

ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

V 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. Who on the platform knew why the train didn't arrive?

- A. The passengers.
- B. The cleaning lady.
- C. The railway workers.

2. Why was the speaker told to leave the job?

- A. He broke the computer.
- B. He was often late for work.
- C. His boss didn't like how he worked.

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. How has the festival atmosphere changed lately?

- A. The young people are replaced by the old.
- B. Composers avoid using modern technologies.
- C. Organisers added less classic places for concerts.

6. What is the text mostly about?

- A. A festival of modern music.
- B. A festival of classical music.
- C. A festival of traditional music.

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. When did Pirosmani become really famous?

- A. After his death.
- B. During his lifetime.
- C. Soon after his father's death.

10. When did Niko Pirosmani learn to read and write?

- A. When he lived with his family.
- B. When he served rich families.
- C. When he entertained neighbours' children.

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. What changed the life of the speaker's family?

- A. The car accident the family had.
- B. A puppy found on the highway.
- C. A dog found in the Veterinary Hospital.

2. How did the family feel when they had to leave the puppy with the local Animal Control Agency?

- A. Sad.
- B. Happy.
- C. Indifferent.

3. The speaker kept contacting the Animal Control to find out

- A. how the puppy felt.
- B. if they had found the puppy's owner.
- C. when the puppy would be operated on.

4. Why didn't the family pay for the veterinary services immediately?

- A. No one asked them to.
- B. They didn't feel responsible.
- C. They didn't have money.

5. Most of the animal organisations take care of

- A. sick animals.
- B. healthy animals.
- C. both sick and healthy animals.

6. The speaker sent an email to his colleagues asking them to

- A. take the little dog home.
- B. write an email to the Animal Control Agency.
- C. give him money to save the little dog.

7. Initially the family was planning to keep the puppy at home

- A. forever.
- B. for a week.
- C. for three weeks.

8. What do we learn about the speaker?

- A. He had a dog in his childhood.
- B. He has always wanted to have a puppy.
- C. He is very fond of his new puppy.

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. states the names of the institutions co-founded by Balanchine?
2. mentions Balanchine's new job as a choreographer in Paris?
3. names the birthplace of classical ballet?
4. says that Balanchine's ballets concentrate on music and dance rather than story?
5. gives the reason why Balanchine had to give up his dancing career?
6. says that Balanchine's ballets are performed worldwide?
7. could have the title: 'A decision made in Germany'?
8. could have the title: 'Balanchine is invited to America'?

The father of American ballet

A. George Balanchine has been called a genius and 'the father of American ballet.' Some people go so far as to say he was the greatest choreographer of all time. So, what made Balanchine so special and how did he influence the world of ballet? To answer this question, we have to go back to the early 20th century. It was the time when America was just beginning to become a global power. It had already created several new art forms, including motion pictures* and jazz, as well as Broadway

Theatre, which was becoming a new form of musical theatre. But when it came to ballet, America wasn't so successful. The centre of classical ballet had been Europe, as it originated in 15th century Italy and then, spread to France and Russia. But George Balanchine was to change that.

B. Born in Saint Petersburg, Russia, in 1904, George Balanchine, originally Giorgi Balanchivadze, was surrounded by music and artistic influences from a very early age. His father, Meliton Balanchivadze, was a famous Georgian composer. Young Balanchine studied piano with his father from the age of five and then began his ballet training at the Imperial Theatre Ballet School when he was nine. Balanchine graduated from the ballet school as the best student in his class and joined the Imperial Russian Ballet in Saint Petersburg. But after only a few years of dancing professionally, Balanchine hurt his knee which ended his dancing career.

C. Thus, Balanchine began choreographing and, in 1924, he was included in a small group which was allowed to tour outside the Soviet Union, which was a very rare opportunity at that time. During a tour in Germany, Balanchine and three Soviet dancers decided to stay in Europe and continue their career there. They did not return home and, at the age of 20, Balanchine found himself in Paris. Here a famous theatre producer Serge Diaghilev invited him to join his Ballets Russes dance company as a young choreographer. It was Diaghilev who decided to change Balanchivadze's hard-to-pronounce Georgian name to Balanchine and thus, Giorgi Balanchivadze was turned into George Balanchine.

D. Balanchine choreographed for several years in Paris, where he met and worked with major composers such as Prokofiev, Stravinsky, Ravel and Debussy. In Paris, Balanchine also worked with artists who designed sets and costumes for the Ballets Russes, such as Pablo Picasso and Henri Matisse. Then Balanchine was invited by Lincoln Kirstein to America. Lincoln Kirstein was a young American supporter of the arts. His dream was to make the United States the centre of the world of dance. At that time, ballet was not popular in America, but Kirstein believed that this beautiful art form could successfully develop in America. He was convinced that Balanchine was the man who could make this happen.

E. In October 1933, not knowing a word of English, Balanchine moved to New York City. Balanchine and Kirstein established two ballet institutions that are still working today: The School of American Ballet, which trains young dance professionals, and the New York City Ballet, one of the leading professional dance companies in the world. ‘He taught America how to dance, generation after generation. Not only how to dance, but how to look at dance. And he taught our audiences to appreciate classical ballet. There is nobody larger in the history of ballet than Balanchine,’ says Peter Martins, Ballet Master in Chief at the New York City Ballet.

F. Balanchine changed the meaning of dance and turned it into an abstract experience where there is no story, just a focus on music and movement. In his lifetime Balanchine created 465 works. No other choreographer in the history of ballet has ever created so many works. When he died in 1983, he left behind a company and a school that still influence the ballet world. Ballet companies all over the world perform his ballets. No other modern choreographer has attracted so many devoted followers or inspired so many generations. This is a sign that the Balanchine style may become a ‘Lingua Franca’ for ballet - a common language of dance spoken by everybody, everywhere.

*motion picture: კინოფილმი

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 person whose family immigrated from Mexico to the USA.

My family now lives in the United States, but we come from Mexico. I was brought up in a big family consisting of my parents, my grandparents, three brothers and my aunt Lola. When I was growing up, there was one thing at home that made everyone uncomfortable. My Aunt Lola used to call it the shame of our family. It was a dark secret that my relatives didn't like to talk about, although it affected many Latino-American families just like ours. Latinos are people, who live in the USA and whose families come from Latin America. The reason for this shame was the fact that my brothers and I didn't speak Spanish, our native language. Worse, we didn't care about speaking Spanish. My older brother's interest in Spanish began and ended with curse words*. I only learned enough to get good grades in high school, and my younger brother didn't learn Spanish at all. To this day, I'm the only one in my family who is good but not very good at Spanish.

As it turns out, most families in the USA who come from Latino immigrants or immigrants of Latin American origin share our experience. A study published in the journal called *The Review* said that when families move from Latin American countries to the USA, their native Spanish language dies out within a few generations and English becomes their main language. Among third-generation people of Mexican origin, 96% prefer to speak English in their homes. The study found that even in the USA-Mexico border areas, 'Spanish is slowly disappearing among the third generation of US citizens of Mexican origin.' According to the same study, 92% of Latino immigrants think that it is very important for their children to learn English if they want to be part of American society.

For immigrant children America provides bilingual education, which means education in two languages - English and Spanish in this case. Gingrich, an American political consultant, criticises bilingual education. He says: ‘People should learn English - the common language of the country ... the language of prosperity and success, not Spanish - the language of people living in a ghetto, which is a poor area of the city.’ His comments are not polite. Gingrich is wrong when he lowers the importance of the native language of such famous Spanish authors as Cervantes, Lorca and Marquez.

When my grandpa arrived from Mexico to the USA in 1914, he immediately started learning the English language so he could find work. While my mother grew up in a bilingual neighbourhood, she and her sisters preferred English. One generation later, my mom was suggesting that I watch the Spanish-language news on TV to broaden my vocabulary. Back then, I did not care at all. It was only as an adult that I came to respect the beauty of the Spanish language. It isn't good to highlight the importance of English by saying that Spanish is the language of poor districts of the USA. As millions of Latinos already know, speaking Spanish has never taken anything from our proud American experience. It has only enriched it.

* curse words - სალანძღავი სიტყვები

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

1. This is the story of the children of Mexican origin who

- A. were not taught Spanish.
- B. didn't want to learn English.
- C. were ashamed to go to school.
- D. weren't interested in learning Spanish.

2. Of the three brothers who knew Spanish best?

- A. The author himself.
- B. The author's older brother.
- C. The author's younger brother.
- D. The author and his younger brother.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

3. Among the third generation of the Latino-American community, Spanish is

- A.the main language.
- B.not widely spoken.
- C.part of Latinos' lifestyle.
- D.slowly replacing English.

4. According to Gingrich, an American political consultant, Spanish is

- A.spoken in poor districts of the USA.
- B.the language of wealth and success.
- C.the common language of the USA.
- D.an important language for the US citizens.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

5. The majority of Latino immigrants

- A. believe that their children should only learn Spanish.
- B. feel equally comfortable speaking both languages.
- C. understand the importance of learning English.
- D. don't understand the importance of speaking English.

6. Why did the author's grandpa start learning English as soon as he arrived in the USA?

- A. To watch the news on TV.
- B. To be able to get a job.
- C. To teach his children English.
- D. To be able to talk to other immigrants.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

7. How did the author initially feel about learning Spanish?

- A.Excited.
- B.Interested.
- C.Not interested.
- D.Comfortable.

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

- A.The lifestyle of a big family
- B.The importance of Spanish literature
- C.Spanish – the only language of Latinos
- D.Spanish language and Latino-Americans

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)

bridges (A) brought (B) cities (C) clean (D) different (E) government (F) history (G)

immigrants (H) include (I) market (J) once (K) relations (L) walk (M) water (N)

Amsterdam

Amsterdam, a city in the Netherlands, has been a special place for centuries. The traditional tolerance of its citizens to religion, politics, lifestyle and culture is unique. Amsterdam has a rich (1). In 1275 it was a small town on the dam of the river Amstel, called Amstelledamme. Twenty-five years later, in 1300, this was a city with its own laws and national (2). With these laws, fishing and trade quickly (3) considerable wealth to Amsterdam. By the 16th century Amsterdam had commercial (4) with countries all over the world. In the 17th century it was one of the richest cities in the world.

Because Amsterdam has always been tolerant towards other nations, it has turned into a city of (5). Its prosperity and openness attracted many people in the past. People of (6) origins came to live in the capital city of the Netherlands. They brought wealth and skills with them. You can still see its rich past as you (7) along the canals today. Amsterdam is a place of powerful attraction. Tourists say ‘if you’ve been there (8), you’ll be looking forward to your next visit.’ You must see and experience Amsterdam yourself. This city, full of colourful homes, canals and (9), is one of Europe’s most picturesque capitals. The water in the Amsterdam canals is so (10) that Artis Amsterdam Royal Zoo gives its elephants pure drinking water straight from the Amsterdam canals. Must-see places for any visitor (11) the Anne Frank House, the Van Gogh Museum and the world’s only floating flower (12). Apart from the hotels, one can also stay in houseboats, which are so popular in Amsterdam.

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, and it is unlikely that robots will ever have the understanding and 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)

Can you sing Italian songs? If so, the summer camp Sing With Me is just for you!

*Sing With Me is an arts summer camp in Italy which lasts **several weeks**. The camp offers a unique opportunity to live in a community with young people of your age. They will be representing **different countries**. The camp will give you the chance to share your cultural experience with other participants.*

*The participation fee is not **high**. For more information visit our website: www.italiansongs.it*

How many?

Which countries?

How much exactly?

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

(16 points)

Some people think that schools should organise online exhibitions of paintings of their pupils. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.