

Task 1

- Read the advertisements for three universities and write short answers to the questions below. One example is given.

Learn German at our university!

Frankfurt University

Established in 1780, our university is located in the very centre of Frankfurt - one of the oldest and most exciting towns in Germany!

The study programme includes:

- German language classes three times a week
- a week-end excursion to Berlin

Within walking distance from the nearest bus station!
21 Koln St, Frankfurt, Germany

The best place to learn architecture!

Kiev University

Located in the heart of old Kiev and a short distance from the shopping centre, the university offers:

- architecture classes 3 times a week
- regular seminars on the history of architecture
- students' café with free lunch

Nearest metro station less than 7 minutes' walk.

For details call 99 52 22

A special place to study folk music!

Telavi University

The university was founded in 1957 and is well-known for its high quality classes in folk music!

In their free time students can take part in:

- folk dance and song concerts
- drama club activities

The university overlooks Alazani Valley and is within walking distance from King Erekle's Palace.

For more information visit our website:
www.univ.telavi

Ex.: In which university can you learn architecture? In Kiev University.

1. Which university is located near the King's Palace? _____
2. In which university can you learn a foreign language? _____
3. Which university will you choose if you like architecture? _____
4. Which university will you go to if you want to study in Germany? _____
5. Which university will you go to if you like shopping? _____
6. When was Frankfurt University founded? _____
7. In which university can you have free lunch? _____
8. Which university will you go to if you like drama? _____
9. What does Telavi University overlook? _____
10. Which university will you choose if you want to see Berlin? _____
11. In which University can you participate in folk concerts? _____
12. Which University is located in the centre of the town? _____

Task 2

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

Childhood in ancient Japan

In ancient Japan life was very hard. The severe climate and complete lack of hygiene caused a lot of deaths of newly-born children. In every family, although they tried not to show it, a birth of a child was always considered a happy event. In the rich families, however, girls were wanted more than boys as they always hoped to find richer husbands for them.

People in old Japan believed that for thirty days after the birth of a child, the child should be kept away from people's eyes. On the thirty-first day for boys and thirty-third for girls, the mother and the baby accompanied by a few relatives, went out for the first time to public. They were presented to a priest and only after this ceremony the child was considered to be officially part of the family.

When the child began to talk properly, the hair cutting ceremony took place. The hair-style of young boys and girls of 'a good family' was different. Boys' hair was generally cut to shoulder length, then gathered into a bunch on the head and tied up with a cord, while girls' hair was gathered into heavy curls held back off the face by ribbons. At the age of seven for boys and six for girls, a family ceremony took place to celebrate the fact that the childhood had ended. At the ceremony children were first dressed in traditional Japanese dresses and wore traditional Japanese hairstyle.

Noble families paid big attention to the education of their children and sent them to school at a very early age. There were no schools for the children of poor people. Boys and girls from these families worked with their parents on the field or at home. They were gradually learning a lot of practical things about country life such as how to recognize plants, animals, seasons and crops.

The children of nobles received less practical education. It was essential for them to learn calligraphy, poetry, Japanese classics, music, painting and the rules of etiquette. Japanese children from rich families also learnt the art of distinguishing between the different kinds of plant perfumes, shellfish, tea, etc. Young girls learnt how to dress with taste and spend their time playing music, composing poems, or dancing. Boys took part in hunting, horse-racing and played kamari, a kind of football.

- Ex.: Life in old Japan was not easy. _____ (T) F
1. The text is about how children were educated in Japan. _____ T F
 2. For different reasons a lot of babies did not live long. _____ T F
 3. The birth of a child was a happy event only in rich families. _____ T F
 4. Families felt especially happy when a boy was born. _____ T F
 5. It was necessary for a Japanese child to have a certain hairstyle. _____ T F
 6. Families celebrated the end of childhood for both boys and girls. _____ T F
 7. In ancient Japan every family used to send their children to school. _____ T F
 8. Children from poor families knew a lot about plants and animals. _____ T F
 9. Children from rich families learned a lot of practical things. _____ T F
 10. Girls of rich families were mainly trained in arts. _____ T F

Task 3

- **Read the text. Then match the headings (A-I) with the paragraphs (1-6). There are two extra headings which you do not need to use. One example is given.**

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A Gandhi returns to India | F British teenagers' hero |
| B Not a popular personality | G Nothing changes |
| C How it started | H Marching for salt |
| D The light of truth | I A divided country |
| E Marriage laws change | |

Mahatma Gandhi – British teenagers' hero

0. F

Who do you think British teenage boys see as their hero? John Lennon? Britney Spears? No! According to an online poll* of British teenage boys, it's Mahatma Gandhi – a fighter for India's independence. How did this small, quiet man become one of the most important figures in the world history?

1.

Gandhi was born in the west of India in 1869. At that time the British ruled India. Gandhi's first job as a lawyer in 1893 was in South Africa, which was also under British rule. There were different rules for Indians and black Africans in South Africa. Once a white policeman threw Gandhi off a train because of his colour. This made Gandhi very angry. He started to fight for the rights of Indians in South Africa.

2.

In 1913 Gandhi and his followers marched without shoes to protest because Hindus and Muslims couldn't get married in South Africa. The police hit the protesters but the protesters didn't hit the police back. As a result, South Africa changed its laws so that everyone could marry. Gandhi's peaceful, non-violent way of protesting became famous all over the world.

3.

Gandhi came back to India in 1915 and started to campaign for India's independence from Britain. He showed Indians a simple, holy way of life. Gandhi started to organize lots of peaceful, non-violent protests and he went to prison many times. The struggle for independence took more than 30 years.

4. _____

One of Gandhi's most famous protests was "The Salt March" in 1930. At that time Indian people had to pay money to the British when they took salt from the beaches. Gandhi and his followers walked twenty kilometers a day for three weeks to reach the sea. They took salt from the beaches and sold it, but they didn't pay any money to the British. For this, the police put thousands of protesters in prison.

5. _____

In 1947, after ninety years of the British Empire, India won independence. But Gandhi wasn't happy. By then many Muslims lived in India. Jinnah - the Muslim leader - wanted to separate India into two parts. Gandhi and Jinnah argued for many hours. "You will have to cut me in two before you cut my country in two", Gandhi said. But, unfortunately, Gandhi was not able to change Jinnah's plans. Many Hindus disliked Gandhi for this.

6. _____

On January 30, 1948, a Hindu shot Gandhi when he was walking to a prayer meeting. Nehru, who was the Indian Prime Minister then, spoke to the Indian people on the radio. He said: "Our leader, the Father of our country, is dead. We will not see him again. But always remember: A light shines in our country. It isn't ordinary light...it is the light of truth."

*online poll – საზოგადოებრივი აზრის გამოკითხვა ინტერნეტის საშუალებით

Task 4

- Read the text and fill the gaps with the words from the box. Each word can be used only once. Two words are extra. In each gap insert only one word. There is one example given.

airport	basketball	brightly	flight	fly	heard	make
members	nobody	passengers	situation	speed	terrible	

My first flight

I was so excited when I was chosen to play basketball for my country. We were going to fly (0) to the USA. It was my first flight. As I drove to the _____ (1), I kept thinking how lucky I was. The weather was excellent. The sun was shining _____ (2), promising a good day for the flight. I met the other _____ (3) of my basketball team at the airport. There were thirteen of us on the _____ (4). We were all in a good mood - laughing and joking, and _____ (5) was interested in the video they were showing. We had hardly been in the air for five minutes when we _____ (6) a sudden loud banging noise! This was followed by a _____ (7) silence. Then a whisper of panic went round the plane. Suddenly the plane started to go down at a high _____ (8). This didn't last more than a few minutes, but to me it was a lifetime. People around me shouted and cried. Then the plane levelled out. Everyone looked happier. The pilot announced that he had the _____ (9) under control and his voice seemed soft and quiet. But a few minutes later we had to _____ (10) an unplanned landing.

Task 5

- **Read the first sentence. Then complete the second so that it means the same as the first. One example is given.**

Ex.: Japan has many small islands.
There *are many small islands* in Japan.

1. I last talked to Sandro a year ago.
I _____ for a year.
2. "Can you understand Italian?" I asked Helen.
I asked Helen _____
3. "Don't leave the door open," father asked me.
Father asked me _____.
4. They are selling tropical fruit here.
Tropical fruit _____ here.
5. They will show the new programme next Sunday.
The new programme _____ next Sunday.
6. French champagne is tastier than Georgian champagne.
Georgian champagne _____ French champagne.
7. A lot of people watch beauty contests every year.
Beauty contests _____ every year.
8. I asked Nino what song she was listening to.
I asked Nino: " _____?"

Task 6

- **Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. There is one example given**

One of the most unpleasant incidents in my early career as a doctor *happened* (0) when I was working in the Accident Department of a hospital. I used to cycle to work as I (1)_____ (try) to lose weight. I would get up early and get on my bike. That particular morning, I looked out of the window and saw that it (2)_____ (already, start) to rain. I had no wish to get wet so I left the house thinking that I (3)_____ (not, get) wet if I took a taxi to the hospital. There was no taxi in sight and it (4)_____ (become) wetter and wetter. "I (5)_____ (run) down the hill," I thought. As I did so, I slipped on the wet road, fell down and everything around me (6)_____ (go) black. I don't know how long I stayed there or who called for the ambulance. But when I came to myself the ambulance arrived and the doctors were trying to somehow help me. Soon afterwards I (7)_____ (take) into the accident department of the hospital on a stretcher. I will never forget astonished faces of my colleagues.

Task 1:

1. Telavi (University)
2. (In) Frankfurt (University)
3. Kiev (University)
4. (To) Frankfurt (University)
5. (To) Kiev (University)
6. (In) 1780
7. (In) Kiev (University)
8. (To) Telavi (University)
9. Alazani Valley
10. Frankfurt (University)
11. (In) Telavi (University)
12. Frankfurt (University)

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

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

Task 4: 1.airport 2.brightly 3.members 4.flight 5.nobody 6.heard
7.terrible 8.speed 9.situation 10.make

Task 5: 1....have not/haven't talked to Sandro... 2....if/whether she could/can/is/was able to understand Italian. 3.not to leave the door open
4....is being sold (by them)... 5....will be shown/showed (by them)...
6... is not/isn't as/so tasty as .../... is less tasty than. 7.are watched (by a lot of people). 8. What song are you listening to?

Task 6: 1.was trying 2.had (already) started 3.would not/wouldn't get 4.was becoming 5.will/shall run 6.went 8.was taken

Task 1

- Read the advertisements and write short answers to the questions below. One example is given.

Learn English with us!

Edinburgh University

Established in 1850 our university is located five minutes' walk from the main shopping centre. The rooms are light and airy with views on beautifully kept gardens!

The study programme includes:

- English language classes 4 times a week
- Video and audio materials

Address: 12 Park St, Edinburgh, Scotland
email: info@university.uk

The best place to learn literature!

Tbilisi University

Located in the heart of old Tbilisi and at short distance from the city centre our University offers:

- a comfortable reading room
- literature classes five times a week
- one-to-one translation classes three times a week

Nearest metro station less than 7 minutes' walk.

For more details call: 99 88 18

A special place to study computers!

Springfield University

The university was founded in 1951 and is well-known internationally for its high quality courses in computer sciences.

In their free time students can:

- play table tennis or badminton
- listen to music in our *chat room*
- prepare meals in the students' kitchen

Within easy walking distance from our own students' hostel.

For more details call: 23 45 32

Ex.: Which university has good computer courses? Springfield.

1. Which university is located in the centre of the old town? _____
2. What can you learn at Edinburgh University? _____
3. In which university can you cook meals yourself? _____
4. What number will you call if you want to learn literature? _____
5. Which university can you reach by metro? _____
6. Which university is located close to the shopping centre? _____
7. Which university will you go to if you like sport? _____
8. Which university will you choose if you want to study in Scotland? _____
9. Which university is located close to the students' hostel? _____
10. Which university has a nice view of the gardens? _____
11. Which university teaches translation? _____
12. When was Edinburgh University founded? _____

Task 2

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

George Balanchine – a great ballet dancer

George Balanchine was born in Georgia in 1904 in the family of the prominent Georgian composer Meliton Balanchivadze. As a child, George wanted to be a priest, while his father wanted him to become a naval officer. However, the fate brought him to the Ballet School of Marinsky Theatre in St. Petersburg. After graduation George joined the Theatre as the character dancer. George always wanted to create something of his own, something new and different. At the age of 18 he started creating dances.

In 1924 George went to Europe on a tour and decided never to go back to Russia. The famous impresario Serge Diaghilev saw him and other dancers performing in London and invited them to his Company *Ballet Russes*. At the age of 21, George, already known as Balanchine, became a choreographer of this prominent Company. This was how the most fruitful partnership between these two masters of art started. At the age of 24 Balanchine created his first masterpiece- a ballet called *Apollo* to music by Stravinsky. Between 1925 and 1972 George Balanchine created 27 ballets to Stravinsky's music.

After Diaghilev's death in 1929 Balanchine turned out to be in an uncertain situation. But at this time he met Lincoln Kirstein, the young American ballet fan from a rich family. In 1934 Balanchine, together with Kirstein, opened a school of American Ballet and later founded the ballet company *New York City Ballet*. Balanchine created about 150 productions for this company. The dancers worshipped him and lovingly called him Mister B.

Sometimes Balanchine worked on several ballets at the same time. The ideas would generate in the course of working. The music was always most important, but it required also the bodies of the dancers. It was impossible for him to be sitting and thinking of dancing, so he would dance himself. Balanchine would make dancers move and he would observe whether the movements corresponded to music – this was the principle of his work. The ballets produced by Balanchine were often combination of the classics with contemporary jazz, modern and ballroom dancing elements. Though Balanchine respected classical traditions, he also favoured everything new. Balanchine looked backwards and forwards simultaneously.

George Balanchine originated new language in the 20th century choreography that enabled spectators “to see the music and listen to the dance.” George Balanchine died on April 30, 1983, but left behind his school, an excellent company *New York City Ballet* and the rich repertoire.

- Ex.: George Balanchine was born in Georgia. _____ (T) F
1. The text is about George Balanchine’s family life. _____ T F
 2. As a child Balanchine dreamt of becoming a ballet dancer. _____ T F
 3. After a tour in Europe Balanchine didn’t return to Russia. _____ T F
 4. Serge Diagilev had his own ballet company. _____ T F
 5. Kirstein was one of the founders of the *New York City Ballet*. _____ T F
 6. Balanchine was not popular among his dancers. _____ T F
 7. Balanchine worked on more than one ballet at the same time. _____ T F
 8. While creating dances Balanchine would dance himself. _____ T F
 9. Balanchine used elements from different kinds of music. _____ T F
 10. After Balanchine’s death, his company in New York also died. _____ T F

Task 3

- **Read the text. Then match the headings (A-I) with the paragraphs (1-6). There are two extra headings which you do not need to use. One example is given.**

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| A | Some cats cannot be mothers | X | The favourite pet |
| B | Cats get ill | G | Pet owners' favourite topic |
| C | Cats and fashion | H | Cats in London streets |
| D | Special cat hospitals | I | Friends for ever |
| E | Cats cause problems | | |

Pet-keeping in Britain

0. F

Pet-keeping culture, like culture in general, differs from one country to another. A cat has never been the most favourite pet in Georgia. But Britain is different. Today cats are British people's most popular pet. There are approximately seven million pet cats in Britain, and around a quarter of all British families own one or more.

1. _____

Unfortunately the overpopulation of pet cats has become a big problem these days. About 40,000 cats and kittens are killed or thrown away into the streets annually. The reason is that their families do not want to keep and feed more than two cats at home. The number of homeless cats is growing.

2. _____

It is a well-known fact that cats have well-developed sense of space and direction. They can find places easily quite a big distance around the place they live. 90% of British cats freely leave their owners' homes and walk outdoors, even in busy cities. Cats walk along London's Oxford Street early in the morning before the crowds of people arrive. Most British cities have churchyards, courtyards or other grounds where cats can play.

3. _____

It's surprising that some owners don't want their cats to have kittens. 90% of British pet cats are specially treated to prevent them from having kittens. However, some owners believe that this is not fair. They think that such treatment ruins a cat's hunting ability and pet cats should be allowed to live as naturally as possible. In fact, cats are the good guys who keep the rat and mice population under control.

4. _____

Cats, like other animals, suffer from different illnesses. Skin illness among cats with white ears is especially wide-spread because of the reduced ozone layer. So, in recent years some owners have even been advised not to allow their cats to stay long in the sun. These days it is not unusual to see cats whose ears have even been cut off.

5. _____

British people may stand with the same people in a long queue for a bus in complete silence every day, but it's different with cats' owners. They always have the common theme to talk about. In supermarkets you can see complete strangers standing in the cat-food line discussing what their pets will and won't eat.

6. _____

When punk rock with its hairstyles was popular in Britain, some punk rockers shaved their cats' hair or made it bright colours. Societies which protect animal rights ended this fashion as this wasn't good for cats' health. There was a court case against a man who had put earrings in his cat's ear. The judge decided that the man had been cruel to his cat and had performed an "operation" which was dangerous for the cat's life.

Task 4

- Read the text and fill the gaps with the words from the box. Each word can be used only once. Two words are extra. In each gap insert only one word. There is one example given.

become	began	children	cousin	fashion	industry	
musical	opposite	people	prove	successful	true	works

Choosing your profession

Are you intending to follow your parents into the same profession? An American study has shown that children (0) of doctors are 14% more likely to become doctors themselves. The same is certainly _____ (1) of the entertainment industry. John Lennon's sons, Sean and Julian, both began _____ (2) careers, as did Enrique Iglesias, son of Julio. Norah Jones is the _____ (3) singing daughter of the Indian musician, Ravi Shankar, and Whitney Houston is a _____ (4) of Dianne Warwick. Kelly Osbourne, daughter of Ozzie (from the hugely popular reality TV series), has recently _____ (5) well-known as a rock singer, while Lisa-Marie Presley, daughter of 'the rock-and-roll king' Elvis Presley, has surprised _____ (6) with her excellent rock album. In the film _____ (7), Kate Hudson, daughter of Goldie Hawn, is one of Hollywood's favourite young stars, while in the _____ (8) industry Stella McCartney is a leading designer, and Elizabeth Jagger, daughter of Mick Jagger is a well-known model. However, many people would say that the _____ (9) is true; children of famous people often have to work hard to _____ (10) how good they are and earn money.

Task 5

- **Read the first sentence. Then complete the second so that it means the same as the first. One example is given.**

Ex.: Switzerland has good chocolate factories.
 There are good chocolate factories in Switzerland.

1. I asked Katie what programme she was watching.
 I asked Katie: “_____?”
2. I last spoke to Nino a year ago.
 I _____ since last year.
3. “Can you play this game?” Nick asked me.
 Nick asked me _____
4. “Don’t eat so many sweets!” Mother told me.
 Mother asked me _____.
5. They will meet the delegation at four o’clock.
 The delegation _____ at four o’clock.
6. Literature classes are more interesting than maths classes.
 Maths classes are _____ literature classes.
7. A lot of young people play football in Georgia.
 Football _____ in Georgia.
8. They are making clocks here.
 Clocks _____ here.

Task 6

- Read the letter and put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. One example is given.

Hi David,

How are things? I feel fine. I'm having a wonderful time here on the Black Sea coast. I (0) have been here for two weeks already and have seen a lot of beautiful places. I (1) _____ (just/return) from Sarpi. It has beautiful nature and clean sea. I (2) _____ (love) the place. We had a wonderful time there.

I like the carousel most. It (3) _____ (not/be) here last year. They say that the carousel (4) _____ (build) last spring. Many people, especially children, have a lot of fun. The carousel is on a small hill, and when you are sitting on it the whole seaside (5) _____ (lie) in front of you. It's a beautiful view. Of course no holiday is complete without the famous Ajarian khachapuri. It can be of various sizes and it (6) _____ (sell) on almost every corner. It's very delicious. You have to try it when you (7) _____ (be) here. Will write more soon.

Bye

Zura

Task 1:

1. Tbilisi (University)
2. English (language)
3. (In) Springfield (University)
4. 99 88 18
5. Tbilisi (University)
6. Edinburgh (University)
7. (To) Springfield (University)
8. Edinburgh (University)
9. Springfield (University)
10. Edinburgh (University)
11. Tbilisi (University)
12. (In) 1850

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

Task 3: 1.E 2.H 3.A 4.B 5.G 6.C

Task 4: 1.true 2.musical 3.successful 4.cousin 5.become 6.people
7.industry 8.fashion 9.opposite 10.prove

Task 5: 1. What/Which programme are you watching? 2. ...have not/haven't spoken to Nino.... 3....if/whether I could/can/am/was able to play this/that game. 4...not to eat so many sweets. 5....will be met (by them)... 6... not as/so interesting as .../... less interesting than. 7.is played (by a lot of young people). 8. ...are being made (by them)...

Task 6: 1.have (just) returned 2.loved/love 3.was not/wasn't 4.was built
5.is lying/lies 6.is sold 7.are