

# ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

## I პარტიანტი

### ინსტრუქცია

თქვენ წინაშეა საგამოცდო ტესტის ელექტრონული ბუკლეტი.

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

ლაპარაკის უნარის შესამოწმებელი ტესტი ტარდება დამოუკიდებლად.

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

გამოცდის მაქსიმალური ქულაა 90, ხოლო ამ ტესტში მოცემული დავალებებისა - 74.

ტესტზე სამუშაოდ გეძლევათ 4 საათი.

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!



**TASK 1: LISTENING** (12 points)

You will hear an interview with an actor, Antonio Banderas. For questions 1-12, fill in the gaps with one or two words. You have 45 seconds to look through the task. You will then hear the recording twice.

1. 'The Mambo Kings' was the ..... for Antonio Banderas.
2. Banderas regrets not having been offered an opportunity to play in ..... films.
3. Banderas' characters break the stereotype by speaking English with a(n) .....
4. Banderas learned about the American lifestyle from the ..... he had watched.
5. Málaga is the ..... of both Antonio Banderas and Pablo Picasso.
6. To prepare for the painting scenes in the film, Banderas attended .....
7. Picasso's painting 'Guernica' shows the devastation caused by the Spanish .....
8. It took Banderas ..... to paint his own version of 'Guernica'.
9. Until the age of 14, Antonio Banderas dreamed of becoming a .....
10. Pedro Almodóvar and Banderas first met in the summer of .....
11. 'Pain and Glory' is Banderas' ..... with director Pedro Almodóvar.
12. Banderas considers a sense of ..... to be an essential life skill.

**TASK 2: LISTENING** (4points)

You will hear four people talking about their experiences of learning several foreign languages. From the list A-F, choose what each speaker 1-4 says. Use each letter only once. Two letters are extra. You have 30 seconds to look through the task. You will then hear the recording twice.

*Which speaker says that*

- A. the language he/she speaks affects his/her behaviour?
- B. learning languages boosts your intellect?
- C. multilingual people's learning styles and methods vary?
- D. he/she learns from his/her mistakes?
- E. polyglots have a genetic gift for learning languages?
- F. learning a new language by reading a book is effective?

**TASK 3: READING** (10 points)

**Read the text. Then read the statements which follow (1-10) and decide whether they are True or False. If the sentence is true, mark the appropriate box (A-F) in the TRUE section of the answer sheet. If the sentence is false, mark the appropriate box (A-F) in the FALSE section of the answer sheet. For each statement mark only one box.**

**Tim Berners-Lee and his revolutionary idea**

**A.** Sir Tim Berners-Lee, the man who invented the World Wide Web (www), was born on the 8th of June, 1955 in London. Little did his parents know that 33 years later their son was set to change the shape of the entire planet. His parents were mathematicians who worked on the first commercially built computer. They often discussed mathematics at home and encouraged Tim's scientific interests. So, it was no surprise that Tim's love for all things connected to computers and science was revealed at an early age. This is something that undoubtedly contributed to Tim's passion for computers, leading to his fascination with engineering, electronics and physics.

**B.** It all really started when Tim Berners-Lee graduated from the University of Oxford with a first-class degree in physics, and became a software engineer at CERN, a European research organization in Geneva. Soon Tim noticed that scientists at CERN were having difficulty sharing information. Tim Berners-Lee thought he saw a way to solve this problem. Already, millions of computers were connected together through the fast-developing Internet and Berners-Lee realised that he could join the Internet with an emerging technology called hypertext. This would enable them to share information not only within a company, but globally. In March 1989, Berners-Lee laid out his vision in a document called 'Information Management: A Proposal'.

**C.** Berners-Lee's initial proposal was not immediately accepted. In fact, his boss at the time, Mike Sendall, noted the words 'Vague but exciting' on the cover of the proposal. The web was never an official CERN project, but Mike still gave Tim time to work on it in September 1990. By October of 1990, Tim had written the three fundamental technologies that remain the

foundation of today's web. By the end of 1990 the world's first website was accessible to CERN employees, and in 1991 people outside of CERN were invited to join this new web community.

**D.** The first web address to be typed into the system was *www.info.cern.ch*. It was a website that taught users how to make their own pages and search efficiently on the web. In the beginning the World Wide Web had only 600,000 users, mostly people in education. But after a while, computer users realised the advantage of the new medium and by 2002 about 600 million people worldwide were using the web. The World Wide Web has since allowed people to share their work and ideas through social networking sites, blogs and more. Most importantly, the World Wide Web has revolutionised the way the world learns.

**E.** To this day, the World Wide Web holds the crown for being the most significant advancement in communication since Gutenberg's printing press. Yet, Tim Berners-Lee is not a celebrity like Bill Gates or Mark Zuckerberg. When Berners-Lee was featured in the 2012 Summer Olympics opening ceremony in London, it was the first time the majority of us had ever seen the face of the man behind something we use on a daily basis. And that's because he is someone who has never wanted the spotlight, never made himself known in the public eye.

**F.** Nevertheless, Berners-Lee's success story did not go unnoticed. He has received numerous awards, including a knighthood in 2004 by Queen Elizabeth II. Berners-Lee has fought hard to keep the World Wide Web free for all of us to use. The World Wide Web Foundation website states: 'We're working to expand access to the web for the 60% of the planet who are still not connected. We're fighting to ensure that everyone's voice can be heard online, and that the web serves people, not governments or corporations. We must make the web work for everyone, everywhere.' And there you have it – Tim Berners-Lee's success story in a nutshell - a man who achieved a lot of amazing things with just one simple idea.

1. Berners-Lee's proposal for the World Wide Web was given instant approval.
2. Berners-Lee's childhood had a lot to do with his success.
3. Initially, the World Wide Web had 600 million users worldwide.
4. The World Wide Web foundation aspires to promote equal access for everyone.
5. The web has transformed the way people communicate and learn.
6. The web was originally intended to resolve the problem the scientists at CERN had.
7. The World Wide Web is a more significant invention than the printing press.
8. The World Wide Web became publicly available in 1991.
9. The entire world's population has access to the World Wide Web.
10. Berners-Lee enjoys the attention he gets from the public.

**TASK 4: READING** (6 points)

Six sentences have been removed from the text given below. Choose from the sentences (A-H) the one which best fits each gap (1-6). There are two extra sentences.

**Charlie Chaplin – a famous English comic actor**

Charlie Chaplin, a famous English comic actor, filmmaker and composer was born in London, England on April 16, 1889. Charlie Chaplin rose to fame in the era of silent film in the beginning of the 20th century and became a worldwide icon through his screen character ‘The Tramp’. Chaplin was born to Charles Spencer Chaplin and Hannah Harriette Hill, both Music Hall entertainers. .... (1). After the separation, he stayed with his increasingly unstable mother who struggled financially. When Chaplin’s mother was unable to find work, she had to leave him first in the workhouse at Lambeth in 1896. .... (2). Chaplin’s father died when Charlie was only 12. His mother died later in 1928 after suffering from a mental breakdown.

When Chaplin was about twelve, he started acting in a stage show, and appeared as ‘Billy’ the newspaper boy in different productions of ‘Sherlock Holmes’. .... (3). In 1910 his new career eventually took him to the United States. By 1918, Chaplin was one of the best-known figures in the film industry. He had been a productive and a creative film-maker for about 75 years. An accomplished vaudeville performer, Chaplin made his first film in 1914 and, later that year, created his comic character, ‘The Tramp’. He is usually remembered as an iconic figure of the silent-film era. .... (4). Chaplin wrote, directed, produced, starred in, and composed the music for most of his films. He was known to be a perfectionist, and his financial independence enabled him to spend years working on the development and production of a motion picture.

In 1972, Chaplin received an Honorary Academy Award for ‘the incalculable effect he has had in making motion pictures the art form of this century’. .... (5). On December 25, 1977, Charlie Chaplin died at his home in Switzerland. .... (6). Unfortunately, Chaplin’s body was stolen not long after he was buried from his grave near Lake Geneva in Switzerland by two men who demanded 400,000 USD for its return. The men were arrested after a five-week investigation. In order to prevent future theft attempts Chaplin’s family reburied his body in a concrete grave.

- A. Chaplin's first serious job was delivering newspapers.
- B. Then, he was moved to School for Orphans and Impoverished Children.
- C. However, Charlie Chaplin's contribution to film goes beyond his performance as an actor.
- D. His wife, Oona, and all of his children were at his bedside at the time of his passing.
- E. Chaplin first performed on stage after he arrived in the United States.
- F. Later, as an adult Chaplin started a career of a comedian.
- G. Unfortunately, soon after Charlie's birth his parents separated.
- H. In 1975, Chaplin received further recognition when he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II.

**TASK 5: READING/WORDBUILDING** (10 points)

Read the text below. Use the words given in brackets to form a word that fits into the space. Do not copy the extra words from the text on the answer sheet.

**Why do we fail to see beauty?**

It was 7:51 a.m. on Friday, January 12, the middle of the morning rush hour. A young man dressed in jeans, a long-sleeved T-shirt and a Washington Nationals baseball cap was standing against a bare wall at the Washington DC subway station playing the violin for the passersby. In the next 45 minutes, as the young ..... (1. MUSIC) performed six classical pieces, 1,097 people passed by. Almost all of them were on their way to work. Only six people paused to listen for a short while and about twenty dropped money into his open violin case but continued to walk at their ..... (2. NORM) pace. When the man finished playing and ..... (3. SILENT) fell, no one noticed it. No one applauded, nor was there any ..... (4. RECOGNISE). No one knew it, but the man with a violin was Joshua Bell, one of the world's greatest ..... (5. VIOLIN), playing some of the most ..... (6. ELEGANCE) music ever written with a violin worth 3.5 million dollars. Joshua Bell was asked to play incognito in the subway station as part of a social experiment about people's ..... (7. DIFFER) perceptions, tastes and priorities. The experiment organised by the Washington Post showed that people find it hard to see beauty in a commonplace environment at an inappropriate hour and most of them fail to recognise talent in an ..... (8. EXPECT) context. The experiment poses an ..... (9. INTEREST) question: if we do not have a moment to stop and listen to one of the best ..... (10. ART) in the world playing the best music ever written, how many other things are we missing?

**TASK 6: READING/CORRECTION OF MISTAKES** (10 points)

Read each line (1-10) of the text carefully and, if you find a mistake in it, in the answer sheet mark the type of the mistake A-I. If the line has no mistake, mark the letter J. There may be only one mistake in the line.

Refer to the list of the types of the mistakes.

See the task on the next page.

	You know that Greece is the country I've always wanted to visit. So, guess what happened?
<b>1</b>	When a friend of mine was invited me to spend a couple of weeks in Athens, I jumped at
<b>2</b>	the opportunity. I had always been lucky with my holiday flights until I went on a holiday
<b>3</b>	to Greece. The journey there was perfectly, but coming back was a completely
<b>4</b>	different story. To start with, the return flight was delayed for two days which was not
<b>5</b>	really a problem as I was having the good time. When I finally left Athens, the capital,
<b>6</b>	unfortunately, the plane landed in Miami instead of Chicago. I was taken of the plane and
<b>7</b>	had to stay overnight in a hotel. The next day I got on a direct flight to London, only to
<b>8</b>	end up in Bristol. I got on another plane where a woman suddenly begin running around
<b>9</b>	wildly and we all had to leave the plane because her thought there was a bomb on the plane.
<b>10</b>	I finally got home, but without one suitcase which was lost somewhere on my way back home.

**TASK 7: WRITING** (6 points)

*A private kindergarten 'Rainbow' has announced a job vacancy for the position of an English language teacher. You would like to apply. Write a letter to Mr Dzneladze, the director of the kindergarten, saying why you think you would be suitable for this job and what your relevant work experience is.*

**You should write between 140-160 words.**

**Do not write your or anybody else's name or surname in the letter.**

**TASK 8: WRITING** (16 points)

*Some people think that online education has caused a lot of problems to teachers as well as to students. Others disagree with this idea. Which idea do you agree with and why? Give specific reasons to support your answer.*

*You should write between 180-230 words.*