

ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

I ვარიანტი

ინსტრუქცია

თქვენ წინაშეა საგამოცდო ტესტის ელექტრონული ბუკლეტი.

ტესტი შედგება 9 დავალებისაგან და ამოწმებს ინგლისურ ენაზე მოსმენის, კითხვისა და წერის უნარებს.

ყურადღებით გაეცანით ტესტის ყოველი დავალების პირობას და ისე შეასრულეთ დავალებები.

ტესტის მაქსიმალური ქულაა 90.

ტესტზე სამუშაოდ გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 40 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 hear the recording twice.

Text 1

1. Why did the speaker feel proud?

- A. The speaker met the Prince.
- B. The Prince joked with him personally.
- C. Only the speaker was invited to the event.

2. What is the text about?

- A. The employees of the Centre of British Cultural Studies
- B. Prince Charles and his bodyguards
- C. Meeting the celebrity

Text 2

3. The famous American singer and actor Justin Timberlake

- A. produced shows for children.
- B. worked as a model in the fashion shows.
- C. performed with other artists.

4. An American weekly magazine selected Timberlake as one of the

- A. most successful singers in the world.
- B. most important persons in the world.
- C. richest businessmen in the USA.

Text 3

5. How many national parks are there in California?

- A. Two
- B. Twenty
- C. More than thirty

6. Apart from the computer industry, California is famous for its

- A. dry lands.
- B. beautiful bays.
- C. international tourists.

Text 4

7. What does the speaker say about Latin?

- A. Nobody learns it at schools in Britain.
- B. It is popular in British schools.
- C. Not many pupils learn it.

8. Exchange programmes are useful because you can learn how

- A. to go camping.
- B. people live outside your country.
- C. to travel in a group with your teachers.

Text 5

9. The disc contained facts about

- A. our planet, people and animals.
- B. mathematical formulas only.
- C. various animals only.

10. Who is responsible for including the song Chakrulo on the Golden Record?

- A. A Georgian folklorist
- B. A Russian song writer
- C. An American folk musician

Task 2: Read the text. Then read the statements which follow and decide whether they are True (T) or False (F).

Inventor ahead of his time

The term ‘Renaissance man’ comes from 15th-century Italy and refers to a person with knowledge and skills in a number of different areas. Perhaps, no single individual defines the idea of a ‘Renaissance man’ better than Leonardo da Vinci – an artist, scientist, architect, engineer and inventor. Though Leonardo da Vinci is most famous as an artist, he actually spent more time working on his inventions in science and technology. His sketches and drawings prove that da Vinci had many ideas long before it became technically possible to realise them.

Da Vinci’s drawings show that whether inventing and designing weapons of war, water systems, work tools or flying apparatus, he was a really ‘big dreamer’ – a person with unlimited imagination and creativity. His sketches of a flying machine, helicopter and parachute demonstrate that this ‘Renaissance man’ was truly excited by the possibility of people to fly. One of his most famous inventions, the flying machine, also known as the ‘ornithopter’, ideally shows his rich imagination. The design for this invention was clearly inspired by the flight of winged creatures, which da Vinci hoped to imitate. In fact, in his notes da Vinci mentions bats, birds and kites as sources of his inspiration. Perhaps bats inspired him most, as the shape of the two wings of this flying machine is clearly associated with these creatures.

Though the first actual helicopter wasn’t built until the 1940s, it is believed that Leonardo da Vinci’s sketches from the late 15th century were very similar to the modern day helicopter. As with many of da Vinci’s ideas, he never actually built or tested a helicopter, but modern engineers who studied his technical drawings say that they are extremely accurate. Also known as an ‘airscrew’, this device was designed to compress air to make flight possible - similar to today’s helicopters. The first practical parachute was invented by Sebastien Lenormand in 1783, but it was Leonardo da Vinci who, a few hundred years earlier, had this idea. Leonardo made a sketch of the parachute and also described it in detail. Perhaps the most unusual aspect of his parachute design was that its cover was triangular, not rounded. Like many of his ideas, this invention was not built or tested by Leonardo himself. It was Adrian Nicholas, who in 2000 constructed a prototype based on da Vinci’s parachute design and tested it. Although

some experts doubted that da Vinci's parachute design would work, Nicholas found that it flew down even more smoothly than the modern one.

One more of Leonardo's achievements was the changes he made to 'anemometer'- an instrument for measuring wind force. The device could be used to show the direction and speed of the wind before flying. The original design belonged to Leon Batista, who invented it in 1450, about 40 years earlier than da Vinci did it. It's true that da Vinci's inventions continue to influence our world to this very day.

True (T) or False (F)?

1. Leonardo was a 'Renaissance man' because he was more than only a talented artist.
2. Leonardo da Vinci's many ideas in technology were not made real during his life.
3. 'Ornithopter' is a name for all kinds of devices connected to flying.
4. Leonardo's idea of a flying machine was inspired by bats only.
5. Leonardo's sketches of a helicopter are technically perfect.
6. Sebastien Lenormand was the first person to have an idea of a parachute.
7. The shape of Leonardo's parachute makes the design very special.
8. Some experts didn't believe that Leonardo's design of a parachute would work in practice.
9. Leonardo modified the already existing design of the 'anemometer'.
10. The text is about Leonardo da Vinci's famous paintings.

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.

Which paragraph

1. has information about the complex design of the pyramids?
2. states some facts about the technology of making paper?
3. explains how the dry land of Egypt was watered?
4. says what information the obelisks carried?
5. gives information about the unique writing system of ancient Egyptians?
6. speaks about the slaves' role in making Egypt a great empire?
7. could have the title: 'A multi-functional plant'?
8. could have the title: 'The burial place of the rulers'?

Life in ancient Egypt

A. Egypt is a country which lies in the north-eastern corner of Africa on the Mediterranean Sea. About 5,000 years ago, when northern Europe was still in the Stone Age, Egypt was a highly developed country. They built large temples and colossal pyramids. Most of the country consists of deserts and mountains. It hardly ever rains there. However, much of the valley of the great river Nile can be cultivated thanks to the rain which occurs every year and lasts for about three months. The Egyptians built canals and dams and were, therefore, able to use vast areas of land for agriculture.

B. Ancient Egypt, like many other countries of the world, had its rulers, called the Pharaohs. The Pharaohs had great power and were worshipped as Gods. Every Egyptian was the Pharaoh's servant, who worked in the fields and looked after domestic animals. In Egypt all heavy work was performed by thousands of slaves, who worked hard. They took part in transporting huge heavy stones for building pyramids, cultivated the land, etc. Without their hard work none of the magnificent buildings would have been erected in ancient Egypt. These slaves could be sold like animals and were often treated as such.

C. In order not to be forgotten after their death, the Pharaohs built huge pyramids to serve as their tombs. The largest of them is built with two and a half million blocks of stone. Each of these blocks weighs between three and eight tons. Special tools, brilliant engineers and thousands of workers were needed to place the giant blocks of stone in position. The pyramids contained a complicated system of tunnels leading to many different chambers. It was hoped that this would protect the dead Pharaoh and his treasures from thieves. But in spite of this, all the known pyramids, except the pyramid of Tutankhamun, were robbed.

D. Not far from the great pyramids is the statue of Sphinx. This huge strange creature has the body of a lion, which is fifty-seven metres long and twenty metres high, and the face of a human being. The Egyptians also erected a number of stone pillars called obelisks. They were covered in special symbols which again told of the great deeds of the Pharaohs. These obelisks were erected in honour of the sun and were sometimes twenty metres high.

E. Egypt was rich in the plant called Papyrus, which commonly grew along the river Nile. Egyptians knew how to use this plant to make sandals, carpets and baskets. It was even possible to build big boats from papyrus. The Egyptians also invented a method of making paper from papyrus. They first put the plant into the water, then flattened it and dried in the sun. Rolls of this paper, which were used for documenting events or writing letters, were produced in special places. Many papyrus rolls have been preserved and they tell us a great deal about life in ancient Egypt, about Egyptian wars and about voyages of discovery.

F. The Egyptians had their own form of writing. They drew pictures of whatever they wanted to describe - animals, tools and so on. By placing these pictures together words were formed. These pictures gradually became symbols instead of simple drawings. These symbols are called *hieroglyphs*. In the papyrus rolls and on the walls of the temples and tombs, we read mostly about the Pharaohs and their nobles. But from small figures found in graves we can also see how ordinary people lived.

Task 4: Read the text and the questions which follow. For each question mark the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

This is a true story of a girl called Malala Yousafzai, the youngest-ever Nobel Prize winner.

I'm Malala. I was born on July 12, 1997 in Mingora, Pakistan. For the first few years of my life, my home town remained a popular tourist spot that was known for its summer festivals. However, the area began to change when the Taliban, a fundamentalist Muslim group, took control of the town. The Taliban began attacking girls' schools in the area. Soon they declared that girls were no longer allowed to go to school. Dozens of schools were destroyed and hundreds others closed down. This was when I refused to keep silent and decided to fight for my right to education. Despite the threats, I never gave up going to school. I started to blog anonymously for the BBC and wrote about what it was like to live under the Taliban occupation. In order to hide my real name, I wrote under a pseudonym. However, my real name became known and soon we learned that the Taliban threatened to punish me for not obeying their rule. At first we didn't take the threat seriously. My father said that they would not actually harm a child. But as it soon turned out we were wrong.

On October 9, 2012 our school bus was stopped by two masked gunmen. We watched in horror as one of them got on the bus and asked the question, 'Who is Malala?' I don't remember what happened next. I just remained quiet and looked at the man with a gun. But without realising it, all the other girls, who were very scared, suddenly looked at me, thus making it easy for the gunman to guess who I was. The man pointed the gun at me and fired three shots. The bullet hit me on the left side of my head. Two of my friends were also injured in the attack. I was in critical condition, so I was flown to hospital in the city of Peshawar and later I was transferred to Birmingham, England to receive further care. Miraculously I survived.

My story appeared in international news and I became known to the world. Soon I recovered and in March 2013 I was able to begin attending school in Birmingham. The terrorists thought that the bullets would make us silent but they were wrong. Being shot by the Taliban made me stronger. More than ever before, I knew that education was the most powerful weapon. The terrorists showed what they feared most: a girl with a book. I gave a speech at the United Nations on my 16th birthday in 2013 and I also wrote an autobiography – 'I am Malala: The girl who stood up for education and was shot by the Taliban'. The following year, at age 17, I received the Nobel Peace Prize. I'm proud to be a teenage Nobel laureate, but I don't want to be thought as the 'girl who was shot by the Taliban' but 'the girl who fought for education.' I believe that one child, one teacher, one book and one pen can change the world.

შეკითხვაზე გადასვლა 1,2 3,4 5,6 7,8

1. The text is about

- A. education in Pakistan.
- B. a bus accident.
- C. a young girl's brave fight.
- D. Nobel prize winners.

2. Malala decided to defend her rights after

- A. the Taliban banned girls from attending school.
- B. the world learnt about her.
- C. she began attending school in Birmingham.
- D. she was shot by the gunman.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

3. When the gunman got on the school bus the girls felt

- A. dissatisfied.
- B. disappointed.
- C. frightened.
- D. angry.

4. How did the gunman identify Malala?

- A. All the girls pointed at Malala.
- B. Everybody on the bus looked at Malala.
- C. The gunman had Malala's photo.
- D. Malala looked the most frightened of all.

5. Which is true about the writer of the text?

- A. She was accidentally shot on the bus.
- B. She became a BBC blogger to be famous.
- C. She wrote an anonymous autobiography.
- D. She survived an attack on her life.

6. After the attack Malala

- A. decided to give up.
- B. lost her determination.
- C. attracted a lot of public attention.
- D. stopped going to school.

[დაბრუნება ტექსტზე](#)

7. Malala addressed the United Nations

- A. after she had won the Nobel Prize.
- B. at the age of sixteen.
- C. in her blog.
- D. from her own school.

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

- A. The girl who decided to stay silent
- B. The Nobel Prize winner attacked on a bus
- C. Teenagers shot by the Taliban
- D. The girl who was shot for going to school

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

Task 5: Read the text and fill the gaps (1-12) with the words given (A-N). Use each word only once. Two words are extra. Do not copy the extra words from the text on the answer sheet.

architects (A) bank (B) become (C) building (D) coast (E) cost (F) impressive (G)
opposite (H) price (I) roofs (J) sculptures (K) symbol (L) variety (M) visitors (N)

Tate Modern

The Tate Modern is Britain's national gallery of international modern art forming part of the Tate group. It is London's relatively new museum. It houses a permanent display of modern art. The Tate Modern is located on the south (1) of the River Thames. It is linked to St Paul's Cathedral, which is on the (2) side of the river, by the new Millennium Bridge. The (3) where the galleries of the Tate Modern are situated used to be a massive power plant in the past. But Swiss (4) Jaques Herzog and Pierre de Meuron transformed this huge power plant into the new museum. It (5) the country 134 million pounds to build it. This magnificent building was designed to be a (6) of London and the UK in the 21st century. The size of the museum is very..... (7). It has 84 galleries and displays about 600 paintings and (8).

The collections in Tate Modern consist of works of international modern and contemporary art dating from 1900 until today. One can find a wide (9) of artists here from Matisse to Mondrian. There are also rooms dedicated to single artists or, occasionally, to a single piece of art. Several of the galleries have been built with glass (10) so that the works of art can be admired under natural sunlight. The Tate Modern may (11) one of the world's greatest modern art galleries which will stand alongside New York's Museum of Modern Art and Paris' Pompidou Centre. It is expected to attract two million (12) a year and is sure to become a part of the art lovers' visit to London.

Task 6: Read the text and fill the gaps (1-10) 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.

A visit to historic Willingham

Willingham is a small town in Cambridgeshire, England. There are lots (1) interesting things to see in Willingham: an old castle and a palace, the historic museum and the gallery of local artists. If you want to go shopping, be sure to visit the new shopping mall in the centre. When you have finished shopping, it's (2) good idea to see a film in the multiplex cinema, which is a cinema with several separate screens. It's easy to find the cinema (3) there is a big sign in front of it. You can buy tickets either by phone (4) from the box office. On weekdays the cinema is open (5) 10 o'clock late in the evening. And it closes even later on Saturdays (6) Sundays. Not far from the town centre there is one of the oldest houses in the town called Church Farm. The house dates from the 15th century. It is believed that Henry VIII spent several days there while hunting in the area. Willingham is also proud of having its own wizard. This was a local man named Jabez Few (7) died in the 1920s.

The local authorities take a good care of the town. To keep the town environmentally clean, the authorities do not allow cars (8) the centre of Willingham. Because of that it is very pleasant to walk around the town. If you come to Willingham (9) car, you have to leave it in the car park just outside the town centre. The town offers the visitors a free bus (10) takes you from the car park to the main square. So, if one day you decide to come to Willingham, you won't be disappointed.

Task 7: Read the text and for each gap (1-10) mark the correct answer (A, B, C or D). The verbs are given on the next page.

Dear Susan,

Thank you for your recent email. It was so wonderful to hear from you. I'm very glad that you've had a good holiday. As for me, right now I'm in Santorini, the most popular island in Greece. This beautiful sunny island is a real paradise for tourists. I was invited here by my friend, Jerry Thomson. We (1) good friends since our early childhood. We used to play in the sand and make sandcastles and have fun together.

Our friendship still lasts and I'm happy to spend my holiday with him. The weather is marvellous. We're having a wonderful time. At the moment I (2) beside the swimming pool enjoying the morning sunshine. I'm sunbathing while Jerry is drinking some lemonade. We swim every day and at night we (3) dancing. I've already got a good suntan. I (4) such a good suntan before. Jerry is a great story-teller. Sometimes it's really difficult to understand when he tells a real story and when he does not. The other day he (5) me a very strange story. That year, he was staying with his uncle on the farm. One night when he was going home for dinner, he heard a strange noise so he looked up to the sky. It was a UFO with bright flashing lights. It (6) him so much that he screamed, dropped his bag and ran away. When he got home he told his aunt and uncle about what (7) to him. But they didn't believe his story and laughed at him.

I've never had such a nice holiday before and I'm sure I (8) next summer with Jerry again. He's such fun. And if I had to choose where to go on holiday again, I (9) Santorini again. That's it for now. I'm looking forward to seeing you next week when I (10) home. I expect you will tell me what you have been doing while I was away.

Love,
Sally

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. had been | B. have been | C. are | D. were |
| 2. A. was lying | B. lie | C. am lying | D. will be lying |
| 3. A. went | B. go | C. are going | D. will go |
| 4. A. have never had | B. had never had | C. will never have | D. never have |
| 5. A. tells | B. has told | C. had told | D. told |
| 6. A. scared | B. was scared | C. will scare | D. would be scared |
| 7. A. has happened | B. was happening | C. had happened | D. was happened |
| 8. A. spend | B. would spend | C. would be spending | D. will spend |
| 9. A. would choose | B. will choose | C. will be choosing | D. choose |
| 10. A. am coming | B. come | C. will come | D. have come |

Task 8: The advertisement given below is taken from an online newspaper. Read the advertisement and write an email to the editor of the TV channel Sunlight 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.

Are you fond of taking photos? Then, this competition is for you.
TV channel Sunlight would like to announce a competition for the best Christmas photo. The competition will be held at **the end of the year**. You will have to present **several photos** on the topic of Christmas. Participants can be from Georgia as well as **other countries**. We wish you good luck! Please, email us at *sunlight@gmail.com*

How many?

When exactly?

Which countries?

Task 9: Read the essay task and write between 120-150 words.

Some people think that only parents can give young people the best advice. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.