Everest, the highest peak on Earth.

I thought that climbing Everest was the only way to make my voice heard. Later, I did a basic course in mountaineering, but I felt I wasn’t ready enough to reach my goal. So some time later I took a professional course which lasted 18 months. I climbed smaller, but no less dangerous mountains compared to Everest and even had a couple of near-death experiences. On May 21, 2013 I reached the top of Everest and erected the flag of my country on the peak. I became the world’s first disabled female to accomplish such a difficult mission.

Later the president of India, Pranab Mukherjee, awarded me the Padma Shri, which is the fourth highest national award in India. Climbing mountains taught me a valuable life lesson that failure is not when we can't achieve our goals; it is when we don't have goals worthy enough.

Mount Everest in Asia wasn't my only goal. After reaching the top of Mount Everest, I had a new dream - to climb all the other six highest peaks in all the other six continents. I conquered peaks in Europe, South America, Australia, Africa and North America by 2014. And at last I reached my final summit of Mount Vinson in Antarctica on January 4, 2019. I'm very proud and happy because I could make my dream come true. Strong determination and hard work helped me to achieve even the most ambitious goal.'

\*amputate: მოკვეთა

შეკითხვაზე გადასვლა 1,2 3,4 5,6 7,8

**1. This is the story about a disabled woman who has**

- A. been a mountain climber since her childhood.
- B. been awarded the second highest national award of India.
- C. reached the highest mountain peak of the world.
- D. lost her both legs in the accident.

**2. What did the robbers want from Arunima?**

- A. To get off the train.
- B. To give them her gold chain.
- C. To give them her train ticket.
- D. To give them money.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

**3. How did Arunima Sinha feel when she was brought to hospital?**

- A. Confident.
- B. Brave.
- C. Powerful.
- D. Frightened.

**4. What made Arunima Sinha decide to climb Mount Everest?**

- A. Meeting volleyball players.
- B. False information about the accident.
- C. The Padma Shri award.
- D. She doesn't remember.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

**5. What did Arunima Sinha do before climbing Everest?**

- A. She took a couple of courses in mountaineering.
- B. She met the president of India.
- C. She climbed Elbrus in Europe.
- D. She refused to have an operation on her leg.

**6. What is the Padma Shri?**

- A. One of the awards given only to presidents.
- B. A prize awarded only to disabled people.
- C. A medal created specially for mountain climbers.
- D. One of the highest national awards in India.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

**7. What was Arunima Sinha’s plan after conquering the highest peak in Asia?**

- A. To reach the highest peaks on other six continents.
- B. To climb all the highest peaks in the world by 2014.
- C. To reach the second highest peak in Asia.
- D. To stop climbing mountains.

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

- A. A scary operation
- B. Victory of robbers
- C. Unbelievable achievements
- D. Useful mountaineering classes

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე



**Task 5: Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given (A-N). Use each word only once. Two words are extra.**

*(12 points)*

*among (A) background (B) count (C) each (D) enjoy (E) especially (F) Europe (G) level (H)*  
*meaning (I) narrow (J) organisation (K) scenery (L) symbolises (M) together (N)*

**Europe**

‘Europe is the jewel among continents,’ said one traveller. He meant that Europe is small, lovely and valuable. There are more than 500 million people living in over 30 countries in Europe, ..... (1) of them with their own proud history and traditions. The colours of Europe represent the dark forests of the north, the green coasts of the Atlantic Ocean, the blue waters of the sunny Mediterranean Sea and the white peaks of the Alps. The highest peak of the Alps is Mont Blanc reaching 4,807 metres above sea ..... (2). Some Alpine countries are Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia. All these countries have beautiful ..... (3) which many tourists enjoy in summer and winter.

Tourists love to spend their holidays in southern ..... (4). This part of Europe is dry and hot, ..... (5) in summer. Tourists from the rest of Europe spend their holidays on the coasts of Portugal, Spain, France, Italy and Greece. They ..... (6) the beaches and blue seas there. These countries are very hilly, with ..... (7) roads and small farming villages. The villages are not as rich as the holiday resorts, but still many tourists love spending their summer holidays there. Most of the countries in Europe are united in the international ..... (8) called The European Union. The European Union is a group of European countries which work ..... (9). The European flag ..... (10) the identity and unity of Europe. It has a circle of 12 gold stars on a blue ..... (11). These stars stand for the ideals of unity, solidarity and harmony ..... (12) the peoples of Europe.

**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.**

*(10 points)*

### **Happy Halloween!**

Like many other holidays, Halloween has developed and changed throughout history. Over 2,000 years ago the people who were then called the Celts lived on the present-day territory of Ireland and Northern France. 1<sup>st</sup> of November was their New Year's Day. The Celts believed that the night before their New Year, which was on 31<sup>st</sup> of October, was a time..... (1) the dead and the alive came together. More than ..... (2) thousand years ago the Christian church named November the 1<sup>st</sup> *All Saints Day*. This was a special holy day to honour saints and other people, who died for Christianity. The night before *All Hallows*, which means the same as All Saints, was called *Hallows Eve*. Later the name was changed to Halloween.

Like the Celts, the Europeans of that time also believed that the spirits ..... (3) the dead would visit Earth on Halloween. They worried that evil spirits would cause problems ..... (4) hurt them. Thus, on that night people wore costumes to look like ghosts or other evil creatures. They thought that ..... (5) they dressed like that, the spirits would think they were also dead and would not harm them. The tradition of Halloween was carried to America ..... (6) European immigrants. Some of ..... (7) traditions changed a little, though. For example, on Halloween in Europe some people would carry lanterns made..... (8) turnips\*. In America, pumpkins were more common. These days Halloween is a fun day for children. Children dress up ..... (9) costumes like people did a thousand years ago and go from house..... (10) house. They knock on doors and say 'trick or treat'. The owner of each house gives candy or something special to each trick-or-treater.

\*turnip: თაღგამი

**Task 7: The advertisement given below is taken from an online newspaper. Read the advertisement and write an email to the editor of the newspaper 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.**  
*(6 points)*

*Are you interested in meeting young people from all of the regions of Georgia?*

If so, the Regional Summer Camp, organised in **the central part of Georgia**, is just for you. The camp will help the participants to better understand regional characteristics of the country and make new and lasting friendships. The camp offers a **variety of cultural activities**. It also offers tours to different parts of Georgia. The Camp starts in the **first half of July** and lasts a month. In order to participate please register online at: [www.summercamp.org](http://www.summercamp.org)

*When exactly?*

*What kind?*

*Where exactly?*

**Task 8:** Read the essay task and write between 120-150 words.

*(16 points)*

*Some people think that it's better to start a literature club than a chess club at your school. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.*