

ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

II პარტიანტი

ინსტრუქცია

თქვენ წინაშეა საგამოცდო ტესტის ელექტრონული ბუკლეტი.

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

ლაპარაკის უნარის შესამოწმებელი ტესტი ტარდება დამოუკიდებლად.

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

გამოცდის მაქსიმალური ქულაა 90, ხოლო ამ ტესტში მოცემული დავალებებისა - 74.

ტესტზე სამუშაოდ გეძლევათ 4 საათი.

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!



TASK 1: LISTENING (12 points)

You will hear an interview with an English language teacher Larry Ferlazzo. For questions 1-12, fill in the gaps with one or two words. You now have 45 seconds to look through the task. You will hear the recording twice.

1. The speaker experienced the difficulties of learning language himself.
2. The speaker feels fortunate to have been hired by the largest in Sacramento.
3. In Sacramento the speaker taught who had never gone to school before.
4. The speaker explains that being authoritarian implies blind
5. The speaker says that he uses an authoritative of teaching in his classroom.
6. Being an English teacher helped the speaker to appreciate the of people from different cultures.
7. The speaker admits that while working in he had already faced cultural difficulties.
8. What the speaker found difficult in the classroom was to pronounce properly.
9. The speaker admires his female colleague's with her students and colleagues.
10. Being a teacher of English as a second language allows you to develop in your students and yourself.
11. The speaker thinks that it isn't right that learners have to follow fixed
12. A teacher should aim to reduce in the classroom.

TASK 2: LISTENING (4 points)

Listen to four people talking about Paris. For questions 1-4 choose from the list A-F what each speaker says. Use each letter only once. Two letters are extra. You now have 30 seconds to look through the task. You will then hear the recording twice.

Which speaker says that

- A. Paris has changed over the years?
- B. Parisians like to dress and look elegantly?
- C. it's difficult for people to walk around in Paris?
- D. Paris is the fashion capital of the world?
- E. Paris is less stressful than other big cities?
- F. it is impossible to be appreciated by Parisians?

TASK 3: READING (10 points)

Read the text. Then read the statements which follow (1-10) and decide whether they are True or False. If the sentence is true, mark the appropriate box (A-F) in the TRUE section of the answer sheet. If the sentence is false, mark the appropriate box (A-F) in the FALSE section of the answer sheet. For each statement mark only one box.

A biography of Kilian Jornet

A. Mountain climbing or mountaineering may involve hiking, rock climbing, as well as crossing glaciers. When we think about mountain climbers ascending, for example, Mount Everest, what probably comes to mind are teams of climbers with experienced guides leading them to the summit, equipped with oxygen masks, supplies and tents. Most of the climbers use oxygen to ascend Everest's summit at 8,848 metres above sea level. The thin air at high altitudes makes most people breathless and the vast majority of climbers use oxygen. A typical climbing group will have 8 -15 people in it, with an almost equal number of guides. These groups spend weeks getting to the top of Mount Everest after reaching Base Camp.

B. But ultra-distance and mountain runner Kilian Jornet Burgada ascended Mount Everest in May 2017 alone, without an oxygen mask and ropes for climbing, in 26 hours. Born in 1987, Kilian has been practicing to climb Everest his whole life. He grew up 2,000 metres above sea level in the Pyrenees in a ski resort in Catalonia, north-eastern Spain. While other children of his age were learning to walk, Kilian was already on skis. Thanks to his mental strength, genetics and childhood in the mountains, Kilian Jornet developed unbelievably distinctive physical skills. He left his peers even further behind when he competed in his first cross-country ski race at age three.

C. By age 7, Kilian Jornet had ascended 4,000 metres and, at 10, he did a 42-day crossing of the Pyrenees. Kilian was 13 when he started to take mountaineering seriously at Ski Mountaineering Technical Centre in Catalonia. Kilian worked with a coach and participated in competitions. At 18, his ski-mountaineering and trail-running training schedule allowed him only a couple of days of rest a year. He did as many as 1,140 hours of endurance training a year, plus strength training and technical workouts.

D. For his record-breaking climb of the Matterhorn, which is best known out of all of the mountains that make up the Alps, Kilian Jornet made special preparations. He climbed the mountain ten times until he knew every detail of it, including where the sun would be shining at every part of the day. His resting heart rate is extremely low at 33 beats per minute, compared with the average man's 60 beats per minute or an athlete's 40 per minute. He breathes more efficiently than average people, taking in more oxygen per breath. Sleeping only seven hours a night, Kilian Jornet seems almost superhuman. What is more, Kilian Jornet has a much faster recovery time after exercise.

E. Kilian Jornet has been recognised as an elite athlete since 2004 by the Catalan and Spanish sports councils. For his achievements in the 'junior' class ski mountaineering team, he won the Catalan sports award several times. He set a course record for the race to the 4,015-metre summit of the Dôme de Neige des Écrins. He was World Champion in 2007, 2008 and 2009, becoming the youngest athlete to win this honour. Kilian Jornet's hard work resulted in multiple success stories.

F. Kilian Jornet often sets himself challenges to see how long he can endure difficult conditions. This way, he tries to truly understand what his body and mind can cope with. For example, he had kidney problems after drinking only 3.5 litres of water on a 100km run in temperatures of around 40°C. It would take a book to list all the races and awards he's won and the mountains he's climbed. And even here, Kilian Jornet's accomplishments exceed the average person. It is amazing that he finds time to write books. *Run or Die*, *The Invisible Border* and *Summits of My Life* are some of the books written by Kilian Jornet.

1. Writing books is another example of Kilian's impressive achievement.
2. In his ski-mountaineering training, Kilian took a lot of rest periods.
3. Kilian's resting heart rate is similar to that of many other ordinary people.
4. Ordinary climbing groups need weeks to reach the summit of Mt. Everest from its Base Camp.
5. Kilian was the youngest athlete to become world champion three times.
6. Kilian needs more time than an average person to regain his strength after practicing.
7. Kilian was not yet a teenager when he began to practice mountain climbing serious way.
8. The majority of climbers on Mt. Everest need oxygen masks to finish their climb.
9. Kilian ascended Mt. Everest using no special equipment.
10. Kilian rarely gives himself difficult tasks to test his willpower.

TASK 4: READING (6 points)

Six sentences have been removed from the text given below. Choose from the sentences (A-H) the one which best fits each gap (1-6). There are two extra sentences.

How children learn

There are psychologists and educators whose theories on how children learn created the basis for further development of pedagogical theories. (1). Piaget developed the concept of discovery learning. His theories broke from traditional methods and theories of teaching and formed the backbone of current systems of education in Europe. Piaget said that children learn languages and concepts by interacting with other children. He also said that children develop differently; some children learn faster, others need more time. (2). In addition, children should be encouraged to learn without teachers being the centre of this process. In other words, there is no ‘average child’ and no fixed process of learning.

Montessori lived around the same time as Piaget. Her approach to learning is largely based on Piaget’s theory. (3). According to Montessori, children should learn independently, from the environment and, while learning, they should be encouraged to use all five senses. At the beginning of the 20th century, Montessori started her own school to encourage this style of learning. Today there are a lot of Montessori schools around the world. (4). Teachers are not central to activities and there are no white boards in use. All children are put together and are not grouped by age, sex or level.

Vygotsky's research also showed that children learn better from more competent partners. He developed a concept, called 'zone of proximal development'. (5). Children, therefore, learn better if they are guided or 'scaffolded' rather than left alone. The ideal environment for learning would thus be one where children are placed in small groups of mixed ability within a classroom. (6). Teachers are not central to activities, but should move around the classroom to 'guide discoveries' made by children. By acting so, teachers assist children in finding out new things by themselves. Children should be actively involved in activities which allow them to learn and discover something.

- A. These schools are set up to allow children to actively explore and discover new things from each other.
- B. This concept describes the gap between what learners can do alone and what - with help and guidance.
- C. Among them are Jean Piaget, Maria Montessori and Lev Vygotski.
- D. Weaker and stronger children sit separately and mixed ability groups are not allowed.
- E. This way weaker individuals can learn from stronger ones.
- F. Because of that education systems should allow children to learn at their own pace.
- G. Children in that school were grouped by age, social background and individual abilities.
- H. Like Piaget, he/she recognised that children take responsibility for their own learning and develop their learning process.

TASK 5: READING/WORDBUILDING (10 points)

Read the text below. Use the words given in brackets to form a word that fits into the space. Do not copy the extra words from the text on the answer sheet.

Wall Street

In the United States of America, there are plenty of famous streets. But of all the streets in the world, there is one which, because of its high (1. IMPORTANT), is in the news every day. This is Wall Street - the (2. FINANCE) heart of the American business world and the home of the New York Stock Exchange. Wall Street is the place where financial (3. SECURE) of American citizens, as well as small and big companies, is protected. The New York Stock Exchange is the biggest and most active stock exchange in the world; over half of all adult Americans have some, if not all, of their savings invested directly on Wall Street, so it is not (4. SURPRISE) that the fluctuations of the Street's famous indexes are followed (5. DAY) by millions of ordinary Americans. When the indexes are on the rise, millions of Americans feel more prosperous and, when they are falling, they all start feeling worried about their financial security and about their (6. RETIRE) funds. More importantly, when Wall Street booms, it is a sign that the American economy is booming, creating jobs and (7. PROSPER) for people throughout the nation; when Wall Street crashes for more than a short period, it is because the economy of the USA is slowing down, putting (8. INVEST) and jobs at risk. Nevertheless, in spite of its (9. PERIOD) downturns, most Americans know very well that by investing (10. DIRECT) in the stock market, they are probably ensuring the best possible long-term return on their investments.

TASK 6: READING/CORRECTION OF MISTAKES *(10 points)*

Read each line (1-10) of the text carefully and, if you find a mistake in it, in the answer sheet mark the type of the mistake A-I. If the line has no mistake, mark the letter J. There may be only one mistake in the line.

Refer to the list of the types of the mistakes.

See the task on the next page.

	Dear Anna,
1	I'm writing to share some exciting news with you. I have won a competition. This will
2	greatly change my life! I'm meeting my competition organisers to receive me prize,
3	which is 50,000 pounds. As soon as I have money, I will buy a new car, and I
4	will also redecorate my house. Hopefully, I will have finished this by the end of June.
5	Then I'm flying in Tahiti for an exotic holiday in the sun. This holiday is a lifelong
6	dream. And I'm looking forward to go there. I'm a bit overwhelmed. I'll be back by
7	an end of July and then I'm going to arrange a big party for all my friends. I hope you
8	will come. Don't refuse, please. I'm sure you will enjoy it. Well, it's almost lunchtime,
9	so I have to say goodbye for now. I promise I send you a postcard and some photos
10	from Tahiti. I think you'll find them interesting and enjoyable.
	Best wishes, Sarah

TASK 7: WRITING (6 points)

You should write between 140-160 words.

Do not write your or anybody else's name or surname in the letter.

One of the international humanitarian organisations, called The Charity, has announced a job vacancy for the position of the project coordinator. You would like to apply. Write a letter to Ms Blake, the director of the organisation, saying why you think you would be suitable for this job and what your relevant work experience is.

You should write between 140-160 words.

Do not write your or anybody else's name or surname in the letter.

TASK 8: WRITING (16 points)

You should write between 180-230 words.

Some people think that teaching a small class is more effective than a big one. Others disagree with this idea. Which idea do you agree with and why? Give specific reasons to support your answer.