

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, რომელმაც მითითებული იქნება აბიგურიენტის სახელი და/ან გვარი, ან პიროვნების იდენტიფიკაციის სხვა საშუალება (მაგ., მეგსახელი) 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 დასვით X ნიშანი. (იხ. ნიმუში).

გაითვალისწინეთ:

- თქვენს მიერ არჩეული პასუხის სწორად მონიშვნის ერთადერთი გზა სათანადო უჯრაში X ნიშნის დასმაა.
- დასაშვებია, რომ X ნიშანი გამოსცდეს თეთრ უჯრას (იხ. ნიმუში), მაგრამ იგი არ უნდა იყოს უჯრაზე მოკლე.
- თითოეული საკითხის შესაბამის რიგში უნდა მონიშნოთ მხოლოდ ერთი პასუხი, ანუ მხოლოდ ერთ უჯრაში დასვით 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). ამიგომ გადასწორების წინ დაფიქრება გმართებთ.

ნიმუში:

		დავალება. 2						
		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

ვისურვებთ 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 uncle wants to receive a magazine which has articles about the USA government. B
1. Your uncle is going to the USA. He wants to taste some American food and wants to buy a newspaper in which he can find the names of the best restaurants. _____
2. Your father is interested in the publication which was first produced in the second half of the 19th century and which sells in very big numbers on the west side of the United States. _____
3. Your friend wants to be a professional actor and is looking for a newspaper with good photos and interviews with top film directors. _____
4. Your older brother is studying political science. He wants to subscribe to an American newspaper which focuses on politics and some related themes. _____
5. Your father has always subscribed to a newspaper which sells in great numbers and publishes very interesting reports and short stories. _____
6. You have a teenage sister who is thinking of subscribing to a magazine where she can read about various films and TV entertainment programmes. _____
7. This newspaper became especially popular after publishing a secret document related to a war in which the USA was involved. _____
8. Your friend is studying world economy. He is looking for a publication in which he can find articles on economic and financial topics. _____
9. This newspaper, which is published once a week, gives its readers information about places to go for a short rest or a longer vacation. _____
10. Your mother's friend is a clothes designer. She wants to read something which gives her information related to her field of interest. _____
11. This is a publication which is read mainly by those who live in or near the USA capital. _____
12. The clear and modern writing style of this publication, which is more than a century old, makes it different from other publications. _____

Famous American Publications

A

The New York Times, one of America's greatest newspapers, was first published in 1851. *The Times* made its reputation by printing the Pentagon Papers, a top-secret document about American involvement in the Vietnam war. Known as 'The Gray Lady', *The Times* is printed at many locations across America, giving it a national circulation.

B.

The Washington Post is well-known for its articles on politics and government, although it primarily serves the nation's capital and the Washington DC area. The newspaper is famous for its investigative journalism and regularly publishes reports based on political and governmental research.

C.

The Wall Street Journal is known for its focus on business and economy. Established in 1882, the newspaper developed its distinct style in the 1940s under its editor B. Kilgore. He encouraged a non-traditional writing style and expanded the newspaper's circulation. Today, *The Journal* has a solid reputation for its well-written business related stories.

D.

The Los Angeles Times enjoys today a national and international coverage. It is printed in the western United States where it is sold in the greatest numbers. Founded in 1881, the newspaper was controlled by one family until 2000. Since then, its circulation has fallen but it remains a well-respected publication.

E.

Celebrity Magazine is for those who love movies, pop stars, films, TV shows and Broadway musicals. Teenagers love all kinds of stars - from the worlds of music, movies and musicals. So don't miss out, subscribe now. Comes out weekly.

F.

Best of America is America's leading weekly newspaper and covers all aspects of 21st century America - its people, places, jobs and events. It also gives ideas on where to spend a week-end, where to go on holiday and even which place to choose for an evening meal.

G.

USA Today, founded in 1982, is one of the youngest newspapers in America and the most widely read, with a daily nation-wide circulation of over two million. Readers like it for its shorter stories, colour photographs, charts and graphs and, what's most important, its interesting reporting.

H.

Fashion Magazine is for those whose special interests are fashion, design and photography. It's full of exclusive photos and interviews with the most famous photographers, film directors and designers. Subscribe now and have *Fashion Magazine* delivered directly to your door every week.

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.

History of Cinema

In December 1895 the Lumiere brothers projected the first film onto a screen for a paying audience and cinema was born. That simple, silent show took place in a hotel basement in California. Most early films were shown at music halls or fairgrounds. In 1905 the first 'nickelodeon' opened in Pittsburgh in the USA. This was a cinema which charged a nickel (5 cents) for admission. Within three years there were 5000 'nickelodeons' throughout America. Going to the movies soon became a popular pastime around the world. With their richly designed interior, cinemas gave audiences a chance to observe the luxurious lives of the characters on the screen. But not all cinemas were glamorous. Small movie theatres in local neighbourhoods were often cramped and dirty. In many countries, travelling projectionists toured the countryside showing films on transportable screens in village halls or even outdoors.

Talking pictures arrived in 1927, and films became more popular than ever. Millions of people went to the movies during the 1930s, often several times a week. Along with the main feature film, audiences could see a cartoon or a documentary about interesting people, places or wildlife. Before there was news on television, the news of the week was presented in film 'newsreels'. During World War Two, people saw the latest battles on newsreels at their local cinemas. After the war people stopped going to the cinema so regularly. Cinema's biggest rival was television. In order to attract more audience, film-makers began to use expensive technology which TV could not compete with. A growing number of films were made in technicolour and stereophonic sound was used. Wide-screen films set in ancient or biblical times, with huge number of actors and expensive sets and costumes, were popular throughout the 1950s. People could even watch films from inside their cars at huge outdoor 'drive-in' cinemas. Films shot in 3-D were less successful, as audiences disliked wearing special glasses.

In spite of the new technology, in the 1960s attendances continued to drop. Thousands of cinemas throughout the world were forced to close. Some of the bigger theatres were divided up into a number of smaller cinemas. In the mid-1970s, big budget blockbusters, packed with fast-moving action and special effects, began to attract a new generation of young film-goers. When these movies were released on video cassettes, people had the chance to own their favourite films for the first time. The invention of digital video has made it possible to store moving images on compact disks. When the films are played on special CD ROM and DVD systems, viewers can not only watch the action on the screen, but also interact with it. Soon it will be possible to change the story lines of films and even act in them yourself!

0. 1895 was the year when the first film was shown (T) F
1. 'Nickelodeons' were places where films were shown. T F
2. It was a long time before cinemas became popular places..... T F
3. Special equipment made it possible to show films in the open air. T F
4. They started to show news only after the appearance of television..... T F
5. Going to the cinema remained popular after the World War Two too..... T F
6. TV could use better technological effects than the film industry..... T F
7. In order to compete with TV, film-makers used high cost technology T F
8. Films made in 3-D were more popular than ordinary films. T F
9. Big cinemas were divided into smaller ones because of few customers..... T F
10. Film makers tried to attract bigger audiences by shooting expensive films. T F
11. The mid-1970s was the time when they stopped using special effects..... T F
12. In future viewers will be able to appear in the films themselves..... 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. Ada Byron's first design | F. A very popular personality |
| B. Brought up without a father | G. Influenced by the ideas |
| C. Ada Byron in Turin | H. Ada Byron's predictions |
| D. A computer language | I. A short but interesting life |
| E. Her family life | |

Ada Byron - Lady Lovelace

0. B

Ada Byron, Lady Lovelace, was one of the most interesting characters in the history of computers. Ada was the daughter of the well-known British poet Lord Byron. She was born on December 10, 1815 in London. Five weeks after her daughter was born, Lady Byron separated from Lord Byron, who later left England forever. So Ada never met her father and was raised by her mother Lady Byron.

1.

Lady Byron didn't want her daughter to be a poet like her father. She considered mathematics a good subject for training the mind. She also believed that studying music provided a girl with the right social skills. So, music was an important subject in Ada's education. The result was that Ada Byron was brought up to be a mathematician, a scientist and a musician and her talent first became apparent in 1828 when she produced a design for a flying machine.

2.

In 1835 Ada married William King, who was ten years older than her. They had three children: Byron, Annabella and Ralph Gordon. Immediately after the birth of Annabella, Ada suffered from an illness which took months to cure. When Ada's husband inherited a noble title in 1838, they became the Earl and Countess of Lovelace. The family and its fortunes were mostly managed by Ada's mother, Lady Byron, and she was rarely opposed by Ada's husband.

3.

At the age of 17 Ada was introduced to Mary Somerville, who translated the works of the famous French scientist LaPlace into English. Mrs. Somerville encouraged Ada to go on with her mathematical studies but she also helped her to try to put mathematics and technology together. It was at a dinner party at Mrs. Somerville's house that Ada heard Babbage's ideas for a new calculating machine. Ada was impressed by the 'universality of Babbage's ideas'. Hardly anyone else was. Babbage was working on plans for this new machine and he reported on the developments at a seminar in Turin, Italy in the autumn of 1841.

4.

An Italian scientist wrote an article on Babbage's ideas and new developments and published it in one of the French newspapers. When Ada translated the article and showed it to Babbage, he suggested that Ada should add her own notes to the translation. In Ada Byron's article, published in 1843, her comments included her predictions that such a machine might be used to compose complex music, to produce graphics, and would be used for both practical and scientific purposes. Time has proved that she was right.

5.

Ada Byron suggested writing a plan for how the machine might calculate Bernoulli numbers. This plan is now regarded as the first 'computer programme.' A software language developed by the U.S. Department of Defense in 1979 was named 'Ada' in her honour. ADA is a general-purpose language designed to be readable and easily maintained. It is easy to use and it was intended to become a standard to replace many specialized computer languages in use.

6.

Ada Byron often met famous people like Charles Dickens and Michael Faraday and her interests ranged from music and horses to calculating machines. Unfortunately, soon after Ada wrote the description of Babbage's Analytical Engine she became severely ill. Ada Byron died of cancer in 1852 and was buried beside her father, whom she had never known. Though her life was short, Ada Byron is remembered for her work, more than a century ago, on what we now consider to be computer programming.

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.

Carol Martin, a 15-year-old girl, sent this letter to the editor of a youth magazine.

Dear editor,

I'm writing to ask for your help. You are the only person who can help me. Last July I saw an advertisement in a magazine for the *Top Girls Model Agency*. I've always wanted to be a model, so I went to their office at Hills Street. It was a very smart office, nicely decorated with a lot of photographs of all-time most famous models on the walls. There I met a man called Mr Brown. I told him that I had seen his advertisement in a magazine and that I wanted to become a model. He asked me whether I had had any experience as a model before. I said that I hadn't, that I had only appeared in a few school fashion shows, and that's all. He said that I was a very attractive girl, and that I had all the necessary characteristics required, and that he would help me to become a model. He also said that he had helped lots of girls and that some of his models were earning 2000 dollars a week.

He told me to fill in a form. I wrote all my personal information on the form, like, for instance, my weight, the colour of my hair and even the size of my shoes. Then he asked me to pay a registration fee of one hundred dollars. I asked him what I would get for the money I was paying. He said that he would take some photographs of me and send them to important people in the fashion world. Then he asked me if I wanted to have some lessons in modelling. I said I would and he said that it would cost another fifty dollars. It was stupid of me but I paid the money. He took some photographs but since then I have heard nothing. I have telephoned his office several times but the secretary always says that Mr Brown is out or busy.

Last week I went to the office again. I waited all day to see Mr Brown. When at last I met him he said I should be patient. I said that I wanted my money back. He went mad and said that he would write to all his important contacts in the fashion world and advise them not to give me a job.

Now I don't know what to do. Please advise me.

Yours sincerely,
Carol Martin

0. Carol Martin has always wanted to be
- A. a secretary.
 - B. a model.
 - C. an editor.
 - D. business woman.
1. The main thing the reader will learn from the letter is that
- A. modelling is an expensive business.
 - B. Carol is ready to pay a lot of money to become a model.
 - C. you can always trust people.
 - D. Carol needs somebody's advice to solve her problem.

2. How does Carol feel about the situation?
 - A. She feels confused.
 - B. She feels happy.
 - C. She feels angry.
 - D. She feels excited.

3. When Carol first met Mr Brown, he asked her if
 - A. she had taken classes in modelling.
 - B. her family knew about her decision.
 - C. she had worked as a model before.
 - D. she had close friends in the fashion world.

4. Carol decided to write to the editor because
 - A. she wanted to publish an article in a youth magazine.
 - B. her photographs were not sent to the appropriate people.
 - C. she wasn't satisfied with Mr Brown's behaviour.
 - D. she wanted to become a model as soon as possible.

5. Carol thinks that paying money to Mr Brown was
 - A. a correct decision.
 - B. a wrong decision.
 - C. a timely decision.
 - D. good for her career.

6. How did Carol learn about the *Top Girls Model Agency*?
 - A. From a magazine.
 - B. From a TV advertisement.
 - C. From an advertisement in the street.
 - D. From her friends.

7. What happened when Carol asked for her money back?
 - A. Mr Brown promised to return the money.
 - B. Mr Brown got very angry.
 - C. Mr Brown said he had spent it on the photographs.
 - D. Mr Brown said this was the registration fee.

8. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
 - A. How to become a model.
 - B. The fashion world is for you.
 - C. Don't believe what adverts say.
 - D. Lessons in modelling.

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.

barrier	(A)	fans	(F)	became	(K)
musicians	(B)	fashion	(G)	screamed	(L)
completely	(C)	invaded	(H)	thing	(M)
criticize	(D)	originate	(I)	think	(N)
direction	(E)	rock	(J)	violent	(O)

The story of rock'n roll

Rock 'n' roll, like some other trends in music, started in the United States with black B (0). Sixty years ago black music and white music were two (1) separate things. Chuck Berry was the first black musician to break down the (2) and sell records to both black and white young people. This was all happening in the United States. But the black singers were more popular in Britain than in the States. Then, in the 1960s, a strange (3) happened. The wind across the Atlantic Ocean started to blow in the other (4). British rock groups, like the Beatles and the Rolling Stones, (5) America. Tens of thousands of (6) attended their concerts. Girls (7) and fainted. The name of the music - 'rock 'n' roll' - changed to 'rock'. In the 1970s, (8) was of two different kinds. On the soft side, Elton John, Rod Stewart and the Swedish group ABBA (9) very popular with people of all ages. But a harder style came from a few other bands who started to play loud, (10) music called 'punk'. The punk 'look,' which is still around, was also important as a clothes (11). Today there are a number of different popular music styles - pop, heavy metal, rap, dance and some others. But they all (12) from good old rock 'n' roll and there are huge numbers of people who remain devoted lovers of rock'n roll and prefer it to any other music style.

Task 6

- Read the text and fill the gaps with one of the following words: article, preposition, conjunction, auxiliary or link verb. Note that in each space you should insert only ONE word.
- Write the answers on the answer sheet. Do not copy any words from the text on the answer sheet.

Christopher Columbus was born in the seaport of Genoa, in Italy. Once he heard sailors speaking *about* (0) Marco Polo, who had visited countries east (1) Europe 200 years before. Marco Polo had written (2) his long journeys by land, and the wonderful places he had seen. Europeans at that time were very interested (3) the gold, the precious stones and the spices that came from the east. They used horses (4) elephants to travel on land, across mountains and deserts, to get to the countries that Marco Polo (5) written about. The trips were long, dangerous and expensive. This was (6) reason why Columbus wanted to find a shorter route to Japan, China, and India. (7) that time some people still believed that the world was flat. They said that if a ship sailed to the edge (8) the world, it would fall off and be lost! Columbus did not believe this; he (9) always certain that the world was round. He thought that (10) he sailed in one direction he would eventually come back home, and he also thought (11) if he travelled west, he would reach India. King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain also believed him and they agreed to give him (12) money he needed to go on this voyage.

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 text on the answer sheet.

A.

Dear Dad,

I'm having an amazing time. The sea's lovely and the weather has been wonderful. And there is one more thing which has been wonderful, too. *I've met* (0) the most marvellous girl and I (1) (fall) in love with her. Her name's Katarina and she is nineteen - just two years older than me. She (2) (come) from a big Italian family. They live in the North of Italy, near Milan. Her mother (3) (run) the family business since her father (4) (die) four years ago. I know I might surprise you, but I (5) (ask) her to marry me. I'll bring her home for you to meet in September when the tourist season (6) (be) over. I know this news might be a shock for you and Mum, but don't get angry at me please. I am sure you (7) (behave) the same way if you were in my place. And another thing - will you please put some money on my credit card? A new surfing centre is opening here next week and Katarina and me (8) (want) to surf as much as possible. She loves surfing and, as you know, it's an expensive sport!

Love,
Mike

B.

Hello Mike,

I hope you are enjoying yourself. The weather here is lovely at the moment – sunny every day and flowers everywhere. I (9) (write) to say that I have talked to my old school friend David. Probably you (10) (remember) him – I play tennis with him at week-ends. The other day, while we (11) (have) lunch, he asked me how you were doing. He (12) (always/be) fond of you. And then, when I told him you (13) (finish) school and you wanted to start working, he offered you a job. He (14) (work) for a computer company and has a place in one of the departments for a school-leaver with good maths skills like you. He said that the salary is very good and that you can start from September and that he (15) (do) his best to include you in various training programmes abroad – in France or the USA. I hope you will consider this seriously. If I (16) (be) you, I would immediately agree to this wonderful offer.

As for putting some money on your credit card, I'm sorry but we are short of money at the moment as well. Looking forward to your reply.

Much love,
Dad

Key for the English Exam Tests 2010

VERSION 1 / 8 July / 9:00 am

Task 1:

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

Task 2:

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

Task 3:

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

Task 4:

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

Task 5:

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

Task 6:

1.of 2.about/of 3.in 4.and/or 5.had 6.the 7.At/By 8.of 9.was 10.if 11.that
12.the

Task 7:

A

1.have/'ve fallen /fell 2.comes 3.has been running/has run/ runs 4.died 5.have asked
/asked 6.is 7.would/'d behave 8.want

B

9.am writing 10.remember 11.were having 12.has (always) been 13.had finished/finished
14.works/is working 15.will do /would do 16.were/was

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, რომელმაც მითითებული იქნება აბიგურიენტის სახელი და/ან გვარი, ან პიროვნების იდენტიფიკაციის სხვა საშუალება (მაგ., მეგსახელი) 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 დასვით X ნიშანი. (იხ. ნიმუში).

გაითვალისწინეთ:

- თქვენს მიერ არჩეული პასუხის სწორად მონიშვნის ერთადერთი გზა სათანადო უჯრაში X ნიშნის დასმაა.
- დასაშვებია, რომ X ნიშანი გამოსცდეს თეთრ უჯრას (იხ. ნიმუში), მაგრამ იგი არ უნდა იყოს უჯრაზე მოკლე.
- თითოეული საკითხის შესაბამის რიგში უნდა მონიშნოთ მხოლოდ ერთი პასუხი, ანუ მხოლოდ ერთ უჯრაში დასვით 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). ამიგომ გადასწორების წინ დაფიქრება გმართებთ.

ნიმუში:

		დავალება. 2						
		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

ვისურვებთ 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. This festival has been held for more than 30 years and focuses on traditional and modern North American culture. B
1. Your cousin wants to attend an event which is held in America and has a nice collection of different kinds of items, including sculptures and photographs. _____
2. You have a seven year-old cousin. You have some free time next week and would like to take him to an international event which has lots of activities for kids of his age. _____
3. One of your friends is an Art Academy student. You advise him to see an exhibition of the nineteenth century European paintings. _____
4. You are a history student. You are collecting facts and figures for an essay you are writing about objects belonging to popular kings and queens. _____
5. Your mother collects photos published in various newspapers and magazines. You recommend her to go to a museum which hosts a special exhibition of these. _____
6. Your aunt studies Asian culture. You advise her to see the exhibition for those who are interested in the art and culture of one of the biggest Asian countries. _____
7. This festival is an open air event. It usually takes place in spring and is linked to Japanese culture. _____
8. You love festivals which focus on one specific country. You have decided to go to one which is traditionally held every year. _____
9. Next week-end you are planning to go to an arts centre where you will be able to see a rich collection of works of art from three continents. _____
10. You and your friend are free only on Sundays and you want to see artistic objects which belong to a big museum situated in Paris. _____
11. You have a friend who is interested in the arts festival, which among other things, includes modern as well traditional dances and songs. _____
12. As part of your photography course, you have to write an essay on the history of black and white photography. This exhibition would give you some ideas. _____

Festivals and Exhibitions

A.

Philadelphia International Festival.

Regarded as one of the top children's festivals in the world, this event features folk singers, puppet performances and acrobats from different countries. Open through May at the Centre for Performing Arts.

B.

Festival of Native Arts. Alaska's unique culture is celebrated at this 34th annual festival of traditional and contemporary dancing, singing and arts. Organised by students, the event is free of charge and open to all. Open till March 25.

C.

From Pissarro to Picasso. European works on paper. Watercolours, pastels and drawings from European artists of the late 19th and early 20th centuries representing the major artistic movements in Europe including impressionism and cubism. Opens on July 17.

D.

Decorative Arts and Royalty. Through a partnership with the Louvre museum in Paris, works from the Louvre collection are brought to Tbilisi over the course of three months. The exhibition of decorative arts has items made for the French and Spanish royal family and their courts. Open 7 days a week at the Museum of Art.

E.

National Geographic Greatest Portraits.

These 56 striking black and white photographs from around the world, taken between the early 20th century and the late 1990s, come from the National Geographic magazine. Open through December in the Arts Centre.

F.

Chinese Art Festival. Contemporary Chinese art on show in the international art market. This biggest Asian exhibition displays 190 oriental works from graphic art to paintings, sculpture and performance arts. Open till end August except weekends.

G.

National Cherry Blossom Festival. In 1912 3000 cherry trees were given by the city of Tokyo to the people of Washington DC. The festival celebrates the blossoming of the capital city's trees and the cultural connection with the people in Japan. Open through April on every street in Washington.

H.

District of Columbia Modern Art Fair.

Features works from 85 European, Asian and American galleries at the Washington Convention Centre. A variety of disciplines including painting, photography, sculpture and video provide a dynamic cross-section of today's multidimensional art market.

Task 2

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

The Great Library of Alexandria

Though public libraries first appeared in the fourth century BC, private libraries were quite common in those times as well. Aristotle, for instance, had a large private collection. The ancient geographer Strabo wrote: 'Aristotle was the first to put together a collection of books and to teach the Egyptian kings how to arrange a library'. That library, of course, was the Great Library of Alexandria. The Great Library of Alexandria no longer exists, but it is not known for sure when the library was destroyed or who destroyed it.

Julius Caesar is traditionally accused of demolishing the library in Alexandria. It is true that Julius Caesar invaded Alexandria in 48-47 BC and his army set the fleet of ships in Alexandria harbour on fire. Some historians believe that this fire in the harbour spread into the city of Alexandria and burned the library down. However, there is hardly any evidence to prove this fact. The conclusion which seems to be most accepted today is that the library in Alexandria existed, at least in part, four centuries after the death of Julius Caesar. At that time, at the end of the fourth century AD, there was a general movement to destroy temples and libraries and it seems more likely that the Alexandria library was destroyed at that time.

The library of Alexandria is believed to have been a magnificent building housing the greatest collection of scientific works of the time. It was founded by Ptolemy I, the General whom Alexander the Great appointed as the ruler of the city named after him. It was Ptolemy's son, Ptolemy II Philadelphus, who decided to expand the library and succeeded in making it famous for its unique collection of manuscripts. Under Ptolemy II and those who followed, the library continued to expand. Ptolemy II wanted to create a library containing every Greek work ever written, as well as all the works from other parts of the Western world that could be gathered together. The number of manuscripts in the library is thought to have been between 300 000 and 700 000.

As each manuscript had to be copied by hand, a huge number of people were employed in preparing manuscripts for the library. Manuscripts were bought, borrowed or taken from all over the Western world to be copied and placed in the library. However, it was quite common to copy an original manuscript, to return the copy to the owner and to keep the original for the library. Manuscripts were often received from foreign powers in return for traded goods. Forcing citizens to pay their debts to the government by giving manuscripts was also very common. It was in these ways that so many manuscripts were collected in the library of Alexandria.

0. Private as well as public libraries were common in ancient times..... T F
1. All historians agree on the name of the person who destroyed the library..... T F
2. Julius Caesar's army set fire to the ships in the harbour of Alexandria..... T F
3. In the fourth century AD educational buildings were often destroyed..... T F
4. Alexander the Great is considered to be the founder of the library..... T F
5. Ptolemy II did a lot to make the library bigger and richer T F
6. The followers of Ptolemy II did not want the library to be expanded..... T F
7. Ptolemy I ruled the city of Alexandria..... T F
8. All the manuscripts in the library were Greek T F
9. A lot of people worked on making copies of manuscripts. T F
10. Hundreds of thousands of manuscripts were kept in the library..... T F
11. Original manuscripts were never kept in the library of Alexandria..... T F
12. People who owed money to the state could give manuscripts instead..... 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. The best times. | F. The first locomotive |
| B. Why did railways develop? | G. The railway under water |
| C. Better than any other transport | H. Modern steam engines |
| D. A careless parliamentarian | I. Interesting facts and figures |
| E. What replaced steam engines? | |

Trains: past and present

0. B

Railways are not a modern invention. The idea of transporting things and people on rails has been around for a long time. Initially rails were made of wood, stone or metal, and railway wagons were pulled by horses, while some were even wind-powered. At the start of the Industrial Revolution in Britain, people needed to transport coal, so they needed to create rail links between the towns. Horsepower was a very slow way to move things around the country, so the speed of railway wagons needed to be increased.

1. _____

By 1800 many industries were using steam engines, designed by James Watt. Richard Trevithick, a British engineer, improved Watt's invention and, after failing to build a steam powered road vehicle, he designed a locomotive for the iron industry in Wales. He called it a 'puffer' because of the noise it made. On its first journey the locomotive travelled at almost 20 km an hour, but it was so heavy that after the third journey it broke the rails. But it showed that steam engines could be used to move trains, and speed began to increase.

2. _____

By 1829 locomotives were travelling at speeds of over 45 km an hour and the first public railway had been opened. The most famous early locomotive was The Rocket. In 1833 it won a competition organized by the owners of the Manchester-Liverpool railway who wanted to find the best locomotive for their new line. Unfortunately, during the competition, a Member of Parliament wasn't careful. As he was crossing the tracks, The Rocket knocked him down. This was one of the first train-caused deaths in history.

3. _____

The next 130 years can be described as the Golden Age of Steam. Railways were built all over the world, and the size and speed of the trains continued to increase. The trains themselves were becoming more and more adapted to travellers' needs, as people spending many hours in the trains travelling long distances needed softer seats to feel comfortable. By 1870 it was already possible to cross America by train, and the building of railways and trains in many other countries became a good business as people needed to move quickly around the world.

4. _____

There were famous trains and famous journeys. The Orient Express started in 1883 and carried people in luxury through more than 13 countries between France and Turkey. The Flying Scotsman travelled non-stop from London to Edinburgh, between 1928 and 1963 and reached speeds of over 130 km an hour. The fastest steam train was The Mallard. It travelled between London and York and in 1938 reached 202 km an hour. The Trans-Siberian railway was finished in 1916, and is still the longest railway line in the world. Stretching from St. Petersburg and Novosibirsk, it is over 9000 km long and even today the journey takes more than a week.

5. _____

Although it is still possible to travel on the Trans-Siberian railway, and take the Orient Express from Paris to Vienna, in many countries steam trains stopped travelling 30 years ago. Diesel powered locomotives or trains running on electrified lines are now common for most railways. Modern trains are cleaner and much faster than steam engines but many people still miss the puffing sound and the romance of steam.

6. _____

Quite a few countries now use high speed trains. The famous Bullet train in Japan and the TGV in France can both carry passengers at speeds over 300 km an hour. Journey times are now much shorter, and trains can travel on some unusual routes, up hills, through mountains and even under the sea. One example is Euro Tunnel, which was opened in 1994 and which connects Britain to France through a rail tunnel running deep under the water of the English Channel.

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.

I remember the early years of my childhood as a happy time spent under the protection of my father. Dad was a television repairman who worked hard but wasted most of his money on card games. He died unexpectedly of a heart attack at the age of 33 when I was only 10 years old. His death left me depressed and abandoned. Like many children of my age, I blamed myself for his death. And this feeling was torturing me. More than once in my dreams I would talk to my father asking him to come back and promising to behave well. Later I realized that it was his lifestyle that killed him and not me. But I was still obsessed with a desire to talk to him.

I inherited many good features from my dad, one of which was a passion for reading, and the books I read allowed me to ease the pain caused by his death. A little more than a year after dad's death, one book in particular changed my life. This was *The Time Machine* by H.G. Wells. I was so impressed by the book that I thought I might be able to build a time machine that would allow me to travel in the past and see my father again. This time I would warn him that his bad habits would kill him – and soon. The possibility of time travel became more real in my mind when, a few years later, I came across a popular book about the work of Albert Einstein. The book further convinced me of the possibility of building a time machine. I learnt too that Einstein was a physicist. So I decided to take up science and study higher mathematics to understand Einstein's work and achieve my goals.

As I came from a large family and my mother could not pay for my studies, after school I enlisted in the US air force to get money for university. After I left the air force I won a university scholarship and researched cosmology but I secretly continued my work on a time machine. Using Albert Einstein's works as a basis, I developed my theory that serves as the foundation for building a time machine. No one knows whether my theory is right or wrong; but the question 'What would I say to my dad if my machine worked?' still bothers me.

0. What kind of early childhood did the writer have?

- A. difficult.
- B. happy.
- C. miserable.
- D. unprotected.

1. What do we learn about the writer's father?

- A. He spent a lot of time with his son.
- B. He wanted his son to become a repairman.
- C. He was a very strict father.
- D. He died young.

2. What does the reader learn from the article?

- A. The writer worked with Einstein.
- B. The writer dreamt about travelling in the past.
- C. The writer became a famous scientist.
- D. The writer had to support his family.

3. What did the writer and his father have in common?
 - A. Both loved travelling.
 - B. Both liked mathematics.
 - C. Both loved reading.
 - D. Both liked military life.

4. Why did the writer want to build a time machine?
 - A. To see his father.
 - B. To learn about his future.
 - C. To become famous.
 - D. To become rich.

5. Where did the writer first learn about the time machine?
 - A. His father told him.
 - B. From H.G. Wells' book.
 - C. From Einstein's works.
 - D. In the air force where he served.

6. The writer joined the US air force
 - A. to become a military man.
 - B. to help his family.
 - C. to study cosmology.
 - D. to earn money for his studies.

7. What made the writer believe that his dream could come true?
 - A. University classes.
 - B. Einstein's works.
 - C. His own scientific studies.
 - D. An article in a newspaper.

8. Which of the following would be the best title for the article?
 - A. School years
 - B. US air force
 - C. My secret dream
 - D. A well-known scientist

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.

called	(A)	divided	(F)	shadow	(K)
digital	(B)	instrument	(G)	shapes	(L)
caused	(C)	measuring	(H)	tell	(M)
convenient	(D)	mechanical	(I)	variety	(N)
development	(E)	purpose	(J)	widely	(O)

Sundials

The sundial is the oldest known instrument for measuring time. But in today's complex *digital* (0) world, the sundial has been forgotten. Although not as(1) as a wristwatch, for centuries a sundial remained the only means of measuring time. A well-designed sundial can accurately (2) time to the minute. This device tells time by (3) the movement of the sun through the sky. Ancient men measured time by placing a stick in the ground and observing the movement of its (4). Egyptians and Greeks constructed the first sundials, which (5) each day into equal intervals (6) hours. Sundials were (7) used from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries as a primary way of telling time. However, the (8) of a mechanical clock and adoption of the standard time in the nineteenth century (9) the sundial to lose its practical value. Nonetheless, sundials are sometimes still used today. The sundial was actually used to check and adjust the time on (10) clocks until the late 19th century. Sundials come in all (11) and sizes, from tiny pocket size to huge ones in observatories or sundial parks. Although their main (12) is to tell the time, they are often used as focus points in gardens, as art in the form of sculptures and even as jewellery.

Task 6

- **Read the text and fill the gaps with one of the following words: article, preposition, conjunction, auxiliary or link verb. Note that in each space you should insert only ONE word.**
- **Write the answers on the answer sheet. Do not copy the words from the text on the answer sheet.**

On the third of August 1492, Columbus set sail *with* (0) three ships: the Santa Maria, the Pinta, and the Nina. These ships (1) made of wood and were not at all comfortable. They had compasses to show them in which direction they were travelling, but (2) compasses were not very accurate. So Columbus navigated mainly (3) studying the positions of the stars and the moon. It (4) a dangerous voyage. Nobody had ever sailed for such (5) long time without seeing land. Finally, (6) October 12th, they saw an island. Columbus thought that it was an island near India; he did not know (7) there were other lands between Italy and India for someone sailing west! He (8) completely wrong. He really had discovered a new world - America. Columbus called this island San Salvador (9) he called the people he found there Indians, because he was sure that San Salvador was (10) island near India. Columbus was one of the greatest travellers (11) history. He not only discovered a new world but also encouraged other explorers to travel more. Later, because of Columbus, other sailors found a new way to get (12) India.

Task 7

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

A.

My friend Julie is a wonderful mother. Her children are grown up now and they (0) set (set) excellent examples to others. The other day I asked Julie how she (1) (manage) to bring up such wonderful children. This is what she said: 'It wasn't easy of course. My children (2) (change) as they were getting bigger. When they were small, I often (3) (join) them in their games. Sometimes I used to take them to a football pitch and they played football while I sat on a bench reading a book. As they grew up they (4) (take up) serious hobbies, such as chess and playing the piano. I tried to consider their interests and helped them to develop. Suzie, my younger daughter, (5) (become) a professional pianist and plays in an orchestra. My youngest son Billy is taking part in a big chess tournament next autumn and he says he (6) (hope) to win it. He says that if he (7) (win) it, he will compete in the World Championships next year. I am sure that if it were not for my hard work, my children (8) (not/be) as successful as they are now. So my advice to every young mother is to spend as much time with their children as possible.'

B.

China, representing one of the earliest civilizations in the world, has a recorded history of about 3600 years. It (9) (possess) rich historical documents, ancient relics, various inventions and discoveries. The earliest known compass dates from the Han Dynasty. This early compass (10) (make) from lodestone, a naturally magnetic kind of mineral. Gunpowder (11) (invent) in China, probably during the 10th century. Two main philosophies influenced ancient China. One of them, which (12) (call) Confucianism, was the model followed by Chinese governments for centuries. As for the language, at present many different dialects (13) (speak) in China, and sometimes it is difficult for people from different regions to understand each other. The country (14) (develop) many new industries, including a modern petroleum industry. Yet, to cure people from illnesses, the Chinese people still (15) (use) traditional medicines, some of which (16) (make) from herbs and date back thousands of years.

VERSION 2 / 9 July / 9:00 am

Task 1:

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

Task 2:

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

Task 3:

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

Task 4:

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

Task 5:

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

Task 6:

1.were 2.the 3.by 4.was 5.a 6.on 7.that/if 8.was 9.and 10.an 11.in 12.to

Task 7:

A.

1.had managed / managed 2. were changing /changed 3.joined 4.took up 5.has become / became 6.hopes 7.wins 8.would not be /wouldn't be

B.

9.possesses 10. was made /is made 11. was invented 12.is/was called 13.are spoken
14.is developing/has developed/has been developing 15. use/are using 16.are made



ბესტი ინტელისურ ენაში

2010

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, რომელმაც მითითებული იქნება აბიგურიენტის სახელი და/ან გვარი, ან პიროვნების იდენტიფიკაციის სხვა საშუალება (მაგ., მეგსახელი) 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 დასვით X ნიშანი. (იხ. ნიმუში).

გაითვალისწინეთ:

- თქვენს მიერ არჩეული პასუხის სწორად მონიშვნის ერთადერთი გზა სათანადო უჯრაში X ნიშნის დასმაა.
- დასაშვებია, რომ X ნიშანი გამოსცდეს თეთრ უჯრას (იხ. ნიმუში), მაგრამ იგი არ უნდა იყოს უჯრაზე მოკლე.
- თითოეული საკითხის შესაბამის რიგში უნდა მონიშნოთ მხოლოდ ერთი პასუხი, ანუ მხოლოდ ერთ უჯრაში დასვით 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). ამიგომ გადასწორების წინ დაფიქრება გმართებთ.

ნიმუში:

		დავალება. 2						
		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

ვისურვებთ 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 wants to get a job in tourism. She is looking for a college which will give her relevant training. B
1. Your friend is finishing school this year. He wants to study at a university where he can learn how to keep the sea and the environment clean. _____
2. You are free in the summer and you would like to go to an educational institution where you will be able to do an introductory business course. _____
3. Your neighbour wants to study abroad. The institution where he wants to study requires advanced knowledge of English. To prove this, he has to take a test on a computer. _____
4. You are a student of the faculty of western literature. Your special interest is contemporary British literature and you would love to spend some time in a relevant library abroad. _____
5. Your friend has just started to work as a reporter for a private TV company. She would like to gain more skills and knowledge in this field. _____
6. Giorgi works for a newly established tourist agency. Next month he has to accompany foreign tourists in the mountains but before this he needs to get some appropriate training. _____
7. Your friend lives in Europe and wants to learn web design techniques. You recommend a relevant training institution to him. _____
8. Your brother is looking for a short and intensive course in marketing. You suggest a relevant website where he can find more detailed information about this. _____
9. Your brother is a student of the faculty of architecture and wants to find out more about the works of architects who received training at that faculty. _____
10. Your sister, who is taking the national exams next year, is interested in various forms of art. You advise her to apply to a newly-established university offering a relevant course. _____
11. Your elder brother is applying for a job which requires an international certificate in English. He wants to find a place where he can get ready for this test. _____
12. Your father has a travel agency which advertises trips into the Caucasus mountains. He wants his employees to know more about their job. _____

Where to study

A.

The London School of Economics is located in the very centre of London. The summer school study programme includes short and long term courses in economics, business and marketing, as well as intensive English language classes. For more information visit our website: www.univ.uk

B.

A college for those who are interested in short term trainings in tourism and mountaineering. The study programme has been developed together with partner organizations. The college has an excellent stock of professional equipment and some good international links.

C.

Central Black Sea University has recently opened in Batumi. The study programme includes courses in oriental art and design. A special course has also been designed for those who are interested in sea pollution. Discussions on environmental issues are held for the public every other week-end. Any interested person can join.

D.

Newcastle University was founded in 1932 and is well-known for its high quality classes in European and world literature. The University has an excellent library with a rich collection of classical and modern literature and a collection of relevant documentaries about British writers.

E.

The College of Architecture invites professional architects and students of architecture, as well as the general public, to an exhibition of designs by our graduates. The exhibition will be open for the first two weeks in January. If you choose our college to study, you might be given the same chance one day.

F.

St George's College on the outskirts of Brighton invites students from eastern European countries to a two-week course in web design. Registration deadline 1 April. Discounts offered for early registration. The course starts on July 10. More details on our website: www.stgeorge.uk

G.

The Georgian-British Academy has a special study programme preparing for computer-based international examinations in English. Preparation courses from 9 to 12 weeks. Examinations are held twice a year. Fee from 200 to 240 Laris. Book in advance!

H.

Tbilisi State University is offering a summer school on press and television journalism. Students will have access to a unique collection of documentaries, newspapers and journals. Georgian, British and American experts will hold practical workshops and presentations. For more information please call (995 32) 435678.

Task 2

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

The world's mysterious places

Developments in archaeology have led to fascinating discoveries. Scientists have discovered objects or places that tell us a lot about how some of the world's oldest cultures lived. There are places, though, that have been the subject of much discussion among scientists. Three of the most mysterious places are Easter Island, Stonehenge and the Nazca Desert.

Located in the South of the Pacific Ocean, Easter Island is one of the most isolated places on earth and is famous for about 600 large stone statues that are lined along the coast. These structures, which were carved by ancient people and which look like human heads, are from three and a half to twelve metres high. On the opposite side of the world stands Stonehenge. This ancient English site is a collection of large stones arranged in two circles, one inside the other. Archaeologists believe that the inner circle of stones, each weighing about four tons, was built first. The giant stones which form the outer circle, known as sarsen stones, each weighs as much as 50 tons!

In South America, one more mysterious phenomenon exists. Near the coast of Peru, in the valley of the Nazca Desert, some strange shapes carved into the ground make an impressive view. When seen from the ground, these shapes seem insignificant. But when seen from high above, these strange shapes or drawings look like giant birds, fish, seashells and different geometric figures. These drawings are thought to be at least 1500 years old, and have still remained preserved for centuries by the dry, stable climate of the desert.

Many theories exist about the ancient peoples of Easter Island and the Nazca Desert and their purposes in creating these mysterious phenomena. Archaeological research suggests that Easter Island was first inhabited by Polynesians around 400 AD. Scientists believe that these early inhabitants carved the island's statues as religious symbols from a volcanic rock and then pulled them to different locations. Scientists suggest as well that the lines of Nazca are also related to the religious beliefs of an ancient civilization. These people believed that the mountain gods protected them by controlling the weather and supplying them with water. Many of the figures formed by the lines on the ground are associated with nature or water in some way. As these ancient people lived in a desert region, water was a valuable, but rare, resource and by means of the drawings they hoped to make the place rich with water. Exactly how the lines were drawn without controlling the drawing process from the air remains a mystery.

We may never know the exact reasons for the creation of these mysterious places. Whatever their original purposes, all three sites are amazing examples of human creativity.

0. The text is about three mysterious places in the world.....(T) F
1. The stone figures on Easter Island do not have a particular shape..... T F
2. Easter Island and Stonehenge are situated quite far from each other..... T F
3. The stone figures on Easter Island differ in height..... T F
4. The huge stones of Stonehenge are put in a straight line..... T F
5. The stones of the outer circle of Stonehenge are called sarsen stones..... T F
6. The Nazca Desert is famous for its mysterious giant stones..... T F
7. The drawings in the Nazca Desert do not have any particular form. T F
8. Polynesians started to live on Easter Island in about 400AD..... T F
9. The stones of Easter Island may have had religious purpose..... T F
10. It is believed that the statues of Easter Island were made from a volcanic rock.... T F
11. It was believed that the lines on the Nazca Desert would bring sunny weather..... T F
12. Scientists know exactly how the drawings in the Nazca Desert were made. 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. Paper money comes into use | F. Coins cause problems |
| X B. In very old times | G. Silver more important than gold |
| C. For a stronger banking system | H. The government ends the problem |
| D. Things used as money | I. The meaning of money has changed |
| E. Coins better than paper money | |

Time and money

0. B

Thousands of years ago people used many different kinds of money. Sometimes they paid for food or clothes with animals as money. Sometimes they used food as money to buy things. Later, people began to use metal coins to buy things. They used silver, gold and copper for money, with silver being more valuable than gold at that time.

1.

Before they had dollars and cents, Americans used different kinds of money. The early settlers from Europe traded with the Indians they found there. The Algonquin Indians in the north-eastern United States used sea-shells for money and called it *wampum*. They also used other things, such as beads, blankets or animal furs, for money.

2.

People who came to America from different countries brought with them the money of their countries: louis d'ors from France, guineas from England, pistols from Spain and thalers from Germany. But there were problems when people used coins of different currencies in America. Sometimes a lot of coins were needed to buy something and it was difficult to carry them in their pocket. It was also difficult to find a safe place to keep a large number of coins.

3.

People began to make their own money from paper and it was easier to carry. Anyone could print money, and many people did so. Banks, companies, shops and schools printed different kinds of paper money. The money had different values in different places; it was not worth the same everywhere it was used. For example, the same money might have more value in Chicago than it did in New York. For ordinary people, as well as for tradesmen, this was very inconvenient.

4.

In 1863 President Lincoln made a law, which said that only the United States government could print money. This law gave Americans the United States dollar - the name of the money they have today. The law also said that people could take their money to banks and exchange it for a certain amount of silver if they wanted so. This law was a positive step towards strengthening the banking system in the country.

5.

In 1873 the banks began to give gold for paper money. This meant that if people had paper money they could go to the banks and exchange it for gold. The idea worked, except when too many people went to the banks at the same time, as banks didn't always have enough gold. The US government solved this problem early in the twentieth century. So Americans can no longer go to banks and get gold for money and the government will not exchange anything for paper money.

6.

The value of money used in the United States today is not the same as the value of animals or food. Indeed, the way people used money a long time ago may have been easier than it is today. They knew what particular things could be exchanged for what, and what was needed to get what they wanted. Today the money in our pockets is something very different from a sea-shell or an animal fur. It means different things at different times.

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 editor,

I have watched your programme for many years and have always enjoyed it. In fact, it's one of the few programmes that are also suitable for children, and I know that many families like ours watch it together. We like the films on nature and history, especially on the history of the ancient world. I usually watch these films together with my grandchildren. I want them to learn as much as possible about world history and I thought that your programme was just right for that. However, last week I was very disappointed and also very angry that no warning was given at the beginning of the programme that what was going to be shown was unsuitable for children. I was watching your programme with my two grandchildren, Andy and Sally. They are eight and six years old. We expected your programme to be as interesting and entertaining as usual and that it would show some interesting historical as well as educational facts and events. But we were quite disappointed. It's not necessary to show films which have close-up pictures of people who are badly injured or murdered. I know it's not real blood but children don't always realize this and my grandchildren were very frightened. My younger grandchild even cried. She couldn't fall asleep until late and I had to sit by her bed talking to her about nice happy things so that she could forget all the things she had seen in your programme.

And I have one more complaint. I think there's no need for people to use all sorts of bad language. Children very easily remember what they hear and I'm sure you'll agree that bad words are not what parents and grandparents want to hear from their children. Newspapers and news programmes are full of the tragedies and violence in the world and I think we can expect television to provide us with an escape from an unpleasant reality. Schools are not very good at teaching world history, so it would be good if you provided more programmes on this as well as on science and leave the horror films out. I don't know whether you actually enjoy unpleasant and shocking scenes but since last week's show I know that I will never watch your programme again and I hope that more viewers like me will feel the same and simply switch off their TVs.

Sincerely yours,
Magda Brown

0. This is
- A. an advertisement.
 - B. a letter.
 - C. a newspaper article.
 - D. a diary.
1. What will the reader learn from the text?
- A. Magda Brown is a specialist in ancient history.
 - B. Andy and Sally love watching horror films.
 - C. Some TV programmes are watched by the whole family.
 - D. Unacceptable language is never used on TV.

2. What is the main reason why Magda Brown is writing to the editor?
 - A. To tell him that she liked their recent programme.
 - B. To tell him about her grandchildren's favourite programme.
 - C. To speak about the best TV programmes for adults.
 - D. To tell him that she will never watch the programme again.

3. How did the writer feel after the programme last week?
 - A. Disappointed and frightened.
 - B. Disappointed and angry.
 - C. Disappointed, but interested.
 - D. She couldn't help crying.

4. While watching the programme the author felt so bad because
 - A. there was no warning for children.
 - B. the programme was unsuitable for everybody.
 - C. they didn't show real scenes.
 - D. the programme was an escape from reality.

5. The writer thinks that it is not suitable for children to
 - A. watch close-up pictures of people in general.
 - B. watch the same programmes as adults do.
 - C. hear inappropriate language.
 - D. watch TV until late at night.

6. What does the writer want television to offer?
 - A. More programmes on history.
 - B. More news programmes.
 - C. More horror films.
 - D. More entertainment programmes.

7. What is the writer trying to do?
 - A. to inform.
 - B. to amuse.
 - C. to warn.
 - D. to complain.

8. The idea that viewers will not watch the programme in future
 - A. comes from the viewers themselves.
 - B. comes from Magda Brown.
 - C. comes from Andy and Sally.
 - D. is common public opinion.

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 words from the text on the answer sheet.

dried	(A)	full	(F)	plenty	(K)
set	(B)	instead	(G)	rise	(L)
different	(C)	indoors	(H)	screen	(M)
entirely	(D)	light	(I)	wrapped	(N)
experience	(E)	outdoors	(J)	wore	(O)

The world's coolest cinema

Northern Norway is known as the Land of the Midnight Sun, because the sun does not B (0) between the middle of May and the end of July. On the other hand, between the middle of November and the end of January, the sun does not (1) at all. If you go to the Norwegian town of Kautokeino, you can have a very (2) kind of cinema experience. Not only is the cinema there made (3) out of snow, but it is also used as a drive-in place for snowmobiles. Kautokeino is 450km north of the Arctic Circle so there is always (4) of snow around. It is very cold because the cinema is (5) and there are reindeer skins to sit on. Even the (6) is made of snow! Forget pop-corn and ice cream! (7), you can buy hot drinks and (8) reindeer meat. If you want to watch a film at this cinema, you need to wear warm clothes, because it freezes at night. Although the cinema is in the open air, and you have to sit outside (9) in warm clothes, Kautokeino 'cinema hall' still has a lot of visitors. The (10) moon, the special Arctic (11) and the snow all around make this an unforgettable (12).

Task 6

- Read the text and fill the gaps with one of the following words: article, preposition, conjunction, auxiliary or link verb. Note that in each space you should insert only ONE word.
- Write the answers on the answer sheet. Do not copy the words from the text on the answer sheet.

Columbus Day is an official national holiday in the USA. It is celebrated on October 12, and commemorates the discovery of America by (0) Christopher Columbus on October 2, 1492. On that day schools, banks, post offices (1) government offices are closed. Many schools and universities organize special events, such (2) shows, dances, concerts and performances. There (3) also many public ceremonies and events, organized by city authorities. Street parades, food festivals and banquets are some of the events (4) are run in many places across the United States. And the fact that it is (5) national holiday does not mean that everything is closed; the shops are open all day and Columbus Day is one of their busiest days (6) the year! As Christopher Columbus was Italian himself, Columbus Day is also a day for celebration among Americans who came to the States (7) Italy. There are many things in American culture which (8) brought there by Italian immigrants many years ago. As we all know, pizza and pasta, opera and Italian fashion are part(9) the daily life of Americans. It is also a day to remember the strong friendship between (10) two countries - Italy and the United States. And (11) this special day, Italian-American politicians and entertainers take part (12) many of the public events and TV programmes.

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 text on the answer sheet.

A.

Dear Michael,

I am glad you (0) are coming (come) to Georgia. I hope you (1) (stay) with us, but I want to warn you about a beautiful spaniel we have at home. You are not allergic to animal hair, are you? Our spaniel is young and runs a lot, but I hope he (2) (not/bother) you much. Our son Achi was four in May and we (3) (decide) to buy him something special. At first we (4) (want) to buy a cat. Personally, I wanted to buy him something smaller than a cat, like a guinea pig or a tortoise. But we remembered that our eldest son (5) (have) a tortoise when he was little and he found it the most boring pet on earth. So we went to a pet shop intending to buy Achi a kitten. However, the little spaniel we saw in the shop was the loveliest thing I (6) (ever/see). We were both sure that the dog would keep Achi busy and that he (7) (learn) more from him than from any cat. I (8) (never/forget) how happy he was when he saw the dog. You'll see more of Achi and his dog when you are here.

Looking forward to seeing you soon.

All the best,

Natia

B.

Hello Natia,

When I heard my company was sending me to Georgia, I jumped with joy. It (9) (be) ages since I last visited your fascinating country with its beautiful people, ancient culture and delicious cuisine. (10) (you/remember) the amazing hike we had in the mountains? I hope that one week end we can drop everything and go hiking again, if the weather (11) (be) nice, of course. I remember that the weather in Georgia (12) (change) fast in the mountains at this time of year. Is that right? In your email you (13) (say) that you have bought a pet dog for Achi and you (14) (want) to know if I am allergic to dog hair. No, I'm not. On the contrary, I am fond of dogs and once I am in your house I'm sure I'll enjoy Achi's dog's company. Anyway, everything (15) (already/arrange). I was told by the travel agent that my flight (16) (land) at Tbilisi airport at 4:45 on August 7.

See you soon!

Michael

VERSION 3 / 9 July / 2:00 pm

Task 1:

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

Task 2:

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

Task 3:

1.D 2.F 3.A 4.C 5.H 6.I

Task 4:

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

Task 5:

1.L/rise 2.C/different 3.D/entirely 4.K/plenty 5.J/outdoors 6.M/screen
7.G/instead 8.A/dried 9.N/wrapped 10.F/full 11.I/light 12.E/experience

Task 6:

1.and 2.as 3.are 4.that/which 5.a 6.of 7.from 8.were 9.of 10.the 11.on
12. in

Task 7:

A

1.will be staying /will stay/are staying/ 2. will not (won't) bother 3.decided 4.wanted
5.had 6.had (have) ever seen 7.would learn 8.will/'ll never forget

B

9.has been/is 10.Do you remember 11.is 12.changes 13.say/said/are saying
14.want/wanted 15.has (already) been arranged / has been (already)/is (already) arranged
16.would be landing/would land/is landing/lands/ will be landing/will land