

ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

V 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 task. You will hear the recording twice.

(10 points)

Text 1

1. Where did the speaker meet his wife?

- A. In Canada.
- B. In England.
- C. In France.

2. When the speaker returned to his hometown he saw that it

- A. had changed.
- B. hadn't changed.
- C. had no tourists.

Text 2

3. Which village is currently considered the highest village in Europe?

A. Resi.

B. Ushguli.

C. Bochorna.

4. What does the speaker say about Bochorna?

A. It is located in Svaneti.

B. Only one man lives there.

C. Nobody lives in that village.

Text 3

5. Where is the Battle of Wine celebrated?

- A. In various regions of Spain.
- B. In all wine-producing regions of Spain.
- C. In one of Spain's wine-producing regions.

6. What is the text mostly about?

- A. A festival of wine in Spain.
- B. Wines from Spain.
- C. Wine-drinking contests.

Text 4

7. How many types of skateboards are mentioned in the text?

A. One.

B. Two.

C. More than two.

8. A long board is good for

A. doing tricks.

B. doing jumps.

C. moving faster.

Text 5

9. Why was James Trumbo unable to work in the film-making industry?

- A. He had no talent in this field.
- B. He had interest in another field.
- C. His name was connected to communists.

10. After which film did Trumbo's name become officially known?

- A. Spartacus.
- B. The Brave One.
- C. Roman Holiday.

Task 2: You are going to listen to one text with eight questions. 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. What does the speaker say about sleeping?

- A. He takes sleeping tablets to fall asleep.
- B. He has a cup of green tea to fall asleep.
- C. He sometimes has trouble falling asleep.

2. The speaker has been criticised very often for

- A. going to sauna before training.
- B. arriving late at the club.
- C. loving horse racing.

3. While speaking about scoring the goals, the speaker mentions that he

- A. is a leading goal-scorer.
- B. is the role-model for his friends.
- C. plays better than his team members.

4. When is the game plan developed?

- A. During the game.
- B. During the training.
- C. On the match day.

5. What is most important for winning a game?

- A. To depend on chance.
- B. To focus attention on the game.
- C. To have good luck.

6. How does the speaker feel about being 30 years old?

A. Great.

B. Unhappy.

C. Worried.

7. What does the speaker say about his holiday last year?

A. It lasted a week.

B. It lasted two days.

C. He didn't have it at all.

8. What does the speaker say about moving to some other club?

A. He finds the idea attractive.

B. He doesn't like the idea.

C. He is sure this will never happen.

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 Harrods attracted rich customers?
2. mentions a cultural event which had a positive effect on Harrods?
3. states how customers should dress when going to Harrods?
4. gives the date when the Harrods building was totally destroyed?
5. gives the number of people currently employed by Harrods?
6. mentions the staircase built to carry people between the floors?
7. could have the title: ‘How it all started’?
8. could have the title: ‘An extraordinary pet shop’?

History of a famous department store

A. Harrods department store is one of the most famous shops in London with millions of people visiting each year. In the beginning, though, Harrods was just a small shop in a single room in Stepney, East London. The shop sold only tea and groceries. A young tea merchant, Charles Henry Harrod opened it in 1824 when he was only 25 years old. Besides himself, Charles Henry Harrod employed two assistants and a messenger boy*. In 1849 the store moved to the Knightsbridge area of London and expanded. Just two years later, the Great Exhibition of 1851 brought many visitors to Knightsbridge. This was a great change because, as a result, Harrods attracted more customers and enjoyed great success.

B. Harrods steadily grew, and by 1873 the name ‘Harrod’s Store’ appeared at the front of the shop. Over several years the shop got bigger and started selling fruit, vegetables and furniture. By 1883 Harrods had grown to six departments across five floors, with over 200 assistants. It started to offer its customers everything from medicines and perfumes to clothing and food. The department store became well known for its high-quality products and excellent personalised service. This way it managed to reach out to wealthy customers who were willing to spend more money for better quality.

C. Then, on the night of December 7, 1883, the store unexpectedly caught fire. The entire building burnt down to the ground. But instead of closing down, the store moved across the street and an architect was hired to build a newer, grander building. Despite the tragedy, all Christmas orders were fulfilled and the store’s reputation was not only saved but also improved. The store reopened the following year. In 1898, Harrods installed England’s first ‘moving stairs’ that we now call an escalator. The first escalator was considered a frightening experience, so nervous customers were offered brandy - an alcoholic drink - at the top floor to calm them down.

D. Ever since Harrods opened, its motto* has been ‘Omnia Omnibus Ubique’. This is a Latin phrase which means ‘All things, for all people, everywhere.’ The motto reflects the store’s goal to provide everything a customer could want. Today, the store has 330 departments and customers can get everything from expensive jewellery and furniture, to paper and pens. On an average day, approximately 100,000 people come to shop at Harrods. On peak days, especially during the Christmas season, this number can jump up to 300,000. Harrods still has a strict dress code which means that the doorman won’t let people in if they are wearing the wrong kind of clothes like torn jeans or beach shorts.

E. Harrods sells everything you can possibly imagine. The store even used to have a pet department, which first opened in 1917. Harrods' Pet Kingdom sold all kinds of animals – from domestic to exotic pets. In fact, it was the place where, if your wallet and your home were large enough, you could buy an elephant, a tiger, a lion, a panther or even a camel as a household pet. In the 1970s, former US president Ronald Reagan bought a baby elephant called Gartie there.

F. Today, more than 5,000 people from over 50 different countries work for this luxury department store. However, the staff are not just shop assistants. Harrods has its own hairdresser's, doctor's, bank, fire brigade, café, restaurants and more. A huge team of people clean and look after the store. At night, Harrods is lit up by 12,000 light bulbs on the outside of the building and 300 bulbs have to be changed every day. Now the Harrods name means the best of British quality, service and style. And if the founder of the department store, Charles Henry Harrod, walked into the store today, he would be welcomed with a cup of tea – the very thing that started it all.

* a messenger boy: კურიერი * motto: დევიზი

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 story of a famous American astronaut, Mike Collins, who remembers the historic mission of Apollo 11.

‘Hi, I’m Mike Collins, astronaut on Apollo 11. 52 years ago Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and I went on a great trip to the moon. On the morning of July 16, 1969, after a big breakfast, our rocket lifted off from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. That was a historic moment. We knew how important our task was and we wanted to do the best we possibly could. Back on Earth 600 million people all over the globe watched our incredible flight on television. Three days later our spaceship was orbiting the moon. NASA* worked with three antennas around the Earth. One in Spain, one in Australia and one in California. The team at the Space Centre in Houston could see us anytime and tell us what our direction should be. Heading into the unknown, we still felt optimistic. We thought our onboard computer was very advanced but, in fact, it had less computing power than what we all carry around in our pockets today.

Seeing the moon up so close for the first time was a magnificent spectacle for all of us. It was huge. However, the impressive view of the moon seen from a close distance was nothing compared to the view of the tiny Earth. The Earth was the main show. The moon was our destination, but for us, the real discovery was the Earth itself. We would look out of the window and there would be our home planet. It was shiny and bright, the blue of the oceans, the white of the clouds. It was gorgeous, but it seemed so unprotected out there. On July 20, the three of us split up. Neil and Buzz climbed into the Eagle, which was a special aircraft designed for the two astronauts to land on the moon surface. I stayed on board of the main spacecraft, Columbia, which in the end would bring us back home. The Eagle separated from Columbia and began to move towards the surface of the moon. ‘Keep talking to me, guys,’ I radioed to my friends as I watched their landing craft get smaller and smaller.

Later that day the Eagle landed safely on the moon with Neil and Buzz inside. It was a very difficult landing though, because the Eagle was running out of fuel*. Still 30 metres above the surface of the moon, the tank of the aircraft was almost dry. When the Eagle finally landed on the moon it only had enough fuel for just another 25 seconds. Wearing his enormous spacesuit and backpack of oxygen to breathe, Neil Armstrong stepped down becoming the first person to walk on the moon. Soon he was joined by Buzz and together they spent about two hours exploring and collecting moon dust and rocks to bring back to Earth. Meanwhile, I flew our spacecraft, Columbia around the moon alone. For 48 minutes of that rotation, I lost all radio transmissions with my two friends on the moon, as well as with NASA's Mission Control. I was more alone than ever, but still I felt very comfortable and in control. I even had hot coffee.

We arrived back on Earth on July 24, 1969 and landed in the Pacific Ocean. We were invited to take a tour around the world and the thing that really amazed me was that everywhere we went people didn't say, 'Well, you Americans finally did it,' but they said, 'We, we did it.' All of us together, you and me, the inhabitants of this wonderful Earth. We did it!

* NASA: აშშ-ს აერონავტიკის და კოსმოსური სივრცის კვლევის ეროვნული ადმინისტრაცია

* fuel: საწვავი

შეკითხვაზე გადასვლა [1,2](#) [3,4](#) [5,6](#) [7,8](#)

1. This is a story about the

- A. life in space.
- B. first moon landing.
- C. future of space travel.
- D. discovery of a new planet.

2. The Apollo 11 was directed from the Space Centre in

- A. Florida.
- B. Australia.
- C. Houston.
- D. California.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

3. The planet Earth seen from space seemed to be quite

- A. small.
- B. huge.
- C. safe.
- D. colourless.

4. Columbia was the spacecraft which would

- A. land on the moon.
- B. explore the moon's surface.
- C. bring the astronauts back to Earth.
- D. travel back to Earth without the astronauts.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

5. How many astronauts landed on the moon?

- A. None of them.
- B. Only one of them.
- C. Only two of them.
- D. All three of them.

6. As Mike Collins flew around the moon alone, he

- A. felt lonely and nervous.
- B. wished he could have hot coffee.
- C. kept in touch with the people on Earth.
- D. had no radio contact with the other two astronauts.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

- 7. Mike Collins was surprised that Apollo 11 was seen as**
- A. the greatest achievement of American people.
 - B. an event which disappointed the population of the Earth.
 - C. a mission which made the three astronauts world famous.
 - D. a great success of not just one country, but of the whole world.

- 8. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?**
- A. Mission accomplished!
 - B. Signs of life found on the moon!
 - C. History of space exploration
 - D. Unsuccessful trip to the moon

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)

author (A) conquer (B) copies (C) created (D) history (E) languages (F) popular (G)
published (H) publishers (I) story (J) students (K) success (L) way (M) world (N)

Harry Potter

Harry Potter is a series of seven fantasy books written by the British (1) J. K. Rowling. The books tell about the adventures of a young wizard, Harry Potter, and his friends Ronald Weasley and Hermione Granger, all of whom are (2) at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. The main (3) is about Harry's mission to overcome the Dark wizard Lord Voldemort. Lord Voldemort wants to live forever, conquer the (4) of wizards and destroy all those who stand in his (5), especially Harry Potter. Since the first book, Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone, was (6) on 30 June 1997, the books have gained great popularity and commercial (7) worldwide. The books have also received some criticism including concern about the increasingly dark tone as more books continued to get published. By July 2013 the books had sold between 400 and 450 million (8). Thus, the Harry Potter books became one of the best-selling book series. They were translated into 76 (9). The last four books became the fastest-selling books in (10). Approximately 11 million copies of the final part were sold in the United States during the first twenty-four hours after its publication. The Harry Potter books were originally printed in English by two major (11) - Bloomsbury in the United Kingdom and Scholastic Press in the United States. The books have since been published by many publishing houses worldwide. Because of the success of the books and films, thematical areas called The Wizarding World of Harry Potter, based on J. K. Rowling's famous books, have been (12) at several parks.

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)

The Forbidden City

The Forbidden City is the world's largest palace complex located in Beijing, China, also known as the Imperial Palace and the Palace Museum. Twenty-four different Chinese emperors lived in the Forbidden City (1) 1420 to 1912. This complex was decorated (2) stone animals, rails, arches and dragons. Until 1912 no one was allowed to enter this complex without special permission (3) the emperor. The Forbidden City was the Chinese imperial palace (4) the period of the Ming and the Qing Dynasties, from 1420 to 1912. The Forbidden City is located in the centre of Beijing, the capital of China, and now it houses the Palace Museum. The palace served as the home of emperors (5) their family members as well as the ceremonial and political centre of the Chinese government (6) almost 500 years. The palace, (7) was constructed from 1406 to 1420, consists of 980 buildings and covers 72 hectares. The palace complex is (8) example of traditional Chinese imperial architecture. It has influenced cultural and architectural developments in East Asia. Since 1925, the Forbidden City has been under the responsibility of the Palace Museum whose great collection of artwork and artifacts was added (9) the imperial collections of the Ming and Qing dynasties. Part of the museum's former collection is now located in (10) National Palace Museum in Taipei. Both museums belong (11) the same institution, but were separated after the Chinese Civil War. The Palace Museum is one of the most visited art museums (12) the world. It has more than 14 million visitors every year.

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 the home design business? Then this conference is for you.

International Trade Organisation invites you to 'Home Design Business Conference'. The conference will take place **in the outskirts of Telavi**. The conference is planned on December 22-24 and will start **in the morning**. Number of participants is limited. **Several** designers will talk about their experience in the design business. At the end of the conference participants will have a chance to ask the speakers questions. For details, please visit our page at www.intertrade.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 home is the best place to celebrate a birthday. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion?
State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.*