



ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

2015

თქვენ წინაშეა მასწავლებელთა სასერტიფიკაციო გამოცდის ტესტის ბუკლეტი და ტესტის პასუხების ფურცელი. ტესტი შედგება ორი ნაწილისგან:

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2. მეთოდოლოგია;

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გასწორდება მხოლოდ პასუხების ფურცელი!

გაითვალისწინეთ, რომ ზოგი დავალება მოითხოვს პასუხის მონიშვნას, ხოლო ზოგი დავალების შესრულება მოითხოვს პასუხის დაწერას, ორივე შემთხვევაში პასუხი უნდა გადაიტანოთ პასუხების ფურცელზე!

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

ლექსიკონის ან სხვა დამხმარე საშუალების გამოყენება არ არის ნებადართული.

ტესტის შესასრულებლად გეძლევათ 4 საათი.

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!

TASK 1 LISTENING

You will hear the interview with free-diver Tanya Streeter who in 2006 broke the world record. She went deep down in the water without using any kind of breathing apparatus or air supply.

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. Tanya's parents had a water on the Cayman Islands.
2. Tanya started free diving after graduating from the
3. Initially free diving was a for Tanya.
4. When Tanya grew she wanted her parents to be of her.
5. In order to go down to more than 100 meters a diver needs a special
6. Tanya can hold her breath for almost minutes.
7. When Tanya is deep underwater her heart doesn't get enough
8. When Tanya dives, there are other to help her if something goes wrong.
9. Tanya needs a of experienced divers to rely on.
10. Tanya doesn't agree with the people who consider free diving as a sport.
11. Tanya was able to go deeper than metres, but others could go even deeper.
12. Tanya stopped free diving ago.

TASK 2 LISTENING

You will hear four people talking about people who gave or failed to give them advice on their future profession. For questions (1-4) choose from the list (A-F) what each speaker says. Use each letter only once. There are two extra letters which you do not need to use.

You now have 30 seconds to look through the task. You will hear the recording twice.

Which speaker

- A. says that the teacher wasn't able to see the student's skills?
- B. says that the teacher's advice was helpful?
- C. regrets not having listened to the teachers' advice?
- D. thinks that a year off was helpful to make the right decision?
- E. thinks that the advice received from a stranger is not useful?
- F. says that teachers know best your strengths and weaknesses?

1. Speaker 1	A	B	C	D	E	F
2. Speaker 2	A	B	C	D	E	F
3. Speaker 3	A	B	C	D	E	F
4. Speaker 4	A	B	C	D	E	F

TASK 3 READING

You are going to read a newspaper article about a famous British statesman Winston Churchill. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences (A-H) the one which best fits each gap (1-6). There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill

Sir Winston Churchill with a cigar in his mouth demonstratively doing his 'V' sign for victory is a classic wartime image. Few photographs of that era show Churchill without a cigar. (1). Apparently, young Winston began his love affair with cigars around 1895 at the tender age of 21-22 when he and his friend went to Cuba to write articles about the Spanish battles against Cuban guerrillas for *The Daily Graphic* newspaper. Churchill's preference for Cuban cigars lasted all his life, as well as the afternoon siesta - his other Cuban habit. Sir Winston was said to smoke approximately 10 cigars a day. Winston Churchill's cigar tastes were limited to a small number of favoured suppliers. (2). The *Romeo y Julieta* brand was introduced by *Alvarez y Garcia* in 1875 and was later sold to Fernandez Rodriguez in 1903. It was Rodriguez, who was credited with the introduction of the large 'The Churchill' cigar. (3). Sir Winston Churchill always kept hundreds of his favourite cigars in his Chartwell residence. He had a unique way of preparing them for smoking. (4).

Churchill was known to be a rather careless smoker. Even though he carried a silver ashtray with him, the cigar ash was scattered all around the house. (5). The bellybandos were especially handy when Churchill fell asleep after dinner, often with a cigar clenched between his fingers. One of Churchill's half-smoked cigars has been sold for 4,500 pounds at an Aylsham auction house. (6). The four-inch, unfinished 'smoke' took all the auctioneers by surprise as it became the subject of a bidding war between two collectors.

- A. Instead of using a cigar cutter Sir Winston moistened his cigars and pierced them with a match.
- B. In general, Rodriguez was especially keen on making personalised cigars for famous people.
- C. Sir Winston Churchill led Great Britain through World War II.
- D. In particular, Churchill's favourite cigar brands included Romeo y Julieta cigars.
- E. According to *Daily Press*, Churchill threw away this cigar butt before an urgent meeting in 1941.
- F. To avoid this, Churchill invented a "bellybando" to prevent his cigar ash from falling onto his coat.
- G. Winston Churchill was awarded the British Government's prize in politics.
- H. In fact, if you put a cigar in your mouth and do the 'V' sign - everyone will know whom you are imitating!

TASK 4 READING / LANGUAGE IN USE

Read the text below. Use the words given in brackets to form a word that fits into the space. One example is given.

Winter driving

Winter is a dangerous season for drivers as accidents may happen very easily. On a foggy (0. FOG) day you have to be especially careful. Slippery surface covered by the melting snow might send you off the road. The car coming towards you may (1. SUDDEN) slide across the road. Rule Number One for driving on (2. ICE) roads is to drive smoothly. Uneven (3. MOVE) often make a car very difficult to control. So every time you either turn the wheel, touch the brakes or increase your speed, you must be as gentle and slow as (4. POSSIBILITY). Imagine you are driving with a full cup of hot coffee on the seat next to you. Drive so that you wouldn't spill it.

Rule Number Two is to pay (5. ATTENTIVE) to what might happen. The more ice there is, the farther down the road you have to look. Test how long it takes to stop by braking (6. GENTLE). Remember that you may be driving more (7. QUICK) than you think. In general, double your (8. NORM) stopping distance when the road is wet, allow three times this distance on snow, and even more on ice. Try to stay in control of your car at all times and you will avoid trouble.

TASK 5 READING

Read the text. Then read the statements (1-8) which follow and say whether the statements are true or false. Put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box. Then, next to it write the number of the paragraph where you have found the necessary information. One example is given.

The changing shape of news

1. The way we get our news has changed dramatically over the past few years. We now live in a world of 24-hour TV news channels, free newspapers and Internet sites that send news stories to our computers and phones. Today the traditional newspaper is under the threat of disappearing. Because of this in Britain many newspapers have tried to update their image by changing the size of their publications. Until recently, British newspapers came in two sizes: broadsheet and tabloid. The broadsheets were much larger than the tabloids and were considered more serious. Famous broadsheets include *The Times*, *The Independent*, and *The Daily Telegraph*. Tabloids include *The Sun*, *The Daily Mirror* and *News of the World*.
2. Things changed a couple of years ago when *The Independent* changed from broadsheet to tabloid size. The change was so successful that *The Times* quickly followed and both newspapers saw a spectacular rise in sales as readers found the new size easier to read, especially on a crowded commuter train. Apart from changing size, many papers now give away free gifts such as CDs and DVDs to make them more appealing than the free newspapers, which are now distributed to commuters in cities around the world.
3. *Metro* started life in 1995 and is the largest free newspaper in the United Kingdom. In its first five years, it achieved a readership of over one million daily readers, making it the UK's fourth largest daily newspaper. And now it is a very popular free newspaper in the United Kingdom after *The Sun*, *The Daily Mail* and *The Daily Mirror*. It now prints approximately 1.3 million copies daily, and officially has some 3.5 million readers. It is available from Monday to Friday each week on many public transport services across the United Kingdom.
4. A lot of people argue that the free papers are giving people a distorted view of the world: whereas a major newspaper can cover a story in depth, the free papers deliver news in smaller portions and are more interested in selling advertising than providing news. For years newspapers have been trying to find a way to make money from the Internet. Some papers charge for access to their online editions, but with excellent free sites such as BBC News and News Unlimited, it's hard to see how online newspapers can generate income.
5. Newspapers also have to compete with the 24-hour television news channels. It was exactly 35 years ago, in 1980, that CNN first started broadcasting. At that time people thought there was no future in 24-hour news stations, but the Gulf War changed all that. In moments of crisis or when a major news story breaks, more and more people are switching to one of the 70 television news channels, including Britain's Sky News and BBC World, that are on air for 24 hours.

6. Television can provide news almost instantly and can continue following a news story as it develops. Newspapers, on the other hand, have to be researched, written, printed and distributed before people can read them. If a paper misses a news story because it has to meet a deadline, it means waiting for the next day. This can be dangerous as people don't want to wait that long. More and more newspapers around the world are going online, changing shape, and trying free versions of their titles in an attempt to survive. But will it be enough? Do people want to pay to read a newspaper? Let's hope so. It will be a sad day when the traditional newspaper won't be there to bring us the news – and so much more – each morning.

		True	False	Paragraph No
Ex.	<i>The Sun</i> is a tabloid-type newspaper.	√		1
1.	Some people think that free newspapers offer their readers advertisements rather than news.			
2.	<i>The Times</i> was the first to change from broadsheet to tabloid.			
3.	Traditionally British newspapers were published in two different sizes.			
4.	A famous political event proved the advantage of twenty-four hour broadcasting.			
5.	A newspaper needs less time to produce news stories than TV.			
6.	Many people think that free newspapers, like the major ones, provide readers with detailed news.			
7.	Many newspapers offer their readers some presents in order to compete with free newspapers.			
8.	The popular newspaper <i>Metro</i> is freely distributed weekly on many transport services worldwide.			

TASK 6 WRITING

Some people think that modern buildings should not be built in the historical parts of the cities. 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.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

TASK 7 CORRECTION OF MISTAKES

In the letter below, some lines are correct, but some have a mistake in them. Read each line (1-12) carefully and if you find a mistake in it, write the correct form at the end of the same line and, next to it, indicate the type of the mistake. If the line has no mistake, put a tick (✓) at the end of the line. Two examples are given.

When indicating the type of a mistake, use the abbreviations given on the next page.

		Corrected form	Type of a mistake
	Mr Ted Morrison had been unemployed for three months. His wife was	0. ✓	0. _____
	getting more and more annoyed. So Ted Morrison decided to leave from home	0. from	0. Ex.W.
1	as he could not put up with her complaints any more. So, one Wednesday	1. _____	1. _____
2	morning, he packed a small suitcase and left his home in Newcastle. He	2. _____	2. _____
3	went to the railway station and, after buy a ticket for ten pounds, boarded	3. _____	3. _____
4	the express train to London. Ted was hungry. He has no money to buy	4. _____	4. _____
5	something to eat. So he took a waiter's jacket which he found hanging	5. _____	5. _____
6	behind the door in the dining car and went into a lavatory to put it on.	6. _____	6. _____
7	Then he went back to the dining car. He hoped get a quick snack. However,	7. _____	7. _____
8	suddenly the head waiter noticed him and shouted at him angry: "Where have	8. _____	8. _____
9	you been? Hurry up and serve the customers!" This is how Ted became a	9. _____	9. _____
10	waiter. He travelled backwards and forwards for six week, all over the	10. _____	10. _____
11	country. This all time the police were looking for him and finally they	11. _____	11. _____
12	found them in a sleeping train compartment half way between Glasgow and	12. _____	12. _____
	London.		

შეცდომის ტიპები	განმარტებები და მაგალითები
Ord.	Wrong sentence order: წინადადებას აქვს არასწორი წყობა. <i>I met him yesterday -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: Him I met yesterday.</i>
W. miss	Word missing: სიტყვაა გამოტოვებული. <i>He decided <u>to</u> read the letter -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: He decided read the letter.</i> ან: <i>This is <u>an</u> interesting story -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: This is interesting story.</i>
Ex. W	Extra word: სიტყვაა ზედმეტი. <i>If you are interested in this -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: If you are <u>be</u> interested in this.</i>
Tense	Wrong tense: არასწორია გრამატიკული დრო. <i>I <u>have seen</u> her twice this week -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: I <u>saw</u> her twice this week.</i>
Mood	Wrong mood: არასწორია კილო. <i>If he did this job he would be paid well -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: If he does this job, he would be paid well.</i>
Voice	Wrong voice: არასწორია გვარი. <i>The building <u>was repaired</u> last year -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: The building <u>repaired</u> last year.</i>
Agr.	Wrong noun-verb agreement. Or any other kind of agreement in person and number: არასწორია შეთანხმება სახელსა და ზმნას შორის ან ნებისმიერი სხვა სახის შეთანხმებლობა პირსა და რიცხვში. <i>Tennis and swimming <u>are</u> his favourite sports -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: Tennis and swimming <u>is</u> his favourite sport.</i> ან: <i><u>These are</u> our children -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: <u>This are</u> our children.</i>
Prep.	Wrong preposition: არასწორია წინდებული. <i>I look forward <u>to</u> seeing you -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: I look forward <u>for</u> seeing you.</i>
Art.	Wrong article: შეცდომაა არტიკლის გამოყენებაში. <i>This is <u>the</u> house we want to buy -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: This is <u>a</u> house we want to buy.</i>
Adj.	An adjective used instead of an adverb or an adverb used instead of an adjective: ზედსართავი გამოყენებულია ზმნიზედის ნაცვლად ან ზმნიზედა გამოყენებულია ზედსართავის ნაცვლად. <i>He is <u>smart</u> enough -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: He is <u>smartly</u> enough.</i> ან: <i>He speaks English <u>fluently</u> -ის ნაცვლად: He speaks English <u>fluent</u>.</i>
Degr.	Wrong degree of an adjective or of an adverb: გამოყენებულია ზმნიზედის ან ზედსართავის არასწორი ხარისხი. <i>He is the <u>most talented</u> actor I've ever seen -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: He is the <u>more talented</u> actor I've ever seen.</i> ან: <i>He speaks English <u>better</u> than Ann -ის ნაცვლად: He speaks English <u>well</u> than Ann.</i>
Pron.	Wrong pronoun: არასწორი ნაცვალსახელი. <i>I met Tina and Nick and wished <u>them</u> a happy marriage -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: I met Tina and Nick and wished <u>him</u> a happy marriage.</i>
Mod.	Wrong modal verb: არასწორი მოდალური ზმნა. <i>Yesterday was Sunday, so it <u>must</u> be Monday today -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: Yesterday was Sunday, so it <u>may</u> be Monday today.</i>
VF	Wrong verb form (incorrect use of infinitive, gerund or participle): არასწორია ზმნის ფორმა (შეცდომაა ინფინიტივის, გერუნდივის ან მიმღეობის გამოყენებაში). <i>He enjoys <u>watching</u> soap operas -ის ნაცვლად მოცემულია: He enjoys <u>to watch</u> soap operas.</i>

TASK 8 PRONUNCIATION

For each group of words mark the word which has a stress on the second syllable.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. baggage | B. abandon | C. interesting |
| 2. A. republic | B. government | C. graphite |
| 3. A. existent | B. exhibition | C. faculty |
| 4. A. fabric | B. dampness | C. eliminate |
| 5. A. believe | B. generous | C. dangerously |
| 6. A. elephant | B. technique | C. eloquent |
| 7. A. paradox | B. fascinated | C. gesticulate |
| 8. A. general | B. alone | C. daring |
| 9. A. island | B. passenger | C. offence |
| 10. A. abolish | B. bakery | C. advertise |

TASK 9 PRACTICAL METHODOLOGY

What function do the sentences have?

Match the sentences (1-8) with the corresponding language functions (A-J). Each function can be used only once. Two functions are extra.

Sentence	Language function
1. Can I get you a cup of coffee?	A. apologizing
2. Excellent! Well done, really!	B. giving directions
3. I've taken your jacket by mistake. It looks like mine. Sorry.	C. offer
4. Use 'had better' when you advise somebody to do something.	D. invitation
5. Be careful! The traffic is too heavy here.	E. praise
6. You are kindly invited to our school's 20th anniversary this Saturday at 4 pm.	F. giving instruction
7. How many students did our English Club have last year?	G. warning
8. Why don't you take part in the project on civic education?	H. suggestion
	I. request
	J. asking for information

TASK 10 PRACTICAL METHODOLOGY

What is the main aim of each activity?

Match the activities (1-8) with the corresponding aims (A-J). Each aim can be used only once. Two aims are extra.

Activity	Aim
1. The teacher asks a shy pupil to play a leading role in the play the class is going to stage on Christmas.	A. to improve peer correction skills
2. Pupils work in pairs and prepare an oral feedback on their friend's presentation on children's rights.	B. to develop understanding text coherence and cohesion
3. Pupils go through the text quickly and underline the words and phrases connected to the environment.	C. to improve essay writing skills
4. The teacher gives pupils several paragraphs and tells them to arrange them into one text.	D. to develop the skill for listening for gist
5. Pupils listen to four small texts and match the given titles with each of them. There is one extra title.	E. to reinforce the newly learnt grammar
6. Pupils check each others' home-tasks according to the answer key the teacher has given them.	F. to make the students work in pairs
7. The teacher reads the text about music festivals to the whole class and asks the pupils to write down the names of the winners.	G. to improve pronunciation skills
8. Pupils listen to the recording and repeat the words which have stress on the second syllable.	H. to encourage personal involvement
	I. to develop the skill for listening for specific information
	J. to practise thematic vocabulary

TASK 11 PRACTICAL METHODOLOGY

You have asked your 10th grade students to send you notes in which they would write about their problems in learning English. Read the notes below and write short replies to each of them giving advice how to deal with each particular problem.

Write your answers in the space given. The beginning and the ending are given.

Do not write your name and surname anywhere.

11.1

Dear Teacher,

My spelling is very bad. How can I improve it? Please advise.

Thank you.

Nino

Dear Nino,

Wish you success.

11.2

Dear Teacher,

Listening is my weakness. I understand almost nothing when I listen to a British teacher who works at our school. What would you advise me to do?

Thank you.

Beka

Dear Beka,

Wish you success.

11.3

Dear Teacher,

I met an American girl yesterday and couldn't say a word to her. I feel that speaking is my weak point. I am shy too. Please advise.

Thank you.

Mari

Dear Mari,

Wish you success.

11.4

Dear Teacher,

It's very difficult for me to remember new words. Out of six new words we practised yesterday, I remember only one. What would you advise me to do?

Thank you.

Giorgi

Dear Giorgi,

Wish you success.

TASK 12 PRACTICAL METHODOLOGY

You want to teach your 7th grade pupils the modal verb *should*. You have already explained its usage and have written some examples on the board. Now you want your pupils to practise *should* in real-life situations. Which activity would you use? Write the instruction for the task and describe the activity itself. Use the space given below.

1. Instruction

2. Description of the activity
