



# ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

2013

ი ნ ს ტ რ უ ქ ც ი ა

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

## გასწორდება მხოლოდ პასუხების ფურცელი!

### პასუხის მონიშვნისას:

- პასუხების ფურცელზე მოძებნეთ დავალების შესაბამისი ნომერი.
- ამ ნომრის ქვეშ მოცემულ უჭრებში 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 უჭრაში დასვათ X ნიშანი (იხ. ნიმუში).

### გაითვალისწინეთ:

- თქვენს მიერ არჩეული პასუხის სწორად მონიშვნის ერთადერთი გზა სათანადო უჭრაში X ნიშნის დასმა.
- დასაშვებია, რომ X ნიშანი გამოსცდეს თეთრ უჭრას (იხ. ნიმუში), მაგრამ იგი არ უნდა იყოს უჭრაზე მოკლე.
- თითოეული საკითხის შესაბამის რიგში უნდა მონიშნოთ მხოლოდ ერთი პასუხი, ანუ მხოლოდ ერთ უჭრაში დასვათ X ნიშანი. თუ რიგში ერთგე მეტ X ნიშანს დასვამთ, ამ საკითხის არც ერთი პასუხი არ ჩაითვლება სწორად.
- თუ გსურთ პასუხების ფურცელზე მონიშნული პასუხის გადასწორება, მთლიანად გააფერადეთ უჭრა, რომელშიც დასვით X ნიშანი, და შემდეგ მონიშნეთ პასუხის ახალი ვარიანტი (დასვით X ნიშანი ახალ უჭრაში). ელექტრონული პროგრამა არჩეულ პასუხად მხოლოდ X ნიშნიან უჭრას აღიქვამს (იხ. ნიმუში, საკითხები 2 და 3).
- შეუძლებელია ხელმეორედ აირჩიოთ ის პასუხი, რომელიც გადაასწორეთ (ანუ ის პასუხი, რომლის შესაბამისი უჭრა უკვე მთლიანად გააფერადეთ). ამიტომ გადასწორების წინ დაფიქრება გმართებთ.

### ნიმუში:

დავალება 3.							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	...
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

არსად მიუთითოთ თქვენი სახელი და გვარი, დავალება რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება თქვენი სახელი ან გვარი არ გასწორდება!

ტესტის შესასრულებლად გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 15 წუთი

გისურგებთ 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.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

1. You want to spend some time at the seaside but don't have money for this. You are looking for a seasonal job there and are willing to work free of charge if the job pays for your living space. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Last summer you and your friend assisted an educational institution in organising and managing some events free of charge. You would like to find a similar job this year but with pay. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Your brother is a student. He wants to earn some money for his studies. He would like to make some money by accompanying foreign tourists to the mountains. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Michael is a student of the faculty of tourism. He is good at designing websites. He is looking for a voluntary job which would combine both of his interests. \_\_\_\_\_
5. You are collecting money for your trip abroad and are looking for a summer job with a good pay. You would like to find a job with one evening and one full day off. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Your friend Mari is looking for a summer job. She doesn't mind working at weekends but she wants to keep her mornings free. She has never worked before. \_\_\_\_\_
7. You know two foreign languages well. You are looking for a summer job which would offer a high salary. You want to keep your weekends free. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Your sister is a student of the faculty of journalism. She worked as a reporter last summer. She would like to do the same job this summer and earn some money for her studies. \_\_\_\_\_
9. George needs a job with a good pay for at least two months. He is good at making friends and has some experience in managing various events. \_\_\_\_\_
10. For his future career David needs to get a good experience in events management. He does not care about the pay and is willing to work without it. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Judy is going abroad to take an events management course. She wants to spend June working for a newspaper or a magazine to earn some money. She hasn't had any job before. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Anna is going abroad to study at the end of August. In July she'd like to find some work outside Tbilisi and earn money for her trip. \_\_\_\_\_

## ***Summer jobs***

A.

**Students Training Centre** needs two assistants from 9:00 to 6:00 including weekends in July and August. You must be friendly, sociable and energetic. Management experience in sports events desirable. At weekends trainings will be held at the Batumi training site. Good pay.

B.

**Travel Ltd** announces summer jobs for those who want to be travel guides for tourists interested in taking horse riding tours in the mountains of Svaneti. Excellent rates of pay. Good knowledge of two foreign languages and some knowledge of the local history are requirements. Weekends free.

C.

**Travellers' Journal** is looking for a young reporter to work on a voluntary basis in summer. The reporter will have to live in one of the seaside towns and send us articles on a weekly basis. Meals and accommodation free of charge. No pay but very good experience for future journalists.

D.

**Friendly Georgian family** living in Tbilisi needs a young man or woman from 1 July to 30 July. We want the person to take care of our three children - one boy, aged 7 and two girls aged 3 and 5 at our summer house in Pasanauri. Saturday evenings and Sundays free. Good pay.

E.

**The weekly magazine** *Culture and Life* is looking for a reporter and a computer specialist. The pay is good. Anyone interested in this job should contact the magazine by email. Students of the faculty of journalism will have priority. Previous experience is essential.

F.

**Online Magazine** *Business Life* is looking for young people who can write well in English and French to edit the texts for online magazine. Previous work experience not necessary. Job available from 1 to 25 June. Work on Sundays not required. Apply online [blife@gmail.com](mailto:blife@gmail.com).

G.

**Summer Tours** Telavi office is looking for a friendly and sociable person to answer telephone calls and email enquiries, also update our regional website news. Good English language speaking skill is essential. Some accommodation may be available if required. No pay.

H.

**Arts House** needs an assistant for organising summer exhibitions in July. Working hours from 2pm to 9pm including weekends. No previous experience required. Good communication skills needed. No pay but good experience in events management.

## Task 2

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

### Matter of time

In the distant past people measured time using the shadow cast by the Sun. The division of time into hours started in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries with the introduction of mechanical clocks. It wasn't until the 19<sup>th</sup> century that the countries of the world agreed on the answer to one simple question: What time is it?

The town of Greenwich in England has been the home of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) since 1884 when 25 nations met and agreed that all time zones would start from one point. GMT is based on the average time that earth takes to rotate from noon to noon, which is 12 o'clock daytime. While clocks change during the year, GMT never changes. Before that it was impossible to coordinate times. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century when people began wearing watches and more and more people started travelling and trading with other countries, coordinating times and considering time zones became even more important. In order to solve this, the time zone map was created according to which the world was divided into 24 equal zones.

But still the time zone map looks confusing because each country was given the right to choose its own time zone. The result is that there are currently 39 different time zones. Many countries originally set their time zone to be the same as the time zone of their trading partners or to be different from other neighbouring countries that they didn't like. Some countries continue to change their time zone even today. Sri Lanka changed its time zone three times in the last ten years. Some large countries such as the United States have more than one time zone. When you cross the United States by road there are signs that indicate when you are entering a new time zone. Other large countries prefer to have one single time zone. China used to have five time zones but changed to one single zone in 1949. The United States, Russia and most of Europe change their clocks during the year. The main reason for this is to save electricity by using more hours of daylight. In Europe, summer (or daylight saving) time runs from the last Sunday in March to the last Sunday in October.

The spread of Internet means that more and more people are now communicating with people from other countries. The Swiss company Swatch introduced Internet time so that people on the Net would all use the same time. Greenwich introduced its own version of online time called Greenwich Electronic Time (GET). Although today's clocks and watches are more accurate than ever, new technology can make it harder to know the time. If you check the time by listening to the radio, you will find that an old-fashioned radio is more accurate than a digital radio, which is more accurate than the Internet radio. It is the problem which will no doubt be solved in future. It is simply a matter of time.

1. The text is about the division of the world into the time zones. .... T F
2. GMT set a common start-up time for different time zones. .... T F
3. Clocks change during the year in accordance with GMT time. .... T F
4. The time zone map was created in order to make time coordination easier. .... T F
5. Today it's a rule for trading partners to belong to the same time zone. .... T F
6. Countries can choose what time zone they'd like to belong to individually. .... T F
7. Big countries can decide themselves how many time zones to have. .... T F
8. Countries change clocks because they want to have shorter daylight. .... T F
9. In Europe summer time lasts for a fixed period of time. .... T F
10. Not only Greenwich sets time for the Internet users. .... T F
11. New technology sometimes makes it easier to know accurate time. .... T F
12. The Internet radio is more accurate than an old-fashioned radio. .... T F

### Task 3

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

- |                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Prize-winning competition | E. Importance of participation |
| B. Not only in the USA       | F. Tastes differ               |
| C. Held only outdoors        | G. Back in the 1940s           |
| D. Proms with special titles | H. Prom - a lot of work        |

#### What is prom?

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

In the United States and Canada, a prom is a formal dance, or gathering of high school students. It is typically held near the end of junior and senior year. It plays an important role in popular culture and is a major event among high school students. The prom started in the 1920s in the USA. The word ‘prom’ comes from the French word ‘promenade’, which means walk or stroll. By the 1930s proms were common and ‘prom stories’ were often published in school newspapers all over the country. Interest in proms circulated from state to state and proms were taken very seriously.

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

In the ninety-forties two people were so interested in proms that they suggested a way to plan them. Marietta Abell and Agnes J. Anderson who wrote a book about proms suggested that proms could be money-savers and should not be planned in less than four weeks. Of course, things have changed since some people today spend a lot of money and proms are often planned a year in advance.

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

The ninety-fifties brought about heavy competition for the titles of Prom King and Queen as a popularity contest. The couples were being chosen as the best looking and best dressed. But today it is possible for people not from the popular ones to win the prize because the focus has been shifted to creativity and intelligence that make the participants attractive and interesting. MTV’s reality series ‘*Made*’ has demonstrated prom celebrations.

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

The format of the prom today is not the same in different places, but it is the tradition for high school students to be dressed in tuxedos and fancy dresses. The prom event is, as a rule, accompanied by dancing and music combined with decorations designed by the students themselves. There are some professional event planners but preparation is usually a difficult task done by a student prom committee. Proms are held in school gyms and cafeterias or in hotels, country clubs, and banquet halls.

5.\_\_\_\_\_

The Senior Prom, which is the final formal dance and gathering of the graduating class, is very important. Proms look very much like weddings, because couples are often dressed like a bride and a groom. It is also common to exchange gifts at proms and what is more important there is also a selection of popular song titles, as themes for the prom. This kind of selection began in the late 1960s. Alcohol is not allowed for safety reasons at post prom parties.

6.\_\_\_\_\_

Prom is a great time to dress up and go out with friends. It can also be the most memorable night of a student's life. Throughout all of the high school life students may have good and bad memories. Some appreciate the formal rituals of the prom and others don't. There are anti-proms that happen on prom nights that can also be fun for those who choose not to go to the event. It's up to each person to make it memorable and special for themselves.

## 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.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

*This article was published in a monthly magazine for teenagers. The writer tells the readers about her school and her closest friend.*

I'm Natalie Sawyer and my friend's name is Anna Leslie. We both study in one and the same form at Chiswick High School, in London. The school is for pupils aged 11 to 18. Anna is studying chemistry, biology and geography and I'm taking history, English and classical studies. We took school-leaving exams, called GCSE, last year and now we are preparing for A-level exams, according to the results of which we are admitted to a specific university. Taking A-level exams requires a hard work and we are getting used to this.

We also have personal and social educational classes once a week. We discuss topics such as bullying\*, drugs and alcohol. All children behave badly from time to time. But when there are problems when students don't obey the rules, or when they are aggressive and unfriendly, the behaviour affects the whole community and requires a more serious measure from school authorities. Fortunately, we've seen that when parents and teachers use the right tools, they together can change their child's problematic behaviour quickly and dramatically. There is no problem with bad behaviour at our school, because people who have misbehaved in the lower years aren't allowed into the upper forms. If someone injures someone in a fight, brings weapons or drugs into school, they are expelled from school.

My friend Anna likes school because the teachers have much better relationship with students than they had in previous classes; now she feels she can have a proper conversation with her teachers than she could a year or two ago. The best thing about school for me is seeing my friends and the good atmosphere in the school. I want to become a sports journalist and I hope to take media studies. It doesn't really matter what your degree is. You can have a degree in anything and become a journalist. It depends more on how you present yourself in your job interview whether you are confident, can write well and express your opinion.

Anna is looking forward to going to university. She thinks that the main difference from school will be moving away from your parents, living on your own and being independent. We are optimistic about our future careers but we are a bit nervous. We'd like to have nice colleagues and earn good salaries but the most important thing for us is to have an interesting and fulfilling job.

\*bullying: დაჩვრება, ძუხად აგდება

1. The article is about
  - A. life without parents.
  - B. a school in London.
  - C. two classmates.
  - D. school subjects.

2. The two friends – Natalie and Anna
  - A. like the same subjects.
  - B. study different subjects.
  - C. go to different schools.
  - D. are taking school-leaving exams.
3. Admission to a particular university depends on
  - A. the A-level exam results.
  - B. the students' previous experience.
  - C. the school-leaving exam results.
  - D. the students' wish.
4. What do the students most frequently talk about at school?
  - A. Guns, drugs and alcohol.
  - B. Rules they must obey.
  - C. Relationship with teachers.
  - D. Drugs, alcohol and bullying.
5. Students' good behaviour at school depends on
  - A. parents.
  - B. teachers.
  - C. teachers and parents.
  - D. parents and students.
6. Anna finds the school a better place now because she
  - A. could talk openly with her teachers.
  - B. likes the new subjects.
  - C. is not afraid of being bullied.
  - D. is involved in sports activities.
7. In order to become a journalist you don't necessarily need to
  - A. receive any education at all.
  - B. have a degree in journalism.
  - C. express your ideas well.
  - D. be confident.
8. Which of the following would be the best title for the article?
  - A. Strict teachers
  - B. Problems with misbehaviour
  - C. Getting ready for future career
  - D. Changes in the school

## Task 5

- Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given below. Use each word only once. Two words are extra.
- Mark the corresponding letter (A-N) on the answer sheet. Do not copy the words from the text on the answer sheet.

attack	(A)	fought	(F)	sank	(K)
blamed	(B)	homes	(G)	sell	(L)
became	(C)	imprison	(H)	soldiers	(M)
enemy	(D)	necessary	(I)	worked	(N)
every	(E)	peace	(J)		

### Japanese of American origin

In the early 1940s, more than 100 000 people of Japanese origin lived in the United States. These Japanese Americans were called either ‘Issei’ – those born in Japan – or ‘Nisei’ – American-born Japanese. Most lived in California, where they ..... (1) hard producing half of California’s fruit and vegetables. Others ..... (2) successful doctors, soldiers, lawyers and businessmen. On December 7, 1941 when Japanese warplanes flew noisily over Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the American Navy’s main base in the Pacific Ocean, the United States and Japan were still at ..... (3). Their bombs and torpedoes ..... (4) or badly damaged eight American battleships, blew up hundreds of aircraft and killed over 2000 men. After the ..... (5) of the Japanese Navy on Pearl Harbor, Americans began to see an ..... (6) in every Japanese American. The Japanese Americans were treated badly. Shops refused to ..... (7) them food. Finally, in March 1942, the US government sent planes to take the Japanese Americans from their ..... (8) and place them in prison camps called ‘relocation centers’. It was not fair to ..... (9) the Japanese Americans. The evidence seems to show that it was not ..... (10) at all. Thousands of the Japanese Americans ..... (11) bravely in the American army. And not one Japanese American was ever ..... (12) for being unfaithful to the United States during the whole period of the war.

## Task 6

- **Read the text and fill the gaps with one of the following: an article, a preposition, a conjunction or a relative pronoun. 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.**

### After ten years

Ten years have passed since I last saw my school. I remember very well ..... (1) glad I was when ..... (2) last bell rang. But now ..... (3) I look back it seems that the years spent at school were the happiest years ..... (4) my life. Once ..... (5) friend of mine told me: ‘What I liked best about our school was the basketball competitions which were held regularly in spring.’ Today I am a teacher myself ..... (6) I try to make my students like the subject I teach. However, it is really very unrealistic to expect much enthusiasm ..... (7) children to learn maths on a Monday morning. As to me, I am quite keen ..... (8) my job and even enjoy the company of noisy children. I do not demand much from my students but they know ..... (9) I would not accept disrespect to other students. I avoid being too strict ..... (10) I do want all members of the class to feel respected. I have to admit that I am not interested in spending hours correcting the work of my students, especially ..... (11) the weekend. But I understand that it is part ..... (12) my profession and I patiently put up with that.

## Task 7

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

Dear Mary,

I am writing to tell you how disappointed I am after being invited to a family party at Jennifer's. I think you remember that Jennifer and I (1) ..... (know) each other for a short period of time. I like her a lot but we (2) ..... (meet) for a month only and as you (3) ..... (understand) we do not know much about each other. The other day she told me that I (4)..... (invite) to her grandmother's 80<sup>th</sup> birthday and that only close relatives (5) ..... (come). I (6) ..... (really/excite) because it showed how she felt about me. But you know how uncomfortable I (7) ..... (usually/feel) in a strange environment. First of all, I arrived late because I wanted to avoid getting there too early. When I came there, I saw that everybody (8) ..... (arrive) on time. I also (9) ..... (think) the party was going to be informal so I wore jeans. As a result, I looked rather odd because everyone else (10) ..... (wear) fancy clothes. Then, I hardly (11) ..... (eat) any food all evening. As you know I don't tell everybody that I (12) ..... (be) a vegetarian for the last ten years. So I was unable to enjoy the delicious food the family (13) ..... (prepare). To make things worse, I asked Jennifer to put the cat out. I (14) ..... (never/forget) her face when she opened the door and sent the cat out. I didn't have time to explain to her that I was allergic to cats. I hope Jennifer (15) ..... (forgive) me my strange behaviour at the party. Now you must understand how I feel. If I (16) ..... (invite) to Jennifer's place now, I would behave differently.

Best,

Tom

## Task 8

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

Some people think that pets make children kind-hearted and caring. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.

## საბოლოო გარიანტი გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე.



# თესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

2013

ი ნ ს ტ რ უ ქ ც ი ა

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

## გასწორდება მხოლოდ პასუხების ფურცელი!

### პასუხის მონიშვნისას:

- პასუხების ფურცელზე მოძებნეთ დავალების შესაბამისი ნომერი.
- ამ ნომრის ქვეშ მოცემულ უჭრებში 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 უჭრაში დასვათ X ნიშანი (იხ. ნიმუში).

### გაითვალისწინეთ:

- თქვენს მიერ არჩეული პასუხის სწორად მონიშვნის ერთადერთი გზა სათანადო უჭრაში X ნიშნის დასმა.
- დასაშვებია, რომ X ნიშანი გამოსცდეს თეთრ უჭრას (იხ. ნიმუში), მაგრამ იგი არ უნდა იყოს უჭრაზე მოკლე.
- თითოეული საკითხის შესაბამის რიგში უნდა მონიშნოთ მხოლოდ ერთი პასუხი, ანუ მხოლოდ ერთ უჭრაში დასვათ X ნიშანი. თუ რიგში ერთგე მეტ X ნიშანს დასვამთ, ამ საკითხის არც ერთი პასუხი არ ჩაითვლება სწორად.
- თუ გსურთ პასუხების ფურცელზე მონიშნული პასუხის გადასწორება, მთლიანად გააფერადეთ უჭრა, რომელშიც დასვით X ნიშანი, და შემდეგ მონიშნეთ პასუხის ახალი ვარიანტი (დასვით X ნიშანი ახალ უჭრაში). ელექტრონული პროგრამა არჩეულ პასუხად მხოლოდ X ნიშნიან უჭრას აღიქვამს (იხ. ნიმუში, საკითხები 2 და 3).
- შეუძლებელია ხელმეორედ აირჩიოთ ის პასუხი, რომელიც გადაასწორეთ (ანუ ის პასუხი, რომლის შესაბამისი უჭრა უკვე მთლიანად გააფერადეთ). ამიტომ გადასწორების წინ დაფიქრება გმართებთ.

### ნიმუში:

დავალება 3.							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	...
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

არსად მიუთითოთ თქვენი სახელი და გვარი, დავალება რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება თქვენი სახელი ან გვარი არ გასწორდება!

ტესტის შესასრულებლად გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 15 წუთი

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!

## **Task 1**

- **Read the statements. Then read the advertisements and find which statement corresponds to which advertisement. Next to each statement write a letter (A-H). Some advertisements correspond to more than one statement.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

1. You are collecting money for your holiday abroad and are looking for a summer job with good pay. You can work for a month only and would like to keep your weekends free. \_\_\_\_\_
2. David needs a well-paid job for at least two months. He has good communication skills and is very experienced in organising and managing cultural events. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Your sister is a young archaeologist. She would like to earn some money by accompanying foreign tourists to the mountains. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Your cousin is a student of the faculty of journalism. He worked as a reporter last July. He would like to do a similar job this summer and earn some money for his studies. \_\_\_\_\_
5. You want to spend some time at the seaside. You are looking for a seasonal job there and are willing to work free of charge if the job pays for your living space. \_\_\_\_\_
6. For his future career Nick needs to get a good experience in events management. He is willing to work without pay as long as he has an opportunity to gain experience. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Kate has just graduated from university. She wants to spend the summer working for a newspaper or a magazine earning money. She has never worked before. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Nino is a student of the faculty of tourism at Tbilisi State University. She has learnt how to design a website as well. She is looking for a summer job to practise her skills. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Last spring you assisted an educational institution in organising and managing seminars. The pay was good. You would like to find a similar job this year as well. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Nick is willing to work free of charge in the summer. He doesn't mind working at weekends but he wants to keep his evenings free. He has never worked before. \_\_\_\_\_
11. You know two foreign languages well. You are looking for a summer job with a high salary. You don't want to work at weekends and you can't leave the city. \_\_\_\_\_
12. John is going abroad to learn English in September. He wants to work in August and earn some money for his trip but would like to keep weekends free. \_\_\_\_\_

## ***Summer jobs***

A.

**Summer Tours** Kazbegi office is looking for a friendly and outgoing person to answer telephone calls and email enquiries, also update our regional website news. Good English language speaking skill is essential. Some accommodation may be available if required. Good pay.

B.

**Arts World** needs an assistant for organising summer exhibitions in August. Working hours from 10am to 4pm including weekends. No previous experience required. Good communication skills needed. No pay but good experience in events management.

C.

**The weekly magazine Our Planet** is looking for a reporter and a cameraman. The pay is good. Students of the faculty of journalism will have priority. Previous experience is essential. Anyone interested in this job should contact the magazine by email. Application deadline is May 26.

D.

**Business Objectives** has a well-paid position for young people who can write well in English and German. The duty is editing the texts for online newspaper. Previous work experience not necessary. Job available from 1 June to 31 July. Weekend work not required.

E.

**Friendly Georgian family** from Kutaisi needs a young man or woman from 1 to 30 August. We want the person to look after our two children – twin brothers aged 4 - at our summer house in Kazbegi. Good pay and all living expenses covered. Weekends free.

F.

**Traveller's Journal** is looking for a keen young reporter to work on a voluntary basis in summer only. The reporter will have to live in one of the seaside towns and send us articles on a weekly basis. Meals and accommodation free. No pay but very good experience for future journalists.

G.

**Students Training Centre** needs three assistants from 10am to 7pm including weekends from June to August. You must be friendly, outgoing and motivated. Events management experience desirable. At weekends trainings will be held at the Saguramo training site. Good pay.

H.

**Travel Ltd** announces summer jobs for tourist guides taking the groups of outdoor enthusiasts to the high mountains of Racha. Excellent rates of pay. A good command of two foreign languages and some knowledge of the local history are the requirements. Weekends not free.

## Task 2

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

### Only for the young?

Pop music originated in its modern form in the 1950s. It derived from rock and roll and some other styles of popular music. They used to say that pop music was an art form created by and for young people. Young people often form pop groups. Groups and individual singers make one or two good records when they are in their early 20s, then disappear, or carry on making less interesting records. Several years ago ex-Beatle Paul McCartney released a new record. He worked with the producer of the band *Radiohead* to give himself a more modern sound. His record had limited success, but thousands of people still attend his live concerts. Many young people still listen to Madonna, even though she has now been making records for more than 30 years and is more than 50. Even John Lydon still makes records. He now appears regularly on TV chat shows in Britain.

It was difficult to find artists who could continue making great records, year after year, for a long time. In some ways, this is still the case. The *Rolling Stones*, for example, are still more famous for the songs they made in the 1960s and 1970s than for their more recent recordings, and even though many people go and see Paul McCartney at concerts, they are really hoping he will sing some old *Beatles* songs, rather than his new ones.

In some countries there is more respect for older people and less emphasis is laid on youth. For example, last year, veteran Indian singer Asha Bhosle, released a new record. She is a musician who has continued to develop by changing her style and working with other interesting western musicians, as well as with the American rock bands and classical musicians. However, it seems that at her concerts people still hope that she will sing Indian songs from the old Bollywood films that originally made her famous.

Pop and Rock used to be only for young people but now it has grown up. This type of music has been around for 60 years, so people who started listening to it when they were young are now old. Why should their tastes change?

Of course, boy bands – groups of singing and dancing young people who are often about the same age as the people who buy or download their songs – still continue to be hugely popular all over the world. However, it is very difficult to imagine a group like *Blue* still performing in forty years time. And while older people might remember the *Backstreet Boys*, or even *Take That* – how significant has their contribution to popular music really been? And can anyone already even remember *McFly*? Will anybody still be listening to *Blue* or Britney Spears when they are in their sixties?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. The text gives us information on how pop music spreads around the world. ....T      | F |
| 2. Pop music is a mix of various musical genres. ....T                                 | F |
| 3. Pop groups always release successful albums throughout their career. ....T          | F |
| 4. Paul McCartney's new record was a big success because of its modern sounding. ....T | F |
| 5. Madonna remains popular among young audiences. ....T                                | F |
| 6. The <i>Rolling Stones</i> are especially famous for their latest albums. ....T      | F |
| 7. Music fans throughout the world admire elder pop stars for their recent work. ....T | F |
| 8. Asha Bhosle is a respected singer because she is continually developing. ....T      | F |
| 9. Asha Bhosle initially became popular thanks to her songs in movies. ....T           | F |
| 10. Pop and rock music have existed for over a century now. ....T                      | F |
| 11. Pop music is equally enjoyed both by the old and the young. ....T                  | F |
| 12. Boy bands remain very popular throughout the world. ....T                          | F |

### **Task 3**

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

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Birthplace of Western culture | E. The old myth of the city          |
| B. Never a political centre      | F. From small to great power         |
| C. Country of great talents      | G. Most visited country in the world |
| D. One of the big industries     | H. Examples of ancient architecture  |

#### **Italy - the cultural centre of the world**

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

Italy is considered the cultural centre of the world by many people. One only needs to consider the art of such gifted people as Botticelli, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Tintoretto and Caravaggio, the operas of Verdi and Puccini, the cinema of Federico Fellini, add the architecture of Venice, Florence and Rome and you have covered just a small part of Italy's treasures over the centuries. In the 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries Italy became the birthplace of the Renaissance. The masterpieces of that period are displayed in various museums worldwide. This golden age ended in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

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

Architectural ruins from antiquity throughout Italy demonstrate the greatness of the country's architectural past. One can find various styles of architecture in the country starting with remains of Etruscan and Greek temples and finishing with the churches of the Renaissance, the Baroque and the Byzantine styles. During the period of the Italian Renaissance it had been customary for students of architecture to travel to Rome to study the ancient ruins and buildings as an essential part of their education.

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

For centuries Rome, the capital of Italy, was the political centre of Western civilization as well as the capital of the Roman Empire. According to a legend, Rome was founded in 753 BC by Romulus, who – along with his twin brother Remus – was a son of Mars. After the young brothers had been abandoned on the Palatine Hill, they were nursed by a female wolf for a short time before they were found by a shepherd. The shepherd then brought up the twins. Romulus, thereafter, founded Rome on the top of the Palatine Hill and named the city after himself. Today, the female wolf remains the symbol of Rome.

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

Ancient Rome was at first a small village. In time, it grew into an enormous empire covering the whole Mediterranean and as far north as Scotland. Its steady decline began in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, and the empire finally broke into two parts in 285 AD: the Western Roman Empire and the Byzantine Empire in the East. 'The Eternal City' – Rome – has been in existence for 3,000 years. No one can visit Rome and not be touched by its timeless beauty. From its beginning as a tiny village in central Italy, to its current status as a top ranking city for the arts, trendy fashions and delicious cuisine, Rome has seen it all.

5.\_\_\_\_\_

Together with Greece, Italy is acknowledged as the place from where Western culture was originated. Not surprising, it is also the home of the greatest number of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in the world. High art and monuments are to be found everywhere around the country. Aside from its rich history, Italy is also famous worldwide for its luxury sports cars and motorcycles and a passionate love for football and relaxed lifestyles, as well as for its many beautiful coasts, alpine lakes and mountains.

6.\_\_\_\_\_

Italy has a developed industrial economy. Tourism is one of the fastest growing and profitable sectors of the national economy. With 43.7 million international tourist arrivals Italy is the fourth highest tourism earner and the fifth most visited country in the world. Italy's most popular tourist attractions are the Coliseum – the world's 39<sup>th</sup> most visited place, with 4 million tourists a year and the ruins at Pompeii, 48<sup>th</sup> in the world, with 2.5 million visitors. With all its wonders Italy is truly an amazing place to explore.

## 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.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

I suppose I was a great reader of literature between the ages of nine and fourteen. I had enough time to be adventurous Huckleberry Finn, Robinson Crusoe and the Headless Horseman. Of course there was room in the schoolboy's imagination for some real historical figures too - Scott of the Antarctic, all of the Vikings, and great Indian chiefs and warriors were good friends of mine.

Then, when I grew up, I began a long search for strange and radical ideas. I wanted to challenge my elders and surprise my friends with original points of view. Of course, the only place to look was in books. I searched for the longest titles and the authors with the funniest names; I searched the library for completely unread books. Later, I went to university. Expecting to spend long evenings in learned discussions with clever people, I started reading philosophy. For some reason I never found the deep-thinking intellectuals I hoped to meet. Anyway, I was ready to impress everyone with my deep knowledge of complicated philosophical ideas.

Working life was hard to get used to after so much theory. It was the end of books for me. There didn't seem to be much in books that would actually help me get things done. To do things you had to answer the telephone and work on a computer. You had to travel about and speak to people who weren't at all interested in philosophy. I didn't stop reading, you can't avoid that. I read all day. But no literature came my way, only resumes, contracts and documents. Most people satisfy their need for stories and ideas with TV and, to tell the truth, it was all I needed for ten years. At first I would come home and watch TV over dinner. Then, I moved the TV into my bedroom so I could watch it from bed. Then, one day, my TV broke and my landlady took it away.

And at that point I decided to have another go with books. But it was a completely different experience - I learned how to read for pleasure. And now I just like books. I have a big book pile by my bed and I'm reading about six books simultaneously. I don't want to be any of the characters. I don't care if a thousand people have already read them. I don't have to search through libraries. There are books everywhere and all of them have something to read in them. I have the strange feeling that they've been there all along, waiting for me to pick them up.

1. The reader can learn from the text that the writer
  - A. had never had any work.
  - B. used computer when he was little.
  - C. had to read different things.
  - D. had received only school education.

2. As a little boy the writer was interested in
  - A. philosophy.
  - B. science stories.
  - C. unknown authors.
  - D. adventure and history.
3. As a university student the writer started reading philosophy because
  - A. he wanted to make a good impression.
  - B. he got interested in Greek philosophers' works.
  - C. the university was full of intellectuals.
  - D. he often discussed philosophy with his professors.
4. After starting a working life the writer
  - A. spent more time reading.
  - B. needed theory more than practice.
  - C. had to read interesting books.
  - D. needed practical experience.
5. The writer stopped reading for pleasure when he
  - A. got interested in philosophy.
  - B. bought a TV set.
  - C. got his job.
  - D. met intellectuals.
6. During his working life the writer mostly
  - A. read books.
  - B. watched television.
  - C. met his friends.
  - D. used the Internet.
7. The writer turned back to books because
  - A. his TV was out of order.
  - B. he missed reading a lot.
  - C. he wanted a change.
  - D. TV became uninteresting for him.
8. Which of the following would be the best title for the article?
  - A. Man who reads anywhere
  - B. Man who re-discovers books
  - C. Living in the world of fiction
  - D. Reading - a new addiction

## Task 5

- **Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given below. Use each word only once. Two words are extra.**
- **Mark corresponding letter (A-N) on the answer sheet. Do not copy the words from the text on the answer sheet.**

approximately	(A)	future	(F)	lucky	(K)
considers	(B)	imagine	(G)	means	(L)
countries	(C)	including	(H)	official	(M)
disappear	(D)	language	(I)	people	(N)
foreign	(E)	learning	(J)		

### Popular language

According to the British linguist David Crystal, there are about 400 million..... (1) who speak English as their first language around the world. Two out of three of those people are speakers of American English. Apart from ..... (2) like Britain, Canada, Australia and the United States, there are about 70 countries ..... (3) Nigeria, Singapore and India, where English is an ..... (4) language, but not the first language. There are ..... (5) 500 million people in those countries who can speak English. There are also people who speak English as a ..... (6) language. There are people who learn English at school or at language courses. It is said that there are about 1 billion people..... (7) English. Of those, approximately 600 million have a good enough level to communicate. That ..... (8) the total number of people who speak English is about 1.5 billion, nearly 25 per cent of the world's population. Now it is difficult to imagine that in the year 1600 only 4 million people spoke English and the ..... (9) of the language was in doubt!

While English has grown, other languages haven't been so ..... (10). There are between 6,000 and 7,000 languages in the world today. Three thousand of those languages are endangered and could ..... (11) this century. David Crystal ..... (12) that 'every two weeks one of the world's languages dies.'

## **Task 6**

- **Read the text and fill the gaps with one of the following words: article, preposition, conjunction or relative pronoun. 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.**

### **History of jeans**

We all wear jeans but only a few people know about their history. Jeans originated in America. No item of clothing is more American ..... (1) the blue jeans invented in 1873. Jeans are trousers made ..... (2) denim cloth. Often the term jeans refers ..... (3) a particular style of trousers called ‘blue jeans’. The story of jeans started at the time of the American Gold Rush. In 1849 thousands of people went to California to dig for gold. Among them was ..... (4) young man called Levi Strauss ..... (5) didn’t find any gold but still made a lot of money. Levi Strauss realised that the gold miners needed very strong clothes ..... (6) were easy to wash and comfortable to wear. So he came ..... (7) with an original idea, bought some thick cotton denim and made trousers ..... (8) this strong material. Levi Strauss’s trousers were later called jeans. The popularity of jeans increased ..... (9) they were soon sold throughout the USA. Later ..... (10) the 1950s, the fashion for jeans arrived in Europe and people began to wear jeans not just at work ..... (11) in their free time too. Jeans are now a very popular article of casual clothes all around the world. Jeans come in many styles and colours, ..... (12), ‘blue jeans’ are the most popular among them and are associated with American culture.

## Task 7

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

A strange thing happened to me yesterday. It was a beautiful day – warm and quiet. Though it was already far after the lunch break, I still (1)..... (decide) to catch a bus and not a taxi as I was already late and five minutes more or less (2) ..... (not/matter). My boss would be angry at me anyway. My boss (3) ..... (know) that I never get to my job on time after lunch. I (4) ..... (warn) several times since I started to work there, but habit is habit, you know. So, without hurrying, I walked down the main street to the bus stop. A couple of minutes later, I (5) ..... (hear) a noise and saw a running man who (6) ..... (wear) a red leather jacket. The jacket looked expensive, it (7) ..... (make) of rare leather and had beautiful buttons. It was obvious the jacket (8) ..... (buy) in an expensive shop. At first, I thought the running man (9) ..... (try) to catch the bus which (10) ..... (just/arrived) at the bus stop. But suddenly a policeman appeared, also running very fast. It was clear that the policeman (11) ..... (run) after the man in the red leather jacket. The policeman looked old and tired. At that moment my bus arrived and I (12) ..... (get) on it. I still (13) ..... (wonder) how this incident ended though I think that the policeman (14) ..... (not/be able) to catch the man. If I had the policeman's telephone number, I (15) ..... (call) and ask him how it all ended. I am taking the same route tomorrow, so if I (16) ..... (see) the policeman I'll ask him what happened. He might not answer though.

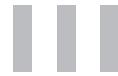
## Task 8

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

Some people think that TV should have more educational programmes. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.

საბოლოო გარიანტი გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე.

2013



## ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

ი 6 ს ტ რ უ ქ ც ი ა

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

### გასწორდება მხოლოდ პასუხების ფურცელი!

#### პასუხის მონიშვნისას:

- პასუხების ფურცელზე მოძებნეთ დავალების შესაბამისი ნომერი.
- ამ ნომრის ქვეშ მოცემულ უჭრებში 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 უჭრაში დასვათ X ნიშანი (იხ. ნიმუში).

#### გაითვალისწინეთ:

- თქვენს მიერ არჩეული პასუხის სწორად მონიშვნის ერთადერთი გზა სათანადო უჭრაში X ნიშნის დასმა.
- დასაშვებია, რომ X ნიშანი გამოსცდეს თეთრ უჭრას (იხ. ნიმუში), მაგრამ იგი არ უნდა იყოს უჭრაზე მოკლე.
- თითოეული საკითხის შესაბამის რიგში უნდა მონიშნოთ მხოლოდ ერთი პასუხი, ანუ მხოლოდ ერთ უჭრაში დასვათ X ნიშანი. თუ რიგში ერთგე მეტ X ნიშანს დასვამთ, ამ საკითხის არც ერთი პასუხი არ ჩაითვლება სწორად.
- თუ გსურთ პასუხების ფურცელზე მონიშნული პასუხის გადასწორება, მთლიანად გააფერადეთ უჭრა, რომელშიც დასვით X ნიშანი, და შემდეგ მონიშნეთ პასუხის ახალი ვარიანტი (დასვით X ნიშანი ახალ უჭრაში). ელექტრონული პროგრამა არჩეულ პასუხად მხოლოდ X ნიშნიან უჭრას აღიქვამს (იხ. ნიმუში, საკითხები 2 და 3).
- შეუძლებელია ხელმეორედ აირჩიოთ ის პასუხი, რომელიც გადაასწორეთ (ანუ ის პასუხი, რომლის შესაბამისი უჭრა უკვე მთლიანად გააფერადეთ). ამიტომ გადასწორების წინ დაფიქრება გმართებთ.

#### ნიმუში:

დავალება 3.						
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

არსად მიუთითოთ თქვენი სახელი და გვარი, დავალება რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება თქვენი სახელი ან გვარი არ გასწორდება!

ტესტის შესასრულებლად გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 15 წუთი

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!

## **Task 1**

- **Read the statements. Then read the advertisements and find which statement corresponds to which advertisement. Next to each statement write a letter (A-H). Some advertisements correspond to more than one statement.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

1. Ann needs to gain a relevant experience in child care. She would like to find a job with one evening and one full day off. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Mari is looking for a job. She doesn't mind working at weekends but she wants to keep her mornings free. She has never worked before but has excellent computer skills. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Last summer you and your friend did a voluntary job organising and managing entertainment events. You would like to find the same job this year as well. \_\_\_\_\_
4. You are good at Russian and English. You are looking for a well-paid summer job with an opportunity to practise your language skills. You want to keep your weekends free. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Nino is going abroad to do a language course in mid-August. She wants to spend July working and earn some money for her trip. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Michael is a student of the faculty of tourism. He is good at designing websites too. He is looking for a summer job which would combine both of his interests. \_\_\_\_\_
7. You want to spend some time at the seaside. You are looking for a seasonal job there and are willing to work free of charge if the job pays for your living space. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Your brother is a travel enthusiast fluent in French. He is looking for an opportunity to earn some money and meet other travellers to share the ideas and experiences. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Tina is going to take an events management course. She wants to spend August working for a newspaper or a magazine to earn some money. She hasn't had any job before. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Nick is a student of tourism. Last summer he updated a university website. He is looking for a similar job this summer to earn some money for his studies. \_\_\_\_\_
11. David doesn't mind working free of charge but would like to be free at weekends. He likes meeting new people and organising social events. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Ann needs to learn more about events management. She does not care about the pay. She is willing to work 7 days a week but no more than four hours a day. \_\_\_\_\_

## ***Summer jobs***

A.

**The monthly magazine** *Youth Life* is looking for a web designer with interesting ideas and a clear vision. The pay is good. Students with previous experience will have priority. Anyone interested in this job should contact the magazine by email. Application deadline is May 30.

B.

**Online Magazine** *Success Story* is looking for young people who are fluent in English and German. The duty is editing the texts for online magazine. Previous work experience not necessary. Working hours from 9am to 4pm. Job available in August. Weekends free.

C.

**Summer Tours** Sighnaghi office is looking for a sociable person to answer telephone calls, also update our regional website news. Good English language speaking skill is essential. Some accommodation available if required. Good experience in tourism management.

D.

**Arts and Crafts House** needs an assistant for organising and managing summer exhibitions in June. Working hours from 5pm to 9pm including weekends. No previous experience required. Good communication and computer skills needed. No pay.

E.

**Students Training Centre** is looking for two volunteers to organise various youth events in July and August. Working hours from 9am to 5pm. Weekends free. You must be sociable and enthusiastic with basic computer and language skills. Events management experience desirable.

F.

**Travel Ltd** announces summer jobs for mountain guides to go on camping tours in Khevsureti. Excellent rates of pay. A good command of at least one foreign language and some knowledge of the local history are requirements. Weekends free. Send your applications online.

G.

**Holidaymakers' Journal** is looking for a keen young reporter to work without a pay in summer. The reporter will have to live in a seaside town of Batumi and write stories about holidaymakers. Meals and accommodation free. Some experience is needed.

H.

**Friendly Georgian family** living in Telavi needs a young and well-organised woman for three weeks in July. We want the person to take care of our three children – one girl, aged 5 and two boys aged 2 and 4 at our summer house in Ureki. Saturday evening and Sunday free. Good pay.

## Task 2

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

### Story behind the voice

Andrea Bocelli is an Italian tenor and multi-instrumentalist who was born on September 22, 1958 in the small village of La Sterza, Italy. Andrea had poor eyesight since his childhood but became totally blind while playing football at the age of twelve. Andrea Bocelli is the Sanremo Music Festival winner of 1994. His thirteen solo albums contain both pop and classical music, and eight complete operas. Over 70 million copies of his records have been sold worldwide and for this reason Bocelli is considered the biggest-selling solo artist in the history of classical music.

Luciano Pavarotti, a famous Italian tenor, was deeply impressed with Bocelli's voice from the very beginning. Being a famous opera singer Pavarotti, did not hesitate to record the song *Miserere* with then an unknown singer Bocelli. The song immediately became a hit. Legendary American actress Elizabeth Taylor was one of many of Bocelli's fans. Another fan of his, French Canadian singer Celine Dion, said: 'If God has a singing voice, he must sound a lot like Andrea Bocelli.' In 1998 *People Magazine* named Bocelli as one of the 50 Most Beautiful People in the world.

Andrea Bocelli sings in different languages but despite what language he sings, Bocelli has gained recognition in almost all European countries. Bocelli made his debut in the USA in 1998 in the opera *La bohème*. It was for his interpretation of *La bohème* that he was most strictly criticized by classical music critics. Among them was *The New York Times* chief music critic Anthony Tommasini who criticised Bocelli and his technique more than once. Andrea Bocelli is a very energetic and diverse performer. Like many celebrities, Andrea Bocelli dedicates a serious part of his tours to charity. He has donated tens of thousands of dollars to the people who suffered from earthquakes or various diseases.

Bocelli started his career as a singer at piano bars. He was still unknown when he met his first wife, Enrica Cenzatti. They got married on 27 June 1992, and had two children. However, at the tenth anniversary of their marriage, the couple separated. At present Bocelli lives with his girlfriend and manager, Veronica Berti. They met in 2002. The couple live in a spacious villa, which has a well-equipped recording studio.

Like many celebrities, Bocelli has his own strangeness. In 2006 Bocelli influenced the municipality of his hometown Lajatico to build an outdoor theatre, the 'Teatro del Silenzio'. Bocelli does not allow anybody to perform there. The single day that the theatre brightens and opens its doors to the audience is one night in July, when Bocelli performs there with some invited guests. The rest of the year the theatre remains silent. Since the opening of the theatre in 2006, Bocelli has held 7 concerts with guests ranging from opera singers Plácido Domingo and José Carreras to Italian rock and pop stars.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Andrea Bocelli plays many different musical instruments. ....                                    | T | F |
| 2. At the end of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century Bocelli became the owner of a prestigious prize. .... | T | F |
| 3. The famous singer records only classical music. ....   | T | F |
| 4. Bocelli's first recording with a famous opera singer was an immediate success. ....              | T | F |
| 5. A music critic Tommasini praised Bocelli for his performance in operas. ....                     | T | F |
| 6. Bocelli helps those who suffer from different illnesses. ....                                    | T | F |
| 7. Bocelli was not always singing at the opera houses. ....   | T | F |
| 8. Bocelli left his family after he had two children. ....  | T | F |
| 9. Veronica Berti is the singer's girlfriend only. ....   | T | F |
| 10. The singer built a theatre in his native town with his own money. ....                          | T | F |
| 11. The 'Teatro del Silenzio' hosts guests only in summer. ....                                     | T | F |
| 12. Bocelli performs in the 'Teatro del Silenzio' with the opera singers only. ....                 | T | F |

### Task 3

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

- |                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Work only for children        | E. Famous personality      |
| B. Second chance                 | F. No to white slavery     |
| C. The Earl against the thieves  | G. Good motivation         |
| D. Not only for chimney-sweepers | H. After-death recognition |

#### Story of the good Earl\*

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

In the reign of the British Queen Victoria between 1837 and 1901, there lived a distinguished man called the Earl of Shaftesbury. He did his best to change the world and to make life better in his lifetime. He spent his whole life helping poor and helpless people and unhappy children. Because of his kindness to the poor he was called by the thankful people ‘the good Earl’. In those days, there were many unhappy boys and girls in England. There were no free schools and tiny children had to work instead of going to school. Perhaps the little chimney-sweepers were the most unfortunate.

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

The chimneys were then so narrow inside that only little boys or even girls could clean them. Little chimney-sweepers started their work very early in the morning. Poor little boys had to take off all their clothes and then their masters sent them up inside the narrow chimneys. They brushed the chimneys as they went up. The dirt poured over them, and filled their eyes and ears. When at last they came to the top, they cried ‘sweep’ to let their master know that the work was done. All day long the little boys would work and go to sleep very tired and dirty.

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

The Earl of Shaftesbury was very sorry for these little boys. They received no education except some Sunday schooling. Many died young or were disabled for life. The good Earl wanted to do something for these ‘little white slaves’. He often spoke in the Parliament about them and he was not happy until a law was passed so that no young children were sent up to clean chimneys again. Their masters had to do the job without them, and had to find a better way to sweep the chimneys. This law changed the lives of many children.

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

But the good Earl knew that there were other little children who also worked hard in factories, from early morning until late at night. They had no time to play; they never went to school. Other children had to live and work in the mines. They never saw the bright blue sky except on Sundays, when they were brought up from the dark. The good Earl tried hard to change their lives, too. Finally, with his friends, he succeeded. The Parliament passed a law that no little boys or girls were to work in a factory or down in a mine.

5.\_\_\_\_\_

The Earl was also very fond of animals. He hated the people who badly treated their donkeys. So he said that he would give prizes for the best-kept donkeys. It was not long before London donkeys were the best in the country. The Earl had a beautiful donkey-driven barrow himself, with his name on it. If a man was too poor to buy a barrow to carry his goods to the market, the Earl would lend him his. Farmers believed that the Earl's barrow would bring luck to them because people were very anxious to buy apples and potatoes from the Earl's barrow.

6.\_\_\_\_\_

The Earl was, indeed, a friend to all who were in trouble. Once he held a very strange meeting. Everyone there, except himself, was a thief! There were four hundred of them. He was not afraid to be among them. He spoke to them, and told them he could help them become honest men. Some were very glad to have one more chance, and the Earl sent them to other countries to work. There they were able to start a better and more useful life. No wonder there was great sorrow when the Earl of Shaftsbury died. He had spent his life doing good.

\*Earl: ərl

#### **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.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

The most memorable Christmas Eve for me was the one that I spent in the hospital as a new graduate of medical college. I was gaining some practical experience at a hospital. Several months before Christmas, I was made responsible for the rooms with female patients. One day a thirty-nine-year-old woman was brought in by her family. They had driven a long way from the countryside in their twenty-year-old truck. Irene was the name of the sick woman. Her family was obviously poor, simple farm people who would come to the hospital for help only if there was no other way out. And this was the case now. After a month of home treatment Irene had become so weak that the family decided they should take her to hospital.

You would feel sorry looking at Irene. She was very thin looking twice her age. She showed no interest in her surroundings. That afternoon the resident physician and I examined her and did some laboratory tests. Then she was intensively treated for a few days. She began to eat and her heart began to function more efficiently. Gradually, Irene began to respond to our therapy. She became quite a different person. I learnt that she had had little formal schooling, but she was a nice person to talk to. She would talk lovingly about her family, as well as about her dreams that she had cherished since her childhood. Unfortunately none of her dreams came true.

I enjoyed talking with her and spent spare moments at her bedside. This didn't happen very often but the time we spent together made me learn a lot about this very quiet but very nice person. She loved flowers. She could not use the little land the family had for growing flowers because the family grew vegetables on it. So she picked wild flowers and tree blossoms in the fields. One of her favourites was holly, a red Christmas plant, which grew in a large amount around her house. Finally, the day came for her to leave hospital. She said good-bye to the nurses, to the other patients and shook hands with me.

Then Christmas approached with all its excitement. The hospital rooms were decorated. Most of the patients and doctors were gone. The quietness of Christmas Eve came. I was terribly sad as this was my first Christmas away from home. My thoughts were interrupted by the porter who handed me a box wrapped up in brown paper tied with a red string. I opened the box, and inside were pieces of freshly picked holly branches. I knew immediately who the sender was. It was the greatest gift I had ever received!

1. What is the writer trying to tell us by this story?
  - A. It is difficult to work as a doctor.
  - B. Young doctors have to work hard to succeed.
  - C. Doctors often receive gifts.
  - D. Attention is more precious than the value of a gift.

2. The writer mentions her first Christmas Eve in the hospital because
  - A. it was unforgettable.
  - B. there were many patients.
  - C. she did not know how to treat patients.
  - D. she had never had such fun before.
3. What do we learn about the woman-patient?
  - A. She was brought to hospital by ambulance.
  - B. She came to hospital herself.
  - C. She was brought to hospital by her family.
  - D. She was found in the street.
4. The patient looked
  - A. tired.
  - B. surprised.
  - C. frightened.
  - D. older.
5. After the patient received some treatment, she
  - A. did not recover.
  - B. changed completely.
  - C. asked for her children.
  - D. started to entertain other patients.
6. The writer learnt from the woman that she
  - A. loved flowers.
  - B. had a pet at home.
  - C. wanted to go home.
  - D. wanted to stay at hospital.
7. Why did the writer feel unhappy at Christmas?
  - A. It was a busy day at hospital.
  - B. She had never spent it away from home.
  - C. She was alone in the hospital.
  - D. The patient she cared about was sent home.
8. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
  - A. Good doctors
  - B. Difficult patients
  - C. Unforgettable Christmas
  - D. The best time at hospital

## Task 5

- **Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given below. Use each word only once. Two words are extra.**
- **Mark the corresponding letter (A-N) on the answer sheet. Do not copy the words from the text on the answer sheet.**

adapted (A)

hopes (F)

powerful (K)

about (B)

novels (G)

published (L)

city (C)

over (H)

sides (M)

effects (D)

poverty (I)

world (N)

hearts (E)

power (J)

### Brilliance of Dickens

In 2012 Great Britain celebrated the bicentenary, a two-hundred-year anniversary, of Charles Dickens, the great British writer. He ..... (1) over a dozen major novels, a large number of short stories, a handful of plays, and several non-fiction books. .... (2) a century and a half since his first novel was published, Charles Dickens has been an icon for many people, young as well as old. His ..... (3) continue to be read and taught, and there is no question they will continue to be regularly ..... (4) for television, radio and film. His works have become a familiar and popular topic of reference for so many people around the..... (5). The novels that Dickens wrote combine the realistic life with the allegory and this usually causes ..... (6) effect. Charles Dickens was a writer who knew the..... (7) of the word and the strength of fiction to express the ..... (8) and dreams, fears and frustrations of life as we live it, in our own ..... (9) and minds and in our relationships with others. The topics of ..... (10) and injustice, and the potential and possibilities of ..... (11) life, are major subjects of interest in the works of Charles Dickens. His stories remind us of both the light and the dark ..... (12) of human life, which make our experience richer.

## **Task 6**

- **Read the text and fill the gaps with one of the following: an article, a preposition, a conjunction or a relative pronoun. 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.**

### **Something to remember**

Paul and Nellie are my best friends. They are big theatre-lovers ..... (1) they often go to see new plays and musicals. Last weekend, they went ..... (2) a newly-opened theatre called ‘The Joy Theatre’. They had to take a taxi there ..... (3) the theatre was quite far from their house. They saw a new play called ‘Made Specially ..... (4) You’. The play was a romantic love-story ..... (5) the lives of a young couple in love. After the theatre Paul and Nellie went to a restaurant. They both ate ..... (6) big meal. Nellie had a huge bowl ..... (7) spaghetti and Paul had an enormous plate of various kinds of meat. The spaghetti and meat were followed ..... (8) ice-cream and cheese cake. After leaving the restaurant, Paul and Nellie got a taxi home. They saw a car accident ..... (9) their way home. A yellow car had run straight ..... (10) a black van. The yellow car was badly damaged. The taxi driver had to wait ..... (11) the road was reopened by the police. When Paul and Nellie got home they felt tired but excited after a long and interesting evening together. As ..... (12) next day was the beginning of a new working week, they went straight to bed.

### **Task 7**

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

The town where I was born (1) ..... (become) a different place over the last five years. Now there is a modern entertainment centre not far from the place where I used to live. Only two of my school friends (2) ..... (live) there at present. Others (3) ..... (move) to the capital city, where they have better job opportunities. The central shop, which was built many years ago, (4) ..... (recently/redesign) into a very nice supermarket. And a small park which (5) ..... (be) my and my friends' favourite place, (6) ..... (change) into a sports centre. Some things are still the same though. For example, the school where I used to go still stands in its old place, although the building (7) ..... (look) much older now. If I had enough money, I (8)..... (invest) in a better modern school. It was long time ago but I still (9) ..... (remember) well the time I finished school. After school I decided to continue my studies in another town, so I became a student at Tbilisi University. Tbilisi University was my first choice and I (10) ..... (feel) really happy when I got in there. While I (11) ..... (study) at the University, someone offered me a part-time job in McDonald's. I was working on my diploma then, and was very busy. But I (12) ..... (not/mind) doing this job because I needed some money. I worked at McDonald's for just a few months. Since then I (13) ..... (have) many different jobs. Since September this year I (14) ..... (work) as a manager of a big company. I like my job, but I often think of my first job as it (15) ..... (remind) me of the time when I was young and happy. If I (16) ..... (be) a student now, I would work in McDonald's again.

## Task 8

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

Some people think that living in big cities has its positive sides. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.

საბოლოო ვარიანტი გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე.

## **Answer key for English tests**

### **VERSION 1**

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

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

**Task 3:** 1.B 2.G 3.A 4.H 5.D 6.F

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

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

**Task 6:** 1. how 2.the 3.as/when 4.in/of 5.a 6.and/so 7.from 8.on 9.that 10.but/and  
11.on/at 12.of

**Task 7:** 1.have known 2.have been meeting 3.understand 4.was invited/had been invited 5.would come/were coming 6.was/became/got (really) excited 7.(usually) feel 8.had arrived  
9.thought 10.wore/was wearing 11.ate 12.have been 13.had prepared/prepared 14.will never forget 15. will forgive 16. were/was invited

### **VERSION 2**

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

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

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

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

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

**Task 6:** 1.than 2. from/of 3.to 4. a 5. who 6. which/that 7. up 8. from/of 9.and  
10.in 11. but 12. however/but/though/although

**Task 7:** 1.decided 2.did not matter/ would not matter 3.knows 4.have been warned 5.heard  
6.was wearing 7.was made 8.was bought/ had been bought 9.was trying 10.had (just) arrived  
11.was running/had been running 12.got 13.wonder 14.was not able 15.would call 16.see

## **VERSION 3**

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

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

**Task 3:** 1.E 2.A 3.F 4.D 5.G 6.B

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

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

**Task 6:** 1.and/so 2.to 3.as /because/since 4.for 5.about/of 6.a 7.of 8.by 9.on  
10. into 11. until/till 12. the

**Task 7:** 1.has become 2.live/are living 3.have moved/moved 4.has (recently) been redesigned  
5.was 6.has been changed/has changed 7.looks 8.would invest 9.remember 10.felt 11.was  
studying 12.did not mind 13.have had 14.have been working/have worked 15.reminds  
16. were/was