

ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

IV ვარიანტი

ინსტრუქცია

თქვენ წინაშეა საგამოცდო ტესტის ელექტრონული ბუკლეტი.

ტესტი შედგება 9 დავალებისაგან და ამოწმებს ინგლისურ ენაზე მოსმენის, კითხვისა და წერის უნარებს.

ყურადღებით გაეცანით ტესტის ყოველი დავალების პირობას და ისე შეასრულეთ დავალებები.

ტესტის მაქსიმალური ქულაა 90.

ტესტზე სამუშაოდ გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 40 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 questions. You will hear the recording twice.

Text 1

1. The speaker says that what he likes most about football is

- A. having fun.
- B. scoring goals.
- C. just practising.

2. What did the speaker learn from playing football?

- A. The importance of relaxation
- B. The importance of practice
- C. The importance of teamwork

Text 2

3. Celine Dion

- A. came from a large family.
- B. was brought up in an Irish family.
- C. grew up in a strict family.

4. In which country did Celine Dion win the Eurovision Song Contest?

- A. In Ireland
- B. In Australia
- C. In Japan

Text 3

5. How many seasons are there in the Republic of Madagascar?

- A. Four
- B. One
- C. Two

6. What is the text mostly about?

- A. The problems in the Republic of Madagascar
- B. The Republic of Madagascar in general
- C. The official languages of the Republic of Madagascar

Text 4

7. Why is arts education important for students?

- A. It encourages students to discover more about other cultures.
- B. It deepens students' knowledge of maths.
- C. It helps students to learn a new foreign language.

8. Working together helps students to learn how to

- A. deal with maths and science.
- B. work harder.
- C. achieve a common goal.

Text 5

9. The Academy of Gelati was the place that brought together

- A. only theologians and scientists.
- B. scientists, theologians and philosophers.
- C. only philosophers and theologians.

10. What does the speaker say about Gelati Monastery?

- A. It has many undamaged frescos and scripts.
- B. It has one of the most famous 17th century mosaics.
- C. It was a residential place of Georgian kings.

Task 2: Read the text. Then read the statements which follow and decide whether they are True (T) or False (F).

Creator of many artistic styles

Pablo Picasso is one of the most famous artists of the 20th century. Hardly had any other artist of his time created as many works. Picasso created tens of thousands of works, including abstract paintings such as ‘Guernica’, which was painted as an immediate reaction to the Nazi’s destructive bombing of the town of Guernica during the Spanish Civil War. To this day, Picasso remains so popular that entire museums in Barcelona, Paris and many other cities are devoted to his career and his creations are sold at auction for more than 100 million USD.

Pablo Picasso was born in Málaga, Spain in 1881. Picasso is said to have started drawing before he could talk. By the time Picasso was 13 years old, he was already a much better painter than his father, who was an art teacher. As a result, his father handed over his brushes and palette to Picasso and never painted again. When Pablo was ten years old, the family moved to Barcelona, Spain, where Pablo took an exam to enter a famous and prestigious art school, called La Llonga. The exam was supposed to take one month, but Pablo finished it in one day! From 1901 to 1904 Picasso created his famous ‘Blue Period’ works. They were called so because during this period Picasso used only blue colour and its various shades.

Picasso was constantly changing his painting style. He was searching for a style that would belong only to him. As a teenager, Picasso painted fairly realistic portraits and landscapes. From 1907 Picasso started to experiment with geometric forms. This style was later called Cubism. By 1912 Picasso had invented collage*- a new art formed by attaching oilcloth, newspaper pieces and other materials to the paintings to make a new picture. Later in life he practised a form of Neoclassicism and recreated paintings from such masters as Diego Velázquez and Édouard Manet. At various times, Picasso also added Surrealist, Expressionist, Post-Impressionist and Symbolist elements into his art. Picasso spent time in the same bohemian social circles as many other artists and writers, but the closest collaboration he had was with Georges Braque, with whom he co-founded Cubism – a 20th century style of art – in around 1909. Though best known for his painting, Picasso also tested himself in other fields of art, including sculpture, ceramics, drawing and printmaking.

According to the Art Loss Register, 1,147 works by Picasso have been listed as stolen or missing, which is more than twice as many as by any other artist. The most recent theft occurred in October 2013, when robbers stole a painting by Picasso and six other paintings that were on exhibit at a Dutch museum. A painting by Picasso was also stolen from a Greek museum in January 2012 and in May 2010 a painting by Picasso was among five paintings taken from the Musée d'Art Moderne in Paris. One of the most interesting things about Picasso is that he was the first artist to be famous during his own lifetime.

* collage -კოლაჟი (ნახატის შესრულების ერთ-ერთი ტექნიკური ხერხი)

True (T) or False (F)?

1. No other artist had painted as many pictures as Picasso.
2. Picasso's 'Guernica' describes the damage caused during the Spanish Civil War.
3. Picasso passed his exam at a prestigious art school in an hour.
4. Picasso was dedicated to one style only.
5. Collage is a technique in art that was introduced by Picasso.
6. George Braque was the only founder of a new style of art - Cubism.
7. Picasso also experimented with other forms of art.
8. No other authors' works have been stolen so many times as Picasso's.
9. In October 2013 six paintings by Picasso were stolen from a Dutch museum.
10. The text is about a relationship between Picasso and other artists.

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.

Which paragraph

1. gives information about Chris Gardner's first company?
2. explains why Gardner understands homeless people so well?
3. mentions the projects that help the homeless people?
4. describes Gardner's determined character?
5. mentions the person whom Gardner respects most?
6. states who Gardner is proud of?
7. could have the title: 'A caring father'?
8. could have the title: 'Not a duty but a pleasure'?

From poverty to prosperity

A. When Chris Gardner, an American businessman, talks about homeless people, his voice trembles. He used to be homeless himself and, thus, he knows what it's like just trying to survive. He remembers that in the early 1980s, he sold medical supplies in San Francisco to earn a living. Despite all his misfortune, Chris Gardner became a successful stockbroker*. Chris Gardner never forgot his past or the people whom he has met in his life. He remembers a man in a red Ferrari very well. That man completely changed Gardner's life. The man was a stockbroker and after talking to him, Gardner decided to become a stockbroker himself.

B. Gardner didn't have a college degree for any office job, but he was insistent and finally he was admitted into a prestigious training programme. The trainee's salary was hardly enough to buy food or pay rent. In addition Gardner had to take care of his

son by himself because his girlfriend had left him. Gardner worked hard during the day and spent his nights trying to find food and shelter for his child. It was a hard time for Gardner but he was not going to give up either his dream or his child.

C. At the end of the training programme, Gardner was the only trainee chosen for a permanent position with Dean Witter Reynolds. In 1987, Chris Gardner founded his own financial firm, GardnerRich & Co., in Chicago which brought him wealth and fame. Now with dreams as big as the sky, Gardner tries to dedicate his time to his family and his personal life. But Gardner has so many duties that drawing the line between personal and professional obligations is sometimes a challenge. Always trying to make the most of every minute in business, Gardner developed one rule: ‘Always be on time,’ he says. Now, Gardner knows much better that time is the greatest luxury.

D. Chris Gardner is actively involved in charity. He still donates a lot of money to the shelter in San Francisco, where he and his son spent quite some time. Some of his favourite projects offer multi-sided job training, permanent job placement and supportive services to homeless and at-risk populations. ‘Giving back when you are successful should not be seen as an obligation; it’s a privilege,’ says Gardner. He also shares his story as a motivational speaker all over the world.

E. There were many people who contributed to Gardner’s success and he remembers all of them with great respect. But the person Gardner admires most is his mother. She didn’t have an easy life herself. Gardner says he inherited much from his mother - her ability to sit absolutely still when the world seems to be collapsing, her love for public libraries, her devotion to her children and her internal ability to meet difficulties with courage. It was his mother who convinced Chris Gardner that in spite of where he came from, he could reach whatever goals he set for himself.

F. Gardner also believes in his son, Chris Jr. and a younger daughter, Jacintha, both in their 20s. The success of his children have brought him the most joy. Gardner says he takes pride in his children who enjoy the happy life they have inherited. About the future, Gardner believes the best is yet to come. ‘Hopefully, my legacy and what I’ll be remembered for has not happened yet,’ he says. ‘I don’t want to be satisfied with my achievements and do nothing. There’s still too much to achieve.’

Task 4: Read the text and the questions which follow. For each question mark the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

This is a true story told by a world-famous British cook, Jamie Oliver.

I was born and brought up in Clavering, in the south-east of England, where my parents had a pub-restaurant called ‘The Cricketers’. Naturally, good food was always very important in my family, so it came as no surprise that I took an early interest in cooking. From the age of eight, I started practising and cooking at our pub-restaurant alongside my parents. I was often found helping the restaurant chefs in the kitchen there. And so, by the age of 11, I could cut vegetables as well as any other kitchen staff. My love for food continued to grow after school and when I turned 16, I decided I wanted to become a professional cook. So I went on to take cooking courses at Westminster Catering College* in London. Later, I worked in France, discovering the culture and working together with some of the best French chefs, who shared their cooking secrets with me. I believe that cooking is one of the most important skills a person can ever learn. Once you have the confidence and skills to cook you are ready for life.

In the early 1990s, I was struck by the idea of cooking as a possible career path for unemployed young people. My idea was to use the magic of food to give them a chance to have a better future. The idea became a reality in 2002 when I opened a restaurant called ‘Fifteen’ in East London. I hired 15 poor young people who were going to be taught how to cook by a team of 25 professional chefs. My idea was simple: on the one hand to create one of London’s best restaurants and, on the other, to give those 15 young people, who had often faced huge difficulties in their lives, the opportunity to find their true talent. I gave myself nine months to train this team of 16-24 year-olds and turn them into top-class chefs.

Everyone from my father to my lawyer and accountant told me not to start the restaurant ‘Fifteen’ because it was a big risk, I could actually lose over a million pounds of my own money. But I refused to listen to anyone. I was sure I could make my dream come true. And indeed the project turned out to be a great success. Over the years the project has helped hundreds of unfortunate young people to get a valuable experience in the restaurant business and find their purpose in life. Today, most of them are successfully employed in the restaurant industry and some even own their own restaurants around the world. Following the success of the first restaurant in London, more ‘Fifteens’ have opened around the globe and their chefs are cooking wonderful food now. So you see, the story continues.

*Catering College - კულინარიული კოლეჯი

1. The text is about Jamie Oliver's

- A. happy childhood.
- B. successful project.
- C. new business plans.
- D. promising career.

2. Where did Jamie Oliver first learn to cook?

- A. At the best restaurants in France.
- B. At a catering college in London.
- C. At his parents' pub-restaurant.
- D. At the restaurant called 'Fifteen'

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

3. When did Jamie make up his mind on his future career?

- A. When he became 8.
- B. After he visited France.
- C. At the age of 16.
- D. In the early 1990s.

4. Jamie Oliver opened 'Fifteen' because he wanted

- A. to make more money.
- B. to become more famous.
- C. to train experienced chefs.
- D. to help unemployed young people.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

5. How long did the training course at ‘Fifteen’ continue?

- A. A whole year
- B. Less than a year
- C. More than a year
- D. A whole month

6. No one supported Jamie’s idea of ‘Fifteen’ because

- A. he ran the risk of losing a lot of money.
- B. he had no money to start a new business.
- C. he was inexperienced in restaurant business.
- D. there were already many restaurants of that kind.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

7. How did Jamie feel before he started his project ‘Fifteen’?

- A. Nervous
- B. Tired
- C. Proud
- D. Determined

8. Which of the following would be the best title for this text?

- A. 15 best chefs in the world
- B. Changing lives through cooking
- C. Healthy food for a happier life
- D. British star chef shares his secrets

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

Task 5: Read the text and fill the gaps (1-12) with the words given (A-N). Use each word only once. Two words are extra. Do not copy the extra words from the text on the answer sheet.

arrival (A) business (B) caring (C) cloth (D) creative (E) darling (F) disappointed (G)
dream (H) expensive (I) favourite (J) money (K) nephews (L) pair (M) sell (N)

Levi Strauss

Levi Strauss, the founder of the popular jeans label, emigrated to the United States from Bavaria, Germany in 1850. He had come to San Francisco hoping to (1) a wagon and tent covers to gold miners* who worked in the west of the US. Strauss' brother had helped him to buy canvas and various other goods which he needed to start the (2). He hoped to make some extra (3) on this. He hoped that he would then invest it in a mining* business. Levi Strauss was eager to make his fortune as a gold miner. It was a common (4) for many immigrants of that period.

Shortly after his (5) to San Francisco, one of the gold miners came to him asking what Mr Levi Strauss was selling. When Strauss told him he had rough canvas to use for tents, the gold miner was (6). He told Levi that he should have brought pants instead of canvas for tents because the miners were unable to find pants which were strong enough to last. After this, Levi decided to use his brown canvas in a more (7) way. He made the world's first (8) of jeans. Levi Strauss's pants were tough. They were not (9), so gold miners throughout the west willingly bought them. They were all eager to buy them because the pants were comfortable and affordable. A few years later, Levi Strauss switched from canvas to denim – a type of strong (10) used to make jeans. He also dyed the material with blue indigo. The young German immigrant had created blue denim jeans - the world's (11) pants.

Levi Strauss died on September 26, 1902, in San Francisco at the age of 73. He never married, so he left his business to his four (12), Jacob, Sigmund, Louis, and Abraham Stern, the sons of his sister Fanny and her husband David Stern.

*gold miners: ოქროს მადიებლები

mine: მადარო

Task 6: Read the text and fill the gaps (1-10) 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.

Celebrating New Year

The New Year has been celebrated for thousands of years. Every culture has its own New Year festival. For example, the Ancient Egyptian New Year was celebrated in September. The pharaoh traditionally led (1) big procession along the river Nile, (2) is the longest river in Egypt. It's known as a very noisy celebration (3) during the procession trumpets and drums were played. During Roman times a new calendar was introduced and the New Year was moved (4) March to January. Another tradition was introduced: at New Year people wore funny costumes at parties and gave hand-made gifts (5) friends and family members.

The Jewish New Year is called Rosh Hashanah and is celebrated in October. Early that morning people go to special services (6) are held at the synagogue. On this day Jewish people bake round loaves (7) bread, houses are cleaned (8) new clothes are given to children. In Scotland, New Year's Eve is celebrated and this day is called Hogmanay. At midnight an old song called 'Auld Lang Syne' is sung. There is also a tradition called 'first footing'. Scottish people believe that if a man (9) has dark hair visits you that day, you will have a good luck in the next year. The tradition of 'first footing' exists in Georgia too, (10) hair colour is of little importance

Task 7: Read the text and for each gap (1-10) mark the correct answer (A, B, C or D). The verbs are given on the next page.

Dear Nick,

In your email you told me that you are doing some research about the importance of learning a foreign language. You asked me to express my opinion on this. Here is what I think about it. The reasons for learning a new language differ, but the importance of learning foreign languages is universal. You'll always benefit from it in one way or another. I (1) English for three years already, but last year I (2) hard enough so my marks were not really that good. Now I realise that if I (3) to pass my English exam successfully next year, I will have to study harder. So, what I want to say is that hard work really matters. During my last summer holidays, I (4) to a language school in London. It was great. Before going to the language school in London, I (5) learning English at all. But while I was doing the language course in London, I met lots of young people from all over the world. There I realised how important it is to speak foreign languages nowadays. And so, after returning home I became much more serious about learning English. Now I enjoy learning English more than I (6) before. At the moment, I (7) my English grammar. And I've already begun reading texts in my course-book. I think I'll do one unit every week. If I (8) more time, I'd start reading short stories. My exam is in a month's time, on 15 July, so I have to continue to work hard. I (9) by a whole team of professors. I really want to succeed because I want to go back to London and work there for a while. As you can see, I (10) a real fan of London already. So, my opinion is that knowing a foreign language is very important in order to receive a good education and acquire many friends internationally. Write back and tell me if I've been of any help to your research.

All the best,

Laura

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. had learned | B. have been learning | C. learned | D. will be learning |
| 2. A. wouldn't work | B. hadn't worked | C. didn't work | D. haven't worked |
| 3. A. had wanted | B. would want | C. wanted | D. want |
| 4. A. was sent | B. would be sent | C. had been sent | D. was sending |
| 5. A. hadn't been enjoyed | B. didn't enjoy | C. wouldn't enjoy | D. won't be enjoyed |
| 6. A. have done | B. was doing | C. would do | D. did |
| 7. A. will be revising | B. have revised | C. am revising | D. was revising |
| 8. A. had | B. would have | C. will have | D. had had |
| 9. A. will examine | B. was being examined | C. will be examined | D. would examine |
| 10. A. was becoming | B. have become | C. would become | D. become |

Task 8: The advertisement given below is taken from an online newspaper. Read the advertisement and write an email to organisers of the intensive classes 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.

Are you interested in journalism? If so, read this advertisement carefully.

Tbilisi University is offering a two-month intensive course on press and television journalism during this **summer**. Students will have to pay a **small fee**. The classes will be held in **one of the buildings** of the University. Georgian, British and French experts will hold practical workshops and presentations in journalism. For more information please contact us at: *tu.organisers@gmail.com*

When exactly?

Which building exactly?

How much?

Task 9: Read the essay task and write between 120-150 words.

Some people think that young people spend too much time at their computers or on their mobile phones and this can be bad for making friends. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.