

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!

არსად მიუთითოთ თქვენი სახელი და გვარი! ის ნაშრომი, რომელზეც მითითებული იქნება აბიტურიენტის სახელი და/ან გვარი, ან პიროვნების იდენტიფიკაციის სხვა საშუალება (მაგ., მეტსახელი) არ გასწორდება!

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 გადასცდეს 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. Your mother is interested in Asian food and wants to learn how to make some Asian dishes. B
1. You have a six-year-old cousin who likes to hear fairy tales accompanied by music. _____
2. You want to listen to a climber who spent six months in the Caucasus mountains. _____
3. You have a cat. You want to know how to keep it healthy and make it happy. _____
4. Your American friend is going to visit you. You want to take him on a walking tour in the mountains. _____
5. Your aunt wants to get a cheap recipe book and she is looking for the right bookstore. _____
6. A friend of yours loves climbing and wants to ask questions to a professional climber on the Internet. _____
7. A friend of yours is looking for a radio programme where she could get advice on how to look slimmer. _____
8. While driving home from work your father likes listening to a radio programme about mountain birds. _____
9. Your friend is fifteen but he loves listening to radio programmes for little children with lots of songs and music. _____
10. You want to take part in a radio programme on the Internet and talk to young people living abroad about pet food. _____
11. Your grandmother likes listening to a late night programme which gives tips on how to be healthy. _____
12. Your friend has just become interested in climbing. He is thinking of spending the summer in the mountains and wants to know what is most appropriate to wear. _____

Today's Green Wave Radio Programmes

A.

A two-hour teenagers' programme presented by fifteen-year-old Mary Spare. Today's programme includes live discussions on keeping pets. Teenagers from five Eastern European countries participate. Live on the Internet. Switch on any time from 18:00 to 20:00.

B.

This hour-long programme gives you a chance to learn how to cook Chinese food. Two chefs in the studio will take you through some simple recipes step by step. You will also learn where to get an Asian food recipe book at discount price. Starts at 10:00

C.

Eat Healthy is the name of a new programme led by Dan Nicolson, a well-known doctor. You'd like to know what goes into the food each of us eats every day? Want to learn some healthy recipes? Then join in from 23:00 to 24:00.

D.

Find out more about Georgia's bird life. This programme is led by an Italian climber and bird-watcher who spent half of last year in the Caucasus mountains. A rare chance to hear some unusual bird songs too. Starts at 13:00.

E.

A live 60-minute programme for those interested to know more about walks you can do in Svaneti, perhaps the most picturesque part of Georgia. A walking tours specialist will answer all your questions - including how much to pay for local guides. Switch on from 19:00.

F.

Do you want something to entertain your children? This popular story-telling programme is for kids under 7. Margi, a well-known story-teller, will take your children into the world of songs, music and fascinating fairy tales. Don't miss it, from 20:00 to 21:00.

G.

The programme for amateur and beginner mountaineers. Experienced climbers are ready to answer all your questions – for example on the kind of clothes and shoes to wear and the sort of food to eat while in the mountains. Catch it live on the Internet as well. Starts at 14:00.

H.

The popular morning health programme is back after a half-year break. Find out what's new in food technologies, and where to pay less for the best diet books. Plus plenty of recipes for keeping slim or for losing weight. From 11:00 to 12:00

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.

Joseph Lister – founder of antiseptics

Joseph Lister, an English doctor, was born at Upton, Great Britain, in 1827. He was the first to discover the reasons for infection and is known as the founder of antiseptic* surgery. As a child Joseph was a healthy and good-looking boy. He was the fourth of seven children. His father was a well-known scientist. Joseph loved to ride his father's horses, play cricket and go skating with his brothers and sisters. Like his father, Joseph became interested in science. While still at school, he began to cut up animals and it was clear that he was born to be a surgeon. At the age of twelve, Joseph was sent to a special school where he began to study anatomy. While the other boys were out playing, Joseph was drawing various parts of the human body and was giving names to the bones. Anatomy interested him so much that at the age of fourteen he told his father he wanted to become a surgeon. His father did all he could to give his son a good start in his career. When he was seventeen, Joseph Lister was sent to University College in London.

At first Joseph was not happy in London. He did not like London and missed his countryside, but soon he became deeply involved in his work. Joseph's medical training lasted for nearly eight years. Afterwards, following his professor's advice, Joseph started to work at one of the famous medical schools in Edinburgh, Scotland. He intended to stay there for only a month but stayed for seven years! He assisted his professor in performing operations. At that time, it was no secret that, after operations, many patients died. This happened because no one knew how the surgery instruments had to be treated correctly. Along with giving lectures, Joseph studied how to prevent infection from spreading. He did not like lecturing because it took him a long time to prepare his classes. But little by little Lister got accustomed to it and became an extremely good lecturer. He no longer read his lectures but spoke with the help of a few notes. Joseph Lister soon had a class of nearly 200 students, which was the largest medical class in the country. Then he was asked to take charge of the surgical section of Glasgow's Royal Hospital. He accepted the offer because now he had more time for scientific research. It was there that Joseph Lister carried out the revolutionary work for which he is now famous: he found the causes of infection.

*antiseptic: ანტისეპტიკური, ანთების საწინააღმდეგო

0. Joseph Lister lived in the 19th century..... (T) F
- 1 The text is about Joseph Lister's school life. T F
- 2 In his childhood Josef Lister suffered from infection. T F
- 3 Joseph liked to spend time with his family. T F
- 4 Joseph used to cut up animals because he hated them. T F
- 5 At an early age Joseph already knew what he wanted. T F
- 6 As a child Joseph went to an ordinary school. T F
- 7 His father helped Joseph in his career. T F
- 8 One of Joseph's first jobs was in Edinburgh. T F
- 9 Joseph was lecturing and doing a research at the same time. T F
- 10 Joseph enjoyed lecturing from the very beginning. T F
- 11 A large number of students attended Lister's lectures. T F
- 12 In the Royal Hospital Joseph's only job was lecturing. 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 Different cherry trees | F Tradition goes beyond one country |
| B An old tradition | G Time for friends to meet |
| C A worldwide tradition | H Rose festivals |
| D Spring festivals | I Sakura parties and weather |
| E Tastes differ | |

Sakura - Cherry trees bloom in Japan

0. B

Sakura is a Japanese word and means cherry blossoms. Sakura are beautiful and delicate. In ancient Japan cherry blossoms were used to forecast the crops in the coming year. It was also common for the Japanese to bring their young daughters to the parties and introduce them to the guests. These celebrations were, and still are, called Sakura parties. Sakura parties have been celebrated for many centuries and are an important part of Japanese culture.

1. ____

Today a Sakura party is a way for friends to gather and have picnics under cherry trees in blossom, enjoying the brief burst of the beauty of nature and springtime. Cherry flowers blossom intensely but have a short life. This explains why Japanese people associate cherry blossoms with the beauty and shortness of human life.

2. ____

While preparing for a Sakura party you have to watch the weather carefully. Like autumn colours in other areas, the colours of spring do not last long. Cherry trees bloom for a short period of time with pink or white flowers. As it may be warm in one part of Japan and cold in another, newspapers publish up to date information, so that everyone knows in advance when the Sakura party will take place in their area.

3. ____

There is no fixed time of day for the Japanese to celebrate a Sakura viewing party. Due to different reasons and taste, some people prefer to celebrate the day early in the morning until late afternoon, while others would rather have fun in the evening when the lamps are lit among the cherry trees and they can stay on for hours until late into the night.

4. ____

Cherry trees are part of the rose family and, like roses, most of them bloom during the spring. During this short time the land is covered with the colours and smell of the soft cherry blooms. Each variety of cherry tree has its own specific blossom. However, some cherry trees are specially grown to show their blossoms in autumn or even in winter!

5.

No matter where you happen to be in Japan, if it's early spring you'll find rows of cherry trees inviting you to admire their pink and white blossoms. The Motobu Yaedake Cherry Blossom Festival in Okinawa is the earliest cherry blossom festival in Japan. This festival can begin as early as the first of January! But most Cherry Blossom festivals are in March or April.

6.

Japan has shared its beautiful cherry blossoms with other countries. One gift to Washington has given birth to a tradition of cherry blossom festival in this city. Cherry trees are wonderful additions to any garden or yard and they are not difficult to take care of. If you do not plan to visit Japan, think about planting a few cherry trees in your own garden, and then you can have a Sakura party with your friends and neighbours each spring. They will thank you for introducing them to the custom!

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.

Hi Mary,

Sorry I haven't written for so long, but I've been very busy with exams. It's all over now. I have great news to tell you. I am already a student at London St Clare University and will be off to London in a month's time. I will be living in a university student dormitory. This university usually has many international students, and I hope many of them will be living in the dormitory with me. It'll be good not to be the only foreigner there!

The university has sent me a copy of their 'regulations' which is a guide to the university for students. The university rules seem very tough. For instance, I need special permission to miss a class! The regulations say that a student wishing to be absent from lectures should inform the Dean as soon as possible. And you can miss classes only when you are ill. It's also written that we are supposed to keep quiet in our rooms after 11 pm. Conversations and other activities, radios and musical instruments should not be heard outside a student's room after this time. And what's more, guests are not allowed to stay with us after this time either. The whole place is so well-protected! If you come to see me one day, sorry but you can't stay late. So, we can agree that I come to see you wherever you stay. We will feel freer that way I hope.

I feel very lucky I'll be studying at this University. I've read a lot about it from its website and I know that if you study well during your first year and receive high grades, you don't have to pay any fees the following year. My parents are paying a lot for my studies. I will do my best to study well so that they don't have to pay for my studies next year.

I'll send you another e-mail as soon as I arrive in London. So keep your eyes open!

Love,

Nick

0. Nick couldn't write a letter to Mary because he
- A. does not like writing letters.
 - B. was busy studying.
 - C. didn't want to write to Mary.
 - D. prefers to write e-mails.
1. What will the reader learn from the letter?
- A. The Dean of the university is not very strict.
 - B. The university is a safe place to live and study.
 - C. Nick will study at the university for two years.
 - D. The university has only British students.
2. What is the main reason why Nick is writing to Mary?
- A. To tell Mary that he has a new address.
 - B. To tell Mary that the university has international students.
 - C. To speak about university regulations.
 - D. To let Mary know that he has become a student.

3. Nick learnt about the university rules from
 - A. the guidebook which he received.
 - B. his friends.
 - C. the Dean of the university.
 - D. his parents.

4. How does Nick feel about the university regulations?
 - A. He thinks they are OK.
 - B. He thinks they are extraordinary.
 - C. He thinks they are strict.
 - D. He does not have an opinion on it.

5. Nick can miss his lecture when
 - A. his parents visit him.
 - B. he has a foreign guest.
 - C. he is preparing for his exams.
 - D. he does not feel well.

6. Nick thinks that
 - A. it will be difficult for him to receive high grades.
 - B. he will try hard to save his family's money.
 - C. he will change his address after one year.
 - D. his years at the university will be exciting.

7. Nick is writing this letter from
 - A. his home-town.
 - B. the University.
 - C. London.
 - D. the dormitory.

8. Which advertisement gives correct information about St Clare University?
 - A. Study at our university. Lectures on international topics.
 - B. Study at our university. The first year is free for international students.
 - C. Study at our university. The second year is free for successful students.
 - D. Study at our university. Free language courses for international students.

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-O) on the answer sheet. On the answer sheet do not copy the words from the text.

became (A)	celebrated (F)	published (K)
story (B)	egg (G)	red-leafed (L)
believed (C)	famous (H)	scientist (M)
calendar (D)	jokes (I)	small (N)
called (E)	part (J)	started (O)

April Fool's day

April Fool's day has a long tradition. It was first celebrated in France. The . . .B. . . (0) says that, before the Gregorian calendar was introduced in 1582, the French (1) the New Year in April. The celebration lasted for eight days. After the new calendar was introduced, January 1st (2) the first day of the new year. Some people didn't like the new (3) and continued to celebrate the New Year on April 1st. They were (4) 'April fools'. People would make (5) about them or played tricks on them. The tradition spread to other countries. One of the most (6) April Fool's joke was a BBC programme, which said that spaghetti grew on trees in Switzerland. Many people (7) this because in 1957 not many people in the UK ate spaghetti, although today spaghetti is an important (8) of the British diet. More than 30 years later a British newspaper (9) a story about another unusual plant growing on a farm. Its non-scientific name was the (10) cabbage. We don't think people believed that story. Another joke connected to April Fool's day happened in 1991. A British newspaper showed a photo of a (11) monkey coming out of an egg. They said that a (12) had mixed the genes of a monkey with the genes of a chicken to make this amazing new animal.

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. Many people make apple jam in autumn.
Apple jam in autumn.
A. is made B. is being made C. makes
 2. Sándor Petőfi's poetry was translated from Hungarian into Georgian by Irakli Abashidze.
Irakli Abashidze Sándor Petőfi's poetry from Hungarian into Georgian.
A. are translated B. translated C. were translated
 3. Bob can't find his wallet. He thinks he has lost it.
Bob can't find his wallet. He thinks it
A. was lost B. has been lost C. lost
 4. Universities receive hundreds of applications every year.
Hundreds of applications by universities every year.
A. receive B. are being received C. are received
 5. The cafeteria will buy less sugar next month.
Less sugar next month by the cafeteria.
A. will be bought B. will buy C. buy
 6. I last met Ronald at Betty's birthday party.
I Ronald since Betty's birthday party.
A. didn't meet B. don't met C. haven't met
 7. By the end of May the management had made all the decisions.
By the end of May all the decisions by the management.
A. are made B. had been made C. made
 8. George is not as smart as Bill.
Bill is than George.
A. smarter B. less smart C. so smart
 9. 'The factory has made thirty airplanes this year.' Nathan said to me.
Nathan told me that the factory thirty airplanes that year.
A. have made B. had made C. is made
 10. 'Can you understand phrasal verbs?' Lela asked me.
Lela asked me if phrasal verbs.
A. I should understand B. can she understand C. I could understand
 11. I asked Mary when she would take her exams.
I asked Mary: 'When your exams?'
A. would you take B. will you take C. you will be taking
 12. 'Don't keep the music loud!' grandma told me.
Grandma told me the music loud.
A. not to keep B. didn't keep C. don't keep

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.

One of the strangest meetings I have ever had was in Berlin. This (0) was (be) about ten years ago. I (1) (work) as a German teacher at that time. It happened after work one day at about six o'clock. I (2) (leave) the school and went home by car. When I got into my flat I found a man of about thirty years old sitting on the sofa. I was very frightened and surprised too as I thought that the door of the flat (3) (lock). I didn't understand how the man (4) (get) in. We looked at each other silently for a minute. "What (5) (you/do) in my flat?" I shouted. The man said nothing. He stood up and went out of the room silently. Seven years (6) (pass) since then and I still feel very frightened and surprised when I (7) (remember) that day. Believe me, if you were in my place, you (8) (have) the same feeling.

Answer keys

Test One (᠘ ᠐ ᠘ ᠐ ᠖ ᠖ ᠒ ᠖ ᠐ ᠎)

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

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

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

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

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

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.was working/worked 2.left 3.was locked/had been locked 4.got/had got (gotten) 5.are you doing 6.have passed 7. remember 8.would have/ would have had



2008

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!

არსად მიუთითოთ თქვენი სახელი და გვარი! ის ნაშრომი, რომელზეც მითითებული იქნება აბიტურიენტის სახელი და/ან გვარი, ან პიროვნების იდენტიფიკაციის სხვა საშუალება (მაგ., მეტსახელი) არ გასწორდება!

პასუხის მონიშნისას:

- 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 მონიშნის ერთადერთი გზა სათანადო უჯრაში X ნიშნის დასმაა.
- დასაშვებია, რომ X ნიშანი გადასცდეს 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. Your sister is a music lover and wants to attend an international music festival in the summer. B
1. You have a fifteen-year-old cousin who sings well and wants to take part in some kind of music competition. _____
2. Your mother has an Italian friend. She can perform Georgian folk dances and wants to take part in a festival. _____
3. You and your friend are classical music lovers and would like to attend a classical music festival. _____
4. A friend of yours who lives in Armenia asks you to collect information about a festival she wants to attend. _____
5. You have an uncle who lives in a village in west Georgia. He is a folk dancer. You advise him to participate in the festival. _____
6. Your friend's sister is a professional dancer. She would like to take part in festivals and competitions held abroad. _____
7. Chris is an actor and he sings well. He wants to get a role in a new musical. You advise him to enter a competition. _____
8. Anna is a ballet dancer. She wants to take part in a festival held abroad. _____
9. Your mother loves Georgian folk songs. You bought her a ticket to one of those concerts. _____
10. Your grandmother is going to attend a festival which has been held annually for ten years. _____
11. You don't like concert halls. You prefer to attend concerts and festivals which are held outdoors. _____
12. Nino is a very good dancer of modern dance. She is looking for a festival abroad to be held in spring. _____

Dance and song festivals and competitions

A.

International modern dance festival to be held in Barcelona on 13-17 April. Professional dancers from Europe as well as other parts of the world are invited to participate. Send your application to: barcelona@dance.sp

B.

Borjomi International music festival will be held June 21-25. Classical music players - groups as well as individuals – are invited to participate. This year the festival celebrates its tenth anniversary. Sponsored by Borjomi Mineral Waters company.

C.

In this unique competition, singers are invited to perform songs from films. The winner will be given a role in a new musical *Love or Die*. The winner will also be awarded a special prize for ‘best actor-singer of the year.’

D.

The Stars, a media company, is holding a competition for young singers from 14 to 17. Participants will first perform one song of their choice. Those selected for the second stage of the competition will then have to perform two songs.

E.

An invitation from *Chveneburebi* to those living abroad who can perform Georgian folk songs. The festival with already a six-year history has attracted over 400 participants from Turkey, Iran, Japan, Canada and many other countries of the world. Apply online: fest@tbilisi.com

F.

The coming Grand Prix festival will attract the best singers from the three South Caucasus countries: Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia. This open air event will be held on July 2-4 in the National Park. Ticket price 7 GEL. Order your tickets now!

G.

An international ballet festival will be held in Prague in the first week of April. Professional as well as beginner dancers can apply. Final selection will take place in January. Only classical dance performers may apply.

H.

Tbilisi national folk dance festival invites individual performers to the Georgian Folklore festival. Priority given to singers from small towns and villages. Applications accepted from over-18s only. Ticket reservations through e-mail only.

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.**

How many languages?

Nobody knows when the first language was 'invented'. It is not known what language Adam and Eve spoke either. Different languages are first mentioned in the Bible story about the tower of Babel. The invention of writing however is connected with the Sumerians of Mesopotamia and dates as far back as the 4th millennium BC. Today there are more than 2,700 different languages spoken in the world, with more than 7,000 dialects. In Indonesia alone 365 different languages are spoken while more than 1,000 languages are spoken in Africa. Scientists think that the most difficult language to learn is Basque, which is spoken in north-eastern Spain and south-western France. They do not always agree whether or not the Basque language is related to any other language in the world. However, some linguists believe that the Georgian and Basque languages have something in common and could have been closely related in the past.

The most spoken language in the world is Mandarin in China, followed by English. English is an unusual language in the Indo-European family of languages because it really comes from several different languages. The English tribes first came to Britain in the first century. They spoke a kind of German. So most of the ordinary words of English come from German, such as, for example, 'man', 'house' or 'summer'. Later, tribes from Scandinavia attacked Britain. These Vikings, as they were called, brought into the English language many Norwegian words, such as 'get' and 'sky'.

The youngest language in the world is Afrikaans spoken by South Africans. The Afrikaans language originated from the Dutch and German languages when Dutch and German protestants separated themselves from the Roman Catholic Church. This happened in the 17th and 18th centuries. Soon the Afrikaans language turned into a fully developed language with its own vocabulary. Today Afrikaans is the second most spoken language, after Zulu, in South Africa.

New languages develop as different cultures meet and mix. For instance, about 700 different languages are spoken in London. In some suburbs of London English is now a second language. The same is happening - or has happened - in big cities such as New York, Los Angeles and Singapore. Languages start to develop faster as people communicate freely across cultural and regional borders through the Internet and mobile phones.

- Ex. The linguists cannot say which was the first language..... (T) F
- 1 This text is about the languages spoken in Europe..... T F
 - 2 The story about the tower of Babel mentions different languages..... T F
 - 3 It is believed that the first written language originated in Mesopotamia..... T F
 - 4 The number of dialects today is 2,700. T F
 - 5 There are more dialects than languages..... T F
 - 6 Scientists believe that the Basque language is easy to learn. T F
 - 7 Mandarin is the second most spoken language in the world..... T F
 - 8 The English language borrowed words from other languages..... T F
 - 9 Afrikaans is a mixture of different African languages..... T F
 - 10 People who live in big cities speak only one language..... T F
 - 11 A new language appears when different cultures mix T F
 - 12 The Internet and mobile phones are bad for language development 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 | Everybody's singer | F | Years with and without Chick Webb |
| B | Early years | G | Working with famous jazzmen |
| C | The winner of many prizes | H | The rich people's singer |
| D | A successful competition | I | The first competition |
| E | Meeting a famous musician | | |

The first lady of song

0. B

Sometimes a person's life changes very quickly. Suddenly everything is different. Ella Fitzgerald, a famous American jazz singer, had this kind of life. Ella Jane Fitzgerald was born in Newport News, Virginia, on April 25, 1917. Her father William and mother Temperance divorced very soon after her birth. In 1932, Ella's mother died from serious injuries she received in a car accident. Ella took the loss very hard.

1. _____

After her parents' death Ella lived in New York in an orphanage, a place where children with no parents live. At the age of 15, Ella took part in a music and dance contest in New York. Competitors were supposed to sing and dance, and Ella had prepared for both, but she was so nervous that she just sang, and forgot to dance.

2. _____

However, Ella did not know that this contest was going to change her life. A famous jazz musician named Chick Webb was in the audience. He was looking for a new singer for his band. When Chick heard Ella's voice, he knew he did not have to search any further. He decided to give her the job immediately.

3. _____

Chick Webb and his wife took care of Ella. They taught her how to be a good singer. Ella Fitzgerald travelled with the band and gave concerts. In 1938, Ella wrote a song with Chick Webb. This song was a great success and Ella became a star. But very soon, on June 16, 1939, her teacher died. It was another big loss for her. Ella stayed and sang with Chick's band for three more years. Then she sang alone and travelled a lot all over the United States and in other countries too.

4. _____

Ella Fitzgerald had an amazing voice and she could sing any kind of song. She worked with all the jazz greats, from Duke Ellington, Count Basie and Nat King Cole to Frank Sinatra, Dizzy Gillespie and Benny Goodman. It's perhaps better to say that all the jazz greats had the pleasure of working and performing with Ella Fitzgerald!

5. _____

Thanks to her original voice and extraordinary singing style, Ella Fitzgerald was called *The First Lady of Song*. In her lifetime, she won 13 Grammy awards and sold over 40 million albums. She was the favourite singer for millions of Americans, as well as for peoples living in other countries and continents of the world.

6. _____

Ella Fitzgerald was the most popular woman jazz singer in the United States for more than half a century. Her audiences were as diverse as her voice range. They were rich and poor, made up of all races, all religions and all nationalities. In fact, many of them had only one thing in common: they all admired her extraordinary voice and manner of singing. Ella Fitzgerald belongs to the singers who will always be remembered.

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.

Last year it was difficult for me to imagine that this summer in August I'd be accompanying twenty foreign tourists in the Caucasus mountains and enjoying my new job immensely. Now I realize how important it is to have a job which brings you happiness, as well as a reasonable income.

My friend Levan and I arrived at the tourist camp on a Friday afternoon. We had to spend the first night in one of the camp's tents. It was a little cold at night, but otherwise it was OK. We were expecting a group of twenty tourists from Italy and they were going to arrive on Saturday morning. Our job was to spend the week-end with them and accompany them in the mountains. They didn't know the area and they had asked the tourist company we work for to find them two guides.

On Saturday morning the tourists arrived. They were students and wanted to spend the week-end in the mountains. We spent two days together. We climbed one peak about 2,500 metres high and found a little old church at the top. We lit a fire when it got dark and spent the night in sleeping bags. It was a lot of fun, but what surprised the tourists most was the number of mineral springs and waterfalls. On Sunday evening we came back to the tourist camp. Going down was harder than climbing up. Caroline, one of the tourists, got so tired that, on her way down the steep mountain-side, she fell and hurt her leg. We had to carry her down to the camp. It was mostly Levan who was carrying her down, but he seemed happy....

I really enjoyed the whole experience, but the best thing was that I earned quite a lot of money. The job paid me enough to get a new music centre, which I've always wanted to have.

Ex. The writer arrived in the camp

- A. on Friday evening.
 - B. on Friday afternoon.
 - C. on Saturday morning.
 - D. on Saturday afternoon.
1. In the text the writer is trying to
- A. say how he met foreign tourists.
 - B. advertise the tourist company.
 - C. say how he earned some money.
 - D. describe some people he met.
2. What can the reader learn from the text?
- A. Tourists spent a week-end in the mountains.
 - B. Walking down the mountain is easy.
 - C. Always carry warm clothes with you.
 - D. One week-end is not enough for a good holiday.

3. When the tourists arrived at the camp, the writer
 - A. hadn't arrived yet.
 - B. was already there.
 - C. had already left.
 - D. arrived after them.

4. How do you think the writer might describe his week-end?
 - A. Boring.
 - B. Exciting.
 - C. Frightening.
 - D. Not special.

5. What do we learn about the tourists?
 - A. They knew the place very well.
 - B. They were from different countries.
 - C. Some of them had been there before.
 - D. They didn't know the place well.

6. The reason the tourists were surprised was that
 - A. it was very difficult to walk down.
 - B. a church was built so high.
 - C. they had to sleep in the sleeping bags.
 - D. there were many waterfalls.

7. The week-end was especially good for the writer because
 - A. now he can buy something.
 - B. he met foreign tourists.
 - C. he met Caroline.
 - D. he stayed in a tourist camp.

8. Which of the titles would be best for the story?
 - A. Take a sleeping bag while in the mountains.
 - B. Enjoy a week-end and earn some money.
 - C. Enjoy a week-end with close friends.
 - D. A mountain church attracts tourists.

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-O) on the answer sheet. On the answer sheet do not copy the words from the text.

attended (A)	killed (F)	skills (K)
cathedral (B)	remained (G)	smoke (L)
called (C)	remind (H)	time (M)
destroyed (D)	ruins (I)	young (N)
fallen (E)	sign (J)	wood (O)

A cathedral of our time

In 1962 a magnificent new B (0) opened in Coventry, in Britain. Bishops and archbishops from all over the world (1) the event. They came to see a cathedral of our time which was built using modern (2) and ideas. The new cathedral had its history. During World War Two, the old cathedral was (3) in a terrible night of bombing which (4) many people in the city. Only the walls of the old cathedral (5). But people immediately made a new altar with the(6) stones. The altar cross was also made from the burnt (7) and the nails from the ruins. Immediately after the war, a similar cross was taken to Kiel in Germany as a (8) of friendship. In return, a stone from the (9) of Kiel Cathedral was given to Coventry and it is (10) the Kiel Stone of Forgiveness.

The new Coventry cathedral is a place where (11) people of all nationalities can meet. It looks very modern but it is joined, physically and spiritually, with the old one. Together they (12) us of the madness of war.

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. They serve Asian food in this restaurant.
Asian food in this restaurant.
A. is served B. is being served C. serves
 2. A lot of money was stolen from the bank yesterday.
Robbers a lot of money from the bank yesterday.
A. is stolen B. stole C. stolen
 3. Mike can't find his keys. He thinks he has lost them.
Mike can't find his keys. He thinks that they
A. were lost B. have been lost C. lost
 4. A new TV show is being broadcast at the moment.
They a new TV show at the moment.
A. broadcast B. are broadcast C. are broadcasting
 5. We will offer him the job next week.
Next week he the job.
A. will be offered B. will offer C. offer
 6. I last played this game two years ago.
I this game for two years.
A. didn't play B. don't play C. haven't played
 7. By this time last year we had solved most of the problems.
By this time last year most of problems
A. are solved B. had been solved C. solved
 8. Maria is not as beautiful as Anna.
Anna is than Maria.
A. more beautiful B. less beautiful C. so beautiful
 9. Nino said: "I have been to Istanbul twice".
Nino told me that she to Istanbul twice.
A. have been B. had been C. was
 10. 'Can you answer the phone?' I asked Lily.
I asked Lily if the phone.
A. she should answer B. can she answer C. she could answer
 11. I wondered who would open the door for me.
I wondered: 'Who the door for me?'
A. would open B. will open C. will be opening
 12. I asked Bill: 'Don't switch the TV to another channel please.'
I asked Bill the TV to another channel.
A. not to switch B. didn't switch C. don't switch

Task 7

- Read the text and put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. One example is given.
- Write your 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 (0) *have just finished* (finish) 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 we both like the same kinds of books. This (2) (be) a book for young people interested in animals. This is the best children's book 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 wolf saved a five-year-old girl who got lost in the woods. I (7) (not/know) wolves could be so kind. Now I know that they are! If I were an author, I (8) (write) about protecting animals' rights.

See you soon,

Jimmy

Answer keys

Test Two (შეჯამებით)

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

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

Task 3 1.I 2.E 3.F 4.G 5.C 6.A

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

Task 5 1.A 2.K 3.D 4.F 5.G 6.E 7.O 8.J 9.I 10.C 11.N 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 writing 2.is 3.have read 4.is written/has been written 5.tells/will tell 6.was
7.did not know/didn't know 8.would write