



შეფასებისა და გამოცდების
ეროვნული ცენტრი

ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

დამატებითი სესია

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 a businesswoman, author and working mother Layla Harris. For questions 1-12, fill in the gaps with one or two words. You now have 45 seconds to look through the task. You will hear the recording twice.

1. Her being with her first baby didn't allow her to follow the career of a dancer.
2. Layla calls her habit of eating pastry a
3. Layla was still young when she decided that she didn't want to have a
4. Some of the motivated Layla to write her own book.
5. Layla's advice to working moms is to dedicate more to their children.
6. At the trading academy they teach how to trade on the
7. Layla believes that taking on new is important for the organisation.
8. Layla admits that a person is never fully for the surprises.
9. Layla takes actual steps only when she has in mind.
10. Layla's company assists people to gain useful knowledge and learn
11. Each client's accomplishment fills Layla with
12. Personal financial problems helped Layla to develop her

TASK 2: LISTENING (4points)

You will hear four people talking about what they think of their schools. 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 problems at school affect students' health?
- B. their school puts a strong emphasis on arts subjects?
- C. students should be taught skills to protect themselves?
- D. the school should offer only traditional subjects?
- E. it would be a good idea to have psychology classes at school?
- F. schools have no influence on students at all?

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.

Secret to winning a Nobel Prize

A. Dr Franz H. Messerli, a cardiologist at St. Luke's Hospital in New York City, decided to find out if there was a correlation between eating chocolate and the number of Nobel laureates in a country. Some people may wonder: Why would the sweet treat be linked to winning the most prestigious intellectual award? Dr Franz H. Messerli published an article in one of the world's premier journals of medical research the *New England Journal of Medicine*. In the article he says that cocoa contains some component called flavanols, that previous studies have linked to slowing down the process of aging among people. Flavanols are also found in green tea, red wine and some fruits.

B. As there is no data on overall national cognitive function publicly available, Dr Messerli decided to use the number of Nobel laureates per capita as an example. Dr Messerli searched in Wikipedia and downloaded a list of countries ranked by Nobel laureates per capita. He used the information only on prizes awarded through 2011. Then Dr Messerli compared that data with each country's annual chocolate consumption per capita, obtained from several chocolate trade associations. What he found was a 'surprisingly powerful correlation' between the two.

C. The country with the most Nobel laureates per 10 million people and the greatest chocolate consumption per capita was Switzerland. Then came Sweden in the second place, and Denmark was the third. According to Dr Messerli's analysis, the U.S.

along with the Netherlands, Ireland, France, Belgium and Germany was somewhere in the middle and China, Japan and Brazil were at the bottom of the list.

D. Sweden stood out as a special case. Messerli thought that since the country's per capita chocolate consumption per year is 6.4 kg, one would expect it to produce a total of about 14 Nobel laureates. In reality Sweden has 32 Nobel laureates. Dr Messerli humorously admits that either the Nobel Committee in Stockholm has some inherent patriotic bias when assessing the candidates for these awards or, perhaps, the Swedes are particularly sensitive to chocolate, and even tiny amounts greatly enhance their cognition.

E. Dr Messerli even calculated the dose of chocolate necessary to increase the number of Nobel laureates in a given country by one person - 0.4 kg of chocolate per capita per year. For the U.S., that would amount to 125 million kg of chocolate a year. 'Obviously, these findings are hypothesis-generating only and will have to be tested in a prospective, randomized trial,' Dr Messerli writes with a wink, noting that the data doesn't prove that eating chocolate actually causes superior intellectual function, but it is possible that smarter people simply eat more chocolate.

F. One Nobel laureate, Eric Cornell, an American physicist who shared the Nobel Prize with Wolfgang Ketterle in 2001, joked to Reuters that eating dark chocolate was indeed the secret to his achievement: 'Personally I feel that milk chocolate makes you stupid. Now dark chocolate is the way to go. It's one thing if you want a medicine or chemistry Nobel Prize, O.K., but if you want a physics Nobel Prize it pretty much has got to be dark chocolate.'

1. One Nobelist jokingly stated that his success in physics could be attributed to dark chocolate.
2. According to Dr Messerli's hypothesis Sweden should have more Nobel laureates than it does.
3. Dr Messerli couldn't identify the amount of chocolate that increases the number of Nobel winners.
4. Information on chocolate eating was provided by a number of trade organisations.
5. Some research demonstrated that a component of cocoa reduces the process of getting old.
6. Information about cognitive abilities of a nation is open to public.
7. The highest number of Nobel winners comes from the country that consumes chocolate the most.
8. As a result of his research, Dr Messerli discovered that less intelligent people consume plenty of chocolate.
9. Dr Messerli jokingly states that the Nobel Committee is not fair when selecting Nobel laureates.
10. Dr Messerli's article appeared in one of the well-known medical journals.

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.

Benefits of outdoor activities

There are many things you can do to have a healthy life. Many people know that eating healthy food and exercising are two major factors of healthy life. (1). Many scientists and researchers have proved that not only physical exercise but also being outside has positive effects on human health. Being outdoors exposes us to sunlight - which helps us produce vitamin D that in its turn helps our brain, heart and skin work properly. (2). Being outside can also fight depression and lower blood pressure while, spending time in forests or just walking in the parks can lead to significant health benefits. In one study students were given a brief memory test, then they were divided into two groups. (3). When the participants returned and did the test again, those who had walked among trees did almost 20 percent better than they did the first time. The people who had been taken to city sights instead, did not consistently improve.

Spending time outdoors can also help reduce the chance of being overweight. Firstly, people tend to be inactive while staying indoors. Secondly, they are more inclined to eat a snack. (4). When people are outdoors they are active which helps to control weight. Another benefit of being outside is the positive effect it can have on personal relationships. Naturally, when people are outside they tend to communicate with others and this can lead to an improved and happier social life. One of the biggest benefits of spending time outdoors is stress reduction. (5). Reduced stress can lead to better health because stress lowers your body's ability to fight off sickness. Being outside can also help give you energy if you feel tired. Many people spend long hours working at their offices where they spend most of the day indoors. (6). It will have a calming effect and will reduce stress. The fresh air can also help increase the amount of oxygen in your body. So, take a deep breath of fresh air on every opportunity.

- A. These two factors can lead to weight gain.
- B. While in nature, people experience more positive feelings leading to stress decrease.
- C. The third factor of the healthy life is spending time in nature.
- D. Nowadays, stress reduction is one of the major issues.
- E. Furthermore, vitamin D also helps the body maintain good healthy bone.
- F. Consequently, after hard work, spending some time outside is absolutely necessary.
- G. One group took a walk around a park, and the other took a walk down a city street.
- H. The majority of employed people spend most of the weekdays indoors.

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.

Versailles

The Palace of Versailles has been listed as a World Heritage Site for thirty years and is one of the greatest (1. ACHIEVE) in French 17th century art. Versailles was (2. ORIGIN) built as a hunting chateau by King Louis VIII in 1624. However, under the guidance of Louis XIV, the (3. RESIDE) was transformed into an immense and (4. EXTRAVAGANCE) complex surrounded by stylised French and English gardens. A succession of kings continued to modify the Palace up until the French Revolution. It took 36,000 workers thirty years to build the palace. It can house 20,000 people. One of the most (5. FAME) and respected rooms of the Palace of Versailles is the Hall of Mirrors which has been restored (6. RECENT). The Hall of Mirrors is the centrepiece of the stunning building. Originally added to the palace in 1684, the Hall of Mirrors was built to be a dazzling display of the power and wealth of the French Monarchy. The hall, which measures seventy-three meters in (7. LONG), features 357 gold-coated mirrors, ornate paintings, crystal chandeliers, marble fixtures, a parquet floor and ceilings with colourful murals painted by a French (8. ART) Charles Le Brun. The Hall of Mirrors has also played a (9. PROMINENCE) role in history. First, the (10. PROCLAME) of the German Empire in 1871, after the Franco-Prussian War, and then the Treaty of Versailles that formally ended World War One, were both signed there.

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.

	When people just drop their unwanted paper and cans on the ground instead of putting them in
1	the rubbish bins, the streets become full of litter. We are all responsible of this problem as
2	the litter is untidy and unpleasant for everyone. It can even become a danger when it's left in
3	the streets for the long time. Dropping litter is actually a crime in some places like Singapore,
4	where you can send to prison for it. Some people think that introducing bigger fines is the best
5	way to deal with the problem. It will make people take littering more seriously. At present,
6	many people leave litter in the streets because they did not consider this to be a serious offence.
7	However, the best way to deal with litter would be a long-term solution involving educating the
8	younger generation. Littering is common due to the fact that many people are not fully aware
9	of the environmental and health impact that he has. By raising awareness and building a habit
10	of getting rid of waste correct, this problem can be eradicated in coming generations.

TASK 7: WRITING (6 points)

The organising committee of the Batumi annual film festival has announced a vacancy for a temporary position of the interpreter. You would like to apply. Write a letter to Ms Giorgadze, the festival director, 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 textbooks in English should be written only by native-speaker authors. 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.