

Task 1

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

1. Your little sister loves reading books. You want to buy her a book as a birthday present and you are looking for a shop which has children's books at a discounted price. _____
2. You enjoy reading detective stories. Your friend recommends a bookshop which has a good collection of them. He also recommends seeing the shop's website for prices first. _____
3. Your Hungarian friend wants to buy a book about Georgian history because he's interested in it. You tell him about a bookshop which has history books in English. _____
4. You live close to a museum which has a nice bookshop. You often go there to use the Internet free of charge and also to view an online catalogue of books on offer. _____
5. Your cousin is a student in the Arts Faculty and she is most interested in old jewellery. So she is looking for books and videos to find information on this topic. _____
6. Your American friend is planning to go trekking in Svaneti this summer. But first he wants to study the routes with the help of an English guide-book _____
7. Before buying a textbook you think it's best to go through it and see how good it is. Therefore, you prefer bookshops where reading the textbooks on sale is allowed. _____
8. Your cousin loves poetry and writes poems himself too. You recommend that he goes to a bookshop where he can buy CDs with popular poems recorded. _____
9. Your father is a historian and his special field of study is the sea and land routes depicted on old maps. He often goes to a bookshop where he can buy maps with these kinds of route. _____
10. Your relatives are opening a private school and would like to buy things like white boards and markers. You recommend a bookshop which sells things like that. _____
11. You advise a foreign guest to go to a bookshop in the city centre which sells English books and also has a good café to relax. _____
12. Your mother is a good cook. For her birthday you want to buy her a cookery book which was published a long time ago and contains some rare recipes. _____

Top bookshops

A.

Parnassus Books is one of the first contemporary bookshops with numerous branches in the city. The two latest have recently been opened in the Arts Museum hall and next to the Central Square metro station. On-line catalogue of books available. Internet access free of charge. Open on week-ends.

B.

Litera Bookshop is for any kind of reader. It has a rich collection of books. Fiction, poetry, detective stories, dictionaries, encyclopedias and educational textbooks as well as books on archaeology, history and design – all available in Georgian, French and German. Everything on CDs too. Full information, including prices, at: www.litera.ge

C.

Rare Books, as its name suggests, offers books that are difficult to get anywhere else. Some of the items are old publications of dictionaries, encyclopedias and even old cookery books. Also on sale is a rare collection of old maps produced and published in the 18th century or earlier. On-line catalogue available.

D.

Reading Space is both a bookshop and a reading room. Customers can use the comfortable sofas and armchairs scattered around the shop to browse through the books before buying. There's a wide range of children's books and many are specially discounted at week-ends. Internet access free of charge. No school books on sale.

E.

Prospero's Books is the obvious place for book-lovers. The city's only English bookshop is situated on the central avenue. Along with excellent publications including cookery books and tourist guide-books for Georgia, the store has a café with exclusive coffee and cheese cake. A rich collection of children's books is also available.

F.

S&D Bookshop is one of the best contemporary bookshops on archaeology, ethnography and history, with books available in Georgian and in English. The central branch is located on the ground floor of the History Museum. The bookshop has an open space for book presentations and discussions.

G.

Kalami Bookshop has everything schoolchildren and teachers need: stationery, markers, white boards and school textbooks for any subject and level. Parents, teachers and children can relax in a specially designed reading space and go through the books before buying them. Tourist guide-books in Georgian also available.

H.

The Top Bookshop is a newly opened bookshop with special offers for university students. The advantage of this store is low prices compared to other bookshops. Also, a good collection of used but well-preserved books, videos and CDs on antique jewellery. The website lists all the titles on sale:
www.thetop.ge

Task 2

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

The history of chocolate

Many of us love chocolate and many countries make different kinds of chocolates as well as products in which chocolate is an important ingredient. For some countries, like France or Switzerland, chocolate is one of the main exports, bringing to these countries hundreds of thousands of dollars. But not many of us know much about how chocolate is produced or about the history of chocolate and the chocolate making industry.

Chocolate is a kind of food that is made from the seeds of the theobroma cacao tree. 'Theobroma' is a Greek word meaning 'food of the gods'. The tree originally comes from the Amazon region of South America. Hand-sized pods that grow in the tree contain cacao seeds - often called 'cocoa beans'. These seeds or beans are used to make chocolate. They started to use cocoa beans around 1000 BC. Later, the Mayan and Aztec civilisations made a drink from cocoa seeds. They often flavoured it with ingredients such as chili peppers and other spices. Drinking cups of chocolate was an important part of Mayan rituals such as wedding ceremonies. People also believed that eating cocoa beans had positive effects on health. For example, in Peru eating or drinking a mixture of chocolate and chili was said to be good for your stomach. The Aztecs thought that it cured sicknesses such as diarrhea and one story says that their ruler, Montezuma, drank fifty cups of cocoa drink a day.

Christopher Columbus, with his Spanish explorers, made his fourth trip across the Atlantic in the early 1500s, and arrived on the coast of Honduras, in Central America. There he discovered the value of cocoa beans, which were used as money in many places. In the sixteenth century, another Spanish explorer named Herman Cortez took chocolate back to Spain. The Spanish people added other ingredients such as sugar and vanilla to make it sweet, and sweet chocolate remained a Spanish secret for almost a hundred years. Chocolate finally spread to France in the seventeenth century after the marriage of Louis XIII to the Spanish princess Anna, who loved chocolate. In about 1700, the English developed a new drink using chocolate and milk, which became very fashionable. The popularity of chocolate continued to spread farther across Europe and the American continent. The only Asian country to use it at that time was the Philippines, where chocolate had been introduced by the Spanish when they invaded the country in the sixteenth century.

As chocolate became more popular, there was an increasing demand for people to work on the cocoa plantations. Slaves were brought from Africa to the American continent specially to farm the cocoa. Later, the cacao tree was taken to Africa and cultivation of the cocoa beans began there. Today, African plantations provide almost seventy percent of the world's cocoa, compared with one and a half percent from Mexico.

1. The text gives us information on how chocolate spread around the world..... T F
2. France and Switzerland earn a lot of money by exporting chocolate..... T F
3. Chocolate is a product which comes from a tree T F
4. Chocolate is made from special leaves..... T F
5. In the Mayan and Aztec cultures chocolate was used as a drink..... T F
6. People once believed that chocolate had a negative effect on health..... T F
7. At one time you could pay for things with chocolate beans T F
8. Sweet chocolate was first made on the American continent..... T F
9. Chocolate was used in France before it arrived in Spain..... T F
10. A new drink made from chocolate and milk was first made in England..... T F
11. Chocolate was brought to an Asian country in the 17th century..... T F
12. Most of the world's cocoa beans are now grown in Africa..... T F

Task 3

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Some prefer the traditional style | E. A modern approach brings success |
| B. An unsuccessful play | F. To educate or to entertain? |
| C. An award winning film | G. The most successful films |
| D. Not only for the theatre | H. Modernising Shakespeare |

Shakespeare in the movies

1. _____

Throughout the history of movie making, Shakespeare's plays have been adapted for film more than the works of any other authors. Since 1899 there have been nearly 200 movie versions made of Hamlet, Macbeth, and King Lear alone. In addition, many films, for example Japanese film director Akira Kurosava's film *Ran*, are loose, not exact, adaptations of Shakespeare's plays. There are also films which include only references to Shakespeare's plays. Though his work was originally written for the theatre, it is clear that Shakespeare's influence extends far beyond the stage.

2. _____

Over the years, many scholars thought that Shakespeare wanted his plays to educate rather than to entertain. In contrast, many modern film-makers, particularly those who work in Hollywood, put the entertainment value of Shakespeare's plays first. Early big-screen versions of Shakespeare's plays were in fact films of plays staged in the theatre. This is not the case today. Film directors, exploiting the unique strengths of the cinema, have started to produce films which will, first of all, please the audience.

3. _____

Film producers have taken various approaches to Shakespeare. Some of them have chosen the traditional approach in which characters dress in the clothes of the period in which the original play was set. This was the style of BBC, the British Broadcasting Corporation, in the early 1950s. It was also the style used by the famous British actor Laurence Olivier in the 1944 film version of *Henry V* and in Franco Zeffirelli's 1968 film version of *Romeo and Juliet*.

4. _____

Film director Orson Welles was one of the first to take an alternative approach to Shakespeare with his 1936 version of *Macbeth*. His version of the play was set in 19th century Haiti and was actually one of the first Shakespearean film adaptations to use contemporary surroundings. More recent examples were a production of *Richard III* which was set in 1930s England and Luhrmann's production of *Romeo and Juliet* shot in 1996. The background of Luhrmann's film is present-day California and the language used by the actors is easier for a modern audience to understand.

5. _____

With his 1998 film *Shakespeare in Love*, British filmmaker John Madden found another revolutionary way to interpret the great playwright and his works. Rather than simply adapting *Romeo and Juliet*, Madden based the story on an imaginary 'Will Shakespeare' character who, inspired by his love for an aristocrat's daughter, writes his first great tragedy. With big name stars Gwyneth Paltrow and Joseph Fiennes, *Shakespeare in Love* was a very successful film and won a best picture Academy Award.

6. _____

Many people did not expect that a new approach to Shakespeare's plays would bring any success, but they were wrong. Thanks to the creative character of film, Shakespeare's plays are now often presented in a new and different style. Popular movie stars have refreshed the stories of the great playwright, making them more fashionable and close to modern life. There is no doubt that the most famous storyteller of all time will remain an important force in filmmaking for many years to come.

Task 4

- Read the text and the questions below. For each question mark the letter next to the correct answer: A, B, C or D.
- Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Paul Blake, a 17-year-old boy, sent this letter to the editor of a youth magazine, in which he recently read an article about mobile phone etiquette.

Dear editor,

I'm writing to you about the article published in the last issue of your magazine. The article is titled 'Mobile Phones Make Life Easier'. You did an excellent job explaining the good points of mobile phones. In the article you say that they are convenient, we feel safer always being able to call someone, and they are very helpful in business. On the other hand, you didn't talk about their bad points at all. So I hope you'll let me give your readers some advice on mobile phone etiquette.

The first point I'd like to mention is loudness. When talking face to face in public, you shouldn't shout. Likewise, don't shout when you talk on your mobile phone in public. In fact, mobile phones' microphones are so sensitive that you can be heard even if you speak quietly. Next, keep the ringing tune quiet and pleasant, and don't let it ring in meetings or at the movies or in any other public place. Another point that needs to be made has to do with personal space. I think it's very impolite to make calls in small spaces or crowded rooms. This makes others uncomfortable and forces them to listen to your personal business. Another thing is that talking loudly on your mobile can stop many face-to-face conversations from ever beginning! That's why I never use my mobile phone within three meters of other people except in emergencies, and only after asking for permission.

Lastly, let me draw your readers' attention to the dangers of doing two things at the same time. For instance, mobile phones and driving are a bad combination. It's difficult to pay attention to the road and traffic rules when you're talking on the phone. And then, when you speak on the phone while driving, you are not paying full attention to your friend sitting next to you and this might upset him or her.

I am writing this letter to you as I regularly read the articles published in your magazine and I would like them to be as objective and useful for readers as possible.

Sincerely,

Paul Blake

1. Paul Blake probably
 - A. works for a phone company.
 - B. works as a school advisor.
 - C. is a regular magazine reader.
 - D. is a journalist.
2. How does Paul feel about the article published in the magazine?
 - A. He thought it had all the information.
 - B. He didn't like it.
 - C. He was not interested in the topic.
 - D. He thought something was missing in it.

3. Which paragraph of the letter is about the advantages of a mobile phone?
 - A. The first.
 - B. The second.
 - C. The third.
 - D. The fourth.

4. Paul decided to write to the editor because he wanted to
 - A. speak about the positive sides of using a mobile.
 - B. speak about how one should behave while using a mobile.
 - C. draw the attention of his friends.
 - D. make his name popular.

5. According to the text, when talking on a mobile phone or face to face
 - A. you should speak in a loud voice.
 - B. you shouldn't speak in a loud voice.
 - C. you should switch off the ringing tune.
 - D. you should not speak at all.

6. Paul thinks that making a phone call with many people near you is
 - A. dangerous
 - B. convenient.
 - C. polite.
 - D. not polite.

7. Paul says that, when you are talking on the phone and doing something else too,
 - A. you save a lot of time.
 - B. you save a lot of money.
 - C. you might not pay attention to important things.
 - D. your friends enjoy being with you more.

8. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
 - A. Be careful when driving.
 - B. Mobile phone etiquette.
 - C. Mobile phones make our life easier.
 - D. Time to stop using mobile phones.

Task 5

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

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| countries (A) | learn (F) | varieties (K) |
| exist (B) | reached (G) | western (L) |
| future (C) | research (H) | widely (M) |
| grows (D) | replace (I) | spread (N) |
| growing (E) | taught (J) | |

English – an international language

Although English is considered to be an ‘international language’, there are actually quite a few varieties of English that (1) around the world. English originated in England of course, but soon English (2) to all of Britain and different (3) began to exist. Varieties of English that are often taught to language students are British, American, Canadian, Irish, Australian and New Zealand. The number of native speakers of English from these countries is over 380 million. English is also (4) used as a second, or as a foreign, language. For example, in the countries like India or the Phillipines, English is a second language, but in the countries like China, Georgia and (5) European countries, English is taught and spoken as a foreign language. The number of people who speak English as a second or foreign language has..... (6) hundreds of millions and this number is (7) fast. What is the (8) of English? Will people continue to (9) British, American and Australian English? Will another language (10) it as the international language? Will new varieties of English develop in other (11)? There has been a lot of (12) on these questions, but still there are no clear answers.

Task 6

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

Australia

The name Australia comes from the Latin word 'australis', meaning southern. Australia is (1) only country that is also (2) continent. In area, it ranks as the sixth largest country (3) the smallest continent. The national capital is Canberra. More than eighty percent (4) Australia's people live in cities and towns, making it one of the world's most urbanized countries.

Kangaroos are the symbol of Australia. The kangaroo family includes about fifty species, (5) range in size from the huge and grey kangaroos (6) tiny creatures smaller than a domestic cat.

The first Australians, (7) were dark-skinned people known today (8) Aborigines, had lived in Australia (9) 40,000 years before the first white settlers arrived. In the late 1700s Great Britain announced Australia as a prison colony and therefore most Australian people are (10) British origin. They brought many British costumes (11) customs with them. Nevertheless, the Australian people have developed their own way (12) life.

Task 7

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

Hi Dad,

Thanks for your birthday presents, especially the camera. I've used it already. I got a T- shirt from Nino and a really nice painting from David. On Saturday morning some of my old schoolmates phoned. I was really glad. I (1) (have) a small party the same evening. My new university friends (2) (give) me a big chocolate cake and we danced all night. I (3) (remember) this day all my life, especially as this is the first time I (4) (have) my birthday away from home. You (5) (please) to know that I (6) (find) someone to share the flat with. Her name is Sophie and she studies at the Arts Academy. She is very nice, with a good sense of humour. We (7) (be) both interested in the same kind of films and we (8) (like) the same kinds of music. We (9) (already/spend) two weeks together and I feel as if we've known each other all our lives. I am sure if you (10) (know) her, you would like her as well. The only problem so far is that she (11) (like) to play music loud, whereas I like it quiet, as you know. I (12) (want) to buy her some earphones for her birthday next week, if I (13) (find) some for a good price. We took a photo at my birthday party and I (14) (attach) it for you and Mom to see. I had one small problem though. They cut off the electricity in my flat because I forgot to pay the bill, but this (15) (already/ solve). So, you see, I (16) (learn) how to be independent.

Best wishes,

Keti

KEYS TO ENGLISH TESTS 2011

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

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

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

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

Task 5: 1.B/exist 2.N/spread 3.K/varieties 4.M/widely 5.L/western
6.G/reached 7.E/growing 8.C/future 9.F/learn 10.I/replace 11.A/countries
12.H/research

Task 6: 1.the 2.a /the 3.and/or 4.of 5.which 6.to 7. who 8. as 9.for 10.of
11.and 12.of

Task 7: 1.had 2.gave 3.will remember 4.have had/had 5.will be pleased
6.have found / found 7.are 8. like 9.have (already) spent 10.knew 11.likes
12.want 13.find 14.am attaching/have attached/will attach 15.has (already) been
solved/is (already) solved 16.am learning/have learnt

Task 1

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

1. You are a winter sports lover and you plan to spend your holidays in a famous winter resort which has the highest mountains in central Europe. _____
2. Your cousin has just got married and she and her new husband are planning to go to a place that has a fantastic view of the surrounding nature. And this will cost them nothing. _____
3. Your friend would like to spend his holidays somewhere where there are plenty of seaside places and beautiful and romantic nature with exceptionally rich wildlife. _____
4. Your 20-year-old cousin enjoys night clubs and dancing. He would like to spend the summer in a place near the sea where he can have a good time. _____
5. You study world history and you want to go for a holiday in a place where you can see one of the best known statues. _____
6. A friend of yours studies national dances. You advise her to travel to this place and study the origins of one of the world's most famous dances. _____
7. Your friend is interested in the historical links between Asian and European cultures and wants to visit some places which reflect these. _____
8. You want to become a pottery specialist. Your friend advises you to spend your holidays in a place where you can visit a relevant museum. _____
9. Although it's not very big, this country has a lot of interesting sights and it's a popular place for tourists in every season of the year, especially for those who love skiing. _____
10. Your friend is keen on boating. He wants to spend his holidays where he can practise his favourite kind of activity. _____
11. Your father's special field of interest is old swords and guns, both Asian and European. He is going to spend some time in a place where there's a good collection of these. _____
12. In this place there are plenty of cultural and entertainment places, as well as beautiful places to swim and famous mountains. All this makes it a special place to spend a holiday. _____

Where to spend a holiday?

A.

Best known for its sun-kissed beaches, Rio de Janeiro has much to offer. There is opera, ballet and many more cultural centers with museums, churches, parks, and of course, Sugarloaf and Corcovado Mountains. Dining starts late, around 9 p.m., and dancing in the clubs begins around 11 p.m. Yes, this is a great city for enjoyment!

B.

Bigger than Niagara, Iguasso Falls are truly an unforgettable natural wonder. For a real adventure, there are boat rides and windsurfing. You can also explore the national parks which surround the falls from all sides. Prices are reasonable. Half price for children under 12. And free for newly married couples!

C.

Buenos Aires is a unique city of art, culture and history with 150 parks and 42 theatres. Visit Avenida 9 de Julio – the widest avenue in the world. The home of tango – the well-known Argentinian dance. Most of the popular pastime places - clubs, discos, cinemas and theatres - need advance reservations.

D.

Situated where Europe and Asia meet, Istanbul is a busy port full of historical sites. The most famous one, Aya Sophia, was first built by Roman Emperor Constantine. Don't miss Topkapi museum - Sultans' palace - where you will find a series of fascinating rooms and displays of weapons, jewels, costumes and many more.

E.

Anyone interested in Greek culture and its ancient history shouldn't miss the National Archaeological Museum in Athens. Its unique collection of pots, jewels, and other classical treasures makes it one of the world's top museums of art and history. Another must is the Acropolis, a complex of temples and palaces.

F.

The diversity of such a small country as Cuba is amazing. It is set in the warm waters of the Caribbean and has one of the best climates in the world. Visitors can relax in exotic surroundings. Most beaches are close to all the important sites, such as the national parks with their diverse flora and fauna.

G.

Berlin is a fascinating mixture of past and present. Why not try a visit to Schloss Charlottenberg? Built between 1695-99 for Sophie Charlotte, Prussia's first queen, Berlin is the city's loveliest palace. It has beautiful gardens and is very close to the Egyptian museum where visitors can see Queen Nefertiti's world-famous statue.

H.

Covering only 41,293 square kilometers, Switzerland is one of Europe's smallest countries. It is only one-twelfth the size of Italy. Perhaps the greatest attraction for most tourists is the Alps, Switzerland's famous mountains, and the highest in central Europe. Tourists visit the country all the year round, though winter sports are a special attraction.

Task 2

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

A man of multiple talents

Howard Hughes was an American aviator, engineer, industrialist, film producer, film director, philanthropist, and one of the wealthiest people in the world. In the late 1920s, when he was still very young, he gained popularity as a producer, making big-budget and often controversial films. Hughes is in fact one of Hollywood's most successful film directors. He is also known as one of the most influential aviators in history; he set several world air-speed records and bought and expanded Trans-World Airlines. Hughes is also remembered for his strange life-style and eccentric behavior. This and other aspects of his life are clearly shown in the Oscar nominated film *The Aviator*.

Hughes was born in Texas on 24 September, 1905, in a wealthy family. His father became rich through his highly successful Hughes Tool Company. Young Howard inherited his father's wealth just as he entered university. Due to his wealth, Howard Hughes was able to invest money in anything he wished. So, after dropping out of university, he moved to Hollywood where he bought a studio and began making films. His first films were all financial successes. He even won an Academy Award for directing *Two Arabian Nights*. Spending nearly four million dollars of his own money, Hughes wrote and directed the film *Hell's Angels* and, a year later, wrote and directed *Scarface*. Both of these films became movie classics, though the latter was nearly forbidden because of its violence.

Besides working in the film industry, Hughes had a strong interest in aviation and he began to be preoccupied with the idea of flying. He broke several world flying records, including a trip from New York to California and a round-the-world flight which he completed in four days. Some believe that he in fact advanced aviation by fifty or more years with his ideas on how to make planes bigger, lighter and especially more aerodynamic. In 1932, he created the Hughes Aircraft Company and in 1934 he built and personally test-piloted the world's most advanced plane, the H-1. He also set a new air-speed record, taking the plane to 352 kilometres per hour.

In 1972, the author Clifford Irving announced that he had written an authorized autobiography of Hughes. But just before the book came out, the media found out that the book was not a true story. As a result, the author had to spend some time in jail for 'inventing' Hughes' biography. No other biography of Howard Hughes was published in his lifetime. By the end of his life, although Hughes suffered from pain from a plane crash, as well as a mental disease, he still managed to fund what is now the largest private medical centre in the world - the Howard Hughes Medical Institute. Howard Hughes' life was both glamorous and pitiful. He was a man of multiple talents and, despite the fact that he is remembered as a crazy person, he remains one of the most prominent aviators and film directors in American history.

1. Howard Hughes became a film producer at an old age T F
2. The film *The Aviator* is a biographical film T F
3. People remember Hughes as an extraordinary person T F
4. Hughes moved to Hollywood after passing his final university exams T F
5. Howard Hughes is the director of several well-known films T F
6. Hughes was the author of several world records in aviation. T F
7. It took Hughes four days to fly round the world T F
8. Howard Hughes' father created Hughes Aircraft Company T F
9. The author of Hughes' 'autobiography' was imprisoned for writing it T F
10. Several biographical books were published about Hughes in his lifetime T F
11. Howard Hughes never invested any funds in medicine T F
12. In his later years, Hughes suffered from mental problems. T F

Task 3

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

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Life is worth living | E. One more stays alive |
| B. Unemployment leads to foolish acts | F. Doctors arrive |
| C. Best tourist attraction | G. Some tragic cases |
| D. Shocked viewers | H. The police will decide |

Jump over the Niagara Falls

1.

A 40-year-old man named Kirk Jones became the first person to survive a risky jump over the Niagara Falls without a life jacket. Tourists who were standing at the top of Niagara, in Canadian territory, were amazed to see how Jones flew down, like a bird, over the 52-metre-high falls. They were even more surprised to learn that Jones was in his everyday clothes and after 'landing', managed to swim to a rock, on the US side of the border. Jones was soon found by the emergency service and taken to a nearby hospital for a medical inspection.

2.

The police believe that Jones had carefully planned the jump in advance. However, they do not think Jones wanted to kill himself. The video of the incident, which was taken apparently by one of his friends, shows a cheerful-looking Jones. The video will help the police to conclude whether Jones tried to kill himself or whether it was just a playful act. In the initial report made by the police it was also mentioned that Jones received minor, non-life threatening injuries.

3.

Jones recently lost his job as a salesman after his parents shut down the family business, which made measuring tools for car manufacturers. His father said that he closed the business because it was not very successful and did not provide income for the family. He added that, of course, he would not have done that if he had known what it would lead to. But he also admitted that surviving the fall had probably given his son strength to look for new work elsewhere.

4.

The only other person known to have survived the jump over the Niagara Falls without any kind of safety apparatus was seven-year-old Roger Woodward in 1960, who fell out of a boat and over the falls. However, the boy had a slight advantage - he was wearing a life jacket which probably helped him to escape the pull of the waterfall after the drop.

5.

Dangerous acts at the Niagara Falls were banned in 1951, after a man named Red Hill died while jumping down the Niagara Falls in a device he called The Thing - a mixture of lorry tyres tied together. 'The device fell apart, and so did Red,' Niagara Falls historian Paul Gromosiak told the journalists. Since 1901, 13 people have taken the jump over the falls in a container of some kind, including barrels and other apparatus. Three of them died in the attempt.

6.

When Kirk Jones was leaving the hospital he told the journalists that he wanted to kill himself. This was once again confirmed in a telephone interview with ABC News, when Jones said he did not want to go on living when he climbed over a special barrier and fell into the noisy Niagara River on Monday. 'But I can tell you now that after hitting the falls I feel that I am even more eager to live - and live a full life,' he said.

Task 4

- Read the text and the questions below. For each question, mark the letter next to the correct answer: A, B, C or D.
- Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Dear Mr Shannon,

My husband and I have just come back from Rome, and we immediately telephoned our lawyer, Mr Taylor. Mr Taylor advised us to write and tell you about our holiday in Rome. It was the worst holiday we have ever had. It was the most expensive one too; we paid more than 2,000 dollars for seven very uncomfortable days. And we are writing to you because we booked our holiday with *The Sunshine*, your travel company.

On the 15th of July we went to your New York office. We booked our plane tickets and our hotel there. The travel agent told us that the Paradise Hotel in Rome was comfortable, clean and quiet. We were shown pictures of a very modern hotel with a large swimming pool and beautiful gardens, next to St. Peter's Cathedral. So we didn't hesitate to pay the whole cost of our holiday to your New York office agent. We were due to fly from New York to Rome on 10th August but our plane was delayed for twenty hours! We were of course very tired when we arrived there. The travel agent told us that an Italian Express car would meet us at the airport and take us to the Paradise Hotel. But no car was waiting and we had to take a taxi to the hotel. When we arrived, we found that it was not the same hotel as the one in the pictures your company showed us in the New York office. The name was the same but it was very different from the pictures. It was an old house, with no garden or swimming pool. And it was in a very crowded part of Rome.

The woman in the hotel did not know who we were, so obviously the room had not been reserved. In the end we were given a small room at the back of the hotel. It had no bathroom and was next to the kitchen. We had to carry our suitcases to the room ourselves. In the room there was not enough space for a wardrobe and we had to keep our clothes in our suitcases. Besides, the room was dirty and hot.

We decided to leave Rome and come back home after two days as we were not satisfied with the hotel. We have already spoken to our lawyer and we would be grateful if you would refund all our costs as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Julia Smith

1. What can the reader learn from the letter?
 - A. The holiday was wonderful.
 - B. The holiday was expensive but good.
 - C. The holiday was not expensive at all.
 - D. The Smiths are disappointed.

2. What is *The Sunshine*?
 - A. It's a hotel.
 - B. It's a travel agency.
 - C. It's a lawyer's office.
 - D. It's the name of the airport.

3. Julia Smith bought the tickets to Rome
 - A. in the hotel in Rome.
 - B. in the airport in New York.
 - C. in a travel agency in Rome.
 - D. in a travel agency in New York.

4. The Smiths went to the hotel from the airport
 - A. by bus.
 - B. in a taxi.
 - C. in an Italian Express car.
 - D. in a hotel car.

5. The hotel in which the Smiths stayed in Rome
 - A. was in a place with a lot of people.
 - B. was in a quiet place.
 - C. was newly built.
 - D. had a swimming pool.

6. How long did the Smiths spend in Rome?
 - A. A week.
 - B. Thirty days.
 - C. Two days.
 - D. The whole of August.

7. How does Julia Smith feel about the travel agent's service?
 - A. She is very satisfied with the service.
 - B. She is not satisfied with the service.
 - C. She thinks they are good at serving customers.
 - D. She thinks the company is good at reserving hotels.

8. Which of the following would be the best title for this text?
 - A. Not every travel agency can be trusted.
 - B. Not every hotel can be trusted.
 - C. Money is not important.
 - D. The Smiths' best holiday.

Task 5

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

| | | | | | |
|------------|-----|-------------|-----|------------|-----|
| accurately | (A) | imaginative | (F) | sings | (K) |
| buy | (B) | less | (G) | stimulated | (L) |
| colours | (C) | metal | (H) | thought | (M) |
| create | (D) | photos | (I) | view | (N) |
| daily | (E) | remained | (J) | | |

Photography

We can now hardly imagine newspapers, magazines and books without photographs. Scientists, journalists, doctors and many other people use photography in their (1) work. Yet, photography is (2) than two hundred years old. The first photograph was taken in 1826 by a Frenchman, Joseph Niepce. It was a (3) from his window. The photo was on a (4) plate, and the exposure took eight hours. For the next forty years, although there were many developments in photography, cameras (5) heavy and expensive. Then, in 1888 an American named George Eastman manufactured a small hand-held box camera. Nowadays nearly everyone can (6) at least a simple camera and they can take..... (7) of their friends and family members. At first many painters (8) that the birth of photography meant the death of painting. In fact, photography has (9) the growth of painting. Photography is very good at recording people and places..... (10). Unlike photographers, artists describe the reality in a more (11) way. They use a large variety of paints and (12), getting their ideas from the nature surrounding them.

Task 6

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

What is the United Kingdom?

Four countries make up the United Kingdom, or the UK. They are England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The UK consists (1) a group of islands - two large ones (2) several hundred smaller ones. Great Britain occupies the largest island and is divided into three countries: England, Wales (3) Scotland. This island is about 1100 kilometers long and 500 kilometers at its widest point. At its nearest point, only thirty seven kilometers of the English Channel separate it (4) the coast of France. England's capital London is also (5) capital city of the UK. Most of England consists of lowland with some mountainous parts. Wales, with its capital Cardiff, lies to the west and has (6) coastline on (7) Irish Sea. Wales is more mountainous than England, particularly in North and Mid Wales. To the North is Scotland (8) consists of two regions known (9) the Highlands and the Lowlands. The Highlands region is much more mountainous than its Lowlands sister. The Lowlands region is home to most..... (10) Scotland's population. It's here where Scotland's capital, Edinburgh, (11) another big city, Glasgow, can be found. Crossing the Irish Sea takes us (12) Ireland, the north eastern corner of which, known as Northern Ireland, is part of the UK.

Task 7

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

A.

Hello Mari,

Thank you for the email you sent me. I (1) (just /return) to Tbilisi after a few weeks in London. There I (2) (stay) with a friend I told you about – Mark. Do you remember the English boy I told you I met last summer? He (3) (have) a nice small flat in London. Mark borrowed his friend's car and he (4) (drive) me around, showing me the places, like the Tower and the National Gallery. I (5) (impress) by what I saw there. Meeting Mark's friends and not being able to talk to them easily, made me keen to learn English better. Hopefully, I (6) (be able) to afford a private English teacher in September, when the first semester starts. I've invited Mark and some of his friends to Tbilisi for a holiday whenever they (7) (have) time. You really have to meet them. Please reply when you (8) (get) this email. Or we could talk on Skype and I'll show you my London photos.

All the best
George

B.

Michael is a close friend of mine. He is a very talented person. He studies and also works to earn some money for his studies. He (9) (study) interior design at a university in London for three years and he (10) (get) his diploma next week. While studying at the university Michael also manages to work for one of the interior design companies. He (11) (work) for the same company for over two years now and the interiors of two business centres (12) (design) by him already. But now he feels that he (13) (need) a change and has to do something else. So he (14) (plan) to start his own business in the near future. He is looking for an office space, and hopes he (15) (find) something in a good location and at a reasonable price. His tutors at the university tell him that he (16) (make) a success of the business.

KEYS TO ENGLISH TESTS 2011

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

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

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

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

Task 5: 1.E/daily 2.G/less 3.N/view 4.H/metal 5.J/remained 6.B/buy
7.I/photos 8.M/thought 9.L/stimulated 10.A/accurately 11.F/imaginative
12.C/colours

Task 6: 1.of 2.and 3.and 4.from 5.the 6.a/the 7.the 8.which/that 9.as 10.of
11.and 12.to/into

Task 7: 1.have (just) returned 2.was staying/stayed 3.has 4.drove/was driving
5.was impressed 6.will be able 7.have 8.get 9.has been studying 10.is
getting/will get 11.has been working/has worked 12.have been designed/are designed
13.needs 14.plans/is planning 15.will find 16.will make

Task 1

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

1. David is 15. He wants to learn English well, but his parents cannot afford it. They are looking for a charity organisation which could help their son. _____
2. Your relatives have seven children. The family is poor. During the war they lost their house. They are looking for a charity organisation to help them. _____
3. One of the charity organisations has announced a job vacancy and you want to apply. What attracts you to the organisation is the fact that it helps pets who have nowhere to live. _____
4. Your sister wants to contribute to making the streets of her native town clean and is looking for an organisation which would help her to do this. _____
5. Your classmate cannot hear well. For this reason he has learning difficulties and often gets low grades. You can help him if you tell him about the right charity organisation. _____
6. You are writing an article about a charity organisation which, among many other things, is concerned about the basic rights of children, families and communities. _____
7. Maria's grandmother can't see any more. Maria is now looking for a charity organisation which would give her grandmother all the necessary practical assistance. _____
8. You want to work for a charity organisation which helps disabled people to get education. This organisation will soon open in Georgia and you are preparing for the job interview. _____
9. You are doing some research into how the environment is damaged by throwing away garbage. You are collecting facts and figures from one of the charity organisations. _____
10. You have a neighbour who is very kind to animals and, with the help of a charity organisation, she brings home stray dogs she finds in the street. _____
11. Sophie is an animal lover and would like to work for an organisation which protects animals from bad and cruel treatment. This organisation is almost two hundred years old. _____
12. Your relative is a talented young man and wants to study at a European university. But he is an orphan and has no money. You tell him about a charity organisation which can help him. _____

Charity organisations*

A.

TBG - Tidy Britain Group - is an international charity organisation taking care of the local environment. They aim at making people more aware of the negative effects of thrown away plastic bags, bottles and cans. They involve people in cleaning the streets. One of its branches is operating in Georgia.

B.

The RNIB - Royal National Institute of the Blind - is the UK's leading charity for the blind. The organisation helps people who have lost their sight by providing information and offering practical services. They help the disabled to live a normal life.

C.

Iavnana is a relatively new charity organisation set up in Georgia in 2000. It helps low income families with many children by providing houses for them. Funds are collected from concerts and other cultural events held throughout the world. The charity has already collected several million Lari from these events.

D.

The RSPCA, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was the first organisation dedicated to the well-being of animals anywhere in the world. In England and Wales only there are three hundred inspectors whose job is to protect animals against cruelty. It was set up by Queen Victoria in 1824.

E.

GCO - Georgian Charity Organisation - provides funds for studying abroad to the children from low income families, or the children who have lost either one or both of their parents. To take part in the programmes you should be between 14-17 years old. The organisation also provides funds for learning English.

F.

AWH, Animals Without Homes, is a charity which takes care of homeless animals, mainly street dogs and cats. They either provide special shelter for them, or send them to animal hospitals. In some cases the animals may be adopted. The organisation has one hundred branches, including one in Georgia.

G.

Mencap is a charity which is devoted to fighting against discrimination towards people who suffer from any kind of disability. The charity's main concern is children with learning disability. The organisation helps them receive education and acquire a speciality. A branch will open in Georgia next year.

H.

Every Child is a relatively new charity organisation established in the UK in 1993. It works with families and communities in twelve countries. The organisation works on projects which ensure that children's basic rights, such as access to healthcare and social services, are respected.

*charity: ქველმოქმედება

Task 2

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

Edward Jenner – the father of vaccination

Edward Jenner, an English doctor, is known in the history of medicine as the person who discovered vaccination. He was born in 1749 in a rural part of Great Britain. Jenner was a country boy and he loved the quiet village he lived in. As a child Jenner liked to observe and investigate things. His favourite pastime was studying nature and he loved and understood country life.

In Jenner's times people all over the world were affected by a disease called smallpox*. Many of them had the marks of the disease on their faces. But those were the people who had recovered from the disease; many more used to die. In the eighteenth century, smallpox was one of the main causes of death and it was common among both young and old. Of all the diseases at that time, smallpox was the worst.

Edward Jenner was a man who was always trying to gain knowledge wherever he could. Nothing ever escaped his sight and hearing. Years before, he had heard a milkmaid say, 'I can't catch smallpox, I've had the cowpox*.' At first Jenner mentioned the milkmaid's words to Dr. Ludlow, whose student he was. But the doctor only laughed. Jenner did not say anything but he continued to ask himself how the harmless cowpox could save people from smallpox. He believed that science had no limits and a scientist had to be patient to succeed.

After years of trying, Jenner's efforts to find a cure for this disease were not successful. Then one day he decided to try an experiment and he rubbed some of the cowpox substance into a village boy's cut. A few weeks later he repeated it but this time with smallpox substance. The result was that the boy remained healthy. Overcoming lots of difficulties, Jenner repeated his experiment twenty-three times, with the same result. It was only then that he believed in his discovery and published the results. Jenner's discovery of vaccination against smallpox was one of the greatest discoveries in the history of medicine. In 1798 he published a report, calling his new method 'vaccination', from the Latin word *vacca*, meaning a cow. At first people paid no attention to the work of the country doctor. Some even said that vaccination might cause people to get cows' faces!

Soon the news of the wonderful discovery spread abroad and terrible smallpox began to disappear as if by magic. Jenner was extremely happy to finally read a report saying that for two years there had been no cases of smallpox in any part of the world. Edward Jenner died in 1823 at the age of seventy-four. Till the end of his life, the 'country doctor' lived simply, spending on research the money the nation's Parliament gave him, and vaccinating free of charge anyone who came to him.

*smallpox – ყვავილი (ინფექციური დაავადება)

*cowpox – საქონლის ინფექციური დაავადება

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Jenner felt uncomfortable living in the country. | T | F |
| 2. In his childhood Jenner was not interested in the natural events. | T | F |
| 3. In those days people were very afraid of smallpox. | T | F |
| 4. Only young people suffered from smallpox. | T | F |
| 5. By nature, Jenner was a careful listener. | T | F |
| 6. Jenner owed his discovery to a milkmaid. | T | F |
| 7. Jenner believed in scientists and their success. | T | F |
| 8. Jenner's main achievement is based on a practical experiment..... | T | F |
| 9. An experiment on a village boy was unsuccessful. | T | F |
| 10. One experiment was enough to announce the discovery of vaccination. | T | F |
| 11. His discovery helped people outside Great Britain too. | T | F |
| 12. Jenner continued carrying out research until his last days. | T | F |

Task 3

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

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Popularity goes up, prices go down | E. Simpler than a human brain |
| B. Speaking machines | F. The expert is never mistaken |
| C. A well-known inventor | G. The expert made a mistake |
| D. Two kinds of disc | H. A disc with multiple functions |

Technology develops fast

1. _____

When it was first designed, the CD, which means compact disc, was used for digital audio, but in the years following its introduction it was adapted and used to store text, photographs and video games. In fact, it was perfect for almost everything except video. The first 'video disc' was demonstrated in France in 1993. For two years after this, several companies made different models of the video disc and each one argued that their model was the best.

2. _____

It was only in 1995 that the companies all agreed to make DVDs on the same model. DVD originally stood for *digital video disc* but, since it began to be used for other purposes, the word *video* was changed to *versatile*. A DVD can be described as a modernised compact disc that can store video, audio and computer data. DVDs have a much larger memory than compact discs: they can hold 4.7 gigabytes of data, compared to the CD's 650 megabytes. So they are seven times more powerful.

3. _____

The first DVD players appeared in Japan in 1996 and in the United States in 1997, and they cost more than 1,000 US dollars then. Since then, DVD players have quickly become the most successful electronics product of all time. Today there are hundreds of different DVD players and their prices decrease every year. Their popularity is caused by their practicality. For example, you can easily find different parts of the film on the disc by selecting from the on-screen menu. For this and many other reasons DVD players have practically replaced the traditional video recorder for recording TV programmes, films or any kind of video product.

4. _____

So is DVD the format of the future? Bill Gates says it isn't. In an article published in the German newspaper *Bild* several years ago, Bill Gates said that the idea of storing films and music on discs had no future. 'DVD will be old-fashioned in less than 10 years,' he said. So what will replace the DVD? Gates believes that everything we need for our entertainment will be stored in one place - on our computer. However, we should remember that Bill Gates sometimes makes mistakes. He once said that the Internet had no future! He was definitely mistaken then!

5. _____

Not only DVDs will change. The next generation of computers as well will be very different from the ones we know today. In what ways? Well, specialists are saying that in future computers will be able to understand spoken instructions. They will have voices of their own. They will also be able to think for themselves. How will all this be possible? Because tomorrow's computers will work like the human mind. Inside our brains there are millions of nerve cells or 'neurons,' all interconnected like the streets in a city.

6. _____

Because of this very complex network of neurons, we can think, analyse information, remember, have ideas, and communicate. And we can do several of these things at the same time. The computers of the future will also contain electronic 'neural networks'. They will be much more simple than human brains but this will definitely be an enormous step forward. In this century, we can predict for example that the new and more powerful neural computers will help to diagnose illnesses, understand and control the world's money markets and find minerals under the ground.

Task 4

- **Read the text and the questions below. For each question mark the letter next to the correct answer: A, B, C or D.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

David couldn't wait until September. Finally, his life was going to change. June had been terrible, with all those school-leaving exams to do. He spent July waiting. The exams results finally arrived in August. He was worried when one morning the envelope with the exams results in it arrived at their house. He didn't think he had done very well. He wasn't the most intelligent boy in his school. He knew that. However, good grades were really important for him. David absolutely had to get out of the small town where he lived. He had to do well in his school-leaving exams so that he could get to the university and get away from his home-town.

Like many people of his age for David going to university was, first of all, a chance to get away from his home-town and his parents, to meet lots of new people, to stop being a child and become an adult. It actually was a chance to become a new and totally different person. The town he lived in was small. It had only two schools and one café! There was no place for young people to meet, so they spent time walking up and down the main street. There was never anything new or different or unusual. It was boring. David couldn't wait to leave. The town was too small for him.

His hands trembled when he was opening the envelope. He took out the letter and sighed with relief. It was OK. He hadn't done brilliantly, but his grades were good enough. He had got a place at Leeds University and the course started in September.

When he got off the train at the station in Leeds, he felt free at last. David had wanted to go to London to study, but his mother said it was too far away. He had tried to go to Manchester, but his exam results weren't good enough, so he had to accept his other choice. Leeds was an industrial city. It wasn't the best place, but that didn't matter to David. At least it wasn't his home-town. The university was only a short distance from the city centre but it was much more attractive than the rest of the city. It was situated in its own campus, which was like a large park with lots of modern buildings. Leeds wasn't the oldest university in England, and it wasn't the most prestigious either, but David didn't mind. For him, it was a new world, a new start.

1. What can the reader learn from the text?
 - A. David is still a schoolboy.
 - B. David got excellent grades.
 - C. David got a place at a university.
 - D. David will study in his home-town.
2. What did David think about his school-leaving exams?
 - A. He was sure he had done very well.
 - B. He knew he hadn't done very well.
 - C. He knew the results in advance.
 - D. He was not interested in the results at all.

3. David wanted to go to university mainly because this was a chance
 - A. to get a better education.
 - B. to enjoy his free time.
 - C. to get a better job.
 - D. to live in another place.

4. In David's native town young people
 - A. were bored.
 - B. received a good education.
 - C. found jobs easily.
 - D. had an interesting life.

5. When David was opening the envelope with the exam results he felt
 - A. sad.
 - B. indifferent.
 - C. nervous.
 - D. happy.

6. David didn't go to study in London because
 - A. he didn't want to.
 - B. his mother didn't want him to.
 - C. he preferred another place.
 - D. his exam results were not good enough.

7. The University of Leeds was
 - A. situated in a campus.
 - B. the best university.
 - C. David's first choice.
 - D. far from the city centre.

8. Which of the following would be the best title for this text?
 - A. Independent at last.
 - B. Life on a campus.
 - C. A way to a better education.
 - D. David feels bored.

Task 5

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

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| allowed (A) | first (F) | parents (K) |
| attended (B) | individual (G) | private (L) |
| compulsory (C) | including (H) | subjects (M) |
| education (D) | inventions (I) | taught (N) |
| earnest (E) | opportunities (J) | |

Changes in education

During the early days, before formal schools were established, many people were taught reading and writing in their churches. In 1187 England's (1) university, Oxford, was founded. Over the next four hundred years other colleges and universities were established, (2) Cambridge and Edinburgh. During the seventeenth century, numerous (3) schools were founded. They were attended mostly by the sons of aristocrats. In the centuries that followed, some children (4) classes in churches, while others were educated at Sunday schools. Girls and young women were mainly (5) domestic skills, like knitting or sewing. Very few girls were (6) to learn the same academic (7) as boys. It wasn't until the late 1870s that laws were passed in the UK according to which (8) were required to give their children basic (9) in reading, writing and maths. In 1918, schooling became(10) up to the age of fourteen. The Education Act of 1944 gave equal educational (11) to boys and girls and changed teaching approaches according to students' (12) ages and abilities.

Task 6

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

Strange laws

Laws are usually made (1) the Parliament. Many people take part in this process. But it is amazing how stupid some laws may be. During the 6th century, it was common to say to people (2) sneezed ‘God bless you!’ because they thought (3) bad things were coming out of their bodies. During the great epidemic in Europe, the Pope passed (4) law which said that it was allowed to say ‘God bless you’ to anyone who sneezed. There are still some strange laws (5) the world. For example, in the US state of Alabama, it is illegal to play dominoes (6) Sunday and in the state of Minnesota it is illegal to hang male (7) female underwear on the same washing line. In Texas, two categories (8) men are not punished for looking into other people’s windows: men over 50 and men (9) only one eye. In Oklahoma you can be sent to prison (10) playing a joke on somebody. And (11) you're in Hawaii and you are laughing (12) these strange laws, stop! In Hawaii you are not allowed to laugh after 10 pm.

Task 7

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

A.

Hi Margo,

Thank you for the book you sent me for my birthday last Saturday. I am sure I (1).....
(enjoy) reading it as this is the book I (2) (look) for ever since it (3)
..... (publish) about two years ago. On my birthday, instead of buying me presents,
my friends (4) (take) me out for a meal in a newly opened Chinese restaurant.
The restaurant was about 25 kilometres away and one of our friends (5) (drive) us
there. The meal was excellent and we enjoyed the evening very much. Unfortunately, after we left the
restaurant, we (6) (have) a problem with the car and had to drive as slowly as
possible. So we (7) (not/get) back until very late. Next morning I was too tired to
get up on time and had to miss some of my university classes. And another thing, I (8)
..... (arrive) in your town next Sunday. Let me know how to get to your place in case
you don't have time to meet me.

All the best,

Thomas

B.

Hi Thomas,

I'm really glad you liked the birthday present. I still believe that a book is the best present ever.
Unfortunately I (9) (not/be able) to meet you at the airport next Sunday, so this is
how you should get to my house. When you arrive at the airport, it'll be best if you (10)
..... (take) a taxi all the way to my house. It usually (11)
(not/cost) a lot and it is much less trouble than finding the right bus. Anyway, I (12)
(live) some distance from the bus stop. A new taxi service (13) (start) up about
six months ago and since then it (14) (operate) very well indeed. When you reach
my house, you must ask for my first floor neighbour, who has the key to my house. You will need the key
as I (15) (not/be) back until late. There is quite a lot of food in the fridge and you
(16) (find) a few good books on the shelves, including the one you gave me. I'll
try to be back as soon as possible.

See you soon.

Margo

KEYS TO ENGLISH TESTS 2011

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

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

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

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

Task 5: 1. F/ first 2.H/including 3.L/private 4.B/attended 5.N/taught 6.A/allowed
7.M/subjects 8.K/parents 9.D/education 10.C/compulsory 11.J/opportunities 12.G/
individual

Task 6: 1. by/in 2. who 3. that/the 4. a/ the 5. in/around 6.on 7.and 8.of 9.
with 10. for 11. if/when 12. at

Task 7: 1.will enjoy 2.have been looking 3.was published 4.took 5.drove 6.had
7.did not/didn't get 8.am arriving/ will arrive/ will be arriving 9.will not be able /am not
able 10.take 11.does not cost 12.live 13.started 14.has been operating /has operated
15. will not be 16.will find