

ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

III 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 then hear the recording twice.

Text 1

1. At the beginning of the 20th century over a million people

- A. arrived in South America.
- B. left South America.
- C. went to live in Europe.

2. Why did the speaker decide to learn the tango?

- A. To become a professional tango dancer.
- B. To meet a professional tango teacher.
- C. To understand Argentina.

Text 2

3. What was Steve Winter's childhood dream?

- A. To become a photographer for a magazine.
- B. To get a camera on his 7th birthday.
- C. To travel around the USA.

4. Steve Winter takes photos of

- A. small domestic animals.
- B. endangered wild animals.
- C. exotic lands and hills.

Text 3

5. Who brought silk from India to Georgia?

- A. Alexander Szymkiewicz.
- B. Nikolai Shavrov.
- C. King Vakhtang Gorgasali.

6. When did the Silk museum open in Tbilisi?

- A. Only a few years ago.
- B. In the 1990s.
- C. In 1887.

Text 4

7. Galileo Galilee was the first person to

- A. invent the telescope.
- B. see the surface of the Moon.
- C. discover the planet Venus.

8. The Hubble Space Telescope weighs almost as much as

- A. a school bus.
- B. two school buses.
- C. two elephants.

Text 5

9. When does the Parliament open in The Hague?

- A. On the third Tuesday of September.
- B. On the third of September.
- C. On the twenty-sixth of September.

10. What is the text mostly about?

- A. One of the Royal Families.
- B. A building in the historic square.
- C. The government of Holland.

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

The famous short story writer

The American short story writer O. Henry was born under the name of *William Sydney Porter* in North Carolina, USA, in 1862. He left school at the age of 15, so he did not receive much education. Nevertheless, his short stories – known for their humour, clever word play and unexpected endings – are well-known throughout the world.

In 1882 O. Henry moved to the state of Texas. He had been suffering from a bad cough and hoped his health would get better there. In Texas, he lived on a sheep ranch. As there were many migrant farm workers on the ranch, he learned a little Spanish and German. Over the next several years, William Porter – as he was still known – took a number of different jobs from working at a pharmacy to working as a journalist and a banker. Being a good musician and playing the guitar and mandolin skillfully, he had been actively involved in the social life of the city. In 1887 William Porter married Athol Estes Roach. They had two children, a girl and a boy. Soon after, William started writing articles for magazines and newspapers.

Between 1891 and 1894, O. Henry worked at the First National Bank in Austin. Here's where his difficulties started. O. Henry was not interested in banking and was quite careless with his bookkeeping. As a result, he was fired by the bank manager and then charged with stealing money. His father-in-law wanted to pay a sum of money officially to keep him out of prison before his case went to court. O. Henry was supposed to appear in court on July 7, 1896. But, the day before, he secretly escaped to Honduras - a country in Central America. In Honduras, O. Henry made friends with a notorious train robber, Al Jennings. It was Al Jennings who many years later became the main character of one of his famous stories called 'Holding Up a Train'. Soon O. Henry heard that his wife was seriously ill and went back to Austin to be with her. After his wife's death, O. Henry was arrested and sent to prison. He spent three years in prison in Ohio. There, O. Henry started writing short stories. Most of them were funny and had unusual endings.

After he left prison, O. Henry lived in the state of Ohio. Then in 1902, he moved to New York City where he married for the second time. His second wife was Sara Lindsay Coleman. Unfortunately, O. Henry led an unhealthy lifestyle. As a result, his health had become bad and he became unable to write new stories. He died at the age of 48. The funeral was held in New York City, but he was buried in North Carolina, the state where he was born.

O. Henry's talent in writing short stories is well-remembered and appreciated. A prestigious American award called The O. Henry Award is given to several outstanding short stories annually. There are many films based on his short stories. The most well-known one, called 'O. Henry's Full House' starring Marilyn Monroe, was made in Hollywood in 1952.

True (T) or False (F)?

1. In his childhood O. Henry wasn't able to get much education.
2. O. Henry moved to Texas because he wanted to get a job on a farm.
3. William Porter started to write for magazines and newspapers after the birth of his children.
4. O. Henry's job at the First National Bank was unsuccessful.
5. O. Henry's father-in-law helped him to escape from the prison illegally.
6. O. Henry based one of his most famous stories on the life of a man he knew well.
7. O. Henry stopped writing short stories because of his age.
8. O. Henry is buried in the same state where he was born.
9. The O. Henry Award is given to one best short story every year.
10. The text is about the short stories of a famous writer.

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. gives information about when graffiti are considered a crime?
2. lists the corporations that use graffiti in their advertising campaigns?
3. mentions the city where ‘graffiti’ started?
4. mentions a popular graffiti artist who hides his real name?
5. names the person who introduced the term ‘graffiti’?
6. explains why time is important for graffiti artists?
7. could have the title: ‘The mayor against graffiti’?
8. could have the title: ‘One of the forms of graffiti art’?

History of graffiti

A. Humorous, political and sometimes rude writing or drawings on a wall in a public place are called graffiti. The first drawings on walls appeared in caves thousands of years ago. Later, the Ancient Romans and Greeks wrote their names and protest poems on buildings. Modern graffiti appeared in the US city of Philadelphia in the early 1960s and later that decade it had reached New York. In the mid-1970s it was sometimes hard to see anything through a metro train windows, because they were completely covered in spray paintings known as ‘masterpieces’.

B. In the 1980s the graffiti artists were part of street criminal groups who used to mark their territory. They called what they did, ‘writing’. The term ‘graffiti’ was first used by the novelist Norman Mailer in the 1970s. Art galleries in New York have

been buying graffiti since the early 1970s. But as it began to be regarded as an art form, John Lindsay, then mayor of New York, declared the first war on graffiti. By the 1980s it became much harder to write on subway trains without being caught; thus, graffiti artists began using roofs of buildings.

C. The debate over whether graffiti are art or vandalism is still going on. If graffiti are done with permission, it can be considered art. But if it is on someone else's property, it becomes a crime. However, there is another opinion on the matter. According to that opinion, graffiti represent freedom, emotional expression and an increased liveliness of the city. These debates create disagreement among city officials and the artists who wish to display works in public locations. City officials in some areas, however, instead of spending huge amount of money to clean up and remove graffiti, invite talented graffiti artists to paint more acceptable images over it.

D. Many graffiti artists who use political and humorous elements in their works often become internationally popular. Several French and British artists have achieved international popularity by creating works that have been sold for over 100,000 British pounds. Banksy is one of the world's most notorious and popular street artists who keeps his real identity secret to avoid arrest. He is known for his political, anti-war art.

E. While there are many styles of graffiti, its most popular form is stencil graffiti. It originated in the early 1980s and is created by cutting out shapes in a stiff material to form an overall image. Then stencil or a pattern is placed in the particular place and with strokes of the aerosol can, the image appears on the surface. This form of graffiti is popular because it requires very little time. Time is always a factor with graffiti artists because of the constant threat of being caught by the police and this form of graffiti allows them to do the job very fast.

F. Graffiti is becoming much more acceptable today. In fact, successful artists are often considered as true modern artists with a unique form of self-expression. Large corporations even hire a graffiti artist to create advertisements. Some major corporations that have hired graffiti artists for advertising campaigns include Coca-Cola, MTV and Microsoft. It's obvious that graffiti are quickly gaining recognition as a true art form.

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 told by a famous American ballet dancer, Misty Copland.

I never thought I would be a dancer. I was fond of music and movement and I was always dancing around at home, but that wasn't something I ever thought about as a career. Ballet found me when I was 13 years old living in a small room with my single mother, struggling with five brothers and sisters for a place to sleep on the floor. I was a little African-American girl. I grew up poor in San Pedro, California, so I'd never seen a ballet, heard of ballet or knew what a ballet looked like though dancing was something I enjoyed most of all. Quite unexpectedly, I was noticed by a ballet teacher who saw something in me. Very soon I took my first ballet class and everything just happened so quickly after that. My teacher said to me that I had potential and could maybe even dance in a professional ballet company. But if this was what I wanted to do I had to work really hard for the next four years to be able to make great progress.

I was already 13, which was too late to start ballet dancing. Most of the girls who become ballerinas usually start practicing at the age of three. I remember my teacher telling me that the legendary choreographer George Balanchine said that a ballerina should have a long neck, sloped shoulders, a narrow waist and long legs. 'You're everything he wanted', my teacher said, 'You're perfect!' When I came to my first ballet class I was a bit scared, afraid of anything new, but later, I began to believe my teacher and became confident in myself. So, every day I came into the ballet studio, it was like, 'Oh my God, I'm going to learn something new today. What's it going to be?' I was very excited with the progress I was making each day. And so, four years later I was in New York dancing for the American Ballet Theatre – one of the most prestigious ballet companies in the world. In 2015 after 14 years with the American Ballet Theatre, I became the first African-American dark-skinned prima ballerina in the company's 75-year history.

But it has been really hard to get where I am now. Ballet is such a traditional art form that people are afraid to change it. They just don't want to see dark-skinned dancers on the stage. This negative stereotype could have stopped me many times, but I was extremely fortunate to have a teacher who saw more than just the colour of my skin. I feel proud because I succeeded in breaking down the barriers of race and class that have long surrounded this beautiful art form. I think I've managed to open doors for everyone. I've broken the unwritten rule that all ballet dancers must look alike. I'm proud to have set an example of what a ballerina can be, that she doesn't have to be a white woman, that she can look different. And I think the American Ballet Theatre also helps to represent what Americans look like, and that dreams are possible here and that you can push yourself to become anything if you work hard and have the right support around you.

შეკითხვაზე გადასვლა 1,2 3,4 5,6 7,8

1. The text is about

- A. what a perfect ballerina should look like.
- B. the ballerina who changed the rules of ballet.
- C. the ballerina who didn't achieve much.
- D. a typical career of a ballet dancer.

2. When Misty Copeland was a child, she

- A. liked dancing as well as music.
- B. used to go to ballet performances.
- C. heard a lot about ballet.
- D. dreamed of a career in ballet.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

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

- A. She was the only child in the family.
- B. She grew up in a rich family.
- C. She started ballet dancing at the age of 13.
- D. Her talent was noticed by a famous choreographer.

4. At her first ballet class Misty felt

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

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

5. How long did it take Misty to become a professional dancer?

- A. Four years
- B. Ten years
- C. Thirteen years
- D. Fourteen years

6. Misty Copeland is the first dark-skinned ballet dancer who managed to

- A. achieve success and recognition easily.
- B. work with George Balanchine.
- C. become a lead dancer in the American Ballet Theatre.
- D. change her appearance to look exactly like others.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

7. Misty Copland feels proud because she

- A. opened opportunities for dark-skinned ballerinas too.
- B. herself trained many ballerinas of different race.
- C. encourages all ballerinas to look the same.
- D. has always followed the rules in ballet.

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

- A. Ballerina who wants to change the world
- B. How a star broke the colour barrier in ballet
- C. George Balanchine's favourite ballerina
- D. Ballerina's life behind the stage

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.

began (A) covered (B) common (C) different (D) difficult (E) exist (F) innovation (G)
invented (H) legend (I) modern (J) named (K) strongly (L) variants (M) word (N)

The History of Pizza

The modern pizza was invented in Naples, Italy but the (1) *pizza* is Greek in origin. It derived from the Greek word *pēktos* meaning *solid*. The ancient Greeks (2) their bread with oils, herbs and cheese. The first major (3) that led to modern pizza was the use of tomato as a topping. It was quite (4) for the poor people of the area around Naples to add tomato to their flat bread, and so this is how the history of the pizza (5).

While it is (6) to say for sure who invented the pizza, it is, however, believed that (7) pizza was first made by baker Raffaele Esposito of Naples. In fact, a popular (8) says that the most typical pizza, Pizza Margherita, was (9) in 1889, when the Royal Palace of Naples requested Raffaele Esposito to create a pizza in honour of Queen Margherita, who was going to visit the city. Out of the three (10) pizzas he created, the Queen strongly preferred a pie covered in the colours of the Italian flag: red – the colour of tomato, green – the colour of basil and white – the colour of a kind of cheese, called mozzarella.

Most likely, this kind of pizza was then (11) as Pizza Margherita after the Queen. Since then the dish has become popular in many parts of the world. Nowadays, many varieties of pizza (12) worldwide.

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.

Robot Birds

Birds are nice enough but very often they become a danger to airplanes. Today, there are many different instruments (1) machines for scaring unwanted birds away from the airports. One is called robot birds. In Alberta, Canada, robot birds are used to patrol the skies around the airport. The robot bird's job is to send the real birds away (2) the airport in order to protect aviation from birds' attacks. Small birds do little damage (3) a plane. But a large bird, or sometimes a group (4) small ones, can break engine blades and cause a catastrophe.

Liverpool city council also decided to use robot birds to clear up the city from large pigeons. They say that the birds in (5) city are so large because people usually give them a lot of food. So, instead (6) following their normal diet of seeds and insects, birds eat high-fat junk food.

In addition, Liverpool city council thinks that the streets are very crowded (7) birds because people feed them. The city council hopes that they will be able to encourage the birds to move away from the city centre and live (8) the parks and open spaces. Ten robot birds have been brought into the city centre to scare the birds away. In addition, visitors are asked not to give the birds any food. The mechanical birds - known as 'robops'- will sit (9) the roofs of the buildings. They can be moved around to different locations. Robot birds look like special birds (10) kill pigeons. Robot birds even make noise and move their wings to scare the pigeons. Liverpool city council hopes that this way the pigeons will go away.

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 Annie,

I hope you are well. We all remember the time when you worked as a babysitter in our family. Our dearest daughter Alice, whom you used to take care of, is now 27 years old. She has actually turned into a very charming young lady. I think you'd be interested to know how she is doing today. So, here it is.

As you remember, Alice was a very curious child. She'd concentrate her attention on very small details. So it came as no surprise when she decided to become a detective. She (1) of being the first-class detective since her childhood and she hopes that this dream will one day come true. By the time she was ten, Alice (2) all the detective novels she could find at home. When Alice finished high school, she applied for the Police Academy, which she (3) three years ago. Now Alice (4) at the police department, where she is one of the best detectives. Since Alice started to work at the police department, she (5) responsible for solving several criminal cases. As time passes, Alice is gaining even more and more experience. She has learnt the psychology of criminals so well that last week she (6) the position of a secret policewoman.

But things (7) recently. Last year Alice married Steven Brown who is a doctor at the Central Hospital and they (8) a baby in two months' time. So Alice is thinking of leaving her job in future. If her job were not so dangerous, she (9) of leaving it. She still has to finish her last task - to find the burglars of the museum. So far Alice hasn't had any luck but she's been following them for more than a month. Alice hopes that before she (10) a break from her job due to the childbirth, she'll catch the burglars. That's it for now. Let me know how your children are doing.

All the best,

Sofia

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. was dreaming | B. dreamt | C. has been dreaming | D. dreams |
| 2. A. reads | B. has read | C. will have read | D. had read |
| 3. A. graduated | B. had graduated | C. will have graduated | D. would graduate |
| 4. A. has been working | B. works | C. has worked | D. will work |
| 5. A. will be | B. was | C. would be | D. has been |
| 6. A. would be offered | B. offered | C. was offered | D. will offer |
| 7. A. have changed | B. change | C. are changed | D. had been changing |
| 8. A. will expect | B. are expecting | C. expected | D. have been expecting |
| 9. A. won't think | B. didn't think | C. wasn't thinking | D. wouldn't think |
| 10. A. had taken | B. would take | C. takes | D. took |

Task 8: 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.

Are you an arts student? Are you ready to face challenges? If so, read this advertisement carefully.

The Organisation *Art of the Future* is inviting art students to take part in the 8th International Snow and Sculpture Competition. Competition will be held in Harbin, China, **at the beginning of December**, 2018. The members of the competition committee come from **different countries**. This competition aims to popularize the ice and snow sculpture competition among college students. Participants will work in teams. There will be only **a few members** in each team.

For more information visit: www.harbinsculpture.ch

When exactly?

Which countries?

How many?

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

Some people think that teachers should give advice to schoolchildren which profession to choose. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.