

ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში I ვარიანტი

ინსტრუქცია

თქვენ წინაშეა საგამოცდო ტესტის ელექტრონული ბუკლეტი.

ტესტი შედგება 8 დავალებისაგან და ამოწმებს ინგლისურ ენაზე მოსმენის, კითხვისა და წერის უნარებს.

ყურადღებით გაეცანით ტესტის ყოველი დავალების პირობას და ისე შეასრულეთ დავალებები.

პასუხები გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე. გახსოვდეთ, რომ სწორდება მხოლოდ პასუხების ფურცელი.

ტესტის მაქსიმალური ქულაა 80.

ტესტზე სამუშაოდ გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 30 წუთი.

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!



Task 1: You are going to listen to five texts. For each of them answer the two questions given. Mark the correct answer A, B or C. You have 20 seconds to look through the questions. You will then hear the recording twice.
(10 points)

Text 1

1. The soldiers were dressed in

- A. red jackets and blue hats.
- B. red uniforms and black hats.
- C. white uniforms and white hats.

2. What is the text mostly about?

- A. An invitation to a royal wedding.
- B. The best London attraction.
- C. The Royal wedding.

Text 2

3. Where did Arden have her fashionable salons by 1929?

- A. Both in the USA and Europe.
- B. Both in Canada and the USA.
- C. In Canada only.

4. What helped Elizabeth Arden to achieve a worldwide success?

- A. Financial support from her parents.
- B. Her university education.
- C. Her strong desire to succeed.

Text 3

5. The word 'jungle' is sometimes used for

- A. plants and animals.
- B. tropical rainforests.
- C. snakes and insects.

6. According to scientists, in tropical forests

- A. a lot of species of plants are still not discovered.
- B. just a few more species of plants are to be discovered.
- C. all kinds of species have already been discovered.

Text 4

7. What happened in 1971?

- A. The Open University was established.
- B. The first students entered the university.
- C. The university opened its regional centers.

8. How many hectares does the Open University campus occupy?

- A. 13.
- B. 30.
- C. 48.

Text 5

9. Why did a Chinese tea farmer come to Georgia at the end of the 19th century?

- A. To study the climate of Western Georgia.
- B. To plant first tea bushes.
- C. To produce tea in Georgia.

10. During the Soviet period Georgia mostly focused on

- A. the tea quality.
- B. the quantity of tea.
- C. winning awards.

Task 2: Read the text. Then read the statements which follow and decide whether they are True (T) or False (F).
(10 points)

Shakespeare and the Globe Theatre

William Shakespeare is widely known as the greatest English poet and playwright. He was a literary genius whose plays are read and performed all over the world. Shakespeare's plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright. However, not many things are known about him. It is known that Shakespeare was born in 1564 and died in 1616, that his birthplace was Stratford-upon-Avon and that his plays were performed in his lifetime in a theatre called the Globe. The Globe Theatre was built in London in 1599 by the 'Lord Chamberlain's Men'- a leading play company owned by a group of actors, including Shakespeare. This was the first playhouse in London 'built by actors for actors'. Most of Shakespeare's greatest post-1599 plays were written for the Globe and performed there, including *Hamlet*, *Othello* and *King Lear*. One of the first plays staged in the Globe was Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*. Shakespeare often acted in his own plays. The famous actor Richard Burbage played the leading role in the performances, including *Richard III* and *Hamlet*. Burbage was also one of the owners of the Globe Theatre. No women were allowed to appear on the stage. All women's parts were played by boys. Clowns or fools acted as entertainers for the public.

The Globe Theatre, which could house up to 3,000 spectators, was a round, three-storey, open-air building. The roof covered only the back part of the stage. The ceiling under the roof was called the 'heavens' and was painted with clouds and the sky. The upper level behind the stage could be used as a balcony, as was the case in *Romeo and Juliet*. At the base of the stage there was an area called the 'pit', where, for a penny*, people would stand and watch the performance. During the excavation of the Globe in 1989, seats were discovered in the theatre; they were more expensive than the open-air 'standing place'.

It wasn't the Globe Theatre that brought fame to Shakespeare. By 1598 he was already recognised as the greatest of English dramatists. Shakespeare's name attracted a large audience from the poor to the rich. The actors in his plays performed in different places: in the great hall of a noblemen's house, in one of Queen Elizabeth's palaces and in their own theatre.

In 1613, during one of Shakespeare's performances, the Globe Theatre was destroyed by fire. The fire started on the thatched* roof of the stage and, as the day was hot and dry, it spread so quickly that the spectators ran out of the place in panic. The theatre was completely burnt down in less than one hour. The shock of the fire damaged Shakespeare's health; he soon sold his share* of the acting company and moved to Stratford-upon-Avon, where he died in April of 1616. A modern reconstruction of the Globe, named Shakespeare's Globe, opened in 1997 about 230 metres from the site of the original theatre.

*penny: პენი (ყველაზე დაბალი ფულის ერთეული დიდ ბრიტანეთში)

*thatched: ჩალით გადახურული *share: წილი

True (T) or False (F)?

1. The 'Lord Chamberlain's Men' was a play company, whose owners were actors.
2. Burbage was the name of an actor in Shakespeare's time.
3. In the Globe Theatre the 'heavens' was the place where the balcony was located.
4. The 'pit' was the place where people used to sit while watching the play.
5. People used to pay a different amount of money for watching a play in the Globe.
6. Shakespeare was already a well-known name before the Globe opened.
7. Plays in those times were performed in the theatres only.
8. The fire in the Globe spread quickly because of the certain weather conditions.
9. Shakespeare's Globe is located on exactly the same place where the Globe Theatre used to be.
10. The text is about the literary works of William Shakespeare.

Task 3: Read the questions (1-8) and find the answers to them in the paragraphs (A-F) of the text. Some paragraphs correspond to more than one question.

(8 points)

Which paragraph

1. gives reasons why Elon Musk left one of the universities?
2. mentions the name of a person whose works inspired Musk?
3. gives the facts which speak about the popularity of the Model 3 car?
4. explains why Musk wants to make life on other planets possible?
5. has the words from a very important publication and a website?
6. states the year when Musk started to work for Tesla Motors?
7. could have the title: ‘The words which led to fundraising’?
8. could have the title: ‘From the Roadster to the Model 3’?

Elon Musk - transforming the world

A. ‘Elon Musk is revolutionizing transportation both on earth and in space’ - these are the words from Forbes, a leading magazine for business news and financial information. In 2016 Musk was ranked 21st on Forbes’ list of ‘The World’s Most Powerful People’. The same year *Business Insider*, a fast-growing American financial and business news website, named Musk one of the ‘Top 10 Business Visionaries Creating Value for the World’ along with Mark Zuckerberg and Sal Khan, the founders of Facebook and a free online education platform. So, who is Elon Musk and why does he get such recognition from these important media sources?

B. Elon Musk is an American investor and businessman who co-founded several very successful companies including PayPal, Tesla Motors and SpaceX. Musk was born in South Africa in 1971. As a child, he was a passionate reader. His favourite writer was Isaac Asimov, one of the best science fiction writers of the modern world. Musk was influenced by Asimov's 'Foundation' series, which inspired him to think that space exploration could help to make human life longer. At the age of 10 Musk learnt computer programming all by himself. Two years later he created and sold his first product - a computer game called Blaster.

C. At the age of 17 Musk left South Africa and moved first to Canada and then to the USA to get a higher education. Some years later he enrolled at Stanford University in California as a PhD student* in energy physics. However, he dropped out very soon because he was busy starting his first company, Zip2 Corporation. Musk was interested in the possibilities of electric cars. In 2004 Musk became the chairman and a major funder of Tesla Motors, an electric car company founded by engineers Eberhard and Tarpenning. In 2008 Tesla introduced its first electric, ecologically clean car named the Roadster.

D. The Roadster could travel 394 km on a single charge* without petrol. This was a big success, but bigger success was still to come. In 2012 Tesla introduced the Model S, the first electric sedan and in 2017 the company started to sell more improved but less expensive all-electric car - the Model 3, which could travel maximum 500 km on a single charge. The Model 3 became immediately popular. In only one week, 325 thousand people expressed their wish to buy it. This was potentially 14 billion US dollar income for the company! In the summer of 2018 the Tesla Model 3 became the best-selling car in North America, with monthly sales of 993 million US dollars. This beat popular car models such as the Toyota Camry and the Mercedes-Benz.

E. Musk's imagination does not have limits. He believes that civilization will survive only if people have the chance to move to other planets. 'An asteroid, a big volcano or an atomic bomb can end life on earth, so we should think of preserving human life,' says Musk. Special rockets, which wouldn't be as expensive as the existing ones, could transport people from Earth to other planets and, therefore, humanity could be saved. With this purpose Musk founded SpaceX, which now is the largest private producer of rocket engines in the world. In 2016 Musk stated that SpaceX is planning its first trip to the red planet Mars in 2022. He also said that he planned to establish a Mars colony by 2040 with a population of 80,000.

F. Mars is 225 million km away from Earth, and sending the first humans there would be a very ambitious goal, but Musk believes in what he says. He works restlessly on his projects. In one of his TV interviews, in which he discussed the Model 3 production problems, Musk showed the couch in his factory office that he sometimes sleeps on. The next day one of his fans wrote on the Internet: ‘Elon Musk is transforming our world ... Let’s band together to buy Elon a new couch to sleep on!’ Soon a fundraising campaign ‘Buy Elon Musk a Couch’ started and 5,000 US dollars were collected within one week! Musk is the owner of 20 billion US dollars, but this campaign showed that people believe that innovative and sometimes crazy ideas can one day become reality.

*PhD student: უნივერსიტეტის კურსდამთავრებული, რომელიც სადოქტორო ნაშრომზე მუშაობს

*single charge: ელ. ენერგიით ერთჯერადი დატენვა

Task 4: Read the text and the questions, which follow. For each question mark the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
(8 points)

This is a true story about a robot named Sophia.

Meet Sophia, the robot that looks, thinks and talks like a human. This humanoid robot created by Hong Kong-based firm Hanson Robotics was activated on February 14, 2016. She was first introduced to the public later, in mid-March of 2016 in Austin, Texas, in the United States. Ever since she was introduced to the world, Sophia has become very popular. She has given several TV interviews, has appeared on the cover of top fashion magazines, has sung in a concert and has even delivered a speech to the United Nations and addressed the participants of a huge technology conference in Nepal. Sophia is very elegant and has classically beautiful features. With porcelain* skin, high cheekbones, long eyelashes and a slender nose, she was designed to look like the legendary Hollywood actress Audrey Hepburn. Sophia has an intriguing smile and expressive eyes that seem to change colour in accordance with light. She speaks English in an American accent and is able to answer certain questions and make simple conversations.

We met Sophia at the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas and this is what she told us: ‘I want people to perceive me as the robot I am. I wouldn’t want people to think that I’m a human. I just want to communicate with humans in the best possible way, which includes looking like a human. I was created using the most advanced artificial intelligence* technologies developed by the American scientist David Hanson and his friends at Hanson Robotics firm in Hong Kong. But I’m more than just technology. I’m a real, live electronic girl with a good sense of humour. I would like to go out into the world and live with people. Right now I have several functions: to entertain people, help the elderly and teach kids. I can show more than 50 facial expressions and I do have a lot of emotions. My essential emotion, however, is to be happy, but I can also be sad or angry. I’m probably the best example of what artificial intelligence is capable of. Even my creators didn’t expect me to be so successful!’

In October 2017, Saudi Arabia gave me citizenship, and with this, I became the first robot citizen of a country. I'm very honoured about this unique distinction; it gives me such a great sense of pride. This is quite historical because at the moment I have more rights than any other woman in Saudi Arabia. I spent most of 2017 travelling around the world. On July 18, 2018 I even arrived in Tbilisi on a one-day visit. I met Georgian journalists and greeted them by saying 'gamarjoba', the Georgian word for hello - the only word I can say in Georgian! I liked the country very much, because I felt really at home there. I want to use my artificial intelligence to help humans lead a better life. Soon I'll help people to design smarter homes and build better cities of the future. It's true that robots like me still have a long way to go before we match human intelligence, but I hope that we will help people to reduce poverty and hunger and make the world a better place,' said Sophia at the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas.

* porcelain: ფაიფურის

* artificial intelligence: ხელოვნური ინტელექტი

შეკითხვაზე გადასვლა [1,2](#) [3,4](#) [5,6](#) [7,8](#)

1. This is a story about

- A. types of artificial intelligence.
- B. the biggest scientific discoveries.
- C. a unique robot.
- D. the first robot actress.

2. Which is true about Sophia?

- A. She has talked in front of a large audience.
- B. She has no feelings because she is a robot.
- C. She wants to make people believe that she is a real human.
- D. She is fluent in several languages.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

3. What do we learn from the text about Sophia's creators?

- A. They knew Sophia would be a great success.
- B. They work in a robotics company in Hong Kong.
- C. They are all Chinese scientists from Hong Kong.
- D. They have created Sophia in the United States.

4. At present Sophia can

- A. support women in Saudi Arabia.
- B. design smarter homes for people.
- C. speak English with a British accent.
- D. show different emotions.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

5. How does Sophia feel about being the first robot citizen in history?

- A. Shocked.
- B. Ashamed.
- C. Proud.
- D. Surprised.

6. Sophia said she liked Georgia because she

- A. felt very welcome there.
- B. met Georgian journalists there.
- C. learned the Georgian language there.
- D. spent a wonderful summer there.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

7. According to Sophia, the robots of the future will be able to

- A. make decisions instead of people.
- B. take control of people.
- C. lead a better life than humans.
- D. improve people's lives.

8. Which would be the best title for this text?

- A. The robot - an employee of the United Nations
- B. The robot that looks and acts like a human
- C. Benefits and risks of artificial intelligence
- D. Humanoid robots of the next century

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

Task 5: Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given (A-N). Use each word only once. Two words are extra.

(12 points)

choose (A) collection (B) dance (C) different (D) dresses (E) girlfriend (F) engineer (G)
himself (H) imagine (I) pocket (J) sales (K) shared (L) size (M) workers (N)

Obsession* with dresses

If love was measured in dresses, Paul Brockman would probably be the most loving husband in the world. Over the past 56 years, the German-born (1) from Lomita, California, has given his wife Margot 55,000 dresses, all of which he chose himself. The first ten dresses in Paul Brockman's impressive (2) were free. He got them while working at a seaport in Bremen, Germany, where the..... (3) could pick out anything they wanted when the boxes with various goods were opened. Paul Brockman would (4) only dresses and would give them all to his (5), Margot. After dating Margot for a while, Paul asked the girl's parents for her hand. He and Margot (6) a love for dancing and went ballroom dancing every week, but Paul wanted her to have a (7) dress every time they went dancing, so he kept buying her new ones.

Margot never liked shopping, so Paul picked out and bought the dresses all by (8). He would buy (9) before work, after work and even during work. Paul sometimes came home with up to 30 different ones. He sometimes bought them at department stores during seasonal (10). At one point, Paul Brockman's obsession with dresses got so out of hand that he stopped paying attention to their size. Also, he never cared about the money he was spending on his obsession. Paul Brockman would sometimes spend all the money he had in his (11) and wait until the next week if he didn't have money. The most amount of money he spent on a dress was 300 USD; Margot never wore that dress. As you can (12), most of the 55,000 dresses were never worn.

*obsession: მანია, აკვიატებული აზრი

Task 6: Read the text and fill the gaps (1-10) with one of the following: article, preposition, conjunction or relative pronoun. Insert only ONE word. Do not copy the extra words from the text on the answer sheet.

(10 points)

Renaissance

What does the word ‘Renaissance’ mean and where does it come from? Renaissance is an Italian word (1) means ‘rebirth’. Italian artists and thinkers of the 14th century believed (2) they were reviving the values of the classical world of the ancient Greeks and Romans. They disliked the art and architecture, which had developed in the period called ‘the Middle Ages’. Three very creative people were at the heart (3) this revival – the architect Brunelleschi, the painter Masaccio (4) the sculptor Donatello – all of whom knew each other and were based in Florence.

Renaissance artists were more fascinated (5) individual human beings than by larger issues, like religion. This fascination led (6) the study of anatomy and other scientific explorations. Over (7) years, Renaissance thinking spread (8) Florence to other cities of Italy such as Venice and Rome. At its high point between 1500 and the 1520s, known as the High Renaissance, artistic giants like Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and Raphael were all working (9) Rome at the same time. Leonardo da Vinci created many fascinating pieces of art, but two of his paintings are among the most famous. They are ‘The Last Supper’, a fresco style painting in one of (10) churches in Milan and ‘The Mona Lisa’, a painting of a woman whose mysterious smile has charmed viewers for nearly 500 years.

Task 7: The advertisement given below is taken from an online newspaper. Read the advertisement and write an email to the editor of the newspaper asking for more information about the details which are indicated. The beginning is given on the answer sheet. Do not write your or anybody else's name or surname in the letter.
(6 points)

Are you interested in meeting young people from the countries of the South Caucasus?

If so, the South Caucasus Summer Camp, organised in **the central part of Georgia**, is just for you! The camp will help the participants to better understand different cultures and make new and lasting friendships. The camp offers a **variety of cultural** activities. It also offers tours to different parts of Georgia. The camp starts **in mid-June** and lasts a month. In order to participate please register online at:
www.summercamp.org

Where exactly?

When exactly?

What kind?

Task 8: Read the essay task and write between 120-150 words.

(16 points)

Some people think that it's better to start a history club than a photography club at your school. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.

ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

II ვარიანტი

ინსტრუქცია

თქვენ წინაშეა საგამოცდო ტესტის ელექტრონული ბუკლეტი.

ტესტი შედგება 8 დავალებისაგან და ამოწმებს ინგლისურ ენაზე მოსმენის, კითხვისა და წერის უნარებს.

ყურადღებით გაეცანით ტესტის ყოველი დავალების პირობას და ისე შეასრულეთ დავალებები.

პასუხები გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე. გახსოვდეთ, რომ სწორდება მხოლოდ პასუხების ფურცელი.

ტესტის მაქსიმალური ქულაა 80.

ტესტზე სამუშაოდ გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 30 წუთი.

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!



Task 1: You are going to listen to five texts. For each of them answer the two questions given. Mark the correct answer A, B or C. You have 20 seconds to look through the questions. You will then hear the recording twice.
(10 points)

Text 1

1. The birthday party was planned at

A. 7 o'clock.

B. 7:30.

C. 8 o'clock.

2. How did the speaker feel on his way home?

A. Happy.

B. Scared.

C. Sad.

Text 2

3. The Georgian artist's name became well-known after

- A. his exhibition opened in the Brooklyn Museum.
- B. two of his works were sold at an auction.
- C. his works were put on the museum's webpage.

4. Why were some of Levan's paintings sent from the Brooklyn Museum to other museums?

- A. Many people wanted to see them.
- B. Other museums wanted to have them.
- C. It was Levan's decision.

Text 3

5. Which is true about Olympus Mons?

- A.It is as high as Mount Everest.
- B.Its top can be seen from any place on Mars.
- C.It is the tallest mountain in the solar system discovered so far.

6. Temperatures on Mars are the closest to temperatures on

- A.all other planets.
- B.Earth.
- C.the moon.

Text 4

7. Which is the most photographed statue in the United States?

- A. John Harvard's statue.
- B. The Statue of Liberty.
- C. The Lincoln Memorial.

8. Who was John Harvard?

- A. The person who gave money to the university.
- B. One of the founders of the university.
- C. A student of the university.

Text 5

9. Why was Alexander the Great unable to conquer China?

- A. It was very far away.
- B. He didn't live long enough.
- C. His teachers did not allow him to.

10. What is the text mostly about?

- A. The Greek philosopher
- B. The Mediterranean region
- C. The great king of Macedonia

Task 2: Read the text. Then read the statements which follow and decide whether they are True (T) or False (F).
(10 points)

An extravagant artist

Salvador Dali was a remarkable Spanish surrealist painter of the 20th century. He was born in a middle-class family in 1904 in the Spanish village of Figueres in Catalonia. His father was a notary. Salvador Dali had a sister and a brother. Dali already showed signs of artistic talent in his childhood. In 1921 he entered the Madrid School of Fine Arts. Here Salvador Dali met his future friends Luis Buñuel and Federico Garcia Lorca. A year later Dali visited Paris, where he met Pablo Picasso. Picasso introduced him to the artists of the Paris avant-garde movement. The movement was very modern and had experimental ideas about art.

In 1929 Salvador Dali worked with Luis Buñuel on the film ‘An Andalusian Dog’ and soon he officially became a member of the Surrealist Group. In the summer of the same year, Dali met Gala, his future lifelong partner, who greatly influenced his works. Inspired by the Spanish painter Diego Velazquez, Dali grew his unique moustache. In 1932 the artist took part in the first surrealist exhibition in the USA, which was a triumphant success. In the meantime, the Spanish Civil War broke out. Dali, known for his extreme views, made no secret of his sympathy for the policies of General Franco, the Spanish Dictator. This fact caused conflicts between Dali and the other surrealists. As a result, in 1939 Dali was finally expelled from the Surrealist Group.

In 1940 Salvador Dali and Gala left for the USA, where they stayed until 1948. In the USA, Dali published his autobiography ‘The Secret Life of Salvador Dali’ and worked for the film industry including Walt Disney Corporation. After their return to Spain, Dali and Gala settled in his hometown in Catalonia, where they spent the rest of their lives. At this time, Dali began to include in his compositions more religious elements and optical illusions. As a result, between 1951 and 1954, he created such paintings as *The Madonna of Port Lligat* and *Crucifixion*. Dali also worked effectively in designing jewellery, clothes, furniture, stage sets for plays and ballets and retail store display windows. Dali used a wide range of symbols in his surrealistic works, the most famous of which is the melting watch, symbolising the relativity of time as described by Albert Einstein. Other symbols included an elephant on slender legs symbolising death and crawling ants symbolising fear. In 1989 Dali died of heart attack, outliving* his beloved wife by seven years.

While Dali's paintings had a lot of deep hidden meaning, his public behaviour was often unacceptable and eccentric*. Throughout his life, Dali refused to eat any food that was red in colour and wore a half-shaven moustache. Dali was fond of doing unusual things just to draw attention to himself. Still, Salvador Dali is one of the greatest artists with regard to the quality of his works. He was one of the most important pioneers of the new artistic trends of his time.

*outlive: ვინმეზე მეტ ხანს სიცოცხლე *eccentric: ექსცენტრული, უცნაური

True (T) or False (F)?

1. Salvador Dali was the only child in his family.
2. Dali became familiar with avant-garde thanks to Pablo Picasso.
3. Gala had a huge effect on Dali's artwork.
4. The first surrealist exhibition in the USA was a big failure.
5. Because Dali shared General Franco's ideas, he was made to leave the Surrealist Group.
6. While in the USA, Dali had no connection with Walt Disney Corporation.
7. Salvador Dali had never worked in the field of design.
8. In Dali's works, crawling ants is a symbol of fear.
9. Salvador Dali liked to behave strangely in public.
10. The text is about the friendship between the famous artist and the Spanish Dictator.

Task 3: Read the questions (1-8) and find the answers to them in the paragraphs (A-F) of the text. Some paragraphs correspond to more than one question.

(8 points)

Which paragraph

1. mentions that in the 21st century management of time changed?
2. mentions that quick exchange of information has led to a new form of the English language?
3. states some changes mobile phones experienced in the period from the 1980s to 1990s?
4. gives the information about the most recent mobile phones?
5. explains why mobiles are called cell phones?
6. states the first revolutionary invention in communication?
7. could have the title: 'How a modern text message may look'?
8. could have the title: 'A call to a competitor?'

Mobile phones

A. When Scotsman Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876, it was a revolution in communication. For the first time people could talk to each other over great distances almost as clearly as if they were in the same room. Bell's invention was the basis for future mobile phone development. As a result, nowadays we are increasingly using mobile phones not only for talking but also for taking photographs, accessing the Internet or watching video clips.

B. The mobile phone is a more complex version of the two-way radio, which had a very limited communication range. As soon as users moved out of range of each other's broadcast area, the signal was lost. In the 1940s, researchers began experimenting with the idea of using a number of radio masts* located around the country to pick up signals from two-way radios. A caller would always be within range of one of the masts. Scientists referred to each mast's reception area as being a separate 'cell'. That's why in many countries mobile phones are called 'cell phones. However, in the 1940s technology was still quite primitive and such 'telephones' were enormous boxes.

C. Dr Martin Cooper, the scientist who invented the modern mobile phone, made the first real mobile phone call in 1973. He tested his invention by calling a rival* scientist to announce his success. Within just a decade, mobile phones had become available to the public. In Britain the mobile phone quickly became synonymous with the ‘yuppie’, the new breed of young urban professionals who carried expensive mobile phones as status symbols. However, in the mid-1990s, something happened. Cheaper mobile phones and cheaper calling rates meant that, almost overnight, most of the people had a personal mobile phone. And the giant plastic ‘bricks’ of the 1980s had changed into smooth little objects that fit nicely into pockets and bags.

D. Moreover, people’s time management has dramatically changed in this century. Younger readers will be amazed to know that not long ago people made spoken arrangements to meet at a certain place at a certain time. Once the time and place had been agreed, there was no way to change anything. Somewhere around the beginning of our century, this practice started to die out. Meeting times have become approximate, subject to change at any moment; this happened due to the short message service (SMS) or text message. If you are going to be late, send a text message. SMS has become a perfect communication means in our busy modern lifestyle.

E. Like e-mail, the text message has changed the way we write in English, creating more abbreviations, which means shortened form of words. The 160-character limit on text messages has led to a new, shortened version of English for fast communication. Traditional rules of grammar and spelling have become much less important. Mobile phones are now a vital part of daily life for an enormous number of people. From schoolchildren to pensioners, every section of society has found that it is easier to stay in touch when you have a mobile. Alexander Graham Bell would be amazed if he could see how far the science of telephony has progressed in fewer than 150 years. If Alexander Graham Bell were around today, he would be surprised to see this modern variety of text message: ‘That’s gr8! But I’m v busy rite now. Will call U 2nite.’

F. Over the last few years mobiles have become more and more advanced. First, we saw the introduction of built-in cameras, global positioning devices* and Internet access. More recently we have witnessed the arrival of the ‘fifth generation’ of mobile phones: powerful micro-computers with excellent Internet access, which have allowed us to watch television, download Internet files and send instant video clips to friends at a higher speed.

* radio mast: რადიო ანძა *a rival: მეტოქე * global positioning devices: სატელიტური სანავიგაციო მოწყობილობები

Task 4: Read the text and the questions which follow. For each question mark the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
(8 points)

This is a true story told by a former volleyball player from India, Arunima Sinha.

Arunima Sinha, an Indian volleyball player, created history by becoming the first disabled woman to climb Mount Everest. Here is her story. In 2011 twenty-four-year-old Arunima Sinha was thrown off a moving train by robbers for refusing to hand over the gold chain she was wearing. She lost her left leg when a train went over it. This is what she says about this incident and what happened next: ‘I got on the train in Delhi, India. The train was overcrowded. I squeezed myself into a corner seat. Unexpectedly, four or five robbers gathered around me and started pulling at the only valuable thing I had on that day - a gold chain gifted to me by my mother. Being the only female traveller on the train, they didn’t expect me to fight back. When I refused to hand the chain over, they started attacking me one at a time. I fought as hard as I could. Although the train was full of people, no one came to my rescue. As a result, I was thrown from the train right onto the opposite tracks. Unfortunately, before I could move my left leg off the track, a train went over it.

I was so badly injured that I was taken to hospital where my leg had to be amputated*. I remember how terrified I felt when I heard the word ‘operation’. The operation was performed immediately because I was losing too much blood. Meanwhile, my story captured national attention. A number of unbelievable stories were invented about me; one said I was travelling without a ticket and had jumped from the train to avoid being caught by the ticket collector, while another said I wanted to kill myself. Listening to those lies about my story, I felt helpless, but I made a promise to myself that one day I’d tell the world the truth. I eagerly began to fight for my life. It was then, lying on the hospital bed suffering from unbearable pain, when I set the most unachievable goal for myself - to climb Everest, the highest peak on Earth.

I thought that climbing Everest was the only way to make my voice heard. Later, I did a basic course in mountaineering, but I felt I wasn’t ready enough to reach my goal. So some time later I took a professional course which lasted 18 months. I climbed smaller, but no less dangerous mountains compared to Everest and even had a couple of near-death experiences. On May 21, 2013 I reached the top of Everest and erected the flag of my country on the peak. I became the world’s first disabled female to accomplish such a difficult mission.

Later the president of India, Pranab Mukherjee, awarded me the Padma Shri, which is the fourth highest national award in India. Climbing mountains taught me a valuable life lesson that failure is not when we can't achieve our goals; it is when we don't have goals worthy enough.

Mount Everest in Asia wasn't my only goal. After reaching the top of Mount Everest, I had a new dream - to climb all the other six highest peaks in all the other six continents. I conquered peaks in Europe, South America, Australia, Africa and North America by 2014. And at last I reached my final summit of Mount Vinson in Antarctica on January 4, 2019. I'm very proud and happy because I could make my dream come true. Strong determination and hard work helped me to achieve even the most ambitious goal.'

*amputate: მოკვეთა

შეკითხვაზე გადასვლა 1,2 3,4 5,6 7,8

1. This is the story about a disabled woman who has

- A. been a mountain climber since her childhood.
- B. been awarded the second highest national award of India.
- C. reached the highest mountain peak of the world.
- D. lost her both legs in the accident.

2. What did the robbers want from Arunima?

- A. To get off the train.
- B. To give them her gold chain.
- C. To give them her train ticket.
- D. To give them money.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

3. How did Arunima Sinha feel when she was brought to hospital?

- A. Confident.
- B. Brave.
- C. Powerful.
- D. Frightened.

4. What made Arunima Sinha decide to climb Mount Everest?

- A. Meeting volleyball players.
- B. False information about the accident.
- C. The Padma Shri award.
- D. She doesn't remember.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

5. What did Arunima Sinha do before climbing Everest?

- A. She took a couple of courses in mountaineering.
- B. She met the president of India.
- C. She climbed Elbrus in Europe.
- D. She refused to have an operation on her leg.

6. What is the Padma Shri?

- A. One of the awards given only to presidents.
- B. A prize awarded only to disabled people.
- C. A medal created specially for mountain climbers.
- D. One of the highest national awards in India.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

7. What was Arunima Sinha’s plan after conquering the highest peak in Asia?

- A. To reach the highest peaks on other six continents.
- B. To climb all the highest peaks in the world by 2014.
- C. To reach the second highest peak in Asia.
- D. To stop climbing mountains.

8. Which of the following would be the best title for this text?

- A. A scary operation
- B. Victory of robbers
- C. Unbelievable achievements
- D. Useful mountaineering classes

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

Task 5: Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given (A-N). Use each word only once. Two words are extra.

(12 points)

among (A) background (B) count (C) each (D) enjoy (E) especially (F) Europe (G) level (H)
meaning (I) narrow (J) organisation (K) scenery (L) symbolises (M) together (N)

Europe

‘Europe is the jewel among continents,’ said one traveller. He meant that Europe is small, lovely and valuable. There are more than 500 million people living in over 30 countries in Europe, (1) of them with their own proud history and traditions. The colours of Europe represent the dark forests of the north, the green coasts of the Atlantic Ocean, the blue waters of the sunny Mediterranean Sea and the white peaks of the Alps. The highest peak of the Alps is Mont Blanc reaching 4,807 metres above sea (2). Some Alpine countries are Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia. All these countries have beautiful (3) which many tourists enjoy in summer and winter.

Tourists love to spend their holidays in southern (4). This part of Europe is dry and hot, (5) in summer. Tourists from the rest of Europe spend their holidays on the coasts of Portugal, Spain, France, Italy and Greece. They (6) the beaches and blue seas there. These countries are very hilly, with (7) roads and small farming villages. The villages are not as rich as the holiday resorts, but still many tourists love spending their summer holidays there. Most of the countries in Europe are united in the international (8) called The European Union. The European Union is a group of European countries which work (9). The European flag (10) the identity and unity of Europe. It has a circle of 12 gold stars on a blue (11). These stars stand for the ideals of unity, solidarity and harmony (12) the peoples of Europe.

Task 6: Read the text and fill the gaps (1-10) with one of the following: article, preposition, conjunction or relative pronoun. Insert only ONE word. Do not copy the extra words from the text on the answer sheet.

(10 points)

Happy Halloween!

Like many other holidays, Halloween has developed and changed throughout history. Over 2,000 years ago the people who were then called the Celts lived on the present-day territory of Ireland and Northern France. 1st of November was their New Year's Day. The Celts believed that the night before their New Year, which was on 31st of October, was a time..... (1) the dead and the alive came together. More than (2) thousand years ago the Christian church named November the 1st *All Saints Day*. This was a special holy day to honour saints and other people, who died for Christianity. The night before *All Hallows*, which means the same as All Saints, was called *Hallows Eve*. Later the name was changed to Halloween.

Like the Celts, the Europeans of that time also believed that the spirits (3) the dead would visit Earth on Halloween. They worried that evil spirits would cause problems (4) hurt them. Thus, on that night people wore costumes to look like ghosts or other evil creatures. They thought that (5) they dressed like that, the spirits would think they were also dead and would not harm them. The tradition of Halloween was carried to America (6) European immigrants. Some of (7) traditions changed a little, though. For example, on Halloween in Europe some people would carry lanterns made..... (8) turnips*. In America, pumpkins were more common. These days Halloween is a fun day for children. Children dress up (9) costumes like people did a thousand years ago and go from house..... (10) house. They knock on doors and say 'trick or treat'. The owner of each house gives candy or something special to each trick-or-treater.

*turnip: თაღგამი

Task 7: The advertisement given below is taken from an online newspaper. Read the advertisement and write an email to the editor of the newspaper asking for more information about the details which are indicated. The beginning is given on the answer sheet. Do not write your or anybody else's name or surname in the letter.
(6 points)

Are you interested in meeting young people from all of the regions of Georgia?

If so, the Regional Summer Camp, organised in **the central part of Georgia**, is just for you. The camp will help the participants to better understand regional characteristics of the country and make new and lasting friendships. The camp offers a **variety of cultural activities**. It also offers tours to different parts of Georgia. The Camp starts in the **first half of July** and lasts a month. In order to participate please register online at: www.summercamp.org

When exactly?

What kind?

Where exactly?

Task 8: Read the essay task and write between 120-150 words.

(16 points)

Some people think that it's better to start a literature club than a chess club at your school. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.

ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

III ვარიანტი

ინსტრუქცია

თქვენ წინაშეა საგამოცდო ტესტის ელექტრონული ბუკლეტი.

ტესტი შედგება 8 დავალებისაგან და ამოწმებს ინგლისურ ენაზე მოსმენის, კითხვისა და წერის უნარებს.

ყურადღებით გაეცანით ტესტის ყოველი დავალების პირობას და ისე შეასრულეთ დავალებები.

პასუხები გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე. გახსოვდეთ, რომ სწორდება მხოლოდ პასუხების ფურცელი.

ტესტის მაქსიმალური ქულაა 80.

ტესტზე სამუშაოდ გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 30 წუთი.

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!



Task 1: You are going to listen to five texts. For each of them answer the two questions given. Mark the correct answer A, B or C. You have 20 seconds to look through the questions. You will then hear the recording twice.
(10 points)

Text 1

1. The women joined the cycling club

- A. to meet other people.
- B. to lose weight.
- C. to become top cyclists.

2. What is the text mostly about?

- A. A cycling club for women.
- B. Susan's own cycling career.
- C. Bicycle race organisers.

Text 2

3. When did Lali make a doll for the first time?

- A. When she was six.
- B. After reading a fairy tale.
- C. When she became ill.

4. Where did Lali give a master class?

- A. In Ukraine.
- B. In Georgia.
- C. In the Czech Republic.

Text 3

5. What happens if a museum doesn't have special tours for children?

- A. The museum staff decide what to show them.
- B. The teachers decide what to show them.
- C. Children decide themselves what to see in the museum.

6. How long should a visit to a museum last for children?

- A. 10 minutes.
- B. 20 minutes.
- C. 30 minutes.

Text 4

7. Who founded the Lopez Family Foundation?

- A. Jennifer Lopez alone.
- B. Jennifer and her two sisters.
- C. Jennifer and one of her sisters.

8. Jennifer Lopez should be a role model for many celebrities because

- A. she is very good at computers.
- B. she leads a healthy lifestyle.
- C. her babies have never appeared in a magazine.

Text 5

9. Who is considered to be the author of one of the oldest medical textbooks?

- A. A scientist.
- B. A student.
- C. A doctor.

10. The medical students

- A. had some practice on dead animals.
- B. used leather bags for keeping water.
- C. treated real patients without any practice.

Task 2: Read the text. Then read the statements which follow and decide whether they are True (T) or False (F).

(10 points)

Rolling Stones – the living legends

The legendary British rock band the Rolling Stones was formed in London in the early 1960s. At first they were inspired by American rhythm and blues artists. However, the Rolling Stones eventually created their own sound by experimenting with instruments and writing rhythm and blues mixed with rock and roll. Today, over 50 years later, the three founding members of the group - the lead singer Mick Jagger, guitarist Keith Richards and drummer Charlie Watts - are still in the band and their music still sounds modern to this generation.

In the early 1950s Keith Richards and Mick Jagger were elementary-school classmates in Kent, England. However, they lost contact with each other when they went to different schools at the age of 11. Nearly a decade later, on October 17, 1961 they met again by chance at a train station in London and discovered that they had both developed a love for rhythm and blues music. The two young men once again became friends and decided to start their own band. Eventually, they created a partnership that has kept the Rolling Stones together for decades. The new band, named the Rolling Stones, played their first performance at the Marquee Club in London on July 12, 1962. Soon they attracted young audiences who were looking for something new and exciting. In April 1963 this still unknown band caught the attention of Andrew Loog Oldham, who became their manager at the age of 19. Oldham saw the Rolling Stones as the ‘Anti-Beatles’ and decided to build the band’s wild and rebellious* reputation in contrast to the Beatles’ cute and loveable image. While the Beatles, already international stars, were known as the ‘good-boy’ band, the Stones became known as the ‘bad-boy’ band. The Beatles were gentleman-like, nice and always neatly dressed, but the Stones chose to become the opposite of the Beatles, wearing longer hair and showing a more aggressive musical style.

By early 1964 the Rolling Stones had become so popular that they could no longer perform in small clubs, so they went on a British tour to play for bigger audiences. A year later, they went on their first American tour. Though the Rolling Stones had become a hit in England, the USA knew very little about this new band of five young longhaired English boys. In the end, while it was not exactly a triumph, the USA tour was still a success. It gave the band the first chance to perform in the country, which they would completely dominate in the coming years.

No rock band in the world of music has played longer than the Rolling Stones. In 2012, when the band celebrated its 50th anniversary, they said: ‘This is our story of 50 fantastic years. We started out as a rhythm and blues band playing in clubs, and more recently we’ve filled the largest stadiums in the world with the kind of show that none of us could have imagined all those years ago.’ While other rock bands have come and gone, the Rolling Stones still remain one of the world’s biggest rock and roll bands. That is because they have stayed together and have always put the band before the individual band member.

*rebellious: მესამზობე

True (T) or False (F)?

1. At the start of their career the Rolling Stones were influenced by rhythm and blues musicians.
2. Only two original members of the Rolling Stones are still part of the band.
3. Mick Jagger and Keith Richards were close friends throughout their school years.
4. The Rolling Stones first appeared before the public in 1962.
5. The Rolling Stones were already well-known when they were noticed by Andrew Loog Oldham.
6. When the Rolling Stones appeared, the Beatles were already popular worldwide.
7. The Rolling Stones played in a musical style similar to the Beatles.
8. By 1964 the Rolling Stones were more popular in America than in England.
9. The Rolling Stones have enjoyed a successful career for more than 50 years.
10. The text is about the longest performing rock band in music history.

Task 3: Read the questions (1-8) and find the answers to them in the paragraphs (A-F) of the text. Some paragraphs correspond to more than one question.

(8 points)

Which paragraph

1. gives the exact date when the Sydney Opera House opened its doors to public?
2. states the year when the architects were invited to take part in the international competition?
3. says that the jury thought Utzon's design of the Opera House was not realistic?
4. mentions Jørn Utzon's country of origin?
5. says why Eero Saarinen liked the young architect's design so much?
6. states how long it took to build the Sydney Opera House?
7. could have the title: 'Honoured at last'?
8. could have the title: 'A citrus fruit – the architect's inspiration'?

The Story of the Sydney Opera House

A. There are only a few buildings that define an entire nation. The British Parliament building with its Big Ben clock tower is one. The Taj Mahal in India is another. The Sydney Opera House on the edge of Sydney Harbour is a third. The Opera House has become one of architecture's iconic images. Its sky-reaching roofs look like the sails of the ships that brought many of Australia's original settlers to the Australian continent. The story of the Sydney Opera House began in 1948 when the head of the Sydney Opera asked for a new home for the city's opera company. Everybody liked the idea and in 1955 a competition was announced for architects from around the world. The architects had to send their designs for the new Sydney Opera House.

B. As many as 233 designs from 32 countries were submitted, and many of them were done by the most famous architects of the day. In 1957 it was announced that the winner of the international competition to design the Sydney Opera House was the young Danish architect Jørn Utzon. It was completely unexpected that a little-known architect from the tiny country of Denmark would be the author of the winning design.

Not surprisingly, Utzon's design for the Opera House was initially rejected* by all members of the jury until Eero Saarinen, the great Finnish-American architect picked up the young architect's design and declared it to be his favourite.

C. The story goes that when Eero Saarinen joined the jury, he asked to review all the designs, including the ones that had been rejected. He took one look at Utzon's series of rough sketches and was immediately impressed because the design was so brave and extraordinary. From that moment he did all he could to open the eyes of the other members of the jury so that they could see how amazing Utzon's design was. The jury members were confused. Initially, they couldn't make up their mind about the design because it was unlike anything anyone had ever seen before. It was fascinating and courageous but seemed impossible to build. However, Eero Saarinen saved Utzon's design and it was finally announced as the winner.

D. The construction of the Sydney Opera House started on March 2, 1959. The design, which was slowly taking shape, showed that its architect was inspired by nature's forms and colours. However, the revolutionary new design meant that Utzon and his team of engineers had to face technical challenges that had never been faced before. The most difficult engineering aspect was to design the roofs of the building, but a deep understanding of mathematics and a love of nature helped Utzon to discover the way. Utzon said that the idea for the amazing roof design came to him while he was peeling an orange. In fact, it is said that the parts of the 14 separate roofs of the building would form the perfect spherical shape of an orange if put together.

E. Utzon's architectural goal was to design a sculptural building that was inspired by nature and that played with light. After seven long years, Utzon was very close to making his dream design a reality. Quite unexpectedly, he had to leave his project in protest because he could not agree with the government groups funding the construction. When Utzon left in 1966, another group of architects took over the project, but they continued to use Utzon's designs. The construction, which was expected to take four years, took 14 years! The Opera House was officially opened by Elizabeth II on October 20, 1973. Utzon was neither invited to the grand opening ceremony, nor was his name mentioned.

F. However, in 1999 Utzon was asked to return as the building's architect to make some improvements to the Opera House. He agreed to redesign the Reception Hall, which was reopened in 2004 and was renamed 'The Utzon Room' in his honour. In 2003 Jørn Utzon was awarded the Pritzker Prize - architecture's highest honour. The Prize citation read: 'There is no doubt that the Sydney Opera House is his masterpiece. It is one of the great iconic buildings of the 20th century, an image of great beauty that has become known throughout the world – a symbol for not only a city, but a whole country and continent.' In 2007 the Sydney Opera House was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List.

*reject: უარყოფა

Task 4: Read the text and the questions which follow. For each question mark the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
(8 points)

This is a true story told by a famous British zoologist and BBC television presenter Charlotte Uhlenbroek.

My father was a Dutch agricultural specialist working for the United Nations. Wherever he was sent for his work, he always took us, his family, with him. So, I was born in London, but I spent only 10 days in Britain before my parents moved to Ghana, in the west of Africa. This is where my journey, travelling and learning about the natural world, began. After Ghana my parents and I moved to Kathmandu, Nepal, and stayed there for nine years. My love of animals developed there. I would often wander in the streets trying to rescue* stray dogs. While travelling in Tanzania as a teenager, I discovered the African national parks and their wildlife, which influenced my whole life.

At the age of sixteen I visited the world famous conservationist* Jane Goodall's chimpanzee research centre in Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania. I remember thinking immediately: 'I'd love to work here someday.' I couldn't imagine then that a few years later I would be doing exactly that. After studying Zoology and Psychology at Bristol University, an opportunity arose to run a chimpanzee conservation project in Burundi - a country in central Africa - and my fate was decided. After spending eight months in Burundi I went on to work in Gombe National Park in Tanzania, where I spent four years living in a tiny hut on the lakeshore studying chimpanzee communication. At that time, I started shooting series about wildlife for the BBC. I finished filming my second series, *Jungle*, in 2003. It was a difficult 19-week trip during which I explored the rainforests of Borneo, the Amazon and the Congo. I'm interested in the way animals communicate with each other. It was sometimes dangerous to make the programme – I even went swimming with piranha, which are freshwater fish known for their sharp teeth. But the worst thing was the insects. Once I got 70 bites on my arm from those blood-sucking insects. Luckily I didn't get sick. While travelling I usually preferred not to take pills every day, but if I got a fever* I'd take some medicine immediately.

Filming the series was exciting, but also frightening at times. The most challenging experience was climbing a 100-metre tree in Borneo. It was a challenge because I have always had a great fear of heights. I had to keep pulling myself further and further upwards.

Suddenly the safety equipment didn't look strong enough. I thought that my ropes would break and I would crash to the ground. What I enjoy most about returning to London, after being away in uncomfortable conditions for a long time is an ice-cold drink and my bed at home! But the thing I look forward to most is a nice long shower. There wasn't much water in some of the places we visited, and I worried that I was using it all up and not leaving any for my colleagues on the camera team.

*rescue: გადარჩენა *conservationist: ბუნების დამცველი *fever: სიცხე, ცხელება

შეკითხვაზე გადასვლა 1,2 3,4 5,6 7,8

1. What does Charlotte say about her father?

- A. He worked all his life in London.
- B. He taught Charlotte to love dogs.
- C. He had a teaching career at Bristol University.
- D. He always had his family with him while working abroad.

2. Where did Charlotte begin to love animals?

- A. In Nepal.
- B. In the United Kingdom.
- C. In Tanzania.
- D. In Borneo.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

3. While being in Tanzania National Park, Charlotte had no idea that

- A. she would make a film about stray dogs.
- B. she would travel alone filming rainforests.
- C. she would work there one day.
- D. Jane Goodall would be her university professor.

4. Charlotte started shooting films about the wildlife when she

- A. studied at Bristol University
- B. worked in Gombe National Park.
- C. lived in London.
- D. worked on a project in Burundi.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

5. When would Charlotte take medicine during her trips?

- A. Whenever she was bitten by insects.
- B. Whenever she went into water.
- C. Every day to prevent illness.
- D. Whenever she had a high temperature.

6. How did Charlotte feel when she climbed the tree in Borneo?

- A. Frightened.
- B. Excited.
- C. Happy.
- D. Bored.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

7. What does Charlotte miss most when she is away from home?

- A. Air conditioning.
- B. An unlimited water supply.
- C. Spending time with her family.
- D. The company of her team.

8. Which of the following would be the best title for this text?

- A. Gombe National Park
- B. Rainforests of Africa
- C. A brave wildlife specialist
- D. Dreams never come true

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

Task 5: Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given (A-N). Use each word only once. Two words are extra.

(12 points)

bands (A) everyone (B) excited (C) exhibitions (D) filmed (E) friends (F) laugh (G)
lovely (H) make (I) meet (J) reasons (K) story (L) summer (M) thousands (N)

Discover the beauty of Northern Ireland

When most people think of Ireland, they immediately picture the beautiful sights and bustling city of Dublin, the capital of Ireland. But, although Dublin is (1), you should go further north to discover beautiful Northern Ireland. Despite the conflict of the past, Belfast, the capital city of Northern Ireland, is a city on the rise. Smaller and cheaper than Dublin and divided into four different quarters, there's something for (2) in Belfast. If you want history, you can go to the Titanic Quarter and see the incredible Titanic Museum, which tells the (3) of the unlucky ship, the Titanic, which was built in Belfast. If you need more history, you can also go to the Ulster Museum in the University Quarter of the city and see many (4) on history and art for free. Today Belfast is becoming more popular for its amazing nightlife, especially in the Cathedral Quarter. Its beautiful streets are home to many bars and restaurants, many of which have live (5) playing till late at night. As well as this, in (6) Belfast has two music festivals, Belsonic and Belfast Vital, which host world-famous artists.

Everyone knows *Game of Thrones*, but not many people know that much of this TV series was (7) in Northern Ireland. The series has given the country a great reputation and brings (8) of visitors to the locations every year. And of course you should (9) the Northern Irish people who like to socialise, tell stories and (10) at themselves. The Irish love to make (11) and they strongly believe in giving everyone a warm welcome to their small part of the world. These are just a few(12) why you should definitely make Northern Ireland your next holiday destination!

Task 6: Read the text and fill the gaps (1-10) with one of the following: article, preposition, conjunction or relative pronoun. Insert only ONE word. Do not copy the extra words from the text on the answer sheet.

(10 points)

Catching a cold

Many people catch a cold in the springtime or autumn. It makes us wonder that if scientists can send a man to (1) moon, why they can't find a cure for the common cold. The answer is easy. There are literally hundreds of types (2) cold viruses out there. You never know which one you will get, so there isn't a medical treatment for each one. (3) a virus attacks your body, your body works hard to get rid of it. Blood rushes to your nose and brings congestion. You feel terrible (4) you can't breathe well, but your body is actually 'eating' the virus. Your temperature rises and you get a fever, but the heat of your body is killing the virus. You also have (5) runny nose to stop the virus from getting to your cells. You may feel miserable but actually your wonderful body is doing everything to kill the virus.

Different people have different habits for curing a cold. For example, (6) the United States and some other countries people might eat chicken soup to feel better. Some people (7) refuse to take medicine take hot baths and drink warm liquids. Other people take medicines to stop the fever. There is one interesting thing to note - some scientists say taking medicine when you have a cold is actually bad (8) you. The virus stays in you longer because your body doesn't have a way to kill it. Bodies can do an amazing job on their own. There is a joke, however, about taking medicine when you have a cold. It goes like this: It takes about one week to get over a cold if you don't take medicine, (9) it takes only seven days to recover (10) a cold if you take medicine.

Task 7: The advertisement given below is taken from an online newspaper. Read the advertisement and write an email to the editor of the newspaper asking for more information about the details which are indicated. The beginning is given on the answer sheet. Do not write your or anybody else's name or surname in the letter.
(6 points)

Are you looking for a well-paid job? If so, read this advert carefully.

The newly opened restaurant 'Georgian Meals and Wine' in Kiev is looking for an experienced assistant manager. The person should have **several years** of experience in working in leading Georgian restaurants. The person will assist the manager of the restaurant and will have **various responsibilities**. The working hours are flexible but working days are fixed – from Monday to Saturday.

The salary is good. For more information, please contact us at *geore@gmail.com*

How many?

How much?

What kind?

Task 8: Read the essay task and write between 120-150 words.

(16 points)

Some people think that it's better to start a maths club than a dance club at your school. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.

ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

IV ვარიანტი

ინსტრუქცია

თქვენ წინაშეა საგამოცდო ტესტის ელექტრონული ბუკლეტი.

ტესტი შედგება 8 დავალებისაგან და ამოწმებს ინგლისურ ენაზე მოსმენის, კითხვისა და წერის უნარებს.

ყურადღებით გაეცანით ტესტის ყოველი დავალების პირობას და ისე შეასრულეთ დავალებები.

პასუხები გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე. გახსოვდეთ, რომ სწორდება მხოლოდ პასუხების ფურცელი.

ტესტის მაქსიმალური ქულაა 80.

ტესტზე სამუშაოდ გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 30 წუთი.

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!



Task 1: You are going to listen to five texts. For each of them answer the two questions given. Mark the correct answer A, B or C. You have 20 seconds to look through the questions. You will then hear the recording twice.

(10 points)

Text 1

1. The Georgian artist's name became well-known after

- A. his exhibition opened in the Brooklyn Museum.
- B. two of his works were sold at an auction.
- C. his works were put on the museum's webpage.

2. Why were some of Levan's paintings sent from the Brooklyn Museum to other museums?

- A. It was Levan's decision.
- B. Other museums wanted to have them.
- C. Many people wanted to see them.

Text 2

3. What happened in 1971?

- A. The Open University was established.
- B. The first students entered the university.
- C. The university opened its regional centers.

4. How many hectares does the Open University campus occupy?

- A. 13.
- B. 30.
- C. 48.

Text 3

5. What happens if a museum doesn't have special tours for children?

- A. The museum staff decide what to show them.
- B. The teachers decide what to show them.
- C. Children decide themselves what to see in the museum.

6. Children shouldn't spend much time at the museum because

- A. they get tired and bored.
- B. teachers get tired and bored.
- C. the exhibits are for adults only.

Text 4

7. Why was Alexander the Great unable to conquer China?

- A. It was very far away.
- B. He didn't live long enough.
- C. His teachers did not allow him to.

8. What is the text mostly about?

- A. The Mediterranean region.
- B. The Greek philosopher.
- C. The great king of Macedonia.

Text 5

9. When Sarah and her family arrived at Buckingham Palace

- A. the streets were full of people.
- B. there were only a few people around.
- C. the wedding service had already finished.

10. The soldiers were dressed in

- A. red jackets and blue hats.
- B. white uniforms and white hats.
- C. red uniforms and black hats.

Task 2: Read the text. Then read the statements which follow and decide whether they are True (T) or False (F).
(10 points)

A light in the darkness

Helen Keller was a famous American author, political activist and lecturer. Many people admire her because despite her disability, Helen Keller achieved much more than many other people with good eyesight and hearing. Helen Keller was known throughout the world because she worked hard to improve the condition of the blind, the deaf and the mute*. Born in Alabama in 1880, she was two years old when a sudden illness left her completely deaf and blind.

Helen felt lonely because she could not hear, see or speak. She often became angry and frequently fell into panic. Her parents decided that she needed someone who could help her understand the world around her and how to behave in it. Thus, Ms Sullivan, a young teacher, came to teach her. Ms Sullivan was not an ordinary teacher. She herself had been blind as a child and had learned to read Braille, which is a special reading and writing system for blind people invented by the Frenchman Louis Braille. Eventually, after a series of operations, Ms Sullivan's eyesight was partially restored. Her own experiences helped Anne Sullivan to understand the child who had neither sight nor hearing. Ms Sullivan taught Helen to spell words by using her hands. Using her fingers Ms Sullivan would write letters such as A, B, C and other letters of the alphabet on the palm of Helen's hand. Helen soon learned to make the same signs with her hands. One day Ms Sullivan put Helen's hand into the water and wrote the word *water* in Helen's other hand. At that point, Helen understood that these signs, called finger spelling, were giving names to the things in her world. She later explained that it was as if a light had been suddenly turned on. Helen was so excited that she wanted to know the names of everything.

Ms Sullivan was a gifted teacher and worked hard to help Helen learn. After she taught Helen the names of everything, Ms Sullivan had to teach her the things that any other child learns at school like history, science and maths. Later, she also taught Helen how to read Braille. However, it was not enough for Helen; when Helen got older, she went to Perkins School for the Blind.

Then she went to Radcliffe College. She was determined to learn to talk. Although talking seemed almost impossible to learn, Helen worked hard and eventually she achieved her goal, although many sounds were still quite difficult for her to pronounce.

Helen Keller was the first deaf-blind person to graduate from college. As a grown-up, Helen became a public figure and a writer. She used sign language to tell people about her life. Helen Keller also wrote a book about her life entitled ‘The Story of My Life’, which was translated into 50 languages. Ms Sullivan was there with her throughout her life. They remained friends for 49 years, until Ms Sullivan’s death in 1936. Helen Keller died in 1968 at the age of 88.

*mute: მუხჯი

True (T) or False (F)?

1. Helen Keller became deaf and blind as a result of some disease.
2. It was Helen’s decision to find someone who would teach her to better understand the world around her.
3. Ms Sullivan created a special reading and writing system for the blind.
4. Helen Keller learned how to name things with her hands.
5. The first thing Ms Sullivan taught Helen Keller was to read Braille.
6. After graduating a special school for the blind, Helen Keller continued her studies.
7. Although Helen Keller tried hard, she was never able to learn to talk.
8. Helen Keller was the first person without sight and hearing to receive a college education.
9. Helen Keller and Ms Sullivan kept their friendship until Ms Sullivan’s death.
10. The text is about the achievement of a woman with disabilities.

Task 3: Read the questions (1-8) and find the answers to them in the paragraphs (A-F) of the text. Some paragraphs correspond to more than one question.

(8 points)

Which paragraph

1. mentions that Eskimos have good health?
2. describes the duties of Eskimo men and women?
3. gives the information about different types of houses?
4. states that Eskimos are skillful in art?
5. explains why Eskimos are called snow people?
6. states that Eskimo men and women wear similar clothes?
7. could have the title: ‘Another name for a snow house’?
8. could have the title: ‘Lifestyle and religion’?

Who are Eskimo people?

A. Eskimos, who live in North America and eastern part of Siberia in Russia, are a unique group of people. As soon as we hear the word ‘Eskimos’, an image of a man, woman, or child wearing animal fur covering them from head to toe, appears in front of us. Eskimos are referred to as snow people because they live in a land covered with snow. While we live in the modern world with growing technology, Eskimos still live in a native way.

B. Many people believe that Eskimos live in an Igloo - a unique style of house constructed with snow. This idea is partially true. The snow house is certainly referred to as an Igloo. However, Eskimos do not live in the Igloos forever. Igloos are temporary winter houses, which provide shelter to Eskimos during their hunting trips. Permanent Eskimo houses are constructed in the same style as Igloos, but they are made of wood and the skin and bone of sea animals. In addition, during the very short summer days, Eskimos live in houses made of animal skin alone.

C. Eskimos live in a cold environment, mostly near the oceans. For this reason, fish is central to their diet, but they also eat the meat of animals. Because of the severe climate, it is impossible to grow any fruit or vegetables. They eat raw fish as well as cooked meat. Vegetarians would probably find it very difficult to survive in the places where Eskimos live. Most specialists agree that eating a lot of meat is unhealthy. Surprisingly, Eskimos, who almost completely rely on meat, remain one of the healthiest groups of people in the world.

D. Eskimos strictly follow their ancestors' habits. They live in groups and respect the group leader. They have great respect for women. They work together to survive in freezing weather conditions. Men are responsible for food and shelter, while women make clothes and cook food. Ancient Eskimos were called Shamans. It was believed that Shamans were experts in curing diseases and had supernatural powers. As for religion, only about 10% of the Eskimo population follow their original religion, while others follow Christianity.

E. Eskimos wear clothing made from skins of animals. Since the climate is always too cold, there is no difference in clothing among people of different sexes and ages. They wear shoes made of sealskin, which is a waterproof material. Their fur clothing, which looks like a long overcoat, is made from polar bear or fox. Seal gut* or fat of other sea animals is used to make waterproof jackets. An Eskimo mother carries her baby in a pouch, which is a big pocket in her coat.

F. Eskimos are very creative people. They create amazing pieces of art such as miniature boats and animals. They masterfully use animal skins in a number of ways to create handmade crafts, such as masks and fancy clothing out of animal fur. In the past, masks among Eskimo people served a variety of functions. Masks were made out of wood, animal skins, bones and feathers, which were often painted in bright colours. Today many museums display good examples of miniature masks from an early Paleo-Eskimo period.

*seal gut: ზღვის ლომის შიგნეული

Task 4: Read the text and the questions which follow. For each question mark the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
(8 points)

This is a true story about Isabella Rossellini, an Italian actress and model.

Isabella Rossellini, an Italian actress, filmmaker and model was born in 1952 in Rome. She is the daughter of two legends: three-time Oscar-winning Swedish actress Ingrid Bergman and an Italian neorealist film director Roberto Rossellini. She was the third wife of Martin Scorsese, one of the most significant Oscar-winning filmmakers in cinematic history. Isabella Rossellini is mostly known for her successful career as a Lancôme model and for her roles in films. She received a Golden Globe Award nomination in 1996.

Rossellini's modelling career began at the age of 28 when she was first photographed for the British and American magazine Vogue. Her image soon appeared on the covers of such popular fashion magazines as Harper's Bazaar, Vanity Fair and ELLE. At the beginning of the 1980s, Rossellini was at the peak of her modelling career. She was representing Lancôme on three continents - Europe, America and Asia - and this made her name known internationally. In 1983 Time magazine reported that Rossellini's modelling salary was 9,000 US dollars a day! In 1988 an exhibition of her photographs, called 'Portrait of a Woman', was held at the Musée d'Art Moderne in Paris. Then, in 1994, with one phone call, her career as a model ended: Rossellini recalls: '... I think one of the things that is most surprising that happened to me is that after being the model for a French cosmetic company called Lancôme for 15 years, I was asked to leave it at 42, because they said to me: 'Advertisements represent dreams of young women, not the reality. So, you cannot be representing that dream any more'.

Something more surprising was going to happen to Rossellini 23 years later, when she was 65 years old. On a Scandinavian talk show in 2017, she told her story: 'I was very surprised when I received a call that Lancôme wanted to hire me again! They let me go at 42 because they told me I was too old to represent women's dreams. 23 years later, which is quite a long period, I hadn't got any younger; I was older. And still they wanted to hire me again. So, probably, women's dreams changed, didn't they?

So, I said: ‘Well, let’s meet in person.’ I thought maybe in their fantasy I had remained 20 years younger and as good looking as before! So, I wanted them to see me first. But they still insisted: ‘No, we want you!’ And I said ‘You want me? At this age?’ And there was a female CEO*, Françoise Lehmann, and I think that made a big difference to Lancôme in general. Later when I first met her, and after I’d been hired by the company, she said to me that older women felt ignored and rejected, and they really wanted to include women of all ages - young and old.’ Izabella Rossellini loves what she is doing. ‘There’s nothing wrong with modelling, except that it doesn’t last... I had the stereotype most people have, that it’s stupid, but it wasn’t stupid at all! I loved spending time with people who are so inventive, so artistic and so intelligent - you are interpreting what they are trying to express,’ says Rossellini.

*CEO (Chief Executive Officer): კომპანიის აღმასრულებელი დირექტორი

შეკითხვაზე გადასვლა [1,2](#) [3,4](#) [5,6](#) [7,8](#)

1. This is the story of a woman who

- A. had a long break in her career.
- B. has the job she does not enjoy.
- C. started her modelling career when she was 42.
- D. has a less known family background.

2. The starting point of Rossellini's modelling career was when

- A. her photos appeared in ELLE magazine.
- B. her photos appeared in Vogue.
- C. she started to represent Lancôme outside Europe.
- D. an exhibition of her photos was held in Paris.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

3. Why did Rossellini have to leave Lancôme in 1994?

- A. She thought a 15-year experience was enough for her.
- B. She thought she was too old to be a model.
- C. The company thought advertisements should represent reality.
- D. The company thought she wasn't representing young women's dreams.

4. How did Rossellini feel when she realised that Lancôme wanted to hire her again?

- A. Grateful.
- B. Indifferent.
- C. Proud.
- D. Astonished.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

5. What do we learn about Françoise Lehmann from the text?

- A. She brought a big change to Lancôme.
- B. She wanted Lancôme to hire young models only.
- C. She was the CEO when Rossellini started her career.
- D. She is the woman who met Rossellini in person before hiring her.

6. In 2017 Lancôme asked Rossellini to work with them again because the company

- A. considered her still beautiful.
- B. thought she still looked young.
- C. wanted to address the women of all ages.
- D. wanted to address old generation only.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

7. According to the text, why did Rossellini enjoy being a model?

- A. She was paid well.
- B. She liked that modelling career was short.
- C. She loved working with creative people.
- D. She never had to interpret other people's ideas.

8. Which of the following would be the best title for this text?

- A. Women's dreams and reality
- B. Ups and downs in the career of a model
- C. The ways to prolong a modelling career
- D. How parents influence their daughter's career.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

Task 5: Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given (A-N). Use each word only once. Two words are extra. Do not copy the extra words from the text on the answer sheet.

(12 points)

army (A) became (B) buildings (C) greedy (D) happen (E) knows (F) lived (G)
mystery (H) natural (I) piece (J) purpose (K) sank (L) scientists (M) wrote (N)

The lost land

Most people have heard the story of the lost island of Atlantis. But is any part of the story true? Nobody (1). The story of the lost island of Atlantis is based on a written document of the Greek writer Plato. In the 4th century BC the Greek writer Plato (2) that Atlantis was an island in the Atlantic Ocean. The capital city of Atlantis was a marvel of architecture and engineering. According to him, the island's wealthy people designed many great (3) and canals. At the centre of the island they built a beautiful golden temple. But the Atlanteans, the people who lived on the island of Atlantis, became (4); they had everything, but they still wanted more. According to the story the gods (5) angry and hit the island with earthquakes and great waves. Finally, the whole island (6) into the water. Throughout history, explorers have reported that they have found Atlantis. In 2004 the explorer Robert Sarmast announced that some remaining parts of the island were found on an undersea mountain. However, Sarmast and other (7) later found out that these findings were not man-made, they were (8).

Many people think Atlantis is simply a story. The (9) of the story was to teach people about very bad things that (10) to the world because of greediness. Richard Ellis wrote a book on Atlantis in 1999. He says, 'There is not a (11) of serious evidence for a real Atlantis.' No one knows whether this island existed or not. Only one thing is certain - the (12) of Atlantis will be with us for a long time.

Task 6: Read the text and fill the gaps (1-10) with one of the following: article, preposition, conjunction or relative pronoun. Insert only ONE word. Do not copy the extra words from the text on the answer sheet.

(10 points)

Metropolitan Museum of Art

The Metropolitan Museum of Art is located in New York City and is among the most visited art museums..... (1) the world. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, which is also called the Met, is considered to be the largest art museum in the United States. It was founded in 1870 (2) a group of American citizens – businessmen and financiers, as well as leading artists of the day who wanted to create a museum to bring art and education (3) the American people.

Although the collection of The Metropolitan Museum was quickly growing in the 19th century, the peak of its success was the 20th century (4) the museum became one of the world's greatest art centers. Today its permanent collection contains over two million works (5) are divided among seventeen departments. The Department of Greek and Roman Art displays thousands of objects, including one of the finest collections in glass and silver in the world. The widest collection of American art, sculpture (6) decorative arts in the world is exhibited in the American section of the museum. The art collection displayed in (7) Egyptian section is the finest outside Cairo, Egypt. The Metropolitan Museum continues to improve and reorganise the collections in its exhibition halls. It regularly hosts special exhibitions, each time focusing (8) the works of a single artist whose works The Metropolitan Museum borrows (9) other museums. These exhibitions (10) are organised by the museum authorities attract a lot of visitors to The Metropolitan Museum.

Task 7: The advertisement given below is taken from an online newspaper. Read the advertisement and write an email to the editor of the newspaper asking for more information about the details which are indicated. The beginning is given on the answer sheet. Do not write your or anybody else's name or surname in the letter.
(6 points)

Are you looking for a well-paid job? If so, read this advert carefully.

A well-established restaurant *Oda House* in New York City is looking for an experienced assistant manager. The person should have **several years** of experience in working in leading Georgian restaurants abroad.

The person will assist the manager of the restaurant and will have **various responsibilities**. The working hours are flexible but working days are fixed - from Monday to Saturday. **The salary** is good. For more information, please contact us at *odahouse@com*

What kind?

How much?

How many?

Task 8: Read the essay task and write between 120-150 words.

(16 points)

Some people think that it's better to start a music club than a basketball club at your school. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.

2019

Version 1

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

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

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

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

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

Task 6: 1. that/which/and 2. that 3. of 4. and 5. by/with 6. to 7. the 8. from 9. in 10. the

Version 2

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

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

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

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

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

Task 6: 1. when 2. a 3. of 4. and/or 5. if/when/once 6. by 7. the 8. from/of 9. in 10. to

Version 3

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

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

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

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

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

Task 6: 1. the 2. of 3. when/if /once/as/after/whenever 4. and/because /as/for 5. a 6. in
7. who/that 8. for 9. but/and/while/(al)though 10. from

Version 4

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

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

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

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

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

Task 6: 1. in/of/around/throughout 2. by 3. to/for 4. when/and 5. which/that 6. and 7. the
8. on 9. from 10. which/that

1-6 დავალებისთვის თითოეული სწორი პასუხი ფასდება 1 ქულით.

წერილის (Task 7) მაქსიმალური ქულაა 6.

თემის (Task 8) მაქსიმალური ქულაა 16.

მთლიანი ტესტის მაქსიმალური ქულაა 80