

# 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 speaker has always wanted to become**

A.the head of a big factory.

B.the President of Georgia.

C.the head of the School of Economics.

**2. What helped the speaker to improve his communication skills?**

A.Meeting with people.

B.Travelling around the world.

C.Writing news for local newspapers.

## Text 2

**3. Tourists like to visit *Café de la Rotonde* in Paris because**

- A. they love French food there.
- B. they find the café's past attractive.
- C. they can meet famous people there.

**4. Kiki's mother disliked Kiki's work as a**

- A. baker.
- B. model.
- C. shop-assistant.

### Text 3

#### 5. Who taught Cecil Beaton to take photos?

- A. His nurse.
- B. His sisters.
- C. One actress.

#### 6. After the war Cecil Beaton

- A. stopped taking portrait photos of celebrities.
- B. continued to work in the Ministry of Information.
- C. got involved in designing costumes for actresses.

## Text 4

**7. Which is the most interesting part of the Barnesville Pumpkin festival?**

- A. The arrival of the pumpkin growers.
- B. The competition of the pumpkin lanterns.
- C. The selection of the heaviest pumpkin.

**8. The tradition of making ornamented lanterns made from pumpkins at Halloween**

- A. has started recently.
- B. is popular in North America.
- C. is widely spread in Central America.

## Text 5

**9. By 1922 the Coby Glass Products Company was**

- A. a big glass company in Borjomi.
- B. a small business run by Grigol Kobakhidze.
- C. an important company in the eastern part of the USA.

**10. What is the text mostly about?**

- A. Georgian millionaires abroad.
- B. Glass production in Borjomi.
- C. A successful Georgian abroad.

**Task 2:** Listen to the text and for each question (1-8) mark the correct answer A, B or C. You now have 30 seconds to look through the task. You will then hear the recording twice.

*(8 points)*

**1. The speaker and her mother's apartment rent was often paid by**

- A. the speaker's father.
- B. the speaker's mother.
- C. the government.

**2. How old was the speaker when she got influenced by the Spice Girls?**

- A. Four.
- B. Fourteen.
- C. Nineteen.

**3. The speaker's singing career began when she**

- A. joined a pop group the Spice Girls.
- B. contacted Artists and Repertoire.
- C. signed a contract with XL Recordings.

**4. What happened to the speaker's first album?**

- A. It was a big success.
- B. It failed to win any awards.
- C. It was liked only in Britain.

**5. How did the speaker feel after her boyfriend broke up with her?**

- A. Angry.
- B. Indifferent.
- C. Unhappy.



**6. Why did the speaker cancel her shows in 2011?**

- A. She had to release a new album.
- B. She had a problem with her voice.
- C. She had to sing live on French radio.

**7. At the 2012 Grammy Awards the speaker received**

- A. more awards than Beyoncé.
- B. as many awards as Beyoncé.
- C. fewer awards than Beyoncé.

**8. For what did the speaker receive a Golden Globe Award?**

- A. For a song in a James Bond film.
- B. For a leading role in a James Bond film.
- C. For producing one of the James Bond films.

**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. says that the type of clay can say where a pot came from?
2. explains why pottery-making was created independently in many parts of the world?
3. states that pieces of pottery can tell us about life a long time ago?
4. explains what a piece of cloth was used for?
5. names the inventions that made the pottery-making process better?
6. states what potters did to change the original colour of clay?
7. could have the title: ‘A material for improving firing qualities of clay’?
8. could have the title: ‘The earliest method of making pottery’?

**The history of pottery-making**

**A.** Archaeologists use evidence\* to solve mysteries of the past. They search for signs to help them understand how people lived long ago. In fact, the word ‘archaeology’ means ‘the study of ancient things.’ Of all the kinds of artifacts which may be found at archaeological sites, objects made from clay\* are surely one of the most useful. One type of evidence used to learn about the past is pottery\*- objects that are made out of clay by hand. People all over the world have used pottery for

thousands of years. Old pottery is usually found in small pieces. Even in pieces, old pottery can give interesting information about people's lives in the past.

**B.** Pottery is made by first, adding water to a kind of sticky earth, called clay. When clay is wet, it can be formed into shapes. This object is then heated. Heating makes the clay firm and allows it to keep its shape. There are various kinds of clay. Many types of clay contain iron. Iron gives the heated clay a reddish colour. Some ancient pottery makers tried to change this colour by adding other materials. Some people added charcoal, which is a black material similar to coal, and oil to make their pottery black. Others made pottery surfaces blue by adding copper, which is a brown-red metal.

**C.** To make clay easier to shape and heat, potters - the people who make plates and other objects from clay - use something called 'temper.' A temper is a kind of material added to clay. During the drying or firing process temper stops the pot from cracking or breaking. Various materials can be used as temper. These materials include sand, crushed shells and stones. An archaeologist can identify the origin of a pot by the types of clay and temper that were used. Sometimes a pot found in one place might contain materials from another place. This can give information about how people traded or travelled.

**D.** Some of the earliest pots were made quite simply. A bowl was made by hand, using a small amount of clay. It was then heated at a low temperature and afterwards put on a fire. The finished pot was irregular and often undecorated. This type of pot may have been used for cooking. Prehistoric pottery pieces found in the same place can sometimes be put together to re-create the original pot.

**E.** There was also another method of making pottery. Using this method, clay was first rolled into a long snake shape. Then this 'snake' was moved in circles, around and upward to form a pot. The lines of the circles were smoothed out with a piece of cloth or leather. This method was used to form many different objects, like jugs, for example. They were often decorated in various ways. These pots were heated at high temperatures in special ovens.

**F.** Clay for pottery was always easy to get. As a result, pottery was independently invented in many parts of the world. At different times, pottery-making went through various improvements. These improvements were connected to the invention of wheels and better ovens. Instruments of better quality made it possible to make pottery of different shapes and with better decorations. Throughout the development of civilisation, people used pottery a lot to improve their way of life. This isn't going to change much in the near future. People will always have the same need for pottery, whether it's for everyday use or artistic functions.

\* evidence: მტკიცებულება    \*clay: თიხა    \* pottery: თიხის ნაწარმი

**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 female ballet dancer at the New York City Ballet.*

My name is Bettijane Sills. I started my professional dancing career in 1961, at the age of 19, when I was invited by a famous choreographer, George Balanchine to join the New York City Ballet. Soon after, in 1964, I was promoted to a solo dancer and I danced principal roles in many of Balanchine's amazing works. Balanchine, or Mr. B, as we called him, had a real love for teaching, he was the best teacher anyone had ever seen. He was a very patient man, who would always wait for his dancers to perfect a step that gave them trouble at first. Those who worked with him understood that we were part of a very important artistic movement led by the greatest choreographer of the 20th century. All of his dancers, male and female, admired their Mr. B. He had such a great influence! He would watch us from the wings\* during all the performances and we, his dancers, knew that he was there and we would dance better because Mr. B would make us believe in ourselves. He was not strict and always allowed us to make mistakes. He felt that was how we eventually mastered the roles.

Mr. B broke so many barriers right in front of our eyes. There was one great black male dancer in our company. His name was Arthur Mitchel. He was the first African-American to become a principal dancer with the help of Mr. B. Arthur Mitchel joined the New York City Ballet in 1957, a few years before I did. In the 1950s racism was still a big problem for America – African-Americans were still treated as second class citizens. And so, naturally, there were people who thought that there was no place for a black man in our company and asked Balanchine for Mitchel's removal. But Mr. B's answer was always the same: 'If Mitchel doesn't dance, the New York City Ballet doesn't dance.' There were also parents of some of the girls in our company who were upset about a black male dancer dancing with their daughters. Mr. B would tell those parents: 'Then take your daughters out of the company.' And this happened at a time when there were laws that kept black

people separate from white people. Those laws required separate schools, restaurants, restrooms and transportation based on the colour of a person's skin. But that was not happening in Balanchine's company. There were no roles for black dancers. There were just roles for dancers.

Balanchine opened a whole new world of dance. Just as cubism transformed art, Balanchine transformed ballet. No one has ever visualised music so deeply. Music served as the primary source of inspiration\* for his ballets and it drove his creative process. Another secret of Balanchine's genius was that he created pieces of dance for individual dancers. He didn't make pieces of dance in general. They were all pieces based on a particular dancer's character and qualities. That's because he was always inspired by the people around him. We, in return, worked hard and, with time, we all became better dancers. In 1971, while I was still performing, I sent Mr. B an invitation to my wedding. In response, he sent me a case of French red wine and a note that simply said, 'Remember me'. As if I could ever forget him.

\* wings: კულისები

\*inspiration: შთაგონება

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

**1. This is a story about**

- A.the American ballet of the 1950s.
- B.George Balanchine’s life in the USA.
- C.a man of great talent, loved and respected by many.
- D.the most famous dancer at the New York City Ballet.

**2. In 1964 the author of this story**

- A.became a solo dancer.
- B.joined the New York City Ballet.
- C.started a professional dancing career.
- D.met George Balanchine for the first time.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

**3. How does the author characterise Balanchine?**

- A. As an impatient person.
- B. As the best teacher.
- C. As a strict choreographer.
- D. As an unknown choreographer.

**4. When the dancers knew Balanchine was watching their performance, they felt**

- A. proud.
- B. nervous.
- C. frightened.
- D. confident.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე



**5. Some people thought that Arthur Mitchel shouldn't be dancing in the company because**

- A.he was a black dancer.
- B.he wasn't good enough.
- C.no one wanted to dance with him.
- D.the audience didn't like how he danced.

**6. One of the secrets of Balanchine's exceptional talent was that he**

- A.worked hard to become a better dancer.
- B.was able to transform cubism into art.
- C.made pieces of dance for individual dancers.
- D.did not create pieces of dance for particular dancers.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

**7. What is true about the author's wedding?**

- A. She had given up dancing by then.
- B. Balanchine sent her a present.
- C. Balanchine did not send her any note.
- D. She received no present from Balanchine.

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

- A. George Balanchine's most famous works
- B. The big-name stars of the American ballet
- C. George Balanchine – a person and a choreographer
- D. A success story of George Balanchine's favourite dancer

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

**Task 5: Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given. Use each word only once. Two words are extra.**

*(12 points)*

*architects (A) attention (B) contrasts (C) districts (D) expensive (E) need (F) period (G)*  
*proud (H) restore (I) remove (J) specially (K) standards (L) unfortunately (M) works (N)*

**The beauties of Tbilisi**

Tbilisi, the capital city of Georgia, took third place in the international competition ‘The Best Destinations of Europe 2020’ after Colmar in France and Athens in Greece. According to the competition organisers, Tbilisi has become one of the trendiest cities, attracting tourists with its ancient culture and future-oriented innovations. In this city of ..... (1), modern and old co-exist next to each other. The architectural beauties, which locals are so ..... (2) of, were created in the 19th century. After the devastating invasions in the 18th century, Tbilisi started to ..... (3) itself and move towards European ..... (4). It was then that it became fashionable to build beautiful and ..... (5) houses in Tbilisi. As each rich person tried to make his home special and different from others, he paid ..... (6) to its every detail, especially to its hallway, which is the entrance space of the building. Rich citizens of Tbilisi invited foreign ..... (7) to work on their houses. This was the ..... (8) when many of these buildings were built. Many ..... (9) of Tbilisi have beautiful buildings, but the hallways of these buildings are something not to be missed. Hallways with mosaic floors, colourful glass windows, decorated ceilings and painted walls are often called ‘hidden marvels’ of Tbilisi. The ..... (10) in the hallways were usually done with oil paints, while upper floors of the buildings were decorated with wallpaper. Each of these buildings with their beautiful hallways has an interesting history but, ..... (11), many of them have been ruined and ..... (12) restoration. This will bring new life to these old buildings.

**Task 6: Read the text and fill the gaps 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.**

*(12 points)*

### **Robot teachers**

If we think of jobs robots cannot do, among the first that will probably come to our minds are the jobs of doctors and teachers. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human participation ..... (1) creativity. Anthony Seldon, ..... (2) is a British education expert, believes there could be a place for robots in education. Seldon thinks robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots ..... (3) will read students' faces, their movements and even brain signals, will send the information to each student. However, it's not ..... (4) popular opinion. It is unlikely that robots will ever have the ability to really compete ..... (5) humans. One thing is certain - a robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts ..... (6) the world, there aren't enough teachers, and 9-16% of children under the age of 14 don't go ..... (7) school. This problem could be partly solved by robots ..... (8) they can teach anywhere. The robots won't have a wish to change their job for a better salary. Perhaps ..... (9) question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' ..... (10) 'How can robots help teachers?'. If robots can do some of the teachers' tasks, for example, ..... (11) they can mark homeworks, teachers would have more time ..... (12) doing some other things.

**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)*

*Do you like reading? If so, read this advert carefully.*

Parnassus Books is one of the first contemporary bookshops which has **several branches** in Tbilisi. One of their latest shops has recently opened in the Arts Museum hall. Online catalogue of books available. The bookshop is open **four days** only.

Membership to the library **doesn't cost much**. If you become a member, you will be allowed to borrow books for a couple of weeks. For more information, please contact us at

*parnassus@gmail.com*

*How many?*

*How much?*

*Which days exactly?*

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

*(16 points)*

*Some people think that you can watch any film online, so nobody will go to the cinema in future. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.*