

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 women joined the cycling club

A. to meet other people.

B. to lose weight.

C. to become top cyclists.

2. What is the text mostly about?

A. A cycling club for women.

B. Susan's own cycling career.

C. Bicycle race organisers.

Text 2

3. When did Lali make a doll for the first time?

- A. When she was six.
- B. After reading a fairy tale.
- C. When she became ill.

4. Where did Lali give a master class?

- A. In Ukraine.
- B. In Georgia.
- C. In the Czech Republic.

Text 3

5. What happens if a museum doesn't have special tours for children?

- A. The museum staff decide what to show them.
- B. The teachers decide what to show them.
- C. Children decide themselves what to see in the museum.

6. How long should a visit to a museum last for children?

- A. 10 minutes.
- B. 20 minutes.
- C. 30 minutes.

Text 4

7. Who founded the Lopez Family Foundation?

- A. Jennifer Lopez alone.
- B. Jennifer and her two sisters.
- C. Jennifer and one of her sisters.

8. Jennifer Lopez should be a role model for many celebrities because

- A. she is very good at computers.
- B. she leads a healthy lifestyle.
- C. her babies have never appeared in a magazine.

Text 5

9. Who is considered to be the author of one of the oldest medical textbooks?

- A. A scientist.
- B. A student.
- C. A doctor.

10. The medical students

- A. had some practice on dead animals.
- B. used leather bags for keeping water.
- C. treated real patients without any practice.

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

(10 points)

Rolling Stones – the living legends

The legendary British rock band the Rolling Stones was formed in London in the early 1960s. At first they were inspired by American rhythm and blues artists. However, the Rolling Stones eventually created their own sound by experimenting with instruments and writing rhythm and blues mixed with rock and roll. Today, over 50 years later, the three founding members of the group - the lead singer Mick Jagger, guitarist Keith Richards and drummer Charlie Watts - are still in the band and their music still sounds modern to this generation.

In the early 1950s Keith Richards and Mick Jagger were elementary-school classmates in Kent, England. However, they lost contact with each other when they went to different schools at the age of 11. Nearly a decade later, on October 17, 1961 they met again by chance at a train station in London and discovered that they had both developed a love for rhythm and blues music. The two young men once again became friends and decided to start their own band. Eventually, they created a partnership that has kept the Rolling Stones together for decades. The new band, named the Rolling Stones, played their first performance at the Marquee Club in London on July 12, 1962. Soon they attracted young audiences who were looking for something new and exciting. In April 1963 this still unknown band caught the attention of Andrew Loog Oldham, who became their manager at the age of 19. Oldham saw the Rolling Stones as the ‘Anti-Beatles’ and decided to build the band’s wild and rebellious* reputation in contrast to the Beatles’ cute and loveable image. While the Beatles, already international stars, were known as the ‘good-boy’ band, the Stones became known as the ‘bad-boy’ band. The Beatles were gentleman-like, nice and always neatly dressed, but the Stones chose to become the opposite of the Beatles, wearing longer hair and showing a more aggressive musical style.

By early 1964 the Rolling Stones had become so popular that they could no longer perform in small clubs, so they went on a British tour to play for bigger audiences. A year later, they went on their first American tour. Though the Rolling Stones had become a hit in England, the USA knew very little about this new band of five young longhaired English boys. In the end, while it was not exactly a triumph, the USA tour was still a success. It gave the band the first chance to perform in the country, which they would completely dominate in the coming years.

No rock band in the world of music has played longer than the Rolling Stones. In 2012, when the band celebrated its 50th anniversary, they said: ‘This is our story of 50 fantastic years. We started out as a rhythm and blues band playing in clubs, and more recently we’ve filled the largest stadiums in the world with the kind of show that none of us could have imagined all those years ago.’ While other rock bands have come and gone, the Rolling Stones still remain one of the world’s biggest rock and roll bands. That is because they have stayed together and have always put the band before the individual band member.

*rebellious: მესამზობე

True (T) or False (F)?

1. At the start of their career the Rolling Stones were influenced by rhythm and blues musicians.
2. Only two original members of the Rolling Stones are still part of the band.
3. Mick Jagger and Keith Richards were close friends throughout their school years.
4. The Rolling Stones first appeared before the public in 1962.
5. The Rolling Stones were already well-known when they were noticed by Andrew Loog Oldham.
6. When the Rolling Stones appeared, the Beatles were already popular worldwide.
7. The Rolling Stones played in a musical style similar to the Beatles.
8. By 1964 the Rolling Stones were more popular in America than in England.
9. The Rolling Stones have enjoyed a successful career for more than 50 years.
10. The text is about the longest performing rock band in music history.

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. gives the exact date when the Sydney Opera House opened its doors to public?
2. states the year when the architects were invited to take part in the international competition?
3. says that the jury thought Utzon's design of the Opera House was not realistic?
4. mentions Jørn Utzon's country of origin?
5. says why Eero Saarinen liked the young architect's design so much?
6. states how long it took to build the Sydney Opera House?
7. could have the title: 'Honoured at last'?
8. could have the title: 'A citrus fruit – the architect's inspiration'?

The Story of the Sydney Opera House

A. There are only a few buildings that define an entire nation. The British Parliament building with its Big Ben clock tower is one. The Taj Mahal in India is another. The Sydney Opera House on the edge of Sydney Harbour is a third. The Opera House has become one of architecture's iconic images. Its sky-reaching roofs look like the sails of the ships that brought many of Australia's original settlers to the Australian continent. The story of the Sydney Opera House began in 1948 when the head of the Sydney Opera asked for a new home for the city's opera company. Everybody liked the idea and in 1955 a competition was announced for architects from around the world. The architects had to send their designs for the new Sydney Opera House.

B. As many as 233 designs from 32 countries were submitted, and many of them were done by the most famous architects of the day. In 1957 it was announced that the winner of the international competition to design the Sydney Opera House was the young Danish architect Jørn Utzon. It was completely unexpected that a little-known architect from the tiny country of Denmark would be the author of the winning design.

Not surprisingly, Utzon's design for the Opera House was initially rejected* by all members of the jury until Eero Saarinen, the great Finnish-American architect picked up the young architect's design and declared it to be his favourite.

C. The story goes that when Eero Saarinen joined the jury, he asked to review all the designs, including the ones that had been rejected. He took one look at Utzon's series of rough sketches and was immediately impressed because the design was so brave and extraordinary. From that moment he did all he could to open the eyes of the other members of the jury so that they could see how amazing Utzon's design was. The jury members were confused. Initially, they couldn't make up their mind about the design because it was unlike anything anyone had ever seen before. It was fascinating and courageous but seemed impossible to build. However, Eero Saarinen saved Utzon's design and it was finally announced as the winner.

D. The construction of the Sydney Opera House started on March 2, 1959. The design, which was slowly taking shape, showed that its architect was inspired by nature's forms and colours. However, the revolutionary new design meant that Utzon and his team of engineers had to face technical challenges that had never been faced before. The most difficult engineering aspect was to design the roofs of the building, but a deep understanding of mathematics and a love of nature helped Utzon to discover the way. Utzon said that the idea for the amazing roof design came to him while he was peeling an orange. In fact, it is said that the parts of the 14 separate roofs of the building would form the perfect spherical shape of an orange if put together.

E. Utzon's architectural goal was to design a sculptural building that was inspired by nature and that played with light. After seven long years, Utzon was very close to making his dream design a reality. Quite unexpectedly, he had to leave his project in protest because he could not agree with the government groups funding the construction. When Utzon left in 1966, another group of architects took over the project, but they continued to use Utzon's designs. The construction, which was expected to take four years, took 14 years! The Opera House was officially opened by Elizabeth II on October 20, 1973. Utzon was neither invited to the grand opening ceremony, nor was his name mentioned.

F. However, in 1999 Utzon was asked to return as the building's architect to make some improvements to the Opera House. He agreed to redesign the Reception Hall, which was reopened in 2004 and was renamed 'The Utzon Room' in his honour. In 2003 Jørn Utzon was awarded the Pritzker Prize - architecture's highest honour. The Prize citation read: 'There is no doubt that the Sydney Opera House is his masterpiece. It is one of the great iconic buildings of the 20th century, an image of great beauty that has become known throughout the world – a symbol for not only a city, but a whole country and continent.' In 2007 the Sydney Opera House was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List.

*reject: უარყოფა

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 famous British zoologist and BBC television presenter Charlotte Uhlenbroek.

My father was a Dutch agricultural specialist working for the United Nations. Wherever he was sent for his work, he always took us, his family, with him. So, I was born in London, but I spent only 10 days in Britain before my parents moved to Ghana, in the west of Africa. This is where my journey, travelling and learning about the natural world, began. After Ghana my parents and I moved to Kathmandu, Nepal, and stayed there for nine years. My love of animals developed there. I would often wander in the streets trying to rescue* stray dogs. While travelling in Tanzania as a teenager, I discovered the African national parks and their wildlife, which influenced my whole life.

At the age of sixteen I visited the world famous conservationist* Jane Goodall's chimpanzee research centre in Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania. I remember thinking immediately: 'I'd love to work here someday.' I couldn't imagine then that a few years later I would be doing exactly that. After studying Zoology and Psychology at Bristol University, an opportunity arose to run a chimpanzee conservation project in Burundi - a country in central Africa - and my fate was decided. After spending eight months in Burundi I went on to work in Gombe National Park in Tanzania, where I spent four years living in a tiny hut on the lakeshore studying chimpanzee communication. At that time, I started shooting series about wildlife for the BBC. I finished filming my second series, *Jungle*, in 2003. It was a difficult 19-week trip during which I explored the rainforests of Borneo, the Amazon and the Congo. I'm interested in the way animals communicate with each other. It was sometimes dangerous to make the programme – I even went swimming with piranha, which are freshwater fish known for their sharp teeth. But the worst thing was the insects. Once I got 70 bites on my arm from those blood-sucking insects. Luckily I didn't get sick. While travelling I usually preferred not to take pills every day, but if I got a fever* I'd take some medicine immediately.

Filming the series was exciting, but also frightening at times. The most challenging experience was climbing a 100-metre tree in Borneo. It was a challenge because I have always had a great fear of heights. I had to keep pulling myself further and further upwards.

Suddenly the safety equipment didn't look strong enough. I thought that my ropes would break and I would crash to the ground. What I enjoy most about returning to London, after being away in uncomfortable conditions for a long time is an ice-cold drink and my bed at home! But the thing I look forward to most is a nice long shower. There wasn't much water in some of the places we visited, and I worried that I was using it all up and not leaving any for my colleagues on the camera team.

*rescue: გადარჩენა *conservationist: ბუნების დამცველი *fever: სიცხე, ცხელება

შეკითხვაზე გადასვლა 1,2 3,4 5,6 7,8

1. What does Charlotte say about her father?

- A. He worked all his life in London.
- B. He taught Charlotte to love dogs.
- C. He had a teaching career at Bristol University.
- D. He always had his family with him while working abroad.

2. Where did Charlotte begin to love animals?

- A. In Nepal.
- B. In the United Kingdom.
- C. In Tanzania.
- D. In Borneo.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

3. While being in Tanzania National Park, Charlotte had no idea that

- A. she would make a film about stray dogs.
- B. she would travel alone filming rainforests.
- C. she would work there one day.
- D. Jane Goodall would be her university professor.

4. Charlotte started shooting films about the wildlife when she

- A. studied at Bristol University
- B. worked in Gombe National Park.
- C. lived in London.
- D. worked on a project in Burundi.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

5. When would Charlotte take medicine during her trips?

- A. Whenever she was bitten by insects.
- B. Whenever she went into water.
- C. Every day to prevent illness.
- D. Whenever she had a high temperature.

6. How did Charlotte feel when she climbed the tree in Borneo?

- A. Frightened.
- B. Excited.
- C. Happy.
- D. Bored.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

7. What does Charlotte miss most when she is away from home?

- A. Air conditioning.
- B. An unlimited water supply.
- C. Spending time with her family.
- D. The company of her team.

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

- A. Gombe National Park
- B. Rainforests of Africa
- C. A brave wildlife specialist
- D. Dreams never come true

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

Task 5: Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given (A-N). Use each word only once. Two words are extra.

(12 points)

bands (A) everyone (B) excited (C) exhibitions (D) filmed (E) friends (F) laugh (G)
lovely (H) make (I) meet (J) reasons (K) story (L) summer (M) thousands (N)

Discover the beauty of Northern Ireland

When most people think of Ireland, they immediately picture the beautiful sights and bustling city of Dublin, the capital of Ireland. But, although Dublin is (1), you should go further north to discover beautiful Northern Ireland. Despite the conflict of the past, Belfast, the capital city of Northern Ireland, is a city on the rise. Smaller and cheaper than Dublin and divided into four different quarters, there's something for (2) in Belfast. If you want history, you can go to the Titanic Quarter and see the incredible Titanic Museum, which tells the (3) of the unlucky ship, the Titanic, which was built in Belfast. If you need more history, you can also go to the Ulster Museum in the University Quarter of the city and see many (4) on history and art for free. Today Belfast is becoming more popular for its amazing nightlife, especially in the Cathedral Quarter. Its beautiful streets are home to many bars and restaurants, many of which have live (5) playing till late at night. As well as this, in (6) Belfast has two music festivals, Belsonic and Belfast Vital, which host world-famous artists.

Everyone knows *Game of Thrones*, but not many people know that much of this TV series was (7) in Northern Ireland. The series has given the country a great reputation and brings (8) of visitors to the locations every year. And of course you should (9) the Northern Irish people who like to socialise, tell stories and (10) at themselves. The Irish love to make (11) and they strongly believe in giving everyone a warm welcome to their small part of the world. These are just a few(12) why you should definitely make Northern Ireland your next holiday destination!

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.

(10 points)

Catching a cold

Many people catch a cold in the springtime or autumn. It makes us wonder that if scientists can send a man to (1) moon, why they can't find a cure for the common cold. The answer is easy. There are literally hundreds of types (2) cold viruses out there. You never know which one you will get, so there isn't a medical treatment for each one. (3) a virus attacks your body, your body works hard to get rid of it. Blood rushes to your nose and brings congestion. You feel terrible (4) you can't breathe well, but your body is actually 'eating' the virus. Your temperature rises and you get a fever, but the heat of your body is killing the virus. You also have (5) runny nose to stop the virus from getting to your cells. You may feel miserable but actually your wonderful body is doing everything to kill the virus.

Different people have different habits for curing a cold. For example, (6) the United States and some other countries people might eat chicken soup to feel better. Some people (7) refuse to take medicine take hot baths and drink warm liquids. Other people take medicines to stop the fever. There is one interesting thing to note - some scientists say taking medicine when you have a cold is actually bad (8) you. The virus stays in you longer because your body doesn't have a way to kill it. Bodies can do an amazing job on their own. There is a joke, however, about taking medicine when you have a cold. It goes like this: It takes about one week to get over a cold if you don't take medicine, (9) it takes only seven days to recover (10) a cold if you take medicine.

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)

Are you looking for a well-paid job? If so, read this advert carefully.

The newly opened restaurant 'Georgian Meals and Wine' in Kiev is looking for an experienced assistant manager. The person should have **several years** of experience in working in leading Georgian restaurants. The person will assist the manager of the restaurant and will have **various responsibilities**. The working hours are flexible but working days are fixed – from Monday to Saturday.

The salary is good. For more information, please contact us at *geore@gmail.com*

How many?

How much?

What kind?

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

(16 points)

Some people think that it's better to start a maths club than a dance club at your school. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.