

## 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. David is looking for a college where he can study English and computer science. He prefers a college which is located in the centre of the city.   B
1. Your parents want to send your brother to Britain so that he improves his English. They want to find a summer school which offers small classes and some sport too. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Your neighbour is a manager of a big company. He deals with international business partners and wants to improve his English. He prefers one-to-one classes. \_\_\_\_\_
3. You want to study in a college which will help you practise your English at advanced level. You prefer to study in a college situated in the centre of a city. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Your friend lives in London but he is interested in oriental art and languages. He is looking for a college where he can learn an Asian language and also play some sports. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Your sister prefers to study English in a small private school with a lovely garden and sports facilities. She is keen on spending week-ends in the countryside. \_\_\_\_\_
6. One of your cousins works for a big company. He would like to attend English classes and improve his business communication skills but has time only after six o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Your friend lives in London but is interested in how the French live. He wants to study French in a state college and he would like to play tennis in his spare time. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Tamar wants to take a summer course in English. She thinks that living in a family will help her to know more about British people. \_\_\_\_\_
9. You already know some English and now you want to take an English course at intermediate level. You prefer a college in a town by the sea. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Your father works for a big business company. The company staff want to improve their English and are looking for a college in Britain which could take them all. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Giorgi is very keen on languages and already knows German and Italian. He wants to learn two more European languages and is looking for a place which has a good language laboratory. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Nino needs to study English for business purposes. She wants to go to a college which has small classes and also offers some week-end activities. \_\_\_\_\_

## ***Learn English in Britain***

A.

**Newcastle College** is the largest state-funded college in the north of England, with over 20 000 students studying more than 600 courses. Courses include English and French and a choice of 20 other subjects. Facilities: language laboratory, computers and sports center with a tennis court.

B.

**Park Lane College** is a large city-centre college with free Internet room. We offer English language courses at advanced level only, also courses including computing and business. Situated near the sea; big choice of social activities and surrounded by many tourist areas.

C.

The **Academy of English** is situated in central Manchester and is convenient for public transport. We offer small classes with quality tuition. Evening classes cover English for business and management, and one of the Asian languages. Week-end excursions available.

D.

**Melton College, York.** Small family-run school founded in 1962. Attractive house with surrounding garden, tennis court and table tennis area. Students' resource center, including library and Internet room, also a café shop. Week-end excursions are possible.

E.

**Continental College.** Founded in 1950 and based in an attractive coastal resort. Offers courses in Asian languages as well as an intensive course for beginner learners of English. Full social programme of excursions and various leisure and sports activities.

F.

**Anglo College.** Small school with friendly international atmosphere. Minimum age 17. Small groups. Open all year. Courses in intermediate English start any Monday. Well-qualified and experienced teachers. Self-access language laboratory, video and computer rooms. Seaside location.

G.

**Bristol Centre of English.** Operating only during summer months, the centre offers a unique opportunity to develop your speaking and listening skills. Six students per class. Family accommodation. Excellent table tennis area.

H.

**Brighton College** specializes in business training for people involved in management to be more effective while communicating in English with their partners worldwide. We run a wide range of intensive and individual training courses. Also English language courses for company groups.

## Task 2

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

### Making automobiles

By 1890 factories in the middle west of the United States were making parts for a new machine – the automobile. The car parts were transported to workshops where workers put them together to make cars. But it took a worker twelve hours to assemble one car and, since cars took so long to build, the people who made them had to charge their customers a lot of money to buy them. So only people with a high income could afford to buy a car. Then a man from Michigan named Henry Ford thought of a way to make cars more quickly. Henry Ford was from a farmer's family. He left school at the age of fifteen to work on his father's farm but he disliked farming and spent his spare time trying to build a petrol-driven motor-car. His first car, finished in 1896, was built in his garden and was named Tin Lizzie. In 1909 Ford decided to manufacture only one type of car, the Model T. At first it took fourteen hours to assemble a Model T car but, by improving his mass production methods, Ford reduced this to one hour and 33 minutes.

Henry Ford's idea was to use many workers instead of just one to build each car. He divided the job of building cars into hundreds of steps, and he hired one worker to do each step. Then he set up a moving belt that carried a line of unfinished cars past each worker. As each car reached each worker, the belt would stop moving. It would stop just long enough for the worker to do his one task. Then it would carry the car along to the next worker. This way of building cars became known as 'the moving assembly line'.

Workers on the moving assembly line only had to stand in one place and do the same job over and over again. Most workers could learn their job in almost no time. Working together on the assembly line, they could build a car in an hour and a half. By using this new moving belt technology, Ford was able to reduce the cost of each car and between 1908 and 1916 the sale price of a Model T car fell from 1000 to 360 US dollars. About one million Model T cars were produced in 1921 and, in less than twenty years, the automobile took the place of the horse-drawn carriage. Henry Ford produced an affordable car, paid high salaries to his workers and helped to build a middle class in America. He left his mark on the history of the USA.

- 0 Henry Ford made a new kind of automobile..... (T) F
- 1 The text is about the early years of the automobile industry. .... T F
- 2 The text tells us about several automobile companies..... T F
- 3 In 1890 the parts of a car were made in different places..... T F
- 4 The longer it took to make a car, the less it cost ..... T F
- 5 Ford's new method of car manufacturing increased the cost of each car..... T F
- 6 Tin Lizzie was the name of the first car that Henry Ford made..... T F
- 7 Workers in the Ford factory moved from one place to another..... T F
- 8 Moving belt technology helped to reduce the car production time ..... T F
- 9 The moving assembly line and moving belt technology are the same thing..... T F
- 10 We learn that Ford's technology made the car production process slower..... T F
- 11 Many families with an average income could afford to buy a Model T car. ... T F
- 12 The text tells us that it took half a century for cars to replace carriages ..... 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. There is an example at the beginning.
- Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A Who dictates fashion?     | F Georgia has long to wait |
| <del>B</del> How it started | G One designer's choice    |
| C Clothes speak for us      | H Fashion comes and goes   |
| D Fashion and big money     | I Luck is needed           |
| E A fast-growing industry   |                            |

### The fashion world

0. B

Clothes have changed a lot over the centuries. Early men wore animal skins to keep warm. Nowadays the material is still important, but the style and the design have become more important. You probably have a pair of blue jeans. They were invented by Levi Strauss, who started making them about 150 years ago for workers in the United States. These days jeans mean a certain style and a lot of people wear them – not just workers.

1.       

Fashion is something we deal with every day. Even people who pretend not to care what they wear choose clothes every morning that say a lot about them. There are many reasons why we wear what we wear. One of the reasons is our emotions, or how we feel. We dress 'up' when we are happy and we dress 'down' when we are upset.

2.       

'How do I choose what I wear in the morning? It depends on how I'm going to spend my day, on my mood, and on what's clean,' says one of the well-known fashion designers. 'If I have an important meeting or presentation, I put more thought into what I will wear. But most days, I dress to my mood and so my clothes can range from retro to classical.'

3.       

One certain thing in the fashion world is change. We are constantly being bombarded with new fashion ideas from music, videos, books and television. Movies also have a big influence on what people wear. Sometimes a trend is world-wide. This means that a certain type or style of clothes may be fashionable for young people in almost every country of the world. This usually does not last long and soon, after a new film or a new piece of music, a new fashion and style appears.

4.       

Musicians and other cultural icons have always influenced what we are wearing, but so have actors and political figures. The famous French king Louis XIV said that fashion is a mirror. Louis himself was well-known for his style, which tended towards extravagant laces and velvets. Back in the 1950s, teenagers everywhere dressed like Elvis Presley and young girls had hairstyles like Marilyn Monroe.

5.

More people are involved in the buying, selling and production of clothes than in any other business in the world. Every day millions of workers design, sew, glue, dye and transport clothing to stores. Advertisements, whether on buses, billboards and magazines or on TV and radio channels, all give us ideas about what to wear, consciously or subconsciously. The fashion business is one of the biggest money earning businesses in the world.

6.

Today the Georgian economy may not be very strong, but it seems that the designer fashion industry is growing fast. There are several successful fashion designers in Georgia. They all agree that the professional fashion industry is expanding and the profits to be made are increasing. The best month is June when school-leavers buy new clothes to look smart at their school-leaving parties. Economists believe that in the near future fashion will be a successful business in Georgia.

#### 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.

Dear Mum,

I can't believe I am in New York. I have so much to tell you: some good and some bad! I'll start with the bad news. Last Saturday I went shopping. I was looking for a present for Sara's birthday. We go to the same college. I can't say she's a close friend yet, but we get on well with each other and we have similar tastes. I thought of buying her a nice book on archeology. I think she is very keen on it as she loves going to see exhibitions of old pottery. I was just going to pay for the book when I realised that my purse had disappeared. Inside, among many other things, I had some cash and my student's card which I need to be able to travel half price. I got so upset that I couldn't even answer the questions the police were asking. I went home in a very bad mood, opened the door and you know what? There was the purse, lying on the sofa. I felt such a fool!

And the birthday party! I've never been to such a great party as that one! Sara had rented masks and carnival costumes for us. My costume was that of an Italian merchant with huge colourful feathers on the hat. I'll send you the photos! I danced so much that I forgot to eat anything. So when I came home I was dying of hunger. The fridge was empty of course and there was no shop open nearby. In America some shops stay open all night, but that's in central New York. In the district where I live, there's nobody around after 10 o'clock.

Mum, can you do me a favour? Can you please add some money to my credit card? I have to pay the rent for my flat and there are so many things going on. Peter's birthday for instance – that's coming soon, and I have to buy him a present. Didn't I tell you who Peter is? OK, I'll tell you about him in my next letter. That's all for now. My classes start soon and I have to rush. New York is an immensely big city and it takes me ages to reach the college. I've found out that underground is the most effective transport here, so I have to catch my train. Bye!

Lots of love,

Suzie

0. This is Suzie's letter to her
- A. friend.
  - B. mother.
  - C. boyfriend.
  - D. sister.
1. What will the reader learn from the letter?
- A. Suzie is a student of archeology.
  - B. Shopping in the town centre is dangerous.
  - C. Suzie lives and studies in New York.
  - D. The police in big cities are very helpful.

2. What is the main reason why Suzie is writing to her mother?
  - A. to tell her that she has lost some money.
  - B. to tell her about her new friends.
  - C. to talk about the college she studies at.
  - D. to tell her about her life in a new place.
  
3. Suzie decided to buy Sara a book on archeology because
  - A. she thought Sara would like it.
  - B. she was sure Sara would like it.
  - C. Sara is an archeologist.
  - D. Sara organizes archeological exhibitions.
  
4. How did Suzie feel when she found the purse?
  - A. She felt surprised, but happy.
  - B. She thought she was stupid.
  - C. She felt angry at the police.
  - D. She didn't show any emotions.
  
5. Suzie thinks that Sara's birthday party
  - A. was boring.
  - B. was noisy.
  - C. had a lot of guests.
  - D. was wonderful.
  
6. At the party Suzie didn't eat anything because
  - A. she wasn't hungry.
  - B. there was no meal.
  - C. she didn't have time.
  - D. she wanted to stay slim.
  
7. In the area where Suzie lives you can buy things
  - A. only at certain times.
  - B. any time of day or night.
  - C. only on weekdays.
  - D. until eight o'clock in the evening.
  
8. Which of the following would be the best title for this letter?
  - A. New York is a special place.
  - B. Suzie and her friends.
  - C. An exciting time in Suzie's life.
  - D. Suzie's new boy-friend.

### 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-0) on the answer sheet. Do not copy words from the text on the answer sheet.

abroad	(A)	find	(F)	stole	(K)
most	<del>(B)</del>	forget	(G)	time	(L)
changed	(C)	fortnight	(H)	took	(M)
earns	(D)	number	(I)	travelled	(N)
experience	(E)	remember	(J)	visited	(O)

#### Ann Jones - a young traveller

I want to tell you about Anna Jones. I think that she is one of the B (0) interesting people I have ever met. She is only twenty-five, but is already a well-known traveller. Ann has travelled to a large ..... (1) of foreign countries. The first ..... (2) Ann went abroad was seven years ago, when she was just eighteen. It was not an easy journey. She ..... (3) a boat from England to France and then travelled around Europe for five weeks. Since that first trip Ann has ..... (4) Europe many times. But she will never ..... (5) the excitement of those five weeks. Ann's journeys were not always enjoyable. Once, for example, when Ann was on a train, someone ..... (6) her purse and she had to work in a restaurant for a ..... (7) to earn some money. But she made some good friends while she was there and still keeps this experience as a good memory. How does Ann Jones ..... (8) the money for travelling? For her first trip ..... (9) she had been saving money for two years. But nowadays she finds jobs and ..... (10) some money during her trips. She has never thought of giving up her travels. 'The exceptional ..... (11) I had on that first trip abroad many years ago has ..... (12) my life, and I've wanted to travel ever since,' Ann Jones says.

## 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. There are some rare bird species in Georgia.  
Georgia . . .B. . . some rare bird species.  
A. have      **B. has**      C. is having
1. The bank paid high salaries to its employees.  
The employees of the bank . . . . . high salaries.  
A. are paid      B. were paid      C. was paid
2. The company authorities have asked visitors not to smoke inside the building.  
Visitors to the company . . . . . not to smoke inside the building.  
A. has been asked      B. were asked      C. have been asked
3. They had displayed all the important findings by the end of the summer.  
All the important findings . . . . . by the end of the summer.  
A. had been displayed      B. have been displayed      C. has been displayed
4. In our country carnivals are not as popular as festivals.  
In our country festivals are . . . . . than carnivals.  
A. less popular      B. more popular      C. so popular
5. John called and told me that Jane had just left Washington.  
John said to me: 'Jane . . . . . Washington.'  
A. has just left      B. have just left      C. is just leaving
6. I asked Lado: 'When will you prepare your graduation speech?'  
I asked Lado when . . . . . his graduation speech.  
A. you will prepare      B. will he prepare      C. he would prepare
7. Mother told me not to leave the heater on.  
Mother said to me: ' . . . . . the heater on!'  
A. Not to leave      B. Not leave      C. Don't leave
8. My sister asked me if I could switch off the lights in her room.  
My sister said to me: ' . . . . . switch off the lights in my room?'.  
A. Can you      B. Could she      C. Can I
9. The first channel is showing the Oscar Awards ceremony now.  
The Oscar Awards ceremony . . . . . on the first channel now.  
A. is shown      B. is being shown      C. showing
10. I am sure Mari's school will be awarded a special prize by the Board.  
I am sure the Board . . . . . Mari's school a special prize.  
A. award      B. would award      C. will award
11. Salome has been a documentary film maker for three years.  
Salome . . . . . a documentary film maker three years ago.  
A. became      B. has become      C. becomes
12. A number of children's paintings were exhibited in the Blue Gallery last month.  
They . . . . . a number of children's paintings in the Blue Gallery last month.  
A. exhibit      B. exhibited      C. were exhibited

## Task 7

- Read the two texts and put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. One example is given.
- Write your answers on the answer sheet. Do not copy words from the texts on the answer sheet.

### A.

A Japanese company is planning to produce the first karaoke TV channel. Karaoke is a sing-along activity popular in Japanese bars. Participants (0) sing (sing) songs with the help of a nearby television, which plays the music and shows the song lyrics. The president of the company believes that the karaoke TV channel (1) ..... (be) a success in Japan. At a press-conference held last week he (2) ..... (tell) the reporters that the setting up of the new karaoke channel would help to raise his company's image as well as its income. The new channel will be fully interactive. For example, a song (3) ..... (select) by viewers from a menu on their television screens. After they (4) ..... (make) their selection, the music and lyrics (5) .....(transmit) to their television and the sing-along can begin. It (6)..... (not/decide) exactly when the channel will start operating. The Japanese company (7) ..... (plan) to test the idea in Tokyo this month. If karaoke (8) ..... (be) popular in Georgia too, there would definitely be special places or even TV channels for playing it.

### B.

John is the manager of a successful business company. He (9) ..... (often/invite) to speak about his achievements. This (10) ..... (be) what happened to him last week. On Saturday morning he (11) ..... (leave) his house to go and play tennis at the nearest tennis courts. As he (12) ..... (drive) there, he suddenly remembered that he (13) ..... (ask) to make a presentation at a very important conference. He looked at his watch and saw that it was nearly time for the conference to begin. He realized that he (14) ..... (not/wear) appropriate clothes for the conference. He had a red sweater, worn-out jeans and sports shoes on. John (15) ..... (not/have) time to go back home and change his clothes. So he decided not to miss the presentation and to simply tell the audience what (16) ..... (happen) to him.



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

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

**Task 3: Fashion** 1.C 2.G 3.H 4.A 5.D 6.E

**Task 4: Dear Mum,** 1.C 2.D 3.A 4.B 5.D 6.C 7.A 8.C

**Task 5 (Ann Jones):** 1.I/number 2.L/time 3.M/took 4.O/visited 5.G/forget 6.K/stole  
7.H/fortnight 8.F/find 9.A/abroad 10.D/earns 11.E/experience 12.C/changed

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

### Task 7

#### A:

1.will be 2.told 3.will be selected 4. have made / make 5.will be transmitted  
6.has not (hasn't) been decided / is not (isn't) decided 7.is planning / plans 8.were/was

#### B:

9.is (often) invited 10.is 11.left 12.was driving 13.had been asked / was asked  
14.was not (wasn't) wearing 15. did not (didn't) have 16.had happened

## 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 father has subscribed to a journal which gives him advice on how to keep healthy. B
1. Your older brother is interested in science and technology. He wants to subscribe to a regular publication which has articles by world famous scientists. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Dato is your classmate. He wants to subscribe to a magazine where he can find information about sporting events as well as other interesting things. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Your friend has just become a student of the Institute of Photography. Besides photography he is interested in the performing arts, such as theatre and film. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Your cousin is going to work for a computer company in Washington, US. He wants to buy a magazine which will tell him the best restaurants where he can eat. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Your father is an archeologist and has worked in this field for many years. He is also interested in this, especially in discoveries in ancient parts of the world. \_\_\_\_\_
6. You have a teenage sister. She wants to subscribe to a magazine where she can read about television programmes on famous people. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Your mother likes to take care of herself. She has asked you to buy a magazine for her where she can read about health matters as well as other related topics. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Your friend is looking for a publication containing articles about various events - past and present - in Britain. \_\_\_\_\_
9. You are a nature-lover and you keep a collection of photos taken outdoors. You would like to have your photos published in one of the relevant periodicals. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Your father's friend is a physicist. He wants to subscribe to a magazine which regularly gives information about the latest achievements in physics. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Nino is a student of the University of Film and Theatre. She has to write an essay about the lives of famous actors and is looking for a publication which has interviews with such people. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Your cousin is researching issues connected to British-Georgian cultural relations. He wants to subscribe to a magazine which has articles about contemporary Britain. \_\_\_\_\_

## *Magazines overview*

A.

**Best of British** is Britain's leading monthly magazine for all aspects of British life. It has everything for those who want to learn about Britain's past and present. Places, people and events are all remembered from years gone by, as well as the unique face of modern Britain.

B.

**Health** is men's personal assistant. From fashion to food, from sport to clothes, *Health* gives you everything you need for the perfect healthy lifestyle and gives the best advice for keeping fit. Comes out twice a month.

C.

**BBC Focus** is the world's leading magazine for inventions and discoveries. Our fascinating subjects range from the mysteries of ancient Egypt to surprising discoveries in medicine and chemistry, from outstanding photos of the natural world to the latest inventions in computer technology. Special page for the readers' photos.

D.

**Leaders** covers all the major scientific achievements of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It has a strong editorial board of experts from all fields of science, including Nobel Prize laureates in biology, physics and chemistry. Watch out for their articles too. Published monthly.

E.

**Heat** is for those who love celebrities and their films, TV shows and CDs. Teenagers love stars even more when they wear awful clothes at the Oscars Award ceremony. So don't miss out. Subscribe now! Comes out weekly.

F.

**Best of America** is America's leading weekly magazine covering all aspects of modern American life, from 2000 to today: people, places, jobs, events and all you need to know about where to have a good weekend or an evening meal.

G.

**Keep Healthy** has provided hundreds of women with important information and useful advice relevant to their lives. From health to fashion, relationships, financial tips, great interviews with the not-so-known but interesting women, and great photos - we've got it all!

H.

**Cool** is for those whose special interests are films and photography. Full of exclusive photos and interviews with European and American film stars. Subscribe now and have *Cool* delivered to your door every week. Has useful information for those who specialise in theatre too.

## Task 2

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

### School leaving traditions in the USA

American schools have all sorts of traditions. The biggest event is the senior prom, which started in the 1920s. The word 'prom' comes from the French word *promenade*, which means 'walk' or 'stroll'. Early in the twentieth century, it was considered inappropriate to dance with men that you were not married to, so the girls would take short *promenades* with their dates around the district they lived in. Today a prom is a huge summer party for students in their final year of high school, when they are about eighteen. It is the last party before going to university and takes place after all the exams. There is also all the excitement of who you will go to the prom with. It is usually your boyfriend or girlfriend or someone you really like but sometimes friends go together too. There are also junior proms when you are sixteen, but they are nothing compared to the senior prom.

It is very important how you prepare for a prom. During the year, an elected prom committee meets to discuss what the prom will be like. Students discuss the theme, the place where the prom is going to take place, the music, the disk jockeys and the security. Some committees raise money for the prom by having talent and beauty shows. Sometimes schools help their school-leavers to find money for the prom party. They might organize a series of activities and sell tickets to raise money for the prom. Having money is very important because tickets for a prom, including dinner, can vary from 100 to 500 dollars per person.

Girls plan what they are going to wear months before and can spend hundreds of dollars on hairdressers, shoes and make-up. Boys usually buy or rent a tuxedo, which is a man's suit, usually black and worn on very formal occasions. Couples arrive by limousine and are met by a photographer. Many families prepare for the prom by hanging large graduation signs outside their home. The banners show the name of the person going to the prom. More importantly, it also shows that they have graduated!

Another important high school party is Homecoming, which is all about being proud of your school. This takes place in autumn, in September or October, when all the old students return to their school a few weeks after the beginning of the school year. The whole school is involved in this party. There is often a game of football with another school and a big dance party too. Students vote for a Homecoming King and Queen – the two students who are the most popular with their classmates and who are usually good at sport.

- 0 In the USA a school graduation party is called the Prom..... (T) F
- 1 The text is about the school-leaving exams in American schools..... T F
- 2 A senior prom usually happens before the last school-leaving exam..... T F
- 3 The word 'prom' does not come from an English word..... T F
- 4 Students may attend more than one prom during their time at school..... T F
- 5 Committees as well as schools collect money for proms..... T F
- 6 Tickets for the prom party are the same price in all high schools..... T F
- 7 A prom has to be carefully prepared.. ..... T F
- 8 Tuxedos are always of one colour ..... T F
- 9 Girls start preparations two weeks before the prom party..... T F
- 10 Homecoming parties happen either in spring or in summer. .... T F
- 11 Only school-leavers take part in Homecoming parties..... T F
- 12 Homecoming Kings and Queens are elected by friends, not teachers. .... 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. There is an example at the beginning.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

- |                                    |                             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A Various items are discovered     | F A public exhibition       |
| <del>B</del> Vikings in Britain    | G Local worker's discovery  |
| C Two old graveyards               | H A scientist's impressions |
| D The conquerors                   | I Adams' second discovery   |
| E Students at the excavation place |                             |

#### Viking burial place found in England

0. B

A new archeological discovery in the north of England has once again proved that Vikings at one time lived on the territory of Britain. Scientists in England are very proud of the discovery, which includes skeletons as well as different kinds of weapons and equipment. Local town council chairman Mark Wood, who praised the finding, said: 'This tremendous news will improve people's understanding of the area and its history.'

1. \_\_\_\_\_

The burial place, which was found near Cumwhitton in the north-west of England, dates back to the early 10<sup>th</sup> century. Archeologists say that it is the first Viking burial place to be discovered in Britain. Another known Viking graveyard was found in Ingleby, east of Cumwhitton. It was found and studied in the 1940s. The difference was that the Vikings' bodies discovered in this place had been burnt, not buried.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

The burial place was discovered by a local metal worker, Peter Adams, who found two copper brooches by chance. It happened at the end of March. Adams, who realized the importance of his discovery, immediately reported his finding to the Council of Museums, Libraries and Archives. Adams was very proud of his discovery, which he described as 'the find of a lifetime.'

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Archeologists found the news interesting and instantly arrived at the site. When the place was dug, they found the grave of a Viking woman underneath. Further excavation led to the discovery of the graves of another woman and four men. Among the items found in the graves were swords, spears, jewellery, fire-making materials and horse-riding equipment.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

Historical documents show that in the period from 800 to 1100 the Vikings, inhabitants of Scandinavia, travelled to many European countries and traded with them. They frequently attacked the countries they visited and in some of them they set up their homes. During one of their invasions in 1013 Vikings conquered England and settled down in the area.

5.

Rachel Newman from Oxford Archeological Society stressed the importance of the discovery and noted that the months spent on the graveyard were the most amazing period in her life. 'The discovery of the brooches was exciting and interesting. But uncovering more and more things every day was quite extraordinary,' said Ms Newman in one of her TV interviews.

6.

At the Art Gallery in the nearby city of Carlisle, where some of the newly-discovered objects were exhibited, Arts Minister Estelle Morris said: 'We should all be grateful to Mr. Adams, because he recorded his finding immediately. As a result, the experts have been able to learn more about this fascinating finding and uncover secrets more than 1000 years old.' The exhibition was visited by thousands of people, including hundreds of students and schoolchildren.

## 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.

*Best of British* is a magazine which publishes readers' memories under the headline 'Yesterday Remembered'. This is what one of the readers wrote to the magazine:

'In the summer of 1940 I reached my thirteenth birthday and started to think about clothes. I wanted to look smart. In those days you could buy dress material and sew a dress on an old sewing machine for a few pounds. Once in the open market my sister and I saw some navy blue material. This was a fashionable colour then. We wanted to make look-alike dresses but we didn't have enough money. Luckily, the man who was selling the material was kind enough to offer us a good discount and we were able to buy what we wanted. Off we went on the bus, with the pleasant feeling that we would both be wearing new dresses at the garden party of our neighbours, who had just moved to our town.

Later, when we were sixteen, my sister and I started going to dance classes. We used to go to the town of Epsom by bus to learn ballroom dances on a beautiful French polished floor. Dickie and Mabel were our dance teachers. We learned the waltz, the foxtrot and the tango. I was never tired of dancing and the tango was my favourite.

At the end of the year there was a dance competition and my partner and I were awarded a bronze medal, which I still have. So many years have passed since then but you never forget these kinds of things. I felt so excited! I was wearing a long red dress, which my aunt had sewn for me specially for that day. I was very proud of it. It had black patterns on. Very beautiful indeed. Many years later, when I showed the dress to my granddaughter, you know what she said? 'Granny, did YOU wear this?' She couldn't imagine that there was a time when I was young and beautiful. Not surprising at all, as I would have found it just as difficult to imagine my own granny dressed in a fancy dress dancing with her partner in a candle-lit ballroom.'

0. Blue

- A. was the colour of the author's dance dress.
- B. was a fashionable colour in those days.
- C. was the colour which the writer liked most.
- D. was the colour of the partner's costume.

1. The article is published in

- A. a fashion magazine.
- B. a magazine for older people.
- C. a youth magazine.
- D. an art magazine.

2. What is the author trying to do in the text?

- A. To give some interesting news.
- B. To offer advice on where to buy a dress.
- C. To recall the time when she was young.
- D. To speak about her dancing classes.

3. Why would somebody read the text?
  - A. To learn about young people's lives in the 1940s.
  - B. To find out about modern dress style.
  - C. To learn about dance competitions.
  - D. To win a reader's prize.
  
4. The author and her sister liked to wear
  - A. different kinds of clothes.
  - B. clothes from fashionable shops.
  - C. ready-made clothes.
  - D. similar clothes.
  
5. Epsom is the place where the author
  - A. went to school.
  - B. went shopping.
  - C. went to dance classes.
  - D. went to buy a dress.
  
6. How did the author feel about the dance competition?
  - A. She was surprised she won it.
  - B. She was happy she won a medal.
  - C. She was sad she couldn't win the gold medal.
  - D. She was nervous when it started.
  
7. When the author's granddaughter saw the dress
  - A. she was surprised.
  - B. she was curious.
  - C. she was excited.
  - D. she thought it looked inappropriate.
  
8. What would be the best title for this text?
  - A. How it started.
  - B. Living the good life.
  - C. Sad memories.
  - D. The way we were.

### 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. Do not copy the words from the text on the answer sheet.

after	(A)	honeymoon	(F)	themselves	(K)
people	<del>(B)</del>	made	(G)	things	(L)
example	(C)	money	(H)	times	(M)
following	(D)	next	(I)	variety	(N)
getting	(E)	perfect	(J)	various	(O)

### Tastes differ

There are certain B (0) who always like to take their vacations in the same place. They return from a vacation and ask..... (1) 'When can I go back again?' There are other people who like to go to different places. They like to do many different ..... (2) when they're on holiday. When they return from a vacation they ask themselves 'Where can I go..... (3)?'

My parents are ..... (4) examples of the first kind of people. They always like to go to a lake in the mountains where many years ago they spent their ..... (5). They bought a vacation cottage there a few years ..... (6) they got married. They go there two or three ..... (7) a year. My parents have..... (8) friends with other people who also own summer cottages there and they enjoy..... (9) together with them. My parents enjoy ..... (10) but they say they can get a different experience by going to their cottage at different times of the year. I am a good ..... (11) of a person who likes to go to different places for my holidays. When I was a child, I went to my parents' cottage. Then I spent a lot of time and ..... (12) learning how to ski. Those were the best years of my life.

## 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. There are some rare bird species in Georgia.  
Georgia . . . B. . . some rare bird species.  
A. have      **B. has**      C. is having
1. Michael paid a lot of money for the car.  
A lot of money ..... for the car.  
A. are paid      B. was paid      C. were paid
2. They have awarded the first prize to Tom Cruise.  
Tom Cruise ..... the first prize.  
A. have been awarded      B. were awarded      C. has been awarded
3. They had closed the exhibition by the end of December.  
The exhibition ..... by the end of December.  
A. had been closed      B. have been closed      C. has been closed
4. In our country women's football is not as popular as tennis.  
In our country tennis is ..... than women's football.  
A. less popular      B. more popular      C. so popular
5. Martin told me that his sister had just got married.  
Martin said to me: 'My sister.....'  
A. has just got married      B. have just got married      C. just gets married
6. I asked Mari: 'When will you publish this material?'  
I asked Mari when ..... this material.  
A. you will publish      B. will she publish      C. she would publish
7. Mother told me not to stay out late.  
Mother said to me: '..... out late!'  
A. Not to stay      B. Not stay      C. Don't stay
8. Anna asked me if I could send an email for her.  
Anna said to me: '..... send an email for me?'  
A. Can you      B. Could she      C. Can I
9. A well-known businessman is giving a speech now.  
A speech ..... by a well-known businessman now.  
A. is given      B. is being given      C. giving
10. I am sure David will be asked to attend this conference.  
I am sure they ..... David to attend this conference.  
A. ask      B. would ask      C. will ask
11. John has been a company director for five years.  
John ..... a company director five years ago.  
A. became      B. has become      C. becomes
12. Some interesting films were shown in this cinema last year.  
They ..... some interesting films in this cinema last year.  
A. show      B. showed      C. was shown

## Task 7

- Read the two texts and put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. One example is given.
- Write your answers on the answer sheet. Do not copy the words from the texts on the answer sheet

### A.

Many surprising things have happened in the world, but this one (0) is (be) special. If I were a writer, I (1) ..... (write) a whole book about it. This happened in the summer of 1940. Two boys (2) ..... (walk) with their dog in the hills near Lascaux in France. The day was calm and sunny and the boys were talking to each other when their dog suddenly (3) ..... (fall) into a hole in the ground. So they didn't notice anything until the dog started to bark. When the boys approached the hole, they could see that the dog (4) ..... (not/hurt) and the hole did not seem to be very big. The dog was still barking. 'We (5) ..... (come),' one of the boys called to the dog down the hole. Squeezing and bending through the hole one after another, the boys (6) ..... (find) themselves in a cave. By the light of matches they had with them, the boys could see bright paintings of animals covering the walls and the roof of the cave. The place looked strange and mysterious. The boys (7) ..... (have) no idea that the amazing wall paintings they (8) ..... (discover) were many thousand years old. This has been one of the most amazing discoveries ever made.

### B.

The Art Magazine 'Artisterium' reports that the Scottish Film Production Company (9) ..... (release) a film which the public (10) ..... (wait) for, for so long - *The Red Birds*. At first, the company (11) ..... (be going to) release the film in August but then they (12) ..... (decide) to wait until October, as they know that fewer people go to the cinema in the summer. *The Red Birds* (13) ..... (direct) by Jim Baker and now critics (14) ..... (encourage) people to see it. 'Artisterium' reports that British audiences (15) ..... (already/buy) a lot of tickets and that they are sure *The Red Birds* (16) ..... (be) a great success.



## ტესტის პასუხები

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

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

**Task 3: (Viking burial.):** 1.C 2.G 3.A 4.D 5.H 6.F

**Task 4: (Best of British):** 1.B 2.C 3.A 4.D 5.C 6.B 7.A 8.D

**Task 5: (Tastes differ):** 1.K/ themselves 2.L/things 3.I/next 4.J/perfect

5.F/honeymoon 6.A/after 7.M/times 8.G/made 9.E/getting 10.N/variety 11.C/example

12.H/money

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

**Task 7**

**A:**

1.would /'d write 2.were walking 3.fell 4.was not (wasn't) hurt / had not been hurt

5.are /'re coming 6.found 7.had 8.had discovered / discovered

**B:**

9.has released 10.has (have) been waiting 11.was going to 12.decided

13.is (was) directed / has been directed 14.are encouraging / encourage 15.have (already)

bought / are (already) buying 16.will be

## 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. Anna wants to go to a museum where she can see some ethnographical objects found in Great Britain.   B
1. You have a fifteen-year-old cousin who is very interested in different types of animals and plants. He likes to visit museums which have things like that. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Your mother is keen on archeology and has done a lot of research in this field. She is in London and wants to go to a museum related to this. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Your friend is a student of the Institute of Transport. He has to write an essay on the development of the railway system in the capital of Great Britain. \_\_\_\_\_
4. A group of Georgian visitors are in London. Their special interest lies in modern art and would like to visit a museum where they can see some contemporary paintings. \_\_\_\_\_
5. You are doing some research in intercultural relations and would like to go to a museum which houses items from countries with different cultural backgrounds. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Your friend is a history student and he is particularly interested in old hand-written documents. He would like to go to a museum where he can find this kind of thing. \_\_\_\_\_
7. You are writing an essay on the old movies produced in American film studios. Your friend gives you advice on where you should go in London to see them. \_\_\_\_\_
8. You have a younger brother who is very keen on modern technologies and science. You want to advise him to go to a museum where he would learn a lot about the history of computers. \_\_\_\_\_
9. A friend of yours studies at the London School of Business and the only day he is free is Sunday. He wants to spend the second half of the day in one of the London museums. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Your nine-year-old cousin likes video shows in which he can participate. He asks you to take him to a museum where he can entertain himself with this kind of activity. \_\_\_\_\_
11. You have been collecting different kinds of transport models since your childhood. You would like to add a typical British bus to your collection. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Emily is a first-year student at an art college. She is going to write an essay on the 20<sup>th</sup> century British sculpture and she is looking for a place to get information for it. \_\_\_\_\_

## *London Tours*

A.

**British Library.** Important manuscripts and printed books including illuminated Manuscripts Gallery, Gutenberg Bible and Shakespeare's original manuscripts. Opening times as for British Museum. Admission free. Transport as for British Museum (below).

B.

**British Museum.** National collections of archeology, prints and drawings, coins and medals and ethnography. Special temporary exhibitions. Open Monday to Saturday 10:00-17:00, Sunday 14:30 -18:00. Admission free. Tube station: Russell Square. Bus: 7, 8, 10.

C.

**London Transport Museum.** Nearly two centuries of the development of London and its transport system are illustrated by historic buses, trams and trains. Enjoy many museum exhibits, and try the driving seat of a London bus. The museum shop has a wide range of public transport models for sale.

D.

**Moving Image Museum.** Who has heard of a museum where you can read the news on TV or watch old Hollywood films? Enjoy all this as well as plenty more at the Moving Image Museum. Open daily except Sunday 10:00 – 17:00. Bus: 11, 19. Admission free.

E.

**The Natural History Museum** houses the national collection of minerals, rocks, meteorites, as well as living plants and animals. Recent additions include the Human Biology exhibition and a new and exciting dinosaur exhibition. Children will love the interactive video shows. Shops, cafe, picnic area, snack bar.

F.

**Science Museum.** Exhibits outlining the history and development of science and history from veteran cars and aeroplanes to the exploration of space and the development of computers. Also *Food for Thought Gallery* for children. Bus: 14, 45A, 49.

G.

**Museum of Mankind.** Step into another culture, or hundreds of cultures and histories. This section of the British Museum deals with non-Western peoples and their ways of life. Free film shows, library and education service.

H.

**Tate Gallery.** National collections of the 20<sup>th</sup> and the 21<sup>st</sup> century British painting and sculpture. Also extensive collection of modern British art. Group tours offered at discounted fees. Shop, restaurant, coffee shop. Open weekdays 10:00 - 17:00

## 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.**

### Home schooling

Although education is compulsory in the United States, it is not compulsory for all children to get their education at school. A number of parents believe that they can provide a better education for their children at home. Children who are educated at home are known as 'home-schoolers'. There are about 300 000 home-schoolers in the United States today. Some parents prefer teaching their children at home because they do not believe that public schools teach correct facts, while others believe that they can provide a better educational experience for their children themselves. Interestingly, results show that home-schooled children tend to do better than average on national tests in reading and maths.

David Guterson is an American writer. He and his wife teach their three children themselves. Guterson says that his children learn very differently from children in an ordinary school. Learning starts with the children's interest and questions. For example, when there is heavy snowfall on a winter day, this may start reading or a discussion about climate, snow, polar bears and winter tourism. Or a spring evening, when the family is watching the stars, is a good time for setting up a telescope and asking questions about satellites, comets, meteors and space travel.

Another example is the Colfax family. David and Sandra Colfax taught their four sons at home and prepared three of them well enough to be able to become students at Harvard University. The boys learnt many useful skills by working on their own instead of working in a class and the family discovered all kinds of advantages of home education. The Colfax children learned about geometry while building things on their farm, and they explored aspects of chemistry and biology as they looked after their animals and garden. They developed the skill of independent decision making, as they mostly lived without TV or neighbours.

Although home-schooling offers learning opportunities which are often more interesting than in ordinary schools, critics point out that home-schoolers miss out on many important things. The home-schooler is an outsider who, because he or she never attended school, might feel uncomfortable getting on with other people in adult life. Critics also say that many parents are not qualified to teach their children and may pass on their own narrow views to their children. However, most parents do not have the time or the desire to teach their children at home, so schools will continue to be the place where most children get their formal education.

- 0 In the United States education is compulsory..... (T) F
- 1 In the United States every child must be educated at school ..... T F
- 2 Some parents think that children can be better educated at home. .... T F
- 3 'Home-schoolers' are students who stay late at school. .... T F
- 4 Children who are taught at home do well in some tests. .... T F
- 5 The Gutersons' children go to an ordinary school ..... T F
- 6 Learning at home differs from learning at school ..... T F
- 7 Snow may stimulate discussion about winter tourism ..... T F
- 8 Winter is a good time for asking questions about space travel..... T F
- 9 The Colfaxes found a lot of disadvantages in home schooling..... T F
- 10 Home-schoolers do not receive a complete education ..... T F
- 11 Home-schoolers may have problems when they meet other people. .... T F
- 12 Most children get their formal education at home. .... 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 Owners become bored                  | F Some owners are poor and lonely   |
| <del>X</del> Just an ordinary hospital | G An injured dog                    |
| C When there are too many animals      | H What's good and bad about the job |
| D Nurses need to be qualified          | I Not enough nurses                 |
| E Left without an owner                |                                     |

### An animal hospital

#### 0. B

An animal hospital is like any other hospital. It is open 24 hours, 7 days a week. It has busy nurses, ambulances, operating rooms and worried people in the waiting room. The only difference is that the patients are animals and the worried people in the waiting room are their owners. We visited a big animal hospital in London and learnt some facts about it.

#### 1. \_\_\_\_\_

This hospital in London normally helps animal owners who cannot pay for their animals' health. One of the nurses explains: 'Many of the owners don't have money. They are old or live alone with their pets. Their pets are important to them. Sometimes their pets are their best friends so we help to keep the animals healthy.' The help given by the animal hospital would not be possible if it weren't the funds provided by some charity organizations.

#### 2. \_\_\_\_\_

It is not easy to get a job at the animal hospital. All the nurses have to do a two-year course before they can work there. Nurses need to learn how to care for animals, by putting on bandages for example. It is not easy when you have to put a bandage on a rabbit's broken leg or a bird's wing or give a dog an injection, especially if it is a big one. So nurses need special training.

#### 3. \_\_\_\_\_

The nurses at this hospital do not have high salaries but they still enjoy working there. They agree that the best part of their job is the satisfaction of seeing the animals recover and the owners happy. They also agree that the worst part is when owners are irresponsible or cruel. They say this is the reason why the hospital is always full. The number of people who do not care for their animals properly is surprisingly large.

#### 4. \_\_\_\_\_

At Christmas people buy cats and dogs as 'nice presents,' but then they are too lazy to pay for the vaccinations and medicine for the animals. People often get tired of pets when they get too big and stop taking care of them. The nurses all agree that sometimes the job is very stressful if you love animals. This is because it is sad to see animals which are either unhappy or ill.

5.

Most of the animals are people's pets but the hospital also cares for strays. Strays are animals which have neither owners nor homes. Some of the strays have simply lost their owners but in other cases their owners have deliberately abandoned them, which happens especially with dogs. The nurses explain that they have a lot of animals that have escaped from houses, for example snakes and some kinds of birds, which do not live naturally in houses. The animal hospital in London does its best to look after these animals well and to find owners for them.

6.

Unfortunately, the hospital sometimes has too many pets to look after. They can't afford to keep them all. In some cases doctors make decisions to kill them and they do it as painlessly as possible. This mostly happens after Christmas. The hospital in London has also started to look after wildlife and this year injured baby foxes and common garden birds have become their patients as well.

#### 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.

Lucy, a fifteen-year-old girl, asked her grandmother to tell her about the time when she was a teenager. This is what Lucy's grandmother told her:

'I was a teenager in the 1940s. Life was a lot calmer and not so much of a race then. There wasn't so much stress for young people and life was safer. We could go out without being afraid of being attacked. I was a member of a tennis club and I used to meet a lot of people of my age there. There were also lots of other things to do. For example, we used to go to the cinema twice a week and on Saturdays we went rowing on the river.

The boys that I used to meet in the tennis club often asked me to go to the cinema with them. In those days it wasn't usual for girls to start going out with boys until they were sixteen, not at fourteen as they do today. What most attracted me to boys was their personality and I only liked boys who were outgoing, caring and polite. In those days boys were taught to be polite. They stood up to give you their seat on the bus and they opened doors for you. They were also a lot shyer than they are today, but they still dared to ask a girl out!

I was always allowed to go wherever I wanted and whenever I wanted, as long as my parents knew where I was going and what time I would be back. Parents were very strict, but they trusted us.

Friendship was the most important thing in a relationship. A relationship has no meaning without friendship. I think relationships were more relaxed then. It was just nice to have a friend who was a boy. Though we did have some romantic ideas, most of which we got from watching films. My hero was Clark Gable. We used to wish that our own lives could be like what we saw at the cinema, though we realized that this wasn't very realistic.'

0. This story is told by
- A. Lucy.
  - B. Lucy's grandmother.
  - C. Lucy's friends.
  - D. Lucy's mother.
1. What can the reader learn from the text?
- A. Lucy is not interested in her grandmother's life.
  - B. Lucy's grandmother was a good tennis player.
  - C. Teenagers' interests are always the same.
  - D. Teenagers differ from generation to generation.
2. What is Lucy's grandmother's opinion of a teenager's life when she was young?
- A. It was very exciting.
  - B. It was quieter than it is nowadays.
  - C. It was stressful.
  - D. It was dangerous to walk in the streets.

3. According to the author, she used to meet other young people
  - A. at a disco.
  - B. at a tennis club.
  - C. in the street.
  - D. at home.
  
4. Lucy's grandmother liked boys who
  - A. were nice.
  - B. were brave.
  - C. dressed well.
  - D. played tennis well.
  
5. The author thinks that in those days all boys were
  - A. outgoing.
  - B. attractive.
  - C. polite and shy.
  - D. educated.
  
6. In the 1940s, teenagers wanted to live
  - A. in better conditions.
  - B. like their parents lived.
  - C. like their friends.
  - D. like people in films.
  
7. Parents in those days
  - A. went everywhere with their children.
  - B. didn't let their children go out.
  - C. thought their children would behave well.
  - D. didn't care what their children did.
  
8. Which of the following would be the best title for this text?
  - A. Teenagers in the forties.
  - B. Teenagers are always the same.
  - C. Boys make better friends than girls.
  - D. Lucy wants to be like her granny.

### 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. Do not copy the words from the text on the answer sheet

become	(A)	first	(F)	period	(K)
shown	<del>(B)</del>	give	(G)	report	(L)
company	(C)	land	(H)	searching	(M)
examples	(D)	names	(I)	choices	(N)
foreign	(E)	parents	(J)	while	(O)

#### What's in a name?

A report recently published in the USA has B (0) that parents often give their children very strange names. For example, in the year 2007, ten children were named Timberland after the well-known shoe ..... (1). These days it's clear that ..... (2), especially in the USA, like to name their children after famous firms, brands and companies. The ..... (3) also shows that forty-nine children were called Canon - the name of a popular photocopying company. There were eleven ..... (4) of Jaguars and one Xerox. American parents are now finding that ..... (5) brands are even more attractive. This is why Chanel has already ..... (6) a very popular name. Many people are often confused about American ..... (7) of Christian names. Now only about one third of parents give their children traditional ..... (8) such as Elizabeth, Peter or Jane. Parents are ..... (9) for more unique names. In fact, in 2007 twenty-four children were registered as having Unique as their ..... (10) name.

Georgians have gone through this as well. At a certain ..... (11) in our history, parents would ..... (12) their children such names as Marlen - after Marx and Lenin, or Degoli - after Charles de Gaulle, the French president of the 1960s.

### 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. There are some rare bird species in Georgia.  
Georgia . . . B. . . some rare bird species.  
A. have      **B. has**      C. is having
1. This company paid high salaries to its employees.  
The employees of this company . . . . . high salaries.  
A. are paid      B. were paid      C. was paid
2. The Olympic committee has awarded three golden medals to our sportsmen.  
Our sportsmen . . . . . three golden medals by the Olympic committee.  
A. has been awarded      B. were awarded      C. have been awarded
3. The artists had repainted the old church by the end of last year.  
The old church . . . . . by the end of last year.  
A. had been repainted      B. have been repainted      C. has been repainted
4. In our country golf is not as popular as tennis.  
In our country tennis is . . . . . than golf.  
A. less popular      B. more popular      C. so popular
5. Vakho told me that his sister had just arrived from Kutaisi.  
Vakho said to me: 'My sister . . . . . from Kutaisi.'  
A. has just arrived      B. have just arrived      C. had just arrived
6. I asked the manager: 'When will you announce the vacancy?'  
I asked the manager when . . . . . the vacancy.  
A. you will announce      B. will he announce      C. he would announce
7. Mother told me not to watch horror films.  
Mother said to me: ' . . . . . horror films.'  
A. Not to watch      B. Not watch      C. Don't watch
8. Liza asked me if I could make a telephone call for her.  
Liza said to me: ' . . . . . make a telephone call for me?'  
A. Can you      B. Could she      C. Can I
9. An American scientist is making a presentation now.  
A presentation . . . . . by an American scientist now.  
A. is made      B. is being made      C. making
10. I am sure Martha will be given a lot of attention by doctors.  
I am sure doctors . . . . . Martha a lot of attention.  
A. give      B. would give      C. will give
11. David has been a bank manager for two years.  
David . . . . . a bank manager two years ago.  
A. became      B. has become      C. becomes
12. Some interesting lectures were given at this university last year.  
They . . . . . some interesting lectures at this university last year.  
A. give      B. gave      C. was given

## Task 7

- Read the two texts below and put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. One example is given.
- Write your answers on the answer sheet. Do not copy the words from the texts on the answer sheet.

### A.

Hi Paul,

Sorry I haven't written to you for so long. I (0) have been (be) very busy lately. Last month I (1) ..... (have) exams, and I was studying and doing nothing else. Anyway, I (2) ..... (stop) studying now, and I'm waiting for my exam results. As you can see from the letter, I have changed my address and I (3) ..... (live) in Oxford now. I decided that I (4) ..... (want) a change from central London because it (5) ..... (become) such an expensive city. A friend of mine, who spent the whole last year in Oxford, told me about this flat and I (6) ..... (move) here about two months ago. I really like the flat as well as the place itself. When you (7) ..... (be) in Oxford this summer, please come and see me. I (8) ..... (stay) here until the middle of August. Then I'm going on holiday to the south of Scotland. Drop me a line when you have a minute.

All the best,

Sal

### B.

*The Morning Star* reports that Mr Peter Atkins (9) ..... (discover) a valuable painting in the attic of his house in Manchester. The painting is the work of George Stubbs, the famous animal artist. He (10) ..... (paint) the work in 1760. Mr Atkins' great-grandfather (11) ..... (buy) the picture in the 1890's in an antique shop in London. After his death the family (12) ..... (store) the painting away in the attic. At present art historians (13) ..... (examine) the painting and will probably value it at approximately one million dollars. Mr Atkins (14) ..... (offer) the painting to the National Gallery, where experts in the near future (15) ..... (restore) the picture to its former beauty. They (16) ..... (finish) the restoration work next September.



## ტესტის პასუხები

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

**Task 2: (Home schooling):** 1.F 2.T 3.F 4.T 5.F 6.T 7.T 8.F 9.F 10.T 11.T  
12.F

**Task 3: (Animal Hospital):** 1.F 2.D 3.H 4.A 5.E 6.C

**Task 4: (Lucy's granny):** 1.D 2.B 3.B 4.A. 5.C 6.D 7.C 8.A

**Task 5: What's in a name?** 1.C/company 2.J/parents 3.L/report 4.D/examples  
5.E/foreign

6.A/become 7.N/choices 8.I/names 9.M/teaching 10.F/first 11.K/period 12.G/give

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

### **Task 7**

#### **A:**

1.was having / had 2.have stopped 3.live / am living 4.wanted 5.has (had) become  
/ is becoming / became 6.moved 7.are 8.am staying / will stay / will be staying

#### **B:**

9.has discovered / discovered 10.painted 11.bought 12.stored / was (were) storing  
13.are examining 14.has offered / is offering / offered 15.will restore / will be restoring  
16. will finish / will be finishing