

ინსტრუქცია

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

გასწორდება მხოლოდ პასუხების ფურცელი!

პასუხის მონიშვნისას:

- პასუხების ფურცელზე მოძებნეთ დავალების შესაბამისი ნომერი.
- ამ ნომრის ქვეშ მოცემულ უჯრებში X-ით აღნიშნეთ თქვენს 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:

- თქვენს 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 დასვამთ, 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>

ტესტის შესრულებისთვის 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. One example is given.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

0. You want to buy a painting on the theme of war and peace. B
1. Your sister is arranging a conference. You advise her to hold it in one of the museums. _____
2. A friend of yours is interested in planes and rockets. You advise him to go to one of the museums. _____
3. You are interested in British photography. You want to take your six-year-old brother to the exhibition. _____
4. Your younger sister is interested in modern American paintings and has an opportunity to see one. _____
5. Your friend lives in Azerbaijan. He is interested in photography and wants to share his experience with Georgian colleagues. _____
6. Your friend is interested in the paintings of the nineteenth century. _____
7. Your brother is a student of the faculty of zoology. He is especially interested in exotic birds. _____
8. Your friend wants to help children who have no parents. You advise him to buy a painting and help children this way. _____
9. Your neighbour is 12 years old. You want to see his painting, which is displayed in one of the museums. _____
10. Your sister lives in Batumi. She wants to go to the opening of the exhibition on Sunday. _____
11. You have some money and would like to buy a photo taken by an Armenian photographer. _____
12. Your father is a retired pilot. He wants to see the collection of World War Two planes. _____

Museums and galleries

- A.
The History Museum offers an exhibition of paintings of the 19th century Georgian painters. Opens at 4 pm Sunday, 30 December and closes at 4 pm Friday, 5 January. Ticket price: 5 Laris. Tickets can be ordered by phone: 7 27 12. Address: 15 Era St. Batumi.
- B.
The Art Museum located at 6 Erekle St. Telavi, displays children's paintings from Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia. Theme: War and Peace. Open till June 1. Entrance fee: 6 Laris. All pictures for sale. Prices from 7 to 50 Laris.
- C.
The Georgian State Museum runs a photo exhibition by young British photographers. Open every day from December 12 to 22. Theme: *My Childhood*. Entrance is free for children under 7. There is tea and chocolate ice-cream in the café! Address: 5 Freedom Square, Tbilisi.
- D.
The White Gallery located at 15 Independence Square, Washington, offers a Christmas exhibition of modern American painters. Open 20-30 December, from 11am to 6pm. Ticket price: 4 USD. Order online at: www.washgall.us
- E.
The South Caucasus Centre for Photographers presents an exhibition: Views of the South Caucasus. Armenian, Azeri and Georgian photographers have an opportunity to meet and exchange experiences. The photos are on sale, from 10 to 100 Laris. Address: 5 Sharden St. Tbilisi. Open till 3 January. Entrance free.
- F.
The Space Museum in Dallas USA has a unique collection of planes and spacecrafts. Visitors can enter the planes and view the interiors. Entrance is free. For the guide service: 5 USD. Open every day except Monday.
- G.
The Zoological Museum on Heroes Square, Tbilisi, has the world's rarest birds and snakes. Also famous for its well-equipped conference hall. Animal lovers can subscribe to a monthly newsletter. For more, visit our website: www.zoomus.ge
- H.
The Blue Gallery invites everyone who wants to help parentless children. Some valuable paintings are on sale, raising money for orphanages.

Task 2

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

From smoke signals to email

From ancient times to the present people have shown a definite need to send messages to one another despite being far away. They have shown a need to communicate and have used different means to do so. In 1084 BC a chain of fires on the tops of the mountains was used to let people know in Greece that the city of Troy had fallen. In the past native people in America used smoke from fires to transmit messages. They developed different combinations of signs. Each sign had its own meaning. For example, two parallel columns of smoke indicated the successful return of soldiers from the war.

Almost anything that makes a noise has been used for signalling. Cyrus, an ancient Persian ruler, used lines of signal towers. At each tower, people with powerful voices shouted a message to the next tower. A kind of drum talk is still used in Central Africa today, but only those who are natives are able to understand it. The sender uses a drum which can produce a high or low tone. As the local language also has these tones, the sender is able to simulate speech with the drums.

In modern times people have communicated by letter, telegraph and telephone. But no other method has become widespread as quickly as the use of electronic mail, or email. In 1990 the number of people using email was small, but by the beginning of the 21st century only in the United States of America almost one hundred and fifty million people had their email addresses. They sent millions of messages every day, and since then this number has grown dramatically.

The first email message was sent in 1971. According to its sender, Ray Tomlinson, the text of the message was probably "QWERTYUIO." Nothing was significant about these letters. This is just the top row of keys on an English language computer keyboard. Tomlinson was just testing out an idea. He didn't know that he was going to start a revolution in communication. Tomlinson was one of a group of scientists who were working on developing better computers. Tomlinson's idea was to send messages to other computers. He used the @ sign to identify messages that were sent from the local machines to the more distant ones. Later, this was called an email. And the rest is history.

0. People have always had a need to send information. (T) F
1. This text is about modern ways of sending and receiving messages T F
2. Fire was used to send information to people living in Greece..... T F
3. Native Americans used different types of signals for each message. T F
4. Noise was a very effective way for sending the message..... T F
5. It has always been easy to understand noise messages. T F
6. In some countries drum tones are similar to voice tones. T F
7. History knows only one way for sending information..... T F
8. Millions of people used email at the end of the 20th century. T F
9. 1971 is known as the year when email communications started..... T F
10. Ray Tomlinson was the first person to receive an email message. T F
11. Tomlinson along with some other people wanted to make better computers..... T F
12. The sign @ was used with the first email. T F

Task 3

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

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. His achievements | F. London - a safe place |
| B. A modest scientist | G. A loving couple |
| C. A difficult question | H. Birth and early years |
| D. Hawking's main theory | I. His strength is his mind |
| E. Problems with health | |

The world's cleverest person

0. B

Stephen Hawking is a well-known scientist. He is actually considered the world's smartest person. Once asked how he felt about being considered the world's smartest person, he responded: "It is very embarrassing. I am disabled, but I am not a genius." Hawking has a special disease which makes it impossible for him to walk, or make any movements at all. As a 21-year-old graduate student in cosmology at Cambridge University, doctors predicted an early death for him.

1. _____

Stephen Hawking's parents lived in London where his father was doing research in medicine. However, London was a dangerous place during World War Two and Stephens's mother, who was pregnant with Stephen, moved to the safer town of Oxford where Stephen was born. The family was soon back together and started to live in Highgate, north London, where Stephen began his schooling.

2. _____

In the early sixties Hawking met Jane Wilde, a language student at Cambridge. They fell in love and in 1965 got married. Hawkins has often said that his wife gave him the courage to continue to study and work. They have three children. His youngest son has never heard his father's real voice.

3. _____

Although Hawking became paralysed when he was young, he still worked hard and became a professor at Cambridge. Since 1979, he has held the post of professor of mathematics at Cambridge University. This post was once held by Isaac Newton. Hawking has twelve honorary degrees. Many scientists consider him to be the most brilliant scientist since Einstein.

4. _____

At present Professor Hawking gets around in a wheelchair. He can only move his eyes and two fingers on his left hand. After completely losing his voice and the ability to speak, he can communicate only through a computer. He types words and the computer speaks for him. This makes Hawking sound like he has an American accent.

5.

Hawking was leading a group of theoretical physicists searching for a "theory of everything" - a theory that explains the big cosmological questions like: *How did the universe begin? Why is the universe the way it is?* and *How will it end?* This theory has influenced many other scientists. Some points of this theory are so advanced that other scientists find it difficult to understand them completely.

6.

Hawking's life proves that the human mind has no limits. Even though most people don't understand his ideas, they admire him. Hawking became a millionaire. He also became world famous. He met the Queen of England. Hawking's strength has helped him to live with his illness for over 30 years. Hawking teaches us that a man can be physically disabled, but remain mentally active.

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. One example is given.
- Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

The first pictures I bought were two portraits of myself and my wife, Clare. They were done when we were 21, and on holiday in the south of France in the village of Touterres-sur-Loup. There was an old French artist there called Madame Batami who had a studio in the same street as the apartment in which we were staying, and she wanted to do a drawing of Clare, because she was very beautiful. But in the end, she did one of each of us. They are really rather good, though perhaps Clare looks a bit older than she was then. I paid very little for the portraits, the equivalent of about thirty dollars in today's money, and we've still got them in our house in Devon, as a reminder of our youth.

The other day I bought a tiny sculpture, about 20 centimetres high, by a less known artist. I saw it in the gallery not far from my house and thought it would go well in the writing studio that I recently built for myself at the bottom of the garden. The garden is a wonderfully peaceful place. I call it the Tea House because it's next to our Japanese garden and Japan always reminds me of good tea. I wanted to create a very simple workplace for myself, with simple lines and beautiful things around, and the sculpture somehow seemed to fit. It's simple and does not have any shape, but I feel a mother and a child there. I never used to mind what things I had around me when I was writing, but the older I get the more importance I give to them. Thus, as I get older, the portraits of myself and my wife, as well as that tiny shapeless sculpture, become more and more precious to me.

0. The writer remembers that in his youth he bought
- A. One picture.
 - B. Two pictures.
 - C. One sculpture.
 - D. An apartment.
1. The main thing the writer wants to tell the reader is that
- A. he and his wife spent a holiday in the south of France.
 - B. he started to buy sculptures only recently.
 - C. the things which surround him are important to him.
 - D. he has an extraordinary garden.
2. What will the reader learn from the text?
- A. The author has many pictures.
 - B. The author has a big family.
 - C. You should drink Japanese tea.
 - D. The author remembers a holiday in France.

3. The author keeps the portraits because
 - A. they remind him of the time when he was young.
 - B. they remind him of the time when he started his career.
 - C. they cost a lot of money nowadays.
 - D. his wife looks very beautiful on them.

4. Where does the author keep his and his wife's portraits?
 - A. In a studio.
 - B. In his house.
 - C. In the Tea House.
 - D. He does not keep them at all.

5. The sculpture that the author bought has
 - A. no particular shape.
 - B. the shape of a mother and a child.
 - C. the shape of a woman.
 - D. the shape of a house.

6. The author calls his studio the Tea House because
 - A. he likes to drink tea there.
 - B. he keeps Japanese tea there.
 - C. it's close to a Japanese garden.
 - D. he and his wife have tea parties there.

7. The author is
 - A. a sculptor.
 - B. a writer.
 - C. an artist.
 - D. a traveller.

8. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
 - A. Touterres-sur-Loup: a nice place to go.
 - B. A party with Japanese tea.
 - C. A sculpture by a well-known artist.
 - D. Memories from early years.

Task 5

- Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given below. Use each word only once. Two words are extra and there is one example given.
- Mark the corresponding letter (A-L) on the answer sheet.

admire (A)	express (F)	most (K)
country (B)	freedom (G)	moved (L)
answered (C)	foreigners (H)	popular (M)
anything (D)	get (I)	showed (N)
best (E)	kindness (J)	young (O)

What British teenagers love about UK

What do British teenagers really think about their B (0)? In a recent survey, teenagers (1) the question ‘What do you love. (2) about Britain?’ The survey (3) that 33 % of teenagers love British music, although they all like different types of British music and (4) different music stars. A lot of teenagers also love football. The most (5) football team was Manchester United, of course. The survey also showed that only fourteen percent of (6) people think that British parents give their children a lot of (7). However, they say that they feel happy to live in a democracy where they can (8) their opinions.

Although many (9) think that British food is awful, British teenagers are very fond of it. Ten percent of teenagers thought that their food was the (10) thing about their country. Some other things that British teenagers love about Britain are Tower Bridge, (11) of most people to animals, and the BBC. And some teenagers said they didn’t love (12) at all!

Task 6

- **Read the first sentence. Then complete the second so that it means the same as the first. Mark the correct answer: A, B or C. One example is given.**
 - **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**
0. Switzerland has good chocolate factories.
There . . . B . . . good chocolate factories in Switzerland.
A. have been **(B) are** C. had been
 1. Our car is being repaired now.
They our car now.
A. repair B. are repaired C. are repairing
 2. We will buy more books next week.
More books next week.
A. will be bought B. will buy C. buy
 3. I last saw George two months ago.
I George for two months.
A. didn't see B. don't see C. haven't seen
 4. Criminals steal dozens of paintings from the galleries every year.
Dozens of paintings from the galleries every year.
A. are stolen B. are being stolen C. steal
 5. Shakespeare's sonnets were translated into Georgian by Tabukashvili.
Tabukashvili Shakespeare's sonnets into Georgian.
A. are translated B. translated C. were translated
 6. Ronald can't find his sun-glasses. He thinks he has lost them.
Ronald can't find his sun-glasses. He thinks they
A. have been lost B. were lost C. lost
 7. By the end of last week we had sent all the invitations.
By the end of last week all the invitations
A. are sent B. had been sent C. have been sent
 8. For me basketball is not as interesting as football.
For me football is than basketball.
A. more interesting B. less interesting C. so interesting
 9. "Our school has bought ten computers," Nino said to me.
Nino told me that their school ten computers.
A. has been bought B. had bought C. have bought
 10. I asked Dato when he would travel to the USA.
I asked Dato: "When. to the USA?"
A. you would travel B. will you be travelling C. will you travel
 11. "Don't be so nervous!" Alec said to me.
Alec told me so nervous.
A. not to be B. not be C. don't be
 12. "Can you understand this song?" Lela asked me.
Lela asked me if. that song.
A. I should understand B. she can understand C. I could understand

Task 7

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

Hello Mike,

There is something I'd like to tell you. I am sure you'll be interested! I have just finished reading an interesting book called *How to be Animal Friendly*. I liked it very much and I (1) (write) this letter to recommend it to you. I remember that we both like the same kinds of books. This (2) (be) a book for young people interested in animals. This is the best book on animals I (3) (read) so far. It (4) (write) in such a way that it helps you to see things from the animals' viewpoint. It (5) (tell) you many facts about the animals themselves as well as about what cruel people do to them. I (6) (be) amazed to read how a bear saved a five-year-old girl who got lost in the woods. I (7) (not/know) bears could be so kind. Now I know that they are! If I were an author, I (8) (write) about protecting animals' rights.

Please write back.

David

Keys

English Version 1

Task 1: 1.G 2.F 3.C 4.D 5.E 6.A 7.G 8.H 9.B 10.A 11.E 12.F

Task 2: 1.F 2.T 3.T 4.T 5.F 6.T 7.F 8.F 9.T 10.F 11.T 12.T

Task 3 1.H 2.G 3.A 4.E 5.D 6.I

Task 4: 1.C 2.D 3.A 4.B 5.A 6.C 7.B 8.D

Task 5: 1.C 2.K 3.N 4.A 5.M 6.O 7.G 8.F 9.H 10.E 11.J 12.D

Task 6: 1.C 2.A 3.C 4.A 5.B 6.A 7.B 8.A 9.B 10.C 11.A 12.C

Task 7:

1.am writing

2.is

3. have read

4.is written/has been written

5.tells/will tell

6.was

7.did not/didn't know

8.would write

შეფასების სქემა მე-8 დავალებისათვის

ქულა	როგორ პასუხობს ნაწერი მოცემულ დავალებას; არის თუ არა აზრი გადმოცემული თანმიმდევრულად. (Fluency)	როგორ არის დაცული გრამატიკულ – ლექსიკური სიზუსტე. ასევე სიზუსტე მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში. (Accuracy)	ქულა
8-7	<p>- <u>ნაწერი ძალიან კარგია</u>. იგი სრულყოფილად პასუხობს დავალებას.</p> <p>- აზრი მკაფიოდ და გასაგებად არის გადმოცემული. გამყარებულია პირადი მოსაზრებებით.</p> <p>- ერთი წინადადებიდან მეორეზე გადასვლა ლოგიკურია.</p>	<p>- გრამატიკული შეცდომების რაოდენობა 4-ს არ აღემატება.</p> <p>გამოყენებულია რთული წინადადებები და კონსტრუქციები.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა მდიდარია.</p> <p>- მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში დაშვებული შეცდომები უმნიშვნელოა.</p>	8-7
6-5	<p>- <u>ნაწერი კარგია</u>. პასუხობს დავალებას, თუმცა ზოგ შემთხვევაში ზედმეტი ან, პირიქით, არასაკმარისი ინფორმაციაა მოცემული.</p> <p>- აზრი ძირითადად კარგად არის გადმოცემული. ჩანს პირადი მოსაზრება და/ან მოყვანილია მაგალითი.</p> <p>- ერთი წინადადებიდან მეორეზე გადასვლა ძირითადად ლოგიკურია, თუმცა ზოგ შემთხვევაში მკითხველს ყურადღების დაძაბვა უხდება.</p>	<p>- დაშვებულია 5-7 გრამატიკული შეცდომა, არასწორი სინტაქსური სტრუქტურების ჩათვლით, მაგრამ ეს ხელს არ უშლის ძირითადი აზრის გაგებას.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა დავალებისა და მოთხოვნის შესატყვისია.</p> <p>- მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში დაშვებული შეცდომები ძირითადად ხელს არ უშლის აზრის გაგებას.</p>	6-5
4-3	<p>- <u>ნაწერი საშუალო დონისაა</u>. ინფორმაცია ზოგადი და არასაკმარისია; დავალებაზე არასრულფასოვანი პასუხია გაცემული.</p> <p>- წინადადებები ერთმანეთს ლოგიკურად ცუდად უკავშირდება. აზრის მიყოლა ჭირს. პირადი მოსაზრება მკაფიოდ არ ჩანს.</p> <p><u>ან:</u> ნაწერი მოკლეა, შესაბამისად შეცდომების რაოდენობა – ნაკლები.</p>	<p>- დაშვებულია 8-10 გრამატიკული შეცდომა. გამოყენებულია მეტისმეტად მარტივი ან არასწორი სინტაქსური სტრუქტურები.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა საკმაოდ მარტივი და შეზღუდულია.</p> <p>- მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში დაშვებულ შეცდომებს სისტემური ხასიათი აქვს, რაც ხელს უშლის აზრის გაგებას.</p>	4-3
2-1	<p>- <u>ნაწერი (ძალიან) სუსტია</u>. ინფორმაცია ზოგადი და მწირია. აზრის გაგება, უმეტეს შემთხვევაში, შეუძლებელია.</p> <p><u>ან:</u> დაწერილია რამდენიმე წინადადება.</p>	<p>- დაშვებულია 10-ზე მეტი გრამატიკული შეცდომა. წინადადებები სტრუქტურულად გაუმართავია.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა ძალზე მარტივი და შეუსაბამოა.</p> <p>- მუდგანდება მართლწერისა და პუნქტუაციის წესების სუსტი ცოდნა.</p>	2-1
0	ფურცელი ცარიელია ან დაწერილია მხოლოდ ერთი წინადადება ან ნაწერი არ პასუხობს დავალების თემას.		0

ინსტრუქცია

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

გასწორდება მხოლოდ პასუხების ფურცელი!

პასუხის მონიშვნისას:

- პასუხების ფურცელზე მოძებნეთ დავალების შესაბამისი ნომერი.
- ამ ნომრის ქვეშ მოცემულ უჯრებში X-ით აღნიშნეთ თქვენს 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:

- თქვენს 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 დასვამთ, 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"/>

ტესტის შესრულებისთვის 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. One example is given.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

0. You enjoy having a light meal and a cup of coffee in a literary café. B
1. Your aunt wants to take her children to the zoo and then have lunch nearby. _____
2. On a hot summer day your foreign guests and you decide to have a traditional English meal in the countryside. _____
3. Your parents are driving German guests to the old part of town. They want to have lunch there. _____
4. Your younger brother asks you to take him for lunch. He likes listening to music while eating. _____
5. You and your friends have been told that the Georgian translation of the novel *The Perfumer* is on sale. _____
6. Your guests are from France. They would like to try some Georgian wine. _____
7. You want to surprise your friend with some special Asian food. However, it may cost you a lot of money. _____
8. Your father has invited a British businessman to dinner. He wants his guest to taste Georgian traditional food. _____
9. You are tired and hungry. You would like to have a sandwich and a cup of good tea. _____
10. A group of students wants to go out for a late night meal. They want to try Asian meals that will not cost too much. _____
11. A group of students want to eat pizza, but they don't have much money. _____
12. You live in the city but usually enjoy relaxing and eating in a quiet place outside town. _____

Best places to eat

A.

The Green Elephant is located in nice surroundings six kilometers from the city. The pub is famous for its traditional English meals offered in a comfortable atmosphere. A flower garden around the area helps you to relax. Open 12:00-23:00.

B.

Literary Café next to the central park is a good place for friends to meet. Get to know new publications. Enjoy delicious salads together with Brazilian coffee. Popular with students any time during the day. Open 10:00-19:00.

C.

UNO is a small café visited mostly by teenagers. The café serves a wide range of Italian pizzas. Prices – not high. Gives special discount at weekends. Loud music attracts mostly the young. Open 12:00-21:00.

D.

Samepo restaurant offers a good choice of Georgian traditional meals. The restaurant also offers home-made red and white wine which can be tasted and chosen in a wine cellar. You will be charmed with the atmosphere. Prices - not too high. Open from 18:00.

E.

The Japanese restaurant in the center of Tbilisi is a quiet place attracting those whose tastes are different. Dishes are cooked in your presence. Prices are high as most of the ingredients are brought from Asia. Open from midday to midnight.

F.

The English Tea House on Abashidze street offers a wide selection of teas. One can also get some sandwiches here. A good place to relax during the day. May get very crowded at lunch time. Open 09:00 - 18:00.

G.

Prego is a high-quality Italian restaurant near the zoo. Among other food it serves pizza. Prices are high. Discounts offered to families with children. Special furniture for children. Better to reserve in advance, especially after 19:00. Open until late.

H.

The Chinese restaurant Dragon is in an attractive part of old Tbilisi. Has an open space too. Food is Asian, prices - low. The place gets especially busy late in the evening. Car parking 100 meters away. Open 17:30- 02:00.

Task 2

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

Bollywood - Indian Hollywood

'Bollywood' is the informal name given to the popular Bombay-based Hindi language film industry in India. The term is sometimes used incorrectly to refer to the whole Indian film industry. The name itself is a play on the word Hollywood. The letter B comes from Bombay, a big city in India. Bollywood makes about 800 films a year, which is twice as many as Hollywood. Films in Bollywood are made so fast that sometimes film-makers shoot scenes for four different films at a time, using the same actors and the same backgrounds. And sometimes the scripts are handwritten.

The first Indian short film was shown in 1899. Just like in Hollywood, the films were silent then. The most remarkable thing about the birth of the sound film in India is how quickly it replaced silent movies. The first Indian sound film, or 'talkie' as it was often called, was *Alan Ara*. It was produced by the Imperial Film Company and was shown on March 14, 1931 at the Majestic Cinema in Bombay. Sound films brought revolutionary changes in the whole movie-making industry.

Europeans would consider Bollywood films as musicals, because few movies are made without at least one song-and-dance scene. It is interesting that movie music often becomes familiar to the public before the movie itself comes out on the screens. Bollywood films are really colourful with a great deal of singing, dancing and plenty of costume changes. They usually have the same story, about a boy and a girl who fall in love but whose families don't want them to marry. Young Indians sometimes find these love-stories a bit boring. Film-makers are now trying to change the stories to show real life. For example, a modern Indian film might describe the lives of Indian children studying abroad.

A lot of money is made for Bollywood by film-making, but it could have been even richer if there wasn't a problem with piracy, with people copying films and selling them, or showing them to other people for free. If everyone paid to see the films legally, Bollywood would be making much more money.

Indian people like to go to the cinema. According to the statistics, about 14 million of them go to the cinema every day. Bollywood's biggest audience outside India is in Britain. This is understandable as there are many Indians living and working in Britain today.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0. Bollywood is a film industry in India. | T | F |
| 1. The films in Bollywood are made in English | T | F |
| 2. Bollywood makes more than one thousand films a year | T | F |
| 3. Hollywood makes fewer films than Bollywood. | T | F |
| 4. The first Indian film was shown at the end of the nineteenth century. | T | F |
| 5. Films made in India were never silent. | T | F |
| 6. 'Talkies' is another name for films with sound. | T | F |
| 7. The first Indian sound film was shown in Hollywood. | T | F |
| 8. The music from the films always become popular after the film is shown... .. | T | F |
| 9. Bollywood makes mostly love stories..... | T | F |
| 10. Piracy has never been a problem in Bollywood. | T | F |
| 11. There are many Bollywood film fans in Britain. | T | F |
| 12. A lot of Indians live in Britain today.. | T | F |

Task 3

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Stonehenge - a temple | F. The Romans: owners of the temple |
| B. A prehistoric monument | G. Mysterious lines |
| C. Where did the stones come from? | H. The origins not known |
| D. Who were the Druids? | I. A good place for observing planets |
| E. Only one theory | |

The magic stone circle

0. B

The county of Wiltshire in Britain is most famous for the great stone circle called Stonehenge. No written records exist of the origins of Stonehenge and it has always been surrounded by mystery. Stonehenge is the best known and the most remarkable of prehistoric remains in Britain. It has stood on Salisbury Plain for about 4000 years.

1. _____

There have been many different theories about the origins of Stonehenge and its original use. Although modern methods of investigation have given us a lot of information about this historical monument, no one knows exactly why it was built and for what it was used.

2. _____

One theory is that Stonehenge was a place from where stars and planets could be observed. It was discovered that the positions of some of the stones related to the movements of the sun and the moon, so that the stones could have been used as a calendar to predict such things as eclipses.*

3. _____

At one time people thought that Stonehenge was built by the Druids. Some people believe that the Druids were a Celtic religious group of priests, while others regard them as medicine-men. We know for sure that, in ancient times, the Druids lived on the territory which is now Great Britain.

4. _____

Because Stonehenge had existed 1000 years before the arrival of the Druids in Britain, the theory that it was the Druids who built it has been rejected. But it is possible that the Druids used Stonehenge as a temple. The theory is kept alive today by members of a group called the 'Most Ancient Order of Druids'. Every year the group meets at Stonehenge to greet the first midsummer sunlight as it falls on the stones and they lay out symbolic elements of fire, water, bread and salt.

5.

Another interesting theory is that the great stone circle was used to store the earth's energy, which was then spread across the country, possibly through so called "Ley lines". "Ley lines" is the name given to invisible lines, which link up ancient places throughout Britain. Now many people believe that those mysterious lines generate special energy. Ley lines in Ireland are known as "fairy roads", in China they are believed to extend all over the Earth, and in Australia the aborigines make ceremonial journeys for hundreds of miles along the same kinds of secret tracks.

6.

There are scientific theories about the origins of the stones and there are legends too. For example, according to one of the legends, all the stones were brought from Ireland by devils in a single night. However, geologists have proved that the stones of Stonehenge came from south Wales and north Wiltshire, not from Ireland.

*eclipse - დაბნელება (მზის, მთვარის)

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. One example is given.
- Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

My friend Natalie and I like art very much. Natalie's father is an artist, so we can find out about all the new exhibitions that are organized in our city. We go to various exhibitions and galleries of modern art, but we especially enjoy the art which is somehow extraordinary. So, it was at Natalie's place where I first heard the word *Teppanyaki*. I had no idea what it meant though it clearly sounded like Japanese. Giorgi, Natalie's father, explained that it was a new trend in modern art and it meant that Teppanyaki's works were created on the spot, in front of the people visiting the exhibition at the time.

Later I learnt that *Teppanyaki* is a type of Japanese art, when a cook performs a short show while cooking his customers' food in restaurants. It sounded extraordinary and also intriguing. I could not imagine an artist creating in front of the audience, as they generally prefer to work alone and in privacy. So, on October 18, we went to an exhibition by ten young Georgian artists which was part of the Caucasus Biennial held in Tbilisi. The exhibition also showed works by German, Italian, French, British, Turkish and Ukrainian artists.

The exhibition did not have one particular theme. Watching artists creating in front of the viewers was an unusual sight for us. It was amazing to see how the artists made use of materials not usually associated with artists, such as lipstick, chewing gum, pieces of glass and even blood, to express themselves. Some works were particularly shocking, especially to Georgian eyes. The young artist Vazhiko's work called *Miss Take* especially shocked us. Covered with blood, smoking and mumbling something about making a lot of mistakes, Vazhiko looked very strange. His appearance made everyone's eyes open wide. We were really impressed by what we saw but we thought that it was all rather scandalous.

0. How does the writer know all about new exhibitions?
- A. Because she is an art student.
 - B. Because her friend's father is an artist.
 - C. Because Natalie's father is a director of art gallery.
 - D. Because her friend is an art student.
1. What kind of exhibitions does the writer like most?
- A. Photo exhibitions.
 - B. All kinds of exhibitions.
 - C. Not ordinary exhibitions.
 - D. Sculpture exhibitions.
2. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the text?
- A. A shocking exhibition.
 - B. A well-known exhibition.
 - C. An exhibition by a Japanese painter.
 - D. An exhibition abroad.

3. What is the meaning of the word *Teppanyaki*?
 - A. A Japanese performance.
 - B. A Japanese art produced by cooks.
 - C. A Japanese tradition.
 - D. Japanese architecture.

4. In what conditions do artists usually prefer to work?
 - A. In the company of others.
 - B. While being watched.
 - C. While being interviewed.
 - D. While being alone.

5. How can the exhibition be best described?
 - A. Extraordinary.
 - B. Wonderful.
 - C. Successful.
 - D. Frightening.

6. What was the theme of the exhibition?
 - A. Georgia today.
 - B. The world today.
 - C. No concrete topic.
 - D. Smoking is bad.

7. What materials did the artists use?
 - A. Oil paints.
 - B. Watercolours.
 - C. Unusual materials.
 - D. Coloured chalk.

8. What would be the best title for the text?
 - A. Georgian art students.
 - B. Exhibition in a Japanese style.
 - C. Japanese cooks: the best artists.
 - D. Vazhiko: a modern Georgian artist.

Task 5

- Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given below. Use each word only once. Two words are extra and there is one example given.
- Mark the corresponding letter (A-L) on the answer sheet.

age (A)	machine (F)	own (K)
love (B)	more (G)	prefer (L)
changing (C)	need (H)	same (M)
dessert (D)	nowadays (I)	sold (N)
less (E)	often (J)	twice (O)

Tastes change

The British ..B... (0) tea, don't they? Well, no! Nowadays young people (1) drinking coffee, fruit juice and coffee. In today's Britain 70% of people over sixty-five years old drink tea(2) a day, but only 38% of young people of the age of fifteen to twenty-four drink tea so (3). The British have traditionally been famous for their love of animals, but this is not so any more: (4) than half of British people now (5) a pet. People don't have time any more to look after a pet. Even children are too busy with their computers and mobile phones.

The (6) is true with Christmas pudding which is the traditional Christmas (7). However, one in three British people don't like it!, (8) most people don't make their pudding, they buy it from the supermarket, or choose ice-cream for their Christmas dessert. And one (9) idea that is no longer true: London buses are also (10). Soon there will be no traditional London buses with an open top and there will be no conductors. You buy your ticket from a (11) at the bus stop so there's no (12) for the bus conductor.

Task 6

- Read the first sentence. Then complete the second so that it means the same as the first. Mark the correct answer: A, B or C. One example is given.
- Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

0. Switzerland has good chocolate factories.
There . . . B. . . good chocolate factories in Switzerland.
A. have been (B.)are C. had been
1. This club trains promising young footballers.
Promising young footballers.....by this club.
A. are trained B. are being trained C. train
2. Georgian folk music was broadcast by BBC yesterday.
BBC Georgian folk music yesterday.
A. is broadcasts B. broadcast C. was broadcast
3. Nino has given her baby a nice name.
Nino's baby a nice name.
A. was given B. has been given C. gave
4. The research is being done by an international group of scientists.
An international group of scientiststhe research.
A. do B. is done C. is doing
5. They will open a new literary café next week.
A new literary cafénext week.
A. will be opened B. would open C. open
6. I last was in Gudauri two years ago.
I in Gudauri for two years.
A. wasn't B. am not C. haven't been
7. When we entered the building they had switched the lights off.
When we entered the building the lights
A. are switched off B. had been switched off C. have been switched off
8. Winter in Canada is not as cold as in Siberia.
Winter in Siberia is in Canada.
A. colder than B. as cold as C. so cold
9. "I have been to six European countries," Nick told me.
Nick told me that he to six European countries.
A. have been B. had been C. been
10. "Can you walk ten kilometres?" Levan asked me.
Levan asked me if ten kilometres.
A. he should walk B. he can walk C. I could walk
11. I asked Mariam when she would join the dancers' club.
I asked Mariam: "When the dancers' club?"
A. would you join B. will you join C. will you be joining
12. "Don't miss the chance," mother said to me.
Mother told me the chance.
A. not to miss B. to miss C. don't miss

Task 7

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

Hi Thea,

I hope you are well. I feel fine. I have been in Cambridge for two months already and

can say that I (1) (have) a really wonderful time here.

Perhaps the most exciting thing that (2) (happen) to me was going to the

May Ball. Do you know what a *May Ball* is? It's a special day in June when the colleges

(3) (organize) big dances with lovely food and drinks. The dances usually

(4) (go on) all night. Early next morning people take a boat and have breakfast

on the river. So you see it's a very special day. Before the *May Ball* I met my friends and we

(5) (go) to a typical Cambridge student pub. The pub (6)

(call) *The Bath*. There's an old joke among students here, which says: 'If my mother (7)

(ring), tell her I'm in *The Bath*.'

It's very exciting to be here. Yesterday I (8) (learn) several new English words and I hear and learn new ones almost every day.

Please write back and tell me what you have been doing recently.

Bye,

Tamuna

English Version 2

Task 1: 1.G 2.A 3.H 4.C 5.B 6.D 7.E 8.D 9.F 10.H 11.C 12.A

Task 2: 1.F 2.F 3.T 4.T 5.F 6.T 7.F 8.F 9.T 10.F 11.T 12.T

Task 3: 1.H 2.I 3.D 4.A 5.G 6.C

Task 4: 1.C 2.A 3.B 4.D 5.A 6.C 7.C 8.B

Task 5: 1.L 2.O 3.J 4.E 5.K 6.M 7.D 8.I 9.G 10.C 11.F 12.H

Task 6: 1.A 2.B 3.B 4.C 5.A 6.C 7.B 8.A 9.B 10.C 11.B 12.A

Task 7:

1. am having/have been having /have had

2.happened/has happened

3.organize

4.go on

5.went

6. is/was called

7. rings

8.learnt/learned

შეფასების სქემა მე-8 დავალებისათვის

ქულა	როგორ პასუხობს ნაწერი მოცემულ დავალებას; არის თუ არა აზრი გადმოცემული თანმიმდევრულად. (Fluency)	როგორ არის დაცული გრამატიკულ – ლექსიკური სიზუსტე. ასევე სიზუსტე მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში. (Accuracy)	ქულა
8-7	<p>- <u>ნაწერი ძალიან კარგია</u>. იგი სრულყოფილად პასუხობს დავალებას.</p> <p>- აზრი მკაფიოდ და გასაგებად არის გადმოცემული. გამყარებულია პირადი მოსაზრებებით.</p> <p>- ერთი წინადადებიდან მეორეზე გადასვლა ლოგიკურია.</p>	<p>- გრამატიკული შეცდომების რაოდენობა 4-ს არ აღემატება.</p> <p>გამოყენებულია რთული წინადადებები და კონსტრუქციები.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა მდიდარია.</p> <p>- მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში დაშვებული შეცდომები უმნიშვნელოა.</p>	8-7
6-5	<p>- <u>ნაწერი კარგია</u>. პასუხობს დავალებას, თუმცა ზოგ შემთხვევაში ზედმეტი ან, პირიქით, არასაკმარისი ინფორმაციაა მოცემული.</p> <p>- აზრი ძირითადად კარგად არის გადმოცემული. ჩანს პირადი მოსაზრება და/ან მოყვანილია მაგალითი.</p> <p>- ერთი წინადადებიდან მეორეზე გადასვლა ძირითადად ლოგიკურია, თუმცა ზოგ შემთხვევაში მკითხველს ყურადღების დაძაბვა უხდება.</p>	<p>- დაშვებულია 5-7 გრამატიკული შეცდომა, არასწორი სინტაქსური სტრუქტურების ჩათვლით, მაგრამ ეს ხელს არ უშლის ძირითადი აზრის გაგებას.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა დავალებისა და მოთხოვნის შესატყვისია.</p> <p>- მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში დაშვებული შეცდომები ძირითადად ხელს არ უშლის აზრის გაგებას.</p>	6-5
4-3	<p>- <u>ნაწერი საშუალო დონისაა</u>. ინფორმაცია ზოგადი და არასაკმარისია; დავალებაზე არასრულფასოვანი პასუხია გაცემული.</p> <p>- წინადადებები ერთმანეთს ლოგიკურად ცუდად უკავშირდება. აზრის მიყოლა ჭირს. პირადი მოსაზრება მკაფიოდ არ ჩანს.</p> <p><u>ან:</u> ნაწერი მოკლეა, შესაბამისად შეცდომების რაოდენობა – ნაკლები.</p>	<p>- დაშვებულია 8-10 გრამატიკული შეცდომა. გამოყენებულია მეტისმეტად მარტივი ან არასწორი სინტაქსური სტრუქტურები.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა საკმაოდ მარტივი და შეზღუდულია.</p> <p>- მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში დაშვებულ შეცდომებს სისტემური ხასიათი აქვს, რაც ხელს უშლის აზრის გაგებას.</p>	4-3
2-1	<p>- <u>ნაწერი (ძალიან) სუსტია</u>. ინფორმაცია ზოგადი და მწირია. აზრის გაგება, უმეტეს შემთხვევაში, შეუძლებელია.</p> <p><u>ან:</u> დაწერილია რამდენიმე წინადადება.</p>	<p>- დაშვებულია 10-ზე მეტი გრამატიკული შეცდომა. წინადადებები სტრუქტურულად გაუმართავია.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა ძალზე მარტივი და შეუსაბამოა.</p> <p>- მუდგანდება მართლწერისა და პუნქტუაციის წესების სუსტი ცოდნა.</p>	2-1
0	ფურცელი ცარიელია ან დაწერილია მხოლოდ ერთი წინადადება ან ნაწერი არ პასუხობს დავალების თემას.		0

2007

ინსტრუქცია

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

პასუხის მონიშვნისას:

- პასუხების ფურცელზე მოძებნეთ დავალების შესაბამისი ნომერი.
- ამ ნომრის ქვეშ მოცემულ უჯრებში X-ით აღნიშნეთ თქვენს 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:

- თქვენს 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 დასვამთ, 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"/>

ტესტის შესრულებისთვის 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. One example is given.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

0. You want to see the theatre which looks like the original theatre of Shakespeare's times. B
1. Your sister wants to see the place in London where the head of the British royal family lives. _____
2. You want to take your friend to a place where singers and dancers from different countries perform in the open air. _____
3. You are in London and want to see the grave of an unknown soldier killed in the Second World War. _____
4. Your friend is a student of the faculty of arts. He is doing some research on Italian sculpture. _____
5. It's Sunday and you have some free time to relax and play football with your friends. _____
6. You have to write an essay on the history of British opera and ballet. You are looking for information on this subject. _____
7. Sophie wants to see the place where British kings and queens are crowned. _____
8. Your cousin is preparing to write an essay on the behaviour of animals that live in zoos. _____
9. Your sister is a theatre lover and wants to see a theatre where famous 17th century British writers had their plays performed. _____
10. Sandro is going to write a report on a 19th century English writer. He wants to see the place where the writer spent a few years of his life. _____
11. Your friend is a clothes designer and is looking for a museum where she can see some dress collections. _____
12. You love modern music and would like to see a collection of British pop music. _____

London Guide

A

Westminster Abbey. English kings and queens since William the Conqueror in 1066 have been crowned here and many of them are buried within its walls. The simple grave of the Unknown Warrior is in memory of those who died in the first and second World Wars.

B.

Shakespeare's Globe Theatre. The Globe, opened in 1997, is located just 200m from where the original theatre burned down in 1613. Tours include the Rose Theatre, where the well-known playwrights Shakespeare and Marlowe performed.

C.

Dickens House. The world-famous novelist worked on Pickwick Papers, Oliver Twist and Nicholas Nickleby during his three years here. Letters, portraits, first editions and some of his own furniture will lead you into the life of this famous nineteenth century author.

D.

Victoria and Albert Museum.

A magnificent arts museum housing priceless collections of fine jewellery, oriental carpets, Italian sculpture, drawings and photographs, as well as a superb dress collection.

E.

Buckingham Palace. The official London residence of the Queen. Her majesty's personal flag flies when she is in residence. The palace is open daily during August only. Visitors are also admitted to the Queen's gallery.

F.

Covent Garden. Street musicians and performers entertain hundreds of people who gather here at any time of the year, in rain, cold and sunshine. Enjoy open-air concerts with street dancers and singers from all over the world.

G.

Theatre Museum. This lively museum in Covent Garden's Old Flower Market has the national collections of the performing arts including theatre, ballet, opera, pantomime, puppets, circus, rock and pop.

H.

Regent's Park. London's most attractive and popular park, with a range of landscapes from football fields to Italian gardens. The park also houses the London Zoo. Open to the public all day long. Entrance free.

Task 2

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

The Harmonic Convergence

Astronomers are scientists who watch and study the sun, the moon, the planets and stars in the universe. They study unusual things that happen in the sky, things that may have happened hundreds or thousands of years ago. Astronomers are happy to be living when something very unusual happens so they can see it. On August 15, 1987, something unusual happened in the universe. The planets and stars were lined up in the shape of a pyramid or triangle. Astronomers call this phenomenon 'convergence'. Convergence happens once every 5125 years, so astronomers living in 1987 were very excited to be able to see such a rare event. They think that things like convergence are very interesting from a scientific point of view.

Astrologers are different. They are not scientists; they are people who like to tell the future with the help of the planets and stars. They think that the way the planets and stars move in the sky can change our lives. Astrologers thought that the 1987 convergence was the beginning of a very important time for people on earth. They thought this was a time of peace and harmony for all people. They called it the 'harmonic convergence.' There is another reason why August 15, 1987 was an important date. The Aztec and Mayan Indians lived in Mexico and South America from the 5th to the 9th centuries. The Indians made one of the first calendars, which had symbols cut in stone. This calendar is difficult for us to understand today, but one astrologer thought that the Mayan calendar began in 843 and ended in 1987, and that the calendar was divided into 22 time periods of 52 years each. The astrologer thought that, according to the Mayan calendar, something important would happen on earth at the end of each time period. August 15, 1987, the date of the convergence, was the end of the Mayan calendar.

The convergence and the end of the Mayan calendar happened at the same time. Did Indian Mayans really know that these two things would happen at the same time? Nobody knows. The fact is that thousands of people got together at sunrise on August 15, 1987 to see this rare astronomical event. They gathered at famous places around the world: Mount Shasta in California, the Pyramid of the Sun in Mexico, Stonehenge in England and the Pyramids in Egypt. They all watched convergence, a unique astronomical event, happening once in more than five thousand years.

0. Astronomers study the planets in the Universe..... (T) F
1. This is a text about an American Indian calendar. T F
2. Extraordinary things studied by astronomers happen quite often. T F
3. In 1987 scientists were able to observe a very unusual event. T F
4. Convergence is a time when planets and stars are arranged in a pyramid shape.... T F
5. Astrologers and astronomers have the same field of interest. T F
6. Some people thought that 1987 was the beginning of a peaceful period. T F
7. Different materials were used for creating symbols in an old Indian calendar. T F
8. Some people believed that the Mayan calendar started in the 9th century..... T F
9. The Mayan calendar ended one year after convergence happened..... T F
10. Ordinary people are not interested in things like convergence. T F
11. The rare astronomical event of 1987 was observed in many countries. T F
12. Convergence takes place at intervals of more than five thousand years. T F

Task 3

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A Sometimes days get very cold | F For all winter sports lovers |
| B Memories like souvenirs | G Only adults love it |
| C The first impression | H The correct decision |
| D Enjoyed by children and adults | I Not only for professional skiers |
| E Fear disappears with experience | |

Beautiful resort worth the trip

0. B

After every trip it's great to carry back with you some souvenirs that bring back memories of your vacation. I keep many real souvenirs that remind me of different places and times. However, souvenirs are not always things you buy. The one I am going to tell you about is special. The souvenir I brought back from Bakuriani is the memories that will last all my life.

1.

As soon as visitors arrive, this resort welcomes them with a view of its sparkling snow, ski-tracks, and crisp clear air. It creates a deep impression on you right from the start. So, it is not surprising that this snowy paradise, located at 1700 metres above sea level, is always crowded with people of different ages and backgrounds.

2.

Bakuriani is regarded as the winter capital of Georgia, and it is a popular winter travel destination. Lovers of skiing, snowboarding, ice-skating and other winter activities come here in search of fun, rest and good health. Unlike other ski resorts, Bakuriani is blessed with many sunny days in winter but, in spite of this, the snow does not melt and lasts well into March. This makes Bakuriani a special winter place.

3.

The highest peak, and the main attraction for good skiers, is Kokhta-Gora. Only the best and most experienced dare to ski down it. People who can't ski very well, or are not brave enough to try, can simply enjoy this exceptionally beautiful mountain, rich with the pleasant smell of pine forests. Apart from skiing, you can also enjoy a ride on a snowmobile - a speedy machine that travels up to 80 km an hour.

4.

Horse-riders too will not be disappointed in Bakuriani. All you have to do is hire a horse, and then you pay according to how far you want to ride, and how long you hire it. And it's not only adults who can have a good time in this wonderful place; children too can keep busy with horse sleigh rides, scooters and mini snow-slides. Other activities going on there include mountain climbing, hiking and family camping.

5.

During the ski season, the population of Bakuriani is made up of Georgians, young and old, from all parts of the country, as well as foreigners. Most of them either ski or learn how to ski. Eleven-year-old Levan says: ‘Skiing is all about balance. The first time I stood up on skies at the age of eight I was afraid and fell over dozens of times. But now I’m not at all scared. For me, mountain skiing is great fun. My family and I come here every year.’”

6.

The last time I was there I met a few foreigners and I managed to ask a Dutch couple what they thought about the ski resort. Just after skiing - and falling! - down a slope at high speed, they told me: “ We made the right decision. It was really worth coming here. The skiing is superb, the weather is fantastic, and it’s not too expensive either.”

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. One example is given.
- Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

My best childhood recollections are connected with the majestic mountains of the Caucasus. My grandparents lived in Ushguli, a village in the Caucasus, and I often used to spend my summer holidays there. I could hardly wait for the day my school broke up in June and I could go there. I loved spending time in the village not only because of my grandparents, but also because I could look forward to adventures with my friends there. It was thanks to them that I started climbing mountains at a very young age and as I grew my hobby became stronger.

Mount Ushguli, which is a myth for many people who live in big cities, is almost a playground for local children. I was not yet fourteen when I first tried to climb it, despite the fact that it's about 2000 meters high. I remember that day very well. There were six of us teenagers. We were full of enthusiasm, but as we went up higher and higher we got tired and out of breath. The glorious icy tops that we could see were amazing. When we were half way up, the wind started to blow and it got quite cold. In the mountains it gets dark very early and quite suddenly and the approaching night frightened us. The eldest boy in the group, who did not want us to have any problems, decided the whole group should turn round and go back down the mountain.

I have climbed Mount Ushguli many times since then, in good and bad weather, in summer and in spring, with friends of course, but also with foreign visitors who are always eager to be photographed on the top of the mountain. But I will never forget my first impression when, as a teenager, I had an overwhelming desire, and the will, to reach its mysterious summit.

0. When did the author go to his grandparents' village?
- A. In winter.
 - B. In summer.
 - C. In spring.
 - D. In autumn.
1. What is the writer telling us about?
- A. Foreign tourists he met in the mountains.
 - B. The night he spent on a mountain.
 - C. An injury he got in the mountains.
 - D. Things he remembers from his early years.
2. What can the reader learn from the text?
- A. The writer was interested in mountain plants.
 - B. The writer was scared of climbing.
 - C. The writer loved spending the summer in the village.
 - D. The writer regularly went to the village to help his grandparents.
3. While he was in the village, the writer
- A. went swimming.
 - B. stayed with his grandparents.
 - C. stayed indoors.
 - D. went to school.

4. How many children went up the mountain for the first time?
 - A. Six.
 - B. Ten.
 - C. Five.
 - D. Two.

5. How do you think the writer might describe time he spent with his grandparents?
 - A. Interesting.
 - B. Unforgettable.
 - C. Frightening.
 - D. Unpleasant.

6. What do we learn about the first climb of the author and his friends?
 - A. They climbed the mountain easily.
 - B. They stayed in the mountains for the night.
 - C. They could not find their way back.
 - D. They returned home without reaching the top.

7. What does the author say about the mountains?
 - A. They were easy to reach.
 - B. They were covered with snow.
 - C. They were covered with trees.
 - D. They were not very high.

8. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
 - A. Childhood memories.
 - B. My grandparents' village.
 - C. Ushguli - a tourist attraction.
 - D. A photographer's story.

Task 5

- Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given below. Use each word only once. Two words are extra and there is one example given.
- Mark the corresponding letter (A-L) on the answer sheet.

animals	(A)	famous	(F)	offer	(K)
located	(B)	fireplaces	(G)	road	(L)
boat	(C)	fishing	(H)	snow	(M)
considered	(D)	hand	(I)	variety	(N)
easily	(E)	middle	(J)	waterfalls	(O)

Glacier National Park

Glacier National Park is ...B...(0) in USA high in the mountains along the Canadian border. You can(1) find a campsite there, even during the busy summer season. Although the place is a long drive from the main(2), it is worth visiting. The west and east sides of the Glacier National Park have very different environments: on the one(3), a mild, moist climate with dense forests and rich plants, and on the other, a drier and more open setting.

The most(4) place in the Glacier National Park is the Going-to-the-Sun Road. The view from there is(5) to be one of the most spectacular in America. Many beautiful(6) can be seen in this area as well as wonderful mountain views. The Going-to-the-Sun Road is generally closed because of heavy(7) until after May.

The park offers opportunities for boating,(8), and wildlife viewing. Deer are especially common in the area. Hikers need to be prepared for the possibility of meeting wild(9) anywhere in the park. You can also rent a(10), ride a horse, or go on guided walks. There is a huge (11) of places to stay available in the Glacier National Park, from nice old hotels with(12) to modern inns and camping sites.

Task 6

- Read the first sentence. Then complete the second so that it means the same as the first. Mark the correct answer: A, B or C. One example is given.
- Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

0. Switzerland has good chocolate factories.
There . . . B. . . good chocolate factories in Switzerland.
A. have been (B) are C. had been
1. Bill is not as tall as Mike.
Mike is than Bill.
A. taller B. less tall C. so tall as
2. Misha said: "I have taken part in the competition twice."
Misha told us that he in the competition twice.
A. has taken part B. had taken part C. took part
3. Nino doesn't want to tell this joke. She says many people have told it already.
Nino doesn't want to tell this joke. She thinks it by many people already.
A. was told B. has been told C. told
4. They will advertise this product next week.
This product next week.
A. will be advertised B. will advertise C. advertise
5. I last watched BBC news three months ago.
I BBC news for three months.
A. didn't watch B. don't watch C. haven't watched
6. A new youth programme is being prepared now.
They a new youth programme now.
A. prepare B. are prepared C. are preparing
7. By this time last week we had finished the presentation.
By this time last year the presentation
A. is finished B. had been finished C. has finished
8. "Can you be more accurate?" I asked Mari.
I asked Mari if more accurate.
A. she should be B. I can be C. she could be
9. I wondered who would meet me at the station.
I wondered: "Who me at the station?"
A. would meet B. will meet C. will be meeting
10. I asked Bill: "Go through this article before the exam please."
I asked Bill the article before the exam.
A. to go through B. go through C. going through
11. They sell old Persian carpets in this shop.
Old Persian carpets in this shop.
A. are sold B. is being sold C. sold
12. Several chess championships were held by the committee last year.
The committee several chess championships.
A. is held B. held C. hold

Task 7

- Read the text and put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.
- Write the answers on the answer sheet. On the answer sheet do not copy the words from the text.

The police have been investigating several criminal incidents this week but this one is considered to be the most extraordinary. Late last night a man (1) (break) into a house in Brosset street, in the town centre. The owner of the flat, 67-year-old Mrs Irvine, who was alone in the house, (2) (wake) by the sound of breaking glass. She listened carefully. Soon this (3) (follow) by the sound of running footsteps. Mrs Irvine decided to see what (4) (happen). When she (5) (go) downstairs, she discovered that a bottle of white wine was open and two of her most expensive wine glasses (6) (smash) and the pieces were lying on the floor. Mrs Irvine started to look around and soon noticed that nothing (7) (miss) from the house except a piece of cheese. All this seemed very strange. The police say that in the last few days they (8) (inform) of several similar strange incidents in this area.

English Version 3

Task 1: 1.E 2.F 3.A 4.D 5.H 6.G 7.A 8.H 9.B 10.C 11.D 12.G

Task 2: 1.F 2.F 3.T 4.T 5.F 6.T 7.F 8.T 9.F 10.F 11.T 12.T

Task 3: 1.C 2.F 3.I 4.D 5.E 6.H

Task 4: 1.D 2.C 3.B 4.A 5.B 6.D 7.B 8.A

Task 5: 1.E 2.L 3.I 4.F 5.D 6.O 7.M 8.H 9.A 10.C 11.N 12.G

Task 6: 1.A 2.B 3.B 4.A 5.C 6.C 7.B 8.C 9.B 10.A 11.A 12.B

Task 7

1.broke

2.was woken

3.was followed

4.had happened/was happening

5.went

6.had been smashed/were smashed

7.was missing

8.have been informed

შეფასების სქემა მე-8 დავალებისათვის

ქულა	როგორ პასუხობს ნაწერი მოცემულ დავალებას; არის თუ არა აზრი გადმოცემული თანმიმდევრულად. (Fluency)	როგორ არის დაცული გრამატიკულ – ლექსიკური სიზუსტე. ასევე სიზუსტე მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში. (Accuracy)	ქულა
8-7	<p>- <u>ნაწერი ძალიან კარგია</u>. იგი სრულყოფილად პასუხობს დავალებას.</p> <p>- აზრი მკაფიოდ და გასაგებად არის გადმოცემული. გამყარებულია პირადი მოსაზრებებით.</p> <p>- ერთი წინადადებიდან მეორეზე გადასვლა ლოგიკურია.</p>	<p>- გრამატიკული შეცდომების რაოდენობა 4-ს არ აღემატება.</p> <p>გამოყენებულია რთული წინადადებები და კონსტრუქციები.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა მდიდარია.</p> <p>- მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში დაშვებული შეცდომები უმნიშვნელოა.</p>	8-7
6-5	<p>- <u>ნაწერი კარგია</u>. პასუხობს დავალებას, თუმცა ზოგ შემთხვევაში ზედმეტი ან, პირიქით, არასაკმარისი ინფორმაციაა მოცემული.</p> <p>- აზრი ძირითადად კარგად არის გადმოცემული. ჩანს პირადი მოსაზრება და/ან მოყვანილია მაგალითი.</p> <p>- ერთი წინადადებიდან მეორეზე გადასვლა ძირითადად ლოგიკურია, თუმცა ზოგ შემთხვევაში მკითხველს ყურადღების დაძაბვა უხდება.</p>	<p>- დაშვებულია 5-7 გრამატიკული შეცდომა, არასწორი სინტაქსური სტრუქტურების ჩათვლით, მაგრამ ეს ხელს არ უშლის ძირითადი აზრის გაგებას.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა დავალებისა და მოთხოვნის შესატყვისია.</p> <p>- მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში დაშვებული შეცდომები ძირითადად ხელს არ უშლის აზრის გაგებას.</p>	6-5
4-3	<p>- <u>ნაწერი საშუალო დონისაა</u>. ინფორმაცია ზოგადი და არასაკმარისია; დავალებაზე არასრულფასოვანი პასუხია გაცემული.</p> <p>- წინადადებები ერთმანეთს ლოგიკურად ცუდად უკავშირდება. აზრის მიყოლა ჭირს. პირადი მოსაზრება მკაფიოდ არ ჩანს.</p> <p><u>ან:</u> ნაწერი მოკლეა, შესაბამისად შეცდომების რაოდენობა – ნაკლები.</p>	<p>- დაშვებულია 8-10 გრამატიკული შეცდომა. გამოყენებულია მეტისმეტად მარტივი ან არასწორი სინტაქსური სტრუქტურები.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა საკმაოდ მარტივი და შეზღუდულია.</p> <p>- მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში დაშვებულ შეცდომებს სისტემური ხასიათი აქვს, რაც ხელს უშლის აზრის გაგებას.</p>	4-3
2-1	<p>- <u>ნაწერი (ძალიან) სუსტია</u>. ინფორმაცია ზოგადი და მწირია. აზრის გაგება, უმეტეს შემთხვევაში, შეუძლებელია.</p> <p><u>ან:</u> დაწერილია რამდენიმე წინადადება.</p>	<p>- დაშვებულია 10-ზე მეტი გრამატიკული შეცდომა. წინადადებები სტრუქტურულად გაუმართავია.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა ძალზე მარტივი და შეუსაბამოა.</p> <p>- მუდგანდება მართლწერისა და პუნქტუაციის წესების სუსტი ცოდნა.</p>	2-1
0	ფურცელი ცარიელია ან დაწერილია მხოლოდ ერთი წინადადება ან ნაწერი არ პასუხობს დავალების თემას.		0