

თქვენ წინაშეა საგამოცდო ტესტის ბუკლეტი და ტესტის პასუხების ფურცელი. ყურადღებით გაეცანით ტესტის ყოველი დავალების პირობას და ისე შეასრულეთ დავალებები. პასუხები გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე.

ბასწორდება მხოლოდ პასუხების ფურცელი!

პასუხის მონიშვნისას

- პასუხების ფურცელზე მოძებნეთ დავალების შესაბამისი ნომერი.
- ამ ნომრის ქვეშ მოცემულ უჯრებში X-ით აღნიშნეთ თქვენ მიერ არჩეული პასუხი. მაგალითად, თუ მე-3 საკითხის პასუხად აირჩიეთ პასუხის B ვარიანტი, მაშინ პასუხების ფურცელზე უნდა მოძებნოთ მე-3 საკითხის დავალების რიგი და ამ რიგში, პასუხის (B) სვეტის შესაბამის უჯრაში დასვათ X ნიშანი (იხ. ნიმუში).

გაითვალისწინეთ:

- თქვენ მიერ არჩეული პასუხის სწორად მონიშვნის ერთადერთი გზა სათანადო უჯრაში X ნიშნის დასმაა.
- დასაშვებია, რომ X ნიშანი გამოსცდეს თეთრ უჯრას (იხ. ნიმუში), მაგრამ იგი არ უნდა იყოს უჯრაზე მოკლე.
- თითოეული საკითხის შესაბამის რიგში უნდა მონიშნოთ მხოლოდ ერთი პასუხი, ანუ მხოლოდ ერთ უჯრაში დასვათ X ნიშანი. თუ რიგში ერთზე მეტ X ნიშანს დასვათ, ამ საკითხის არც ერთი პასუხი არ ჩაითვლება სწორად.
- თუ გსურთ პასუხების ფურცელზე მონიშნული პასუხის გადასწორება, მთლიანად გააფერადეთ უჯრა, რომელშიც დასვით X ნიშანი, და შემდეგ მონიშნეთ პასუხის ახალი ვარიანტი (დასვით X ნიშანი ახალ უჯრაში). ელექტრონული პროგრამა არჩეულ პასუხად მხოლოდ X ნიშნიან უჯრას აღიქვამს (იხ. ნიმუში, საკითხები 2 და 3).
- შეუძლებელია ხელმეორედ აირჩიოთ ის პასუხი, რომელიც გადაასწორეთ (ანუ ის პასუხი, რომლის შესაბამისი უჯრა უკვე მთლიანად გააფერადეთ). ამიტომ გადასწორების წინ დაფიქრება გმართებთ.

ნიმუში:

დავალება 3.	A	B	C	D	E	F	...
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

ტესტის შესასრულებლად გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 15 წუთი

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!

Task 1

- **Read the statements. Then read the advertisements and find which statement corresponds to which advertisement. Next to each statement write a letter (A-H). Some advertisements correspond to more than one statement.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

1. Your friend wants to buy a small house where he can spend the weekends. The house should have a good view of the mountains and it should not take long to drive there. _____
2. Your elder brother is a writer and he often looks for information on the Internet. He wants to buy a flat which would be on the top floor and have a good Internet connection. _____
3. You love flowers. You would like to have a house or a flat which would have a nice garden with a lot of rare flowers in it. You prefer a quiet place far from the town centre. _____
4. Your father wants to buy a flat or a house which has a good view of the mountains. Your mother is a good cook and she insists on having a big kitchen. _____
5. You have decided to buy a house in the mountains and close to Tbilisi, which is heated by means of a big wood stove. _____
6. You are a cinema lover and never miss a chance to see a new film. Your parents are going to buy a flat and you are asking them to buy one near the cinema. _____
7. Your cousin has just got married. He is looking for a flat or a house which wouldn't cost him a lot. He wants to have just one bedroom and a fireplace in the flat. _____
8. Your neighbours have decided to buy a summer house in a seaside town. The house shouldn't be big and it should have a view of the sea. _____
9. Your sister is a historian and works in an open-air museum. She is looking for a flat or a house which would be close to the museum. _____
10. Your elder brother wants to buy a flat where he and his family could spend their summer holidays. He prefers a quiet place by the sea. _____
11. Your uncle has four small children and he and his wife both work. They want to buy a house which would not be in the centre and would have a kindergarten nearby. _____
12. Your relatives would like to buy a two-bedroom flat or house near a nice park where they could go with their small sons. _____

Special offers

A.

We are offering a beautiful one-storey house on the outskirts of the city, with a view on a park with entertainment facilities for children. The house has two bedrooms, a living room and a small study. A beautiful small garden with exotic evergreen trees and flowers.

B.

Want to buy a house in the mountains? Our agency *The Winter Line* is here to help you. We are offering a small house just one hour's drive from Tbilisi. Good view of snowy peaks and large wood stove available. Newly-married couples might be interested. Contact us at: wl@win.ge

C.

We offer a four-room apartment in a newly built house in the centre. 120 sq. m. living space. Top floor with a good view of newly opened swimming pool and lots of cafes and small shops for adults as well as for children. Internet connection available.

D.

Want to buy a flat? Our agency *The Sun Lane* is here to help you. We have on offer a three-room flat in a block by the sea. Third floor. Quiet neighbourhood and a big park nearby. Good for sea-lovers and holiday makers. Kindergarten only fifteen minutes' drive away.

E.

On offer is a two-room apartment in the centre with a nice view of the mountains and the river. Ideal for a newly-married couple. Not fully furnished. One bedroom with a small closet, living room with a fireplace. No separate dining room. Good Internet connection.

F.

Looking for a house near the sea? Our agency *The Sunshine* is here to help you. We are offering a small single-storey house in the lively centre of Batumi. A small yard in the front with exotic subtropical flowers and evergreen plants. Good view of the sea.

G.

We offer a four-room flat in the lively centre of a seaside town, next to a newly opened movie-theatre. Top floor with a good view of a newly established open-air museum with lots of entertainment facilities for grown-ups and children. No Internet connection available.

H.

We are offering a three-storey house just out of town with a view of the mountains in the distance. The house has three bedrooms, a living room, and a spacious kitchen. Surrounded by a small garden though with no flowers so far. Good for family with children. Five minutes' walk to the nearest kindergarten.

Task 2

- **Read the text. Then read the statements below and decide whether they are True (T) or False (F). Circle the right answer.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

Everest - where the earth meets the sky

Mount Everest, the highest peak in the Himalayas and the highest point on Earth, has many names. Tibetans call it Chomolungma, meaning 'Mother Goddess of the World' and the Nepalese call it Sagarmatha, meaning 'Goddess of the Sky'. Others call it the 'Roof of the World'. In English the mountain is named after a Welsh geographer Sir George Everest, who lived between 1790-1866. George Everest was a scientist and a researcher, who for many years and despite numerous hardships, carried out geographical research about India and Nepal and drew maps of these territories.

The great Himalayas, the highest mountain range in the world, extend 2,400 kilometres along four countries of Asia: China, India, Nepal and Pakistan. Mount Everest, which is on the border of Tibet and Nepal, is 8,848 metres high, almost twice as high as Mount Elbrus which, at 5,642 metres, is the highest point in the Caucasus Mountains and in Europe.

Everest, with its inspiring power and beauty, has always attracted courageous adventurers and climbers. George Mallory, a British climber, was the first to explore a practical route up the mountain in 1921. Later, in 1924, Mallory and his climbing partner Andrew Irvine disappeared during their attempt to make the first climb up Everest. It was only after 75 years, in 1999, that Mallory's body was finally discovered by an expedition that had set out to search for the climbers' bodies. Whether or not Mallory and Irvine reached the summit of Everest before they died is still unknown and this is a subject of debate and continuing research.

Such unlucky histories never frightened brave climbers, among whom Sir Edmund Hillary, a New Zealander, and Tenzing Norgay from Nepal, were the luckiest. We say the luckiest, because they were the first to reach the summit of Everest in 1953. Since then more than two thousand and five hundred men and women have stood there. More than two hundred have died in attempts to make it to the top. They were all brave people who were not afraid of cold, hunger and death. In 1980 a famous climber Reinhold Messner reached the summit alone without oxygen. Before that, in 1963, Barry Bishop, from National Geographic, climbed Everest as a member of the First American Expedition. Each of these expeditions established new routes and produced better maps, thus making things easier for the next generations.

Nepal is both lucky and unlucky to have Everest on its territory. Lucky, because they have the 'Roof of the World' and unlucky because this 'Roof of the World' attracts too many tourists. The Nepalese people joke: 'We have three religions - Hinduism, Buddhism and Tourism. Tourism lays golden eggs but it spoils the nest'. The Nepalese realize that the Himalaya is much, much more than the highest point. It is true dazzling beauty and people have to take care of it.

1. Mount Everest has more than one name. T F
2. The Nepalese and Tibetan names of Everest mean the same. T F
3. George Everest climbed the mountain which was later named after him..... T F
4. The Himalayas stretch through several Asian countries. T F
5. Mount Elbrus is only slightly lower than Mount Everest..... T F
6. Mallory and Irvine didn't return home from their expedition to Mount Everest. T F
7. There is no doubt that Mallory and Irvine got to the top of Everest. T F
8. Hillary and Norgay were fortunate enough to climb the highest point on Earth..... T F
9. More than 200 people have lost their lives while trying to reach the top of Everest. ... T F
10. An American climber, Barry Bishop, followed the route taken by Mesner. T F
11. Nepalese people think that tourism does some harm to their country. T F
12. The text is about different routes to climb Mount Everest. T F

Task 3

- **Read the text. Then match the headings (A-H) with the paragraphs (1-6). There are two extra headings, which you do not need to use.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Tourism brings income | E. Travelling for hunting purposes |
| B. Why have some animals disappeared? | F. What puts animals in danger? |
| C. More people, more pollution | G. New home can be good |
| D. Changing homes may cause problems | H. Expensive items |

Why are animals in danger?

1. _____

A million years ago there were a lot more different kinds of animals than there are now. Since then, some animal species have disappeared because of natural accidents or climate change. But in the modern world animals are disappearing because of various human activities and their behaviour which has a harmful effect on animals. We cannot protect animals from environmental problems or changing weather, but we can think about our behaviour and change it when it does harm to animals.

2. _____

People do many things that are bad for animals. We put new buildings in parks or on riversides. We make new roads through forests. We divert rivers, so that they become dry, or make them flow in other directions. We cut down trees and take them away. And we do all these things without thinking about the animals that might live there. In fact, all these activities put them in danger as they might be killed or harmed by what we have done.

3. _____

Sometimes we take animals from their natural home to another part of the country, the continent or even the world. In this new home, the animals that already live there do not know the new-comer and are not afraid of it. For this reason, when black rats were transported from Asia to the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific Ocean, they killed many different species of bird. This happened because the birds couldn't recognize rats as their enemies and didn't fly away. Those birds had always lived on the Galapagos Islands and they didn't exist anywhere else. But after the rats came they disappeared for ever.

4. _____

Tourism can also be harmful to animals. Some visitors to new places like to take pictures of animals, but there are others who hunt and kill them. And they do not kill animals for food, but just because they like hunting. Tourists like to travel to exotic countries to see animals in their natural environment, but there are also people who visit these countries just to hunt and kill animals.

5. _____

In many countries people can also make a lot of money from animals. Elephants are killed because people want their ivory to make beautiful objects, such as ornamental figures and women's bracelets, that can be sold at a high price. Rhinoceroses die because their horns are very valuable. Many animals, like leopards for instance, are in danger simply because their coats are beautiful and some people would like to have them on the walls and the floors of their houses or even have bags and wear shoes made from their skin.

6. _____

The world's population is growing and the number of cities is growing too. Bigger populations and bigger cities produce more pollution. Pollution of the land, the water and the air is getting worse and worse. Our world is becoming a dirtier place every day and we are making it harder and harder for animals, and ourselves, to live in. And we are taking animals' homes away from them. When they have lost their homes, where can they go? Often the answer is 'nowhere'. And so animals die.

Task 4

- **Read the text and the questions below. For each question, mark the letter next to the correct answer A, B, C or D.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

I'll never forget the day when my three school friends and I, all students of the Carl Hayden High School, beat some of the best schools in the country, including MIT - Massachusetts Institute of Technology - to win the national underwater robot championship. Looking back, I think it was the happiest day of my life! What makes this competition so unique for us is who we were competing with, what we were competing for and who won.

Our school had been invited to the University of Santa Barbara in California, to take part in the competition together with some of the top colleges and universities of the USA and Canada. The school that could build the best machine would be the winner. Many students came from schools which were able to give them lots of money and support for this particular competition. Our small team of four, however, had hardly any support and very little money which we had collected from people in our home town of Phoenix, Arizona. Our total budget ended up being just 800 USD, compared to 11,000 USD for the MIT team.

So we had to build our robot in a cheap way and in just three days. We used pipes, cameras, computer parts, off-the-shelf electronics and whatever we could find. We worked together day and night on the strange electric machine, strongly encouraged by our teacher Allan Cameron. In the end our machine looked like a very small submarine which was remotely operated from outside the swimming pool and which could move around a swimming pool and find objects 15 metres under the water and bring them to the surface.

The competition was held on a hot summer day in June, 2010. It was really a big day for all of us, four poor Mexican boys from Carl Hayden High School. The big moment finally arrived and we started our machine. When the students saw it some of them laughed. We had called our machine 'Stinky' because it had a very strong smell. But, when the competition started, they saw that Stinky was no joke. It did better than all the other machines, including MIT's, and it took first place in the competition. In addition to the top prize, we ended up with the awards for the best design and the best technical writing.

We were absolutely delighted. It was hard to believe we could do it, we could beat such a strong team as MIT traditionally has! We immediately became very popular all over the USA. People even offered us money for college, and a movie producer asked us if it was OK to make a movie to tell our story.

1. The article is about a great
 - A. adventure.
 - B. failure.
 - C. achievement.
 - D. experiment.

2. Carl Hayden boys won
 - A. even though the other teams were better.
 - B. despite little support and a limited budget.
 - C. despite being the youngest participants.
 - D. even though they were not very motivated.

3. How long did it take the boys to build the machine?
 - A. Half a year.
 - B. Just a few weeks.
 - C. Several months
 - D. Just a few days.

4. The boys couldn't have achieved this without the special encouragement from
 - A. their parents.
 - B. their teacher.
 - C. their friends.
 - D. their fans.

5. The boys' underwater machine was
 - A. controlled from outside the pool.
 - B. controlled from the surface of the pool.
 - C. built to move on the bottom of the sea.
 - D. like an enormous submarine.

6. When the students saw the machine some of them
 - A. were interested.
 - B. were jealous.
 - C. made fun of it.
 - D. built the same one.

7. According to the author it was
 - A. not a fair competition.
 - B. easy to beat MIT.
 - C. impossible to compete with MIT.
 - D. very difficult to beat MIT.

8. Which of the following would be the best title for the article?
 - A. Four unlucky Mexican boys
 - B. Stinky: the underwater robot
 - C. Carl Hayden boys beat MIT
 - D. Carl Hayden School loses a competition

Task 5

- **Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given below. Use each word only once. Two words are extra.**
- **Mark the corresponding letter (A-N) on the answer sheet. Do not copy the words from the text on the answer sheet.**

allowed (A)	half (F)	required (K)
content (B)	hurt (G)	show (L)
discussed (C)	messages (H)	search (M)
either (D)	officials (I)	truthful (N)
freedom (E)	religions (J)	

American teenagers and freedom

American teenagers' lives always appear to be so much fun in the movies. The USA is proud of its citizens' (1). But just how 'free' are American teenagers? Personal freedom is a subject that is much (2) in American schools as it affects their daily lives. Almost (3) of all high schools have 'students' codes of conduct', which say that students cannot wear particular colours or particular kinds of clothes. For example, girls cannot wear short skirts and T-shirts which (4) their stomachs. Teenagers don't feel free at schools (5). School officials can (6) students lockers - small private wardrobes - and see whether they keep guns and drugs in them. Many sportsmen are (7) to have drug tests in order to prove they don't use drugs. Many books are not allowed to be taken from school libraries because of their (8). School newspapers are also examined but this is usually to make sure they are not spreading (9) of racism or hatred and to be certain that nobody is (10) by a newspaper article. In American schools public prayer is not allowed as there are many students with different (11). So American movies are not always (12) enough.

Task 6

- **Read the text and fill the gaps with one of the following: an article, a preposition, a conjunction or a relative pronoun. Note that in each space you should insert only ONE word.**
- **Write the answers on the answer sheet. Do not copy the words from the text on the answer sheet.**

School dinners in Britain

Everyone likes fresh meat and fruit sometimes, but (1) British schools, kids eat junk food every day. This means big health problems (2) the future. It's Monday lunch time in a school canteen. Kids are waiting for sausages, burgers (3) chicken sandwiches. They walk past the salad, (4) they don't usually eat, and take chips. Other kids buy chocolate and coca-cola from a special machine. This is how school dinners are in Britain. Today's school dinners are high in fat (5) low in vitamins. The result is (6) the British kids are too fat and therefore often have health problems. Thirty-seven percent (7) 15-year-old kids are too heavy. They risk having health problems in the future. Jamie Oliver, a famous British chef, knows everything (8) the problems related to eating unhealthy food. He has his TV programme called 'Jamie's School Dinners'. He goes (9) schools and shows his programme to students. He often makes healthy food with the school cooks. British schools spend very little money (10) school meals and Jamie Oliver has asked (11) Prime Minister to give him some money to provide schools with healthy meals. Now the British government has a 280 million pound budget (12) healthy meals at schools.

Task 7

- **Read the texts and put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.**
- **Write your answers on the answer sheet. Do not copy words from the text on the answer sheet.**

Kate is my best friend and she (1) (live) in New York. Last Sunday she decided to have a party. She (2) (just/finish) school and wanted to celebrate the occasion with a big party. She invited all her friends and (3) (buy) lots of food and drink. When the first guest rang the bell, Kate (4) (prepare) a pizza in the kitchen. She ran to open the door and suddenly (5) (fall) over the bag of fruit, which she (6) (leave) in the hall, and (7) (hurt) her leg badly. When at last Kate managed to open the door, she saw that her friend Donald (8) (stand) there. Kate and Donald (9) (be) friends since they were ten years old. Donald looked at Kate's leg and face and said: 'You look terrible. I think you (10) (break) your leg. I would call the emergency service if I (11) (be) you.' Kate didn't want to call the emergency service but Donald (12)..... (insist) and soon Kate (13) (take) to the nearest hospital. Three hours later, when Kate left the hospital, she was walking on one leg as the other one (14) (bandage). All the friends she had invited to her house (15) (wait) for her outside the hospital. When Kate remembers all this, she (16)..... (wish) she didn't have this terrible experience.

