



ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

2013

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 არც ერთი 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 15 წუთი

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!

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. You want to spend some time at the seaside but don't have money for this. You are looking for a seasonal job there and are willing to work free of charge if the job pays for your living space. _____
2. Last summer you and your friend assisted an educational institution in organising and managing some events free of charge. You would like to find a similar job this year but with pay. _____
3. Your brother is a student. He wants to earn some money for his studies. He would like to make some money by accompanying foreign tourists to the mountains. _____
4. Michael is a student of the faculty of tourism. He is good at designing websites. He is looking for a voluntary job which would combine both of his interests. _____
5. You are collecting money for your trip abroad and are looking for a summer job with a good pay. You would like to find a job with one evening and one full day off. _____
6. Your friend Mari is looking for a summer job. She doesn't mind working at weekends but she wants to keep her mornings free. She has never worked before. _____
7. You know two foreign languages well. You are looking for a summer job which would offer a high salary. You want to keep your weekends free. _____
8. Your sister is a student of the faculty of journalism. She worked as a reporter last summer. She would like to do the same job this summer and earn some money for her studies. _____
9. George needs a job with a good pay for at least two months. He is good at making friends and has some experience in managing various events. _____
10. For his future career David needs to get a good experience in events management. He does not care about the pay and is willing to work without it. _____
11. Judy is going abroad to take an events management course. She wants to spend June working for a newspaper or a magazine to earn some money. She hasn't had any job before. _____
12. Anna is going abroad to study at the end of August. In July she'd like to find some work outside Tbilisi and earn money for her trip. _____

Summer jobs

A.

Students Training Centre needs two assistants from 9:00 to 6:00 including weekends in July and August. You must be friendly, sociable and energetic. Management experience in sports events desirable. At weekends trainings will be held at the Batumi training site. Good pay.

B.

Travel Ltd announces summer jobs for those who want to be travel guides for tourists interested in taking horse riding tours in the mountains of Svaneti. Excellent rates of pay. Good knowledge of two foreign languages and some knowledge of the local history are requirements. Weekends free.

C.

Travellers' Journal is looking for a young reporter to work on a voluntary basis in summer. The reporter will have to live in one of the seaside towns and send us articles on a weekly basis. Meals and accommodation free of charge. No pay but very good experience for future journalists.

D.

Friendly Georgian family living in Tbilisi needs a young man or woman from 1 July to 30 July. We want the person to take care of our three children - one boy, aged 7 and two girls aged 3 and 5 at our summer house in Pasaunauri. Saturday evenings and Sundays free. Good pay.

E.

The weekly magazine *Culture and Life* is looking for a reporter and a computer specialist. The pay is good. Anyone interested in this job should contact the magazine by email. Students of the faculty of journalism will have priority. Previous experience is essential.

F.

Online Magazine *Business Life* is looking for young people who can write well in English and French to edit the texts for online magazine. Previous work experience not necessary. Job available from 1 to 25 June. Work on Sundays not required. Apply online *blife@gmail.com*.

G.

Summer Tours Telavi office is looking for a friendly and sociable person to answer telephone calls and email enquiries, also update our regional website news. Good English language speaking skill is essential. Some accommodation may be available if required. No pay.

H.

Arts House needs an assistant for organising summer exhibitions in July. Working hours from 2pm to 9pm including weekends. No previous experience required. Good communication skills needed. No pay but good experience in events management.

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.**

Matter of time

In the distant past people measured time using the shadow cast by the Sun. The division of time into hours started in the 15th and 16th centuries with the introduction of mechanical clocks. It wasn't until the 19th century that the countries of the world agreed on the answer to one simple question: What time is it?

The town of Greenwich in England has been the home of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) since 1884 when 25 nations met and agreed that all time zones would start from one point. GMT is based on the average time that earth takes to rotate from noon to noon, which is 12 o'clock daytime. While clocks change during the year, GMT never changes. Before that it was impossible to coordinate times. In the 20th century when people began wearing watches and more and more people started travelling and trading with other countries, coordinating times and considering time zones became even more important. In order to solve this, the time zone map was created according to which the world was divided into 24 equal zones.

But still the time zone map looks confusing because each country was given the right to choose its own time zone. The result is that there are currently 39 different time zones. Many countries originally set their time zone to be the same as the time zone of their trading partners or to be different from other neighbouring countries that they didn't like. Some countries continue to change their time zone even today. Sri Lanka changed its time zone three times in the last ten years. Some large countries such as the United States have more than one time zone. When you cross the United States by road there are signs that indicate when you are entering a new time zone. Other large countries prefer to have one single time zone. China used to have five time zones but changed to one single zone in 1949. The United States, Russia and most of Europe change their clocks during the year. The main reason for this is to save electricity by using more hours of daylight. In Europe, summer (or daylight saving) time runs from the last Sunday in March to the last Sunday in October.

The spread of Internet means that more and more people are now communicating with people from other countries. The Swiss company Swatch introduced Internet time so that people on the Net would all use the same time. Greenwich introduced its own version of online time called Greenwich Electronic Time (GET). Although today's clocks and watches are more accurate than ever, new technology can make it harder to know the time. If you check the time by listening to the radio, you will find that an old-fashioned radio is more accurate than a digital radio, which is more accurate than the Internet radio. It is the problem which will no doubt be solved in future. It is simply a matter of time.

1. The text is about the division of the world into the time zones. T F
2. GMT set a common start-up time for different time zones. T F
3. Clocks change during the year in accordance with GMT time. T F
4. The time zone map was created in order to make time coordination easier. T F
5. Today it's a rule for trading partners to belong to the same time zone. T F
6. Countries can choose what time zone they'd like to belong to individually. T F
7. Big countries can decide themselves how many time zones to have. T F
8. Countries change clocks because they want to have shorter daylight. T F
9. In Europe summer time lasts for a fixed period of time. T F
10. Not only Greenwich sets time for the Internet users. T F
11. New technology sometimes makes it easier to know accurate time. T F
12. The Internet radio is more accurate than an old-fashioned radio. 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. Prize-winning competition | E. Importance of participation |
| B. Not only in the USA | F. Tastes differ |
| C. Held only outdoors | G. Back in the 1940s |
| D. Proms with special titles | H. Prom - a lot of work |

What is prom?

1. _____

In the United States and Canada, a prom is a formal dance, or gathering of high school students. It is typically held near the end of junior and senior year. It plays an important role in popular culture and is a major event among high school students. The prom started in the 1920s in the USA. The word 'prom' comes from the French word 'promenade', which means walk or stroll. By the 1930s proms were common and 'prom stories' were often published in school newspapers all over the country. Interest in proms circulated from state to state and proms were taken very seriously.

2. _____

In the ninety-forties two people were so interested in proms that they suggested a way to plan them. Marietta Abell and Agnes J. Anderson who wrote a book about proms suggested that proms could be money-savers and should not be planned in less than four weeks. Of course, things have changed since some people today spend a lot of money and proms are often planned a year in advance.

3. _____

The ninety-fifties brought about heavy competition for the titles of Prom King and Queen as a popularity contest. The couples were being chosen as the best looking and best dressed. But today it is possible for people not from the popular ones to win the prize because the focus has been shifted to creativity and intelligence that make the participants attractive and interesting. MTV's reality series '*Made*' has demonstrated prom celebrations.

4. _____

The format of the prom today is not the same in different places, but it is the tradition for high school students to be dressed in tuxedos and fancy dresses. The prom event is, as a rule, accompanied by dancing and music combined with decorations designed by the students themselves. There are some professional event planners but preparation is usually a difficult task done by a student prom committee. Proms are held in school gyms and cafeterias or in hotels, country clubs, and banquet halls.

5. _____

The Senior Prom, which is the final formal dance and gathering of the graduating class, is very important. Proms look very much like weddings, because couples are often dressed like a bride and a groom. It is also common to exchange gifts at proms and what is more important there is also a selection of popular song titles, as themes for the prom. This kind of selection began in the late 1960s. Alcohol is not allowed for safety reasons at post prom parties.

6. _____

Prom is a great time to dress up and go out with friends. It can also be the most memorable night of a student's life. Throughout all of the high school life students may have good and bad memories. Some appreciate the formal rituals of the prom and others don't. There are anti-proms that happen on prom nights that can also be fun for those who choose not to go to the event. It's up to each person to make it memorable and special for themselves.

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.

This article was published in a monthly magazine for teenagers. The writer tells the readers about her school and her closest friend.

I'm Natalie Sawyer and my friend's name is Anna Leslie. We both study in one and the same form at Chiswick High School, in London. The school is for pupils aged 11 to 18. Anna is studying chemistry, biology and geography and I'm taking history, English and classical studies. We took school-leaving exams, called GCSE, last year and now we are preparing for A-level exams, according to the results of which we are admitted to a specific university. Taking A-level exams requires a hard work and we are getting used to this.

We also have personal and social educational classes once a week. We discuss topics such as bullying*, drugs and alcohol. All children behave badly from time to time. But when there are problems when students don't obey the rules, or when they are aggressive and unfriendly, the behaviour affects the whole community and requires a more serious measure from school authorities. Fortunately, we've seen that when parents and teachers use the right tools, they together can change their child's problematic behaviour quickly and dramatically. There is no problem with bad behaviour at our school, because people who have misbehaved in the lower years aren't allowed into the upper forms. If someone injures someone in a fight, brings weapons or drugs into school, they are expelled from school.

My friend Anna likes school because the teachers have much better relationship with students than they had in previous classes; now she feels she can have a proper conversation with her teachers than she could a year or two ago. The best thing about school for me is seeing my friends and the good atmosphere in the school. I want to become a sports journalist and I hope to take media studies. It doesn't really matter what your degree is. You can have a degree in anything and become a journalist. It depends more on how you present yourself in your job interview whether you are confident, can write well and express your opinion.

Anna is looking forward to going to university. She thinks that the main difference from school will be moving away from your parents, living on your own and being independent. We are optimistic about our future careers but we are a bit nervous. We'd like to have nice colleagues and earn good salaries but the most important thing for us is to have an interesting and fulfilling job.

*bullying: დაჩაგრვა, აბუჩად აგდება

1. The article is about
 - A. life without parents.
 - B. a school in London.
 - C. two classmates.
 - D. school subjects.

2. The two friends – Natalie and Anna
 - A. like the same subjects.
 - B. study different subjects.
 - C. go to different schools.
 - D. are taking school-leaving exams.
3. Admission to a particular university depends on
 - A. the A-level exam results.
 - B. the students' previous experience.
 - C. the school-leaving exam results.
 - D. the students' wish.
4. What do the students most frequently talk about at school?
 - A. Guns, drugs and alcohol.
 - B. Rules they must obey.
 - C. Relationship with teachers.
 - D. Drugs, alcohol and bullying.
5. Students' good behaviour at school depends on
 - A. parents.
 - B. teachers.
 - C. teachers and parents.
 - D. parents and students.
6. Anna finds the school a better place now because she
 - A. could talk openly with her teachers.
 - B. likes the new subjects.
 - C. is not afraid of being bullied.
 - D. is involved in sports activities.
7. In order to become a journalist you don't necessarily need to
 - A. receive any education at all.
 - B. have a degree in journalism.
 - C. express your ideas well.
 - D. be confident.
8. Which of the following would be the best title for the article?
 - A. Strict teachers
 - B. Problems with misbehaviour
 - C. Getting ready for future career
 - D. Changes in the school

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.

attack	(A)	fought	(F)	sank	(K)
blamed	(B)	homes	(G)	sell	(L)
became	(C)	imprison	(H)	soldiers	(M)
enemy	(D)	necessary	(I)	worked	(N)
every	(E)	peace	(J)		

Japanese of American origin

In the early 1940s, more than 100 000 people of Japanese origin lived in the United States. These Japanese Americans were called either 'Issei' – those born in Japan – or 'Nisei' – American-born Japanese. Most lived in California, where they (1) hard producing half of California's fruit and vegetables. Others (2) successful doctors, soldiers, lawyers and businessmen. On December 7, 1941 when Japanese warplanes flew noisily over Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the American Navy's main base in the Pacific Ocean, the United States and Japan were still at (3). Their bombs and torpedoes (4) or badly damaged eight American battleships, blew up hundreds of aircraft and killed over 2000 men. After the..... (5) of the Japanese Navy on Pearl Harbor, Americans began to see an..... (6) in every Japanese American. The Japanese Americans were treated badly. Shops refused to (7) them food. Finally, in March 1942, the US government sent planes to take the Japanese Americans from their (8) and place them in prison camps called 'relocation centers'. It was not fair to (9) the Japanese Americans. The evidence seems to show that it was not (10) at all. Thousands of the Japanese Americans (11) bravely in the American army. And not one Japanese American was ever (12) for being unfaithful to the United States during the whole period of the war.

Task 6

- 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.
- Write the answers on the answer sheet. Do not copy the words from the text on the answer sheet.

After ten years

Ten years have passed since I last saw my school. I remember very well (1) glad I was when (2) last bell rang. But now (3) I look back it seems that the years spent at school were the happiest years (4) my life. Once (5) friend of mine told me: 'What I liked best about our school was the basketball competitions which were held regularly in spring.' Today I am a teacher myself (6) I try to make my students like the subject I teach. However, it is really very unrealistic to expect much enthusiasm (7) children to learn maths on a Monday morning. As to me, I am quite keen (8) my job and even enjoy the company of noisy children. I do not demand much from my students but they know (9) I would not accept disrespect to other students. I avoid being too strict (10) I do want all members of the class to feel respected. I have to admit that I am not interested in spending hours correcting the work of my students, especially (11) the weekend. But I understand that it is part (12) my profession and I patiently put up with that.

Task 7

- Read the text 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.

Dear Mary,

I am writing to tell you how disappointed I am after being invited to a family party at Jennifer's. I think you remember that Jennifer and I (1) (know) each other for a short period of time. I like her a lot but we (2) (meet) for a month only and as you (3) (understand) we do not know much about each other. The other day she told me that I (4) (invite) to her grandmother's 80th birthday and that only close relatives (5) (come). I (6) (really/excite) because it showed how she felt about me. But you know how uncomfortable I (7) (usually/feel) in a strange environment. First of all, I arrived late because I wanted to avoid getting there too early. When I came there, I saw that everybody (8) (arrive) on time. I also (9) (think) the party was going to be informal so I wore jeans. As a result, I looked rather odd because everyone else (10) (wear) fancy clothes. Then, I hardly (11) (eat) any food all evening. As you know I don't tell everybody that I (12) (be) a vegetarian for the last ten years. So I was unable to enjoy the delicious food the family (13) (prepare). To make things worse, I asked Jennifer to put the cat out. I (14) (never/forget) her face when she opened the door and sent the cat out. I didn't have time to explain to her that I was allergic to cats. I hope Jennifer (15) (forgive) me my strange behaviour at the party. Now you must understand how I feel. If I (16) (invite) to Jennifer's place now, I would behave differently.

Best,

Tom

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

საბოლოო ვარიანტი გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.