

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. Who on the platform knew why the train didn't arrive?

- A. The passengers.
- B. The cleaning lady.
- C. The railway workers.

2. Why was the speaker told to leave the job?

- A. He broke the computer.
- B. He was often late for work.
- C. His boss didn't like how he worked.

Text 2

3. The Quarrymen was the name of

- A. John Lennon's group.
- B. Paul McCartney's song.
- C. George Harrison's company.

4. After the Beatles split up, George Harrison

- A. stopped doing charity.
- B. started to perform alone.
- C. gave up writing songs.

Text 3

5. How has the festival atmosphere changed lately?

- A. The young people are replaced by the old.
- B. Composers avoid using modern technologies.
- C. Organisers added less classic places for concerts.

6. What is the text mostly about?

- A. A festival of modern music.
- B. A festival of classical music.
- C. A festival of traditional music.

Text 4

7. Why did the plane land on the Hudson River?

- A. The Captain was injured.
- B. A passenger got seriously ill.
- C. The birds' attack damaged the plane.

8. Who received the medal for heroism?

- A. The captain of the plane only.
- B. Both the captain and his crew.
- C. All the plane passengers.

Text 5

9. When did Pirosmani become really famous?

- A. After his death.
- B. During his lifetime.
- C. Soon after his father's death.

10. When did Niko Pirosmani learn to read and write?

- A. When he lived with his family.
- B. When he served rich families.
- C. When he entertained neighbours' children.

Task 2: Listen to the text and for each question (1-8) mark the correct answer A, B or C. You now have 30 seconds to look through the task. You will then hear the recording twice.

(8 points)

1. Which tourist agency does the speaker work for?

A. Fun Tours.

B. Dream Tours.

C. Travel Centre.

2. Why is the London sightseeing tour special?

A. It includes a free entrance to one museum.

B. It includes a free entrance to two museums.

C. It offers a tour to the Fine Arts Museum.

3. Which tour offered by Travel Centre takes the most time?

- A. A boat trip on the River Thames.
- B. A bus tour to the Tower of London.
- C. A walking tour in Buckingham Palace.

4. What is the number of music events held in London every year?

- A. 250.
- B. 300.
- C. 17,000.

5. It makes Londoners proud that

- A. there are 170 national museums in London.
- B. three out of the ten most well-known museums are in London.
- C. visitors to the British Museum don't pay any entrance fee.

6. The British Museum is open

- A. every day.
- B. every day except Sunday.
- C. every day except Monday.

7. The speaker mentions '800' in connection to

- A. the number of films made in London.
- B. the number of cinemas in London.
- C. the number of film production centres.

8. What does the guide advise the tourists to do during the stop at the Globe Theatre?

- A. Walk around.
- B. See a performance there.
- C. Book a ticket for the performance.

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. explains how people in Japan learnt about Hachiko's story?
2. gives the reason why Hachiko's original statue was removed?
3. describes a typical day of the dog and his owner?
4. names the person who introduced the Akita breed to the USA?
5. mentions the Professor's death?
6. mentions the film based on a true story?
7. could have the title: 'Hachiko saves his breed'?
8. could have the title: 'The dog never gives up'?

The most famous dog of Japan

A. One story about a dog known to everyone in Japan is that of Hachiko. This true story is the most famous of all dog stories and it has become a kind of modern legend. This is a timeless heartwarming story of a dog's loyalty* to his master, the story which demonstrates the deep connection that can be formed between humans and dogs. Hachiko's story has spread far and wide and his loyalty has become world famous. The dog's legendary love for his owner will always be remembered thanks to a 2009 Hollywood movie, *Hachi: A Dog's Tale*, which stars Richard Gere, a popular Hollywood actor.

B. Hachiko's story began almost a century ago, in 1924, when Professor Eisaburo Ueno of the University of Tokyo became the owner of a golden-brown puppy which he named Hachiko. The puppy grew up and became a beautiful Akita, a large dog breed*, which comes from the snowy, mountainous regions of Northern Japan. Hachiko and his owner were inseparable friends from the start. Every morning, Hachiko walked with the Professor to Shibuya Station in Tokyo where the Professor would say goodbye to Hachiko and would take the train to work. At the end of the day, when the Professor returned from work and got off the train, Hachiko was always there to greet him and they walked home together. This became Hachiko's daily routine.

C. But one day, on 21 May 1925, the Professor didn't return to the train station where Hachiko was waiting. The Professor had died unexpectedly at work that day. Hachiko would never see him again. But that didn't stop the dog from trying. For over nine years, until his own death, every day Hachiko went to the station at the exact time his owner's train was supposed to arrive. The big dog met the train and watched hopefully as the passengers got off. He waited patiently to see his owner come back. Initial reactions from the people were not quite friendly. They thought he was a stray dog* and kicked him away. But Hachiko still returned to the station hoping that his master would return to him.

D. And then, seven years later, in 1932, the press had picked up Hachiko's story. That one page in the newspaper completely changed the life of the dog. When a newspaper article about the dog and his sad story appeared, people started showing up and bringing him food. Hachiko touched the hearts of the Japanese people and soon became their hero. Teachers and parents around Japan used Hachiko's loyalty as an example for children to follow. In the spring of 1934 Hachiko's bronze statue was erected in front of Shibuya Station and the dog himself was present at the opening ceremony of his statue. Hachiko died a year later on March 8, 1935.

E. Unfortunately, during World War II the huge bronze statue of Hachiko was melted down to make weapons. When the war ended, the courage and loyalty of Hachiko became a national symbol. Schoolchildren saved money for the statue. Little by little, funds were raised. The son of the original sculptor was asked to erect a new statue. So, in 1948, a new life-size bronze statue of Hachiko was erected in front of Tokyo's Shibuya Station, where it stands to this day hoping that his master will come home.

Hachiko's statue has become Tokyo's most popular meeting place and today you will find hundreds of people waiting there for their friends to arrive.

F. Hachiko was not only a special dog because of his special behaviour. A student from the group of Professor Eisaburo Ueno of the University of Tokyo studied the Akita breed in Japan. His research found only 30 Akitas remaining, including Hachiko from Shibuya Station. The research showed that the amazing Akita breed was close to extinction*. Luckily, because of Hachiko, the Japanese government couldn't let the breed die out. So, saving the Akita breed became one of the most important tasks for them. In 1937 the Akita breed was brought to the USA by the blind and deaf writer Helen Keller who was inspired by Hachiko's story. Now Akita is one of the world's most popular dog breeds. However, there's no question that without Hachiko the Akita breed would no longer exist today.

*loyalty: ერთგულება

*breed: ჯიში, სახეობა

*a stray dog: მანქანა მალლი

*extinction: გადაშენება

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 young footballer from a small floating village called Koh Panyee in Thailand.*

To tell the story of our football team, we need to go back to the very beginning. On our island we loved to watch football, basketball and other sports. But, because we live on a small floating village, we never actually played them. As you understand, space can be hard to find on the island. The kind of sport played and most liked here is boat racing. People also like telling tales about the size of fish they catch. One day, one of my friends suggested forming our own football team. We wanted to become champions! Our villagers thought it was impossible. We still formed the team, but we had no football field to play on. This was a real problem, because the place where we live, as I mentioned, had very little space. It is a floating village. We had to somehow create our own space for playing football. We started to build the football field by collecting some old wood from around the village. Then all the children from our school tied some old fishing rafts together and worked hard after school to finish the playing surface. The football field was shaky, uneven and had nails sticking out everywhere. We had to learn to play on a slippery surface because the ball often went into the water and so did we. True, the football field was small but it was good enough for us to practise.

One morning, in 1994 we learnt about a one-day football tournament, which would include semifinal and final matches on the same day. The tournament was to be held in the central part of Thailand. We didn't know if we were good enough to participate in it but still, we made the decision to play. Only after the villagers decided to buy us uniforms, we realised that the whole village had been watching us. Some of the villagers even went to the match to encourage us. Before the

tournament, we were all nervous. But once we started to play, we realised we were better than we had thought. Our skills had developed nicely on that wooden football field and it was much easier to hit a ball in the big goal* than in the small one we had in our village. We played so well that we reached the semifinal, but the semifinal started badly for us. It was raining heavily and the other team were really good. We couldn't run fast as our boots became full of water and, therefore, were quite heavy. The other team were winning by two points at halftime. We needed to do something. So, we took off our wet and heavy boots. Playing without boots was more comfortable. We scored two goals*. Now, both teams had scored the same number of goals. But the last-minute goal brought the victory to the other team. We were disappointed, but still happy with our achievement. And the rest of the villagers, who didn't attend the match, were really proud of us. After that, football became the number one pastime for our villagers. We were able to collect some money, with which we built a new smooth football field which had no nails in it.

After our first victory, we started a football club which is now regarded as one of Southern Thailand's best football clubs. They were Youth Champions of Southern Thailand from 2004 to 2010. Whatever challenges you face in your life, if you think you can make a difference, we say you can.

*floating village - წყალზე მცურავი სოფელი *goal - (სპორტ) კარები *score a goal - კარში ბურთის გატანა.

შეკითხვაზე გადასვლა 1,2 3,4 5,6 7,8

1. The story is about how the boys on an island

- A. bought new clothes.
- B. won the tournament.
- C. practised in central Thailand.
- D. built a football field themselves.

2. What was the favourite activity of the islanders?

- A. Boat racing.
- B. Writing stories.
- C. Playing football.
- D. Playing basketball.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

3. The idea that the boys will one day become champions seemed to the villagers

- A. realistic.
- B. possible.
- C. unrealistic.
- D. interesting.

4. The schoolchildren were trying to build the football field

- A. after lessons finished.
- B. before lessons started.
- C. by collecting money from the villagers.
- D. with the materials the villagers bought them.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

5. The villagers

- A. made fun of the village footballers.
- B. bought some clothes for the team.
- C. collected wood for the football field.
- D. didn't go to the one-day tournament.

6. What helped the team to score two goals in the semifinal?

- A. The heavy rain.
- B. The ability to run fast.
- C. The ability to play without shoes.
- D. The support from the villagers.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

7. The author says that from 2004 to 2010 the club

- A. didn't practise at all.
- B. were youth champions.
- C. reached only semifinals.
- D. spent time building a football field.

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

- A. No more matches again
- B. The best tournament ever
- C. The best football club in the world
- D. Where there is a will, there is a way

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

Task 5: Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given. Use each word only once. Two words are extra.

(12 points)

*attractively (A) colleges (B) doors (C) established (D) found (E) friendship (F) important (G)
more (H) north (I) researchers (J) technology (K) thought (L) thousands (M) university (N)*

Cambridge

Cambridge is one of the best known towns in the world and it can be (1) on most tourists' lists of places to visit. Cambridge is famous for its (2), which was founded in 1209 and given a royal charter status by King Henry III in 1231. Today, Cambridge is the second-oldest university in the English-speaking world. The university grew out of an association of scholars who left the University of Oxford after a dispute with the townspeople. Today there are (3) than 20 colleges in Cambridge. The oldest college is Porterhouse, which was founded in 1284, and the newest is Robinson College, which was (4) in 1977. Out of these colleges, King's College is the most famous, because of its magnificent tower and its choir of boys. The colleges were only for men until the 19th century, when the first women's college was opened. Later the colleges opened their (5) to both men and women. Nowadays almost all the (6) are for both men and women. To the (7) of Cambridge is the Cambridge Science Park, the modern face of the University. This park has been developed because universities nowadays need to be closer to the industry of modern (8). The whole area is, in fact, very (9) designed, with a lot of space between the buildings. The planners thought that it was (10) for people to have a pleasant, park-like environment in which to work. Cambridge is known for its English language schools. Every year (11) of students go to Cambridge from all over the world to study English there. Cambridge is also twinned with two cities: Heidelberg in Germany and Szeged in Hungary. Town twinning started after the Second World War and this was the beginning of a strong (12) between these nations.

Task 6: 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.

(12 points)

An important discovery

Georgia is rich in archaeological discoveries, but one made several years ago is very special. It was the discovery (1) the oldest flax fibre* in the world. In one of (2) caves, named Dzudzuana cave, located near the town of Chiatura, (3) the Imereti region, archaeologists found the oldest colourful flax fibres on earth. Archaeologists digging in a cave came across the world's oldest flax fibres which date back to about 36,000 years ago. The American weekly magazine Science reported: 'The earliest dyed flax fibres (4) date back to about 36,000 years ago have been found in a prehistoric cave in the Republic of Georgia.' This discovery made archaeologists conclude (5) the earliest clothing, which (6) prehistoric human could have worn, was probably made in Georgia several centuries after the first flax fibre had been created. Then, at some point, people learned to make clothes from plant fibres. The first clothes were probably made (7) animal skin. But when did it happen? When did people start to make the first clothes? It is very difficult to give a concrete answer to this question (8) clothes are rarely found (9) archaeological sites. But the recent discovery of the oldest flax fibre, which was found in a cave (10) west Georgia, suggests (11) the skill of cloth-making was acquired more than 30,000 years ago. According to leading historians (12) researchers, warm clothes may have helped our ancestors survive the last ice age.

*flax fibre: ხელის ძაგი (ბოჭკო)

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 an intensive course in Chinese? If so, read this advert carefully.

Organisation Learn Chinese Fast, located in a fashionable **seaside town**, invites young people to an intensive course in Chinese. It will last a few weeks. You will listen, speak, read, write and maybe dream only in Chinese. **Several students** will share a room and classes will take place from 8am to 4pm. Deadline for applications is **the end of this month**. For more information, please contact us at *learnfast@gmail.com*

Where exactly?

How many?

When exactly?

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

(16 points)

Some people think that schoolchildren should sometimes have geography lessons outdoors, in the open air. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.