



ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

2013

თქვენ წინაშეა მასწავლებელთა სასერტიფიკაციო გამოცდის ტესტის ბუკლეტი და ტესტის პასუხების ფურცელი. ტესტი შედგება ორი ნაწილისგან:

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2. მეთოდლიკა;

ყურადღებით გაეცანით ტესტის ყოველი დავალების პირობას და ისე შეასრულეთ დავალებები. პასუხები გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე.

გასწორდება მხოლოდ პასუხების ფურცელი!

გაითვალისწინეთ, რომ ზოგი დავალება მოითხოვს პასუხის მონიშვნას, ხოლო ზოგი დავალების შესრულება მოითხოვს პასუხის დაწერას, ორივე შემთხვევაში პასუხი უნდა გადაიტანოთ პასუხების ფურცელზე!

არსად მიუთითოთ თქვენი სახელი და გვარი. დავალება რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება თქვენი სახელი ან გვარი არ გასწორდება!

ლექსიკონის ან სხვა დამხმარე საშუალების გამოყენება არ არის ნებადართული.

ტესტის შესასრულებლად გეძლევათ 4 საათი.

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!

TASK 1

LISTENING

You will hear a radio programme about an experiment which was conducted in Britain. For questions 1–12, choose the best answer A, B or C.

You now have forty-five seconds to look through the task. You will hear the recording twice.

1. What is the name of the radio programme?
 - A. Student life.
 - B. Life on campus.
 - C. Weekly life.
2. The experiment was conducted
 - A. at the University of London.
 - B. at the University of Brighton.
 - C. on the east coast of England.
3. The experiment showed how people could live without
 - A. TV and radio.
 - B. the Internet only.
 - C. electronic media in general.
4. The experiment was carried out on
 - A. university lecturers.
 - B. university students.
 - C. social network users only.
5. What is the name of the experiment?
 - A. 'Not connected'.
 - B. 'Disconnected'.
 - C. 'Unplugged'.
6. How long did the experiment last?
 - A. Less than twenty-four hours.
 - B. More than twenty-four hours.
 - C. Twenty-four hours exactly.
7. James Scott said that the experiment was
 - A. hard.
 - B. easy.
 - C. enjoyable.
8. Dr Brown is the person who
 - A. conducted the experiment.
 - B. participated in the experiment.
 - C. assisted with the experiment.

9. During the experiment most students felt
 - A. isolated.
 - B. excited.
 - C. surprised.
10. Sophie Walker enjoyed
 - A. her life without media very much.
 - B. the first two hours of the experiment.
 - C. taking part in the experiment.
11. Media equipment is important because
 - A. students use it in their everyday lives.
 - B. technology develops so fast.
 - C. it makes life more interesting.
12. Currently, how many people use Facebook around the world?
 - A. Three hundred million.
 - B. Five hundred million.
 - C. Eight hundred million.

TASK 2 LISTENING

You will hear four people talking about their own rooms in the house. For questions 1-4 choose from the list (A-F) what each speaker says. Use each letter only once. There are two extra letters which you do not need to use.

You now have thirty seconds to look through the task. You will hear the recording twice.

Which speaker's room

- A. is a place for the whole family?
- B. is a place for working long hours?
- C. may seem untidy to a stranger's eye?
- D. is closed for the rest of the family?
- E. is filled with paintings?
- F. keeps things from their childhood?

Speaker 1	A	B	C	D	E	F
Speaker 2	A	B	C	D	E	F
Speaker 3	A	B	C	D	E	F
Speaker 4	A	B	C	D	E	F

TASK 3

READING

You are going to read a newspaper article about Frida Kahlo. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences (A-H) the one which best fits each gap (1-6). There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

Frida Kahlo – a Mexican artist

Born at the beginning of the 20th century, Frida Kahlo became universally admired nearly five decades after her death. (1). As a child, Kahlo suffered from polio and had to spend nine months confined to her bed. At the age of eighteen she was almost crippled due to a bus accident. (2). After this accident Frida had to learn to walk from the beginning but she never gave up. Frida surprised the world not only with her exceptional endurance but also with her unique artistic vision. Frida Kahlo had always wished to be remembered after her death. Hence, it is no surprise that she had created numerous self-portraits.

During her long recovery from the bus accident injuries, Kahlo discovered her love for painting. After she had recovered, Kahlo joined a group of Mexican artists who introduced her to the well-known Mexican artist, Diego Rivera. (3). At Rivera's suggestion, Kahlo also began wearing traditional Mexican clothing, which consisted of long, colourful dresses and exotic jewellery.

During her life, Frida Kahlo had three exhibitions: one in New York in 1938, one in Paris in 1939, and finally one in Mexico City in 1953. By this time Frida was already very sick. (4). But Kahlo would not be talked out of it. Minutes after the exhibition started Frida Kahlo was wheeled out on a stretcher and placed in the center of the gallery where she continued receiving visitors all evening. Though married to Diego Rivera for 25 years, their marriage turned out to be a complex one. (5). On July 13, 1954, at the age of 47, Frida Kahlo died. The last entry in Kahlo's diary read, 'I hope the departure is joyful and I hope never to return.' Little known outside of the art world until the 1990s, Frida Kahlo has recently become a cultural icon. Numerous books and articles have been written about her. (6). A feature film about her life was released on October 25, 2002. For a woman who wished to be remembered, it seems, her wish has come true.

- A. But in spite of multiple conflicts, they remained one another's greatest loves.
- B. Her life was full of extreme suffering and extreme heroism.
- C. Unfortunately Frida was not able to have children.
- D. She has also been the subject of three documentaries.
- E. As a result of this accident she was left with multiple injuries.
- F. Frida inherited her talent from her mother.
- G. Doctors advised her not to attend the opening of her exhibition in Mexico City.
- H. He immediately recognized her talent and encouraged her to continue painting.

TASK 4**READING / LANGUAGE IN USE**

Read the text below. Use the words given in brackets to form a word that fits into the space. One example is given.

The Judean Mountains

The Judean Mountains provide a variety (0. VARY) of sights among one of the most (1. BEAUTY) settings Israel has to offer. Rivers and valleys, lush Mediterranean greenery, hidden springs and caves, and mountains whisper the secrets of history from the dawn of Western (2. CIVIL). The hard limestone mountains of Judea are now (3. PART) reforested, and its rocky hill terraces are covered with grapes and olives as it was long ago. Twins' Cave is one of the wonders of this area. This rather (4. IMPRESS) stalactite cave is closed from November to March owing to the sleeping habits of the local (5. INHABIT). This is the place where four (6. DIFFER) species of bats live. They hibernate throughout the winter and an early awakening might cause their (7. DIE). So the authorities are taking a good care of the endangered species and the area is closed to tourists during this period. Once inside the cave, though, the (8. HUMID), the sounds of dripping water and the stalactites offer quite an amazing atmosphere for those who are keen on adventures.

TASK 5

READING

Read the text. Then read the statements (1-8) which follow and say whether the statements are true or false. Put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box. Then, next to it write the number of the paragraph where you have found the necessary information. One example is given.

Aeroplanes and global warming

1. Have you ever looked out of the window of a plane from 100,000 meters at the vast expanse of empty ocean and uninhabited land, and wondered how people can have any major effect on the Earth? I have. It is now becoming pretty clear that we are causing a great deal of damage to the natural environment. And the planes which rush around the globe, contribute to one of the biggest environmental problems that we face today – global warming.
2. The cost of air transport has decreased rapidly over the years, and for many people, especially in rich countries, it is now possible to fly around the world only spending money equivalent to their monthly pay. Unfortunately, planes produce far more carbon dioxide (CO₂) than any other form of public transport. CO₂ is now known to be a greenhouse gas, a gas which traps the heat of the sun, causing the temperature of the Earth to rise. Scientists predict that in the near future the climate in Britain will resemble that of the Mediterranean, ironically a popular destination for British holidaymakers flying off to seek the sun.
3. If global warming continues, we may also find that many tourist destinations such as the Maldives will have disappeared under water because of rising sea levels. As usual, people in the developing world are having to deal with problems created mainly by those in the developed countries. Beatrice Schell, a spokeswoman for the European Federation for Transport and Environment says: ‘One person flying in an airplane for one hour is responsible for the same greenhouse gas emissions as a typical Bangladeshi in a whole year.’ And every year a jet aircraft generates almost as much carbon dioxide as the entire African continent.
4. When you are waiting impatiently in a crowded departure lounge for a delayed flight, plane fares may seem unreasonably high, but in reality we are not paying enough for air travel. Under the ‘Polluter Pays Principle’, users pay money for the bad effects they cause. But the damage caused by planes is not being paid for. Aircraft fuel is not taxed on international flights, and planes are not inspected for CO₂ emissions. Also, the Kyoto agreement does not cover greenhouse gases produced by planes, leaving governments to decide for themselves who is responsible.
5. So what can be done to solve the problem? Well, although aircraft engine manufacturers are making more efficient engines and researching alternative fuels such as hydrogen, it will be decades before air travel does not damage the environment. Governments don’t seem to be taking the problem seriously, so it is up to individual travellers to do what they can to help. The most obvious way of dealing with the problem is not to travel by plane at all. Environmental groups like *Friends of the Earth* encourage people to travel by train or bus. They also advise using teleconferencing for international business meetings, but most businesspeople still prefer to meet face-to-face.

6. However there is a way of offsetting the carbon dioxide we produce when we travel by plane. A company called *Future Forests* calculates the amount of CO₂ travellers are responsible for producing on the flight. The company is also responsible for collecting a small fee from travellers in order to plant a number of the trees which absorb CO₂. Another company, *co2.org*, offers a similar service, but invests the travellers' money in energy-saving projects such as providing efficient light bulbs to villagers in the underdeveloped countries.

		True	False	Paragraph No
Ex.	Air travel has affected global warming a lot.	√		1
1.	Developing countries cause more environmental problems than the developed ones.			
2.	Some organisations advise people not to travel by air.			
3.	It has become quite obvious that it's us who damage the environment a lot.			
4.	Carbon dioxide lowers the temperature of the Earth.			
5.	There are organisations which try to compensate for the damage caused to the environment by the planes.			
6.	Planes are regularly checked to assess the level of CO ₂ they emit.			
7.	Even those people who live in rich countries cannot often afford to travel by plane.			
8.	It will take time before alternative fuels stop damaging the environment.			

WRITING

You should write between 180-230 words. Copy your answer on the answer sheet.

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.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue 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.

TASK 7**CORRECTION OF MISTAKES**

In the letter below, some lines are correct, but some have a mistake in them. Read each line (1-12) carefully and if you find a mistake in it, write the correct form at the end of the same line and, next to it, indicate the type of a mistake. If the line has no mistake, put a tick (✓) at the end of the line. Two examples are given.

When indicating the type of a mistake, use the abbreviations given on the next page.

	Corrected form	Type of a mistake
Hi David,		
You missed a great party last night! All the students was dressed up.	0 __were__	__Agr.__
It was obvious everyone had thought carefully to look one's best.	0 __✓__	_____
I was wearing a dress red, which I bought at the Be-Be boutique last	1 _____	_____
week and it looked great! George had a tuxedo; he looked real handsome!	2 _____	_____
The party was very cheerful. A lot of people were wearing traditional	3 _____	_____
dresses off their countries. Harumi was in a Japanese kimono; Eun Mi	4 _____	_____
had a lovely Korean dress on; it was a long colourful skirt with a jacket.	5 _____	_____
Alec was there, and was well-dressed as usual; he has quite a lovely	6 _____	_____
kilt and a jacket on. The party hosted by Antonio; he was dressed in black	7 _____	_____
from head toe – very impressive! Kenji and his girlfriend were dressed in	8 _____	_____
very special costumes. I believe they were supposed to being a king and a	9 _____	_____
queen, but I'm not sure. Marie came with her boyfriend, Eric; she was	10 _____	_____
wearing a very stylish dress and a red beret, but Eric was complete	11 _____	_____
underdressed - in shorts and sandals.	12 _____	_____
See you soon.		
Naomi		

შეცდომის ტიპები	განმარტებები და მაგალითები
Ord.	Wrong sentence order: წინადადებას აქვს არასწორი წყობა. <i>I met him yesterday</i> -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: <i>Him I met yesterday.</i>
W. miss	Word missing: სიტყვაა გამოტოვებული. <i>He decided <u>to</u> read the letter</i> -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: <i>He decided read the letter.</i> ან: <i>This is <u>an</u> interesting story</i> -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: <i>This is interesting story.</i>
Ex. W	Extra word: სიტყვაა ზედმეტი. <i>If you are interested in this</i> -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: <i>If you are <u>be</u> interested in this.</i>
Tense	Wrong tense: არასწორია გრამატიკული დრო. <i>I <u>have seen</u> her twice this week</i> -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: <i>I <u>saw</u> her twice this week.</i>
Mood	Wrong mood: არასწორია კილო. <i>If he did this job he would be paid well.</i> -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: <i>If he does this job, he would be paid well.</i>
Voice	Wrong voice: არასწორია გვარი. <i>The building <u>was repaired</u> last year.</i> -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: <i>The building <u>repaired</u> last year.</i>
Agr.	Wrong noun-verb agreement. Or any other kind of agreement in person and number: არასწორია შეთანხმება სახელსა და ზმნას შორის ან ნებისმიერი სხვა სახის შეუთანხმებლობა პირსა და რიცხვში. <i>Tennis and swimming <u>are</u> his favourite sports.</i> -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: <i>Tennis and swimming <u>is</u> his favourite sport.</i> ან: <i><u>These are</u> our children.</i> -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: <i><u>This are</u> our children.</i>
Prep.	Wrong preposition: არასწორია წინდებული. <i>I look forward <u>to</u> seeing you.</i> -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: <i>I look forward <u>for</u> seeing you.</i>
Art.	Wrong article: შეცდომაა არტიკლის გამოყენებაში. <i>This is <u>the</u> house we want to buy.</i> -ის ნაცვლად: <i>This is <u>a</u> house we want to buy.</i>
Adj.	An adjective used instead of an adverb or an adverb used instead of an adjective: ზედსართავი გამოყენებულია ზმნიზედის ნაცვლად ან ზმნიზედა გამოყენებულია ზედსართავის ნაცვლად. <i>He is <u>smart</u> enough.</i> -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: <i>He is <u>smartly</u> enough.</i> ან: <i>He speaks English <u>fluently</u>.</i> -ის ნაცვლად: <i>He speaks English <u>fluent</u>.</i>
Degr.	Wrong degree of an adjective or of an adverb: გამოყენებულია ზმნიზედის ან ზედსართავის არასწორი ხარისხი. <i>He is the <u>most talented</u> actor I've ever seen.</i> -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: <i>He is the <u>more talented</u> actor I've ever seen</i> ან: <i>He speaks English <u>better</u> than Ann.</i> -ის ნაცვლად: <i>He speaks English <u>well</u> than Ann.</i>
Pron.	Wrong pronoun: არასწორია ნაცვალსახელი. <i>I met Tina and Nick and wished <u>them</u> a happy marriage.</i> -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: <i>I met Tina and Nick and wished <u>him</u> a happy marriage.</i>
Mod.	Wrong modal verb: არასწორია მოდალური ზმნა. <i>Yesterday was Sunday, so it <u>must</u> be Monday today.</i> -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: <i>Yesterday was Sunday, so it <u>may</u> be Monday today.</i>
VF	Wrong verb form (incorrect use of infinitive, gerund or participle): არასწორია ზმნის ფორმა (შეცდომაა ინფინიტივის, გერუნდივის ან მიმდევობის გამოყენებაში). <i>He enjoys <u>watching</u> soap operas</i> -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: <i>He enjoys <u>to watch</u> soap operas.</i>

TASK 8**PRONUNCIATION**

For each group of words mark the word which has a stress on the first syllable.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. develop | B. celebrate | C. romantic |
| 2. A. collect | B. remote | C. salad |
| 3. A. serious | B. inhabitant | C. collection |
| 4. A. influence | B. possess | C. behaviour |
| 5. A. competitive | B. subjective | C. preferable |
| 6. A. schematic | B. championship | C. maternity |
| 7. A. amuse | B. definite | C. mechanic |
| 8. A. scholarship | B. advertisement | C. inherit |
| 9. A. collapse | B. commercial | C. scenery |
| 10. A. invisible | B. advisable | C. advertise |

TASK 9**PRACTICAL METHODOLOGY**

Match the classroom activities (1-5) with the corresponding aims (A-G). Two aims are extra.

Classroom activity	Aim
<p>1. The teacher asks the pupils to do the grammar exercise given in the textbook. They have to fill in the gaps with either an infinitive or a gerund.</p> <p>2. The teacher switches on a CD recorder and asks the pupils to mechanically repeat the words and phrases they hear.</p> <p>3. The teacher asks the pupils to work in pairs and tell each other about their favourite writer.</p> <p>4. The teacher divides the class into two groups. One group has to talk about the positive sides of using computer and the other - about its negative sides. Each group has to defend its position.</p> <p>5. The teacher asks the pupils to exchange the workbooks and correct each others' home tasks using the answer key.</p>	<p>A. This activity helps pupils to develop the skill of speaking with arguments.</p> <p>B. With the help of this activity pupils practise vocabulary.</p> <p>C. This activity is good for practising pronunciation.</p> <p>D. This activity helps pupils to practise specific structures.</p> <p>E. This activity develops pupils' speaking skill in general.</p> <p>F. With this activity pupils develop the skill of peer-correction.</p> <p>G. This activity helps pupils to develop independent learning skills.</p>

TASK 10

PRACTICAL METHODOLOGY

Match the tasks (1-6) with the types of the tasks (A-D). Some types of the tasks may be used more than once.

- A. Practice on grammar
- B. Practice on vocabulary
- C. A productive task
- D. A receptive task

1. Read the beginning of the text and try to write the continuation.

I woke up early in the morning _____

2. Match the opposites.

expensive square

fat cheap

round slim

3. Read the sentences and put the adjectives given in brackets in the appropriate form.

1. This was _____ (good) day of my life.

2. This computer game is _____ (interesting) than the one we played yesterday.

4. Put the given verbs in the past perfect form.

give

arrange

make

do

5. Read the text and underline the correct choice.

The weather was awful and we could see nothing in front of us. It was terribly (lovely/foggy/sunny).

6. Read the text. What title would you give it?

Mother found a small turtle in our yard last Sunday. We called it Sheila. Now Sheila lives on our balcony. The kids from our neighbourhood often come to us to see Sheila.

TASK 11**PRACTICAL METHODOLOGY**

Which reference resource should an English teacher use in order to achieve a specific aim? Match teacher's aims (1-5) with the corresponding reference resource (A-G). Two reference resources are extra.

Teacher's aims	Reference resource
<p>1. I want my pupils to find out themselves what this or that English word means in Georgian.</p> <p>2. I teach in the first grade and usually use very simple language. I don't want to forget English and would like to be in good shape.</p> <p>3. I want to have a better knowledge about the systemic relations between the grammatical tenses of the English language.</p> <p>4. I want my pupils to connect the new words with the specific images. I think that this will help them to remember new words better.</p> <p>5. I want to know what is happening in my profession in other countries, for example, how English teachers design lesson plans, what resources they use, etc.</p>	<p>A. Grammar reference book</p> <p>B. Monolingual dictionary</p> <p>C. Online monthly newspaper on teaching methodology</p> <p>D. Bilingual dictionary</p> <p>E. Workbook</p> <p>F. Contemporary English literature</p> <p>G. Picture dictionary</p>

TASK 12

PRACTICAL METHODOLOGY

What does a teacher get her students to practise primarily with the help of the activities given below? Mark the correct answer A, B, C or D.

12.1 'Work in small groups. Agree on and write down three arguments why living in the city may be better than living in the village. Then compare your arguments with the arguments of other groups. In the end you all agree on three common arguments.'

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A. speaking | C. grammar |
| B. pronunciation | D. vocabulary |

12.2 'Read the text about the most popular Internet sites on music. Underline the names of the musicians who were awarded more than two international prizes at the last year's music festivals.'

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| A. vocabulary | C. reading for gist |
| B. grammar | D. reading for details |

12.3 'Match the given words with their Georgian equivalents. After you have finished, work in small groups and compare the results with those of your friends'. In case of different answers refer to the dictionary.'

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| A. speaking | C. independent work |
| B. vocabulary | D. debating skills |

12.4 'You have exactly two minutes to find the person in your class who knows three foreign languages. Write down the person's name and compare it with the names your classmates have written down.'

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| A. vocabulary | C. asking a question |
| B. writing | D. reading for detail |

TASK 13

PRACTICAL METHODOLOGY

Your 7th grade pupils make regular mistakes when they use the verb in the third person singular Present Simple Tense. They find it difficult to practically use the grammatical rule according to which suffix – *s* should be added to the verb in this particular form. For example, instead of *He plays the guitar well* they often say *He play the guitar well*. Which activity would you use at the lesson to solve this problem? Describe the activity and give one argument why you think that this activity is good.

Description of the activity

1. _____

Argument

2. _____

TASK 14

The task given below is taken from one of the English textbooks. What are two main aims of this activity?

‘Read the text about a well-known English scientist Isaac Newton. What title would you give it? Choose the appropriate title from the possible four ones given below. You are given 3 minutes for this task.’

Aim 1: _____

Aim 2: _____

TASK 15**PRACTICAL METHODOLOGY**

School textbooks often give authentic texts – extracts from fiction. Name two positive and two negative sides of using literature in the classroom.

Positive sides

1. _____

2. _____

Negative sides

3. _____

4. _____
