

ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

ინსტრუქცია

თქვენ წინაშეა საგამოცდო ტესტის ელექტრონული ბუკლეტი.

ყურადღებით გაეცანით ყოველი დავალების პირობას და ისე შეასრულეთ დავალებები.

პასუხები გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე.

ყურადღება!!! გასწორდება მხოლოდ ჩვენ მიერ მოწოდებული პასუხების ფურცელი.

პასუხების ფურცლის გაკეცვა დაუშვებელია.

ტესტის შესასრულებლად გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 40 წუთი.
გისურვებთ წარმატებას!

Task 1: Listen to ten texts. For each of them answer the question given. You have 20 seconds to look through the task. You will hear each recording twice. (გთხოვთ ჩართოთ მოსმენის დავალების ფაილი)

1. Where is the dialogue taking place?

- A. At the fruit shop
- B. At the café
- C. At the vegetable shop
- D. In the street

2. Where is the dialogue taking place?

- A. At the library
- B. At the museum
- C. At the book shop
- D. In the sports hall

3. What does the man recommend the woman to do?

- A. To take a taxi
- B. To walk fast
- C. To take a bus
- D. To take a metro

4. How much does one ticket to Liverpool cost?

- A. Sixteen pounds
- B. Six pounds
- C. Twenty pounds
- D. Eight pounds

5. Why does the man want to keep the laptop computer with him on the plane?

- A. To watch a film
- B. To check his email
- C. To work on his presentation
- D. To use the Internet

6. What is the text about?

- A. A restaurant
- B. The potato chips
- C. An angry chef
- D. Difficult customers

7. Why does Sandro like going to the cinema?

- A. His grandparents go with him.
- B. It's close to his house.
- C. He eats popcorn there.
- D. He loves comedies.

8. What do we learn from the text?

- A. Helen spent summer in USA.
- B. Helen and Jane have never met.
- C. Jane spent summer in Georgia.
- D. Jane and Helen both live in Georgia.

9. In which country were tea bushes first planted?

- A. In India
- B. In Sri Lanka
- C. In England
- D. In China

10. How old was Giorgi when he first went to Svaneti?

- A. Seventeen
- B. Seven
- C. Fifteen
- D. Five

Task 2: Read the statements. Then read the advertisements on the next page and find which statement corresponds to which advertisement. Some advertisements correspond to more than one statement.

1. Your cousin wants to attend an event which is held in America and has a nice collection of different kinds of items, including sculptures and photographs.
2. You have a seven-year-old cousin. You have some free time next week and would like to take him to an international event which has lots of activities for kids of his age.
3. One of your friends is an Art Academy student. You advise him to see an exhibition of the nineteenth century European paintings.
4. Your mother collects photos published in various newspapers and magazines. You recommend her to go to a museum which hosts a special exhibition of these.
5. Your aunt studies Asian culture. You advise her to see the exhibition for those who are interested in the art and culture of one of the biggest Asian countries.
6. You love festivals which focus on one specific country. You have decided to go to one which is traditionally held every year.
7. Next weekend you are planning to go to an arts centre where you will be able to see a rich collection of works of art from three continents.
8. You have a friend who is interested in the arts festival, which among other things, includes modern as well as traditional dances and songs.

<p>A. Philadelphia International Festival. Regarded as one of the top children's festivals in the world, this event features folk singers, puppet performances and acrobats from different countries. Open through May at the Centre for Performing Arts.</p>	<p>B. Festival of Native Arts. Alaska's unique culture is celebrated at this 34th annual festival of traditional and contemporary dancing, singing and arts. Organised by students, the event is free of charge and open to all. Open till March 25.</p>	<p>C. From Pissarro to Picasso. European works on paper. Watercolours, pastels and drawings from European artists of the late 19th and early 20th centuries representing the major artistic movements in Europe including impressionism and cubism. Opens on July 17.</p>
<p>D. National Geographic Greatest Portraits. These 56 striking black and white photographs from around the world, taken between the early 20th century and the late 1990s, come from the National Geographic magazine. Open through December in the Arts Centre.</p>	<p>E. Chinese Art Festival. Contemporary Chinese art on show in the international art market. This biggest Asian exhibition displays 190 oriental works from graphic art to paintings, sculpture and performance arts. Open till end August except week-ends.</p>	<p>F. District of Columbia Modern Art Fair. Features works from 85 European, Asian and American galleries at the Washington Convention Centre. A variety of disciplines including painting, photography, sculpture and video provide a dynamic cross-section of today's multidimensional art market.</p>

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

History of cinema

In December 1895 the Lumiere brothers projected the first film onto a screen for a paying audience and cinema was born. That simple, silent show took place in a hotel basement in California. Most early films were shown at music halls or fairgrounds. In 1905 the first 'nickelodeon' opened in Pittsburgh in the USA. This was a cinema which charged a nickel (5 cents) for admission. Within three years there were 5000 'nickelodeons' throughout America. Going to the movies soon became a popular pastime around the world. With their richly designed interior, cinemas gave audiences a chance to observe the luxurious lives of the characters on the screen. But not all cinemas were glamorous. Small movie theatres in local neighbourhoods were often cramped and dirty. In many countries, travelling projectionists toured the countryside showing films on transportable screens in village halls or even outdoors.

Talking pictures arrived in 1927, and films became more popular than ever. Millions of people went to the movies during the 1930s, often several times a week. Along with the main feature film, audiences could see a cartoon or a documentary about interesting people, places or wildlife. Before there was news on television, the news of the week was presented in film 'newsreels'. During World War Two, people saw the latest battles on newsreels at their local cinemas. After the war people stopped going to the cinema so regularly. Cinema's biggest rival was television. In order to attract more audience, film-makers began to use expensive technology which TV could not compete with. A growing number of films were made in technicolour and stereophonic sound was used. Wide-screen films set in ancient or biblical times, with huge number of actors and expensive sets and costumes, were popular throughout the 1950s. People could even watch films from inside their cars at huge outdoor 'drive-in' cinemas. Films shot in 3-D were less successful, as audiences disliked wearing special glasses.

In spite of the new technology, in the 1960s attendances continued to drop. Thousands of cinemas throughout the world were forced to close. Some of the bigger theatres were divided up into a number of smaller cinemas. In the mid-1970s, big budget blockbusters, packed with fast-moving action and special effects, began to attract a new generation of young film-goers.

When these movies were released on video cassettes, people had the chance to own their favourite films for the first time. The invention of digital video has made it possible to store moving images on compact disks. When the films are played on special CD ROM and DVD systems, viewers can not only watch the action on the screen, but also interact with it. Soon it will be possible to change the story lines of films and even act in them yourself!

True (T) or False (F)?

1. 'Nickelodeons' were places where films were shown.
2. It was a long time before cinemas became popular places.
3. Special equipment made it possible to show films in the open air.
4. Going to the cinema remained popular after the World War Two too.
5. TV could use better technological effects than the film industry.
6. In order to compete with TV, film-makers used high cost technology.
7. Films made in 3-D were more popular than ordinary films.
8. Big cinemas were divided into smaller ones because of few customers.
9. Film makers tried to attract bigger audiences by shooting expensive films.
10. The mid-1970s was the time when they stopped using special effects.

Task 4: Read the questions and find the answers to them in the paragraphs of the text. Some paragraphs correspond to more than one question.

Which paragraph

1. has the information about the various items discovered during the excavation?
2. gives the name of the town where the exhibition was held?
3. names the country which the Vikings invaded and settled down?
4. gives the information about the scientists' impressions about the discovery?
5. has the information about the local worker's discovery?
6. explains the difference between the two Viking graveyards?
7. can have the title 'The conquerors'?
8. can have the title 'A discovery of proof'?

Viking burial place found in England

A. A new archeological discovery in the north of England has once again proved that Vikings at one time lived on the territory of Britain. Scientists in England are very proud of the discovery, which includes skeletons as well as different kinds of weapons and equipment. Local town council chairman Mark Wood, who praised the finding, said: 'This tremendous news will improve people's understanding of the area and its history.'

B. The burial place, which was found near Cumwhitton in the north-west of England, dates back to the early 10th century. Archeologists say that it is the first Viking burial place to be discovered in Britain. Another known Viking graveyard was found in Ingleby, east of Cumwhitton. It was found and studied in the 1940s. The difference was that the Vikings' bodies discovered in this place had been burnt, not buried.

C. The burial place was discovered by a local metal worker, Peter Adams, who found two copper brooches by chance. It happened at the end of March. Adams, who realized the importance of his discovery, immediately reported his finding to the Council of Museums, Libraries and Archives. Adams was very proud of his discovery, which he described as 'the find of a lifetime.' When the archeologists dug the place, they found the grave of a Viking woman and then the graves of another woman and four men. Among the items found in the graves were swords, spears, jewellery, fire-making materials and horse-riding equipment.

D. Historical documents show that in the period from 800 to 1100 the Vikings, inhabitants of Scandinavia, travelled to many European countries and traded with them. They frequently attacked the countries they visited and in some of them they set up their homes. During one of their invasions in 1013 Vikings conquered England and settled down in the area.

E. Rachel Newman from Oxford Archeological Society stressed the importance of the discovery and noted that the months spent on the graveyard were the most amazing period in her life. 'The discovery of the brooches was exciting and interesting. But uncovering more and more things every day was quite extraordinary,' said Ms Newman in one of her TV interviews.

F. At the Art Gallery in the nearby city of Carlisle, where some of the newly-discovered objects were exhibited, Arts Minister Estelle Morris said: 'We should all be grateful to Mr. Adams, because he recorded his finding immediately. As a result, the experts have been able to learn more about this fascinating finding and uncover secrets more than 1000 years old.' The exhibition was visited by thousands of people, including hundreds of students and schoolchildren.

Task 5: Read the text and the questions which follow. For each question mark the correct answer.

Best of British is a magazine which publishes readers' memories under the headline 'Yesterday Remembered'. This is what one of the readers wrote to the magazine:

'In the summer of 1940 I reached my thirteenth birthday and started to think about clothes. I wanted to look smart. In those days you could buy dress material and sew a dress on an old sewing machine for a few pounds. Once in the open market my sister and I saw some navy blue material. This was a fashionable colour then. We wanted to make look-alike dresses but we didn't have enough money. Luckily, the man who was selling the material was kind enough to offer us a good discount and we were able to buy what we wanted. Off we went on the bus, with the pleasant feeling that we would both be wearing new dresses at the garden party of our neighbours, who had just moved to our town.

Later, when we were sixteen, my sister and I started going to dance classes. We used to go to the town of Epsom by bus to learn ballroom dances on a beautiful French polished floor. Dickie and Mabel were our dance teachers. We learned the waltz, the foxtrot and the tango. I was never tired of dancing and the tango was my favourite.

At the end of the year there was a dance competition and my partner and I were awarded a bronze medal, which I still have. So many years have passed since then but you never forget these kinds of things. I felt so excited! I was wearing a long red dress, which my aunt had sewn for me specially for that day. I was very proud of it. It had black patterns on. Very beautiful indeed. Many years later, when I showed the dress to my granddaughter, you know what she said? 'Granny, did YOU wear this?' She couldn't imagine that there was a time when I was young and beautiful. Not surprising at all, as I would have found it just as difficult to imagine my own granny dressed in a fancy dress dancing with her partner in a candle-lit ballroom.'

1. The article is published in

- A. a fashion magazine.
- B. a magazine for older people.
- C. a youth magazine.
- D. an art magazine.

2. What is the author trying to do in the text?

- A. To give some interesting news.
- B. To offer advice on where to buy a dress.
- C. To recall the time when she was young.
- D. To speak about her dancing classes.

[დაბრუნება ტექსტზე](#)

3. Why would somebody read the text?

- A. To learn about young people's lives in the 1940s.
- B. To find out about modern dress style.
- C. To learn about dance competitions.
- D. To win a reader's prize.

4. The author and her sister liked to wear

- A. different kinds of clothes.
- B. clothes from fashionable shops.
- C. ready-made clothes.
- D. similar clothes.

5. Epsom is the place where the author

- A. went to school.
- B. went shopping.
- C. went to dance classes.
- D. went to buy a dress.

6. How did the author feel about the dance competition?

- A. She was surprised she won it.
- B. She was happy she won a medal.
- C. She was sad she couldn't win the gold medal.
- D. She was nervous when it started.

7. When the author's granddaughter saw the dress

- A. she was surprised.
- B. she was curious.
- C. she was excited.
- D. she thought it looked inappropriate.

8. What would be the best title for this text?

- A. How it started
- B. Dance classes
- C. Sad memories
- D. The way we were

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

abroad (A) changed (B) earns (C) find (D) forget (E) fortnight (F) number (G)
purse (H) remember (I) time (J) took (K) trip (L) travelled (M) visited (N)

Ann Jones - a young traveller

I want to tell you about Ann Jones. I think that she is one of the most interesting people I have ever met. She is only twenty-five, but is already a well-known traveller. Ann has travelled to a large (1) of foreign countries. The first (2) Ann went abroad was seven years ago, when she was just eighteen.

It was not an easy journey. She (3) a boat from England to France and then travelled around Europe for five weeks. Since that first trip Ann has (4) Europe many times. But she will never (5) the excitement of those five weeks. Ann's journeys were not always enjoyable. Once, for example, when Ann was on a train, someone stole her (6) and she had to work in a restaurant for a (7) to earn some money. But she made some good friends while she was there and still keeps this experience as a good memory. How does Ann Jones (8) the money for travelling? For her first trip (9) she had been saving money for two years. But nowadays she finds jobs and (10) some money during her trips. She has never thought of giving up her travels. 'The exceptional experience I had on that first (11) abroad many years ago has (12) my life, and I've wanted to travel ever since,' Ann Jones says.

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.

The man who changed history

Christopher Columbus was born in the seaport of Genoa, in Italy. Once he heard sailors speaking about Marco Polo, who had visited countries east (1) Europe 200 years before. Marco Polo had written (2) his long journeys by land, and the wonderful places he had seen. Europeans at that time were very interested (3) the gold, the precious stones and the spices (4) came from the east. They used horses (5) elephants to travel on land, across mountains and deserts, to get to the countries that Marco Polo had written about. The trips were long, dangerous and expensive. This was (6) reason why Columbus wanted to find a shorter route to Japan, China, and India. (7) that time some people still believed that the world was flat. They said that if a ship sailed to the edge (8) the world, it would fall off and be lost!

Columbus did not believe this; he was always certain that the world was round. He thought that (9) he sailed in one direction he would eventually come back home, and he also thought (10) if he travelled west, he would reach India. King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain also believed him and they agreed to give him the money he needed to go on this voyage.

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 Sue,

It's hard to believe that I've been here in Georgia for a whole week now! I promised to write and tell you how I was getting on – so here it goes. When I (1.arrive) here, at first I just couldn't get used to the slow pace of life! Now, though, I (2.learn) to take things easy – and I'm beginning to feel really at home. My first impression of the Georgians is that they (3.be) really, really friendly and helpful – and they certainly know how to enjoy life! It's so easy to deal with them. I (4.manage) to rent a little cottage here near Telavi. The place is marvelous and very green, because it (5.rain) a lot since last month. I have already made friends with some of the young people from Telavi and neighbouring villages. We (6.spend) most evenings in a local bar where there is a nice fireplace and an old wine cellar, of course. Maybe you don't know that Georgian wine (7.say) to be one of the best all over the world.

My friend Gocha is having a party tomorrow night. Everything (8.already/arrange). We are going to taste some Georgian food and there will be a fantastic cake which we (9.order) specially for Gocha a week ago. I hope we (10.dance) a lot as well. Sorry, this letter is so short but you know how bad I am at writing letters! Write back when you (11.have) time. I miss you so much and I wish you (12.be) here as well.

All my love,

Tom

Task 9: The advertisement given below is taken from an online newspaper. Read the advertisement and write an email to the Summer School 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 interested in meeting young people of your age from all around Europe?

Where exactly?

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*

Which ones?

What time?

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

Some people think that modern buildings should not be built in the old parts of cities. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.