



იმიტირებული ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

ინსტრუქცია

თქვენ წინაშეა საგამოცდო ტესტის ბუკლეტი. ტესტი შედგება 7 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 70. ტესტზე სამუშაოდ გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 30 წუთი.

Task 1: Listen to the text and for each question mark the correct answer A, B, C or D. You now have 40 seconds to look through the task. You will then hear the recording twice. (8 points)

1. Tamara Tumanishvili was nicknamed the Black Pearl because of her

- A. eyes.
- B. skin.
- C. roles.
- D. hair.

2. We learn from the speaker that Evgenia Tumanishvili

- A. was a military doctor.
- B. got married very young.
- C. spent all her life in Russia.
- D. left for China together with her husband.

3. Which important event happened on the train?

- A. Tamara was born there.
- B. Tamara's father died there.
- C. Tamara met her father there.
- D. Tamara's mother got married there.

4. In which country did Tamara Tumanishvili start her ballet career?

- A. China.
- B. Egypt.
- C. Russia.
- D. France.

5. Who dedicated the ballets to Tamara Tumanishvili?

- A. George Balanchine.
- B. Olga Preobrazhenskaya.
- C. An Egyptian choreographer.
- D. An unknown Parisian dancer.

6. What was her stage name?

- A. Tamara Casey.
- B. Tamara Pavlova.
- C. Tamara Toumanova.
- D. Tamara Tumanishvili.

7. Why was Evgenia against Tamara marrying Balanchine?

- A. Balanchine had a wife.
- B. Tamara was already married.
- C. The age difference was big.
- D. She wanted Tamara to focus on her career.

8. What happened to Tamara Tumanishvili's property after her death?

- A. It was sold.
- B. It was given to charity.
- C. She left it to her family.
- D. She left it to her friends.

Task 2: 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. specifies why it took the author so long to write The Lord of the Rings?
2. lists the creatures who live in Middle Earth?
3. says that the names of some places in the novel are related to real locations?
4. mentions Tolkien's educational background?
5. states the reason why an animated version of Tolkien's novel was not made?
6. names the countries' mythology which helped Tolkien to create his characters?
7. could have the title 'The languages spoken by elves'?
8. could have the title: 'Africa - a big inspiration'?

The magic behind a novel

A. One of the most interesting authors of the 20th century, J.R.R. Tolkien became famous through his very creative fantasy novel The Lord of the Rings, which is still read and enjoyed worldwide. Tolkien was born in Bloemfontein, an Afrikaans-speaking area of South Africa, in 1892. After the death of his father, four-year-old Tolkien, with his mother and younger brother, moved to England and settled near Birmingham. Tolkien later attended Oxford University. After serving in World War I, he became a professor of Anglo-Saxon and English Language and Literature at Oxford University.

B. The three books of The Lord of the Rings were written between 1936 and 1949. It took Tolkien so many years to complete the novel due to his duties as a professor and the problems caused by World War II. The novel is about a battle between good and evil trying to get a magical ring that has the power to rule the world. The books were published in 1965 and they soon became very popular, especially among young people. By the late 1960s, about twenty years after this unusual novel was written, young people had become interested in the mythology and legends Tolkien had created and started to study them.

C. The Lord of the Rings is set* in a world called Middle Earth, populated by good and evil creatures - dwarves, elves, monsters, wizards and some humans. The author created a large number of characters, each with a distinct and unique personality. He based these characters on mythological tales from Greece and Northern Europe, creating a fantasy world with its own unique and magic history, geography, culture and language. The novel is so rich in characters and so full of unusual facts that it can be hard to understand without careful attention from readers.

D. People often ask whether Ethiopia, a country in Africa, had influenced Tolkien's creation of Middle Earth. That's what some writers and Lord of the Rings bloggers think. Their theory is based on the fact that so many of the place names in this classic fantasy are surprisingly similar

to the names of Ethiopian places, like Gondor in the novel and Gondar in Ethiopia. Despite the fact that Tolkien never visited this country, his African birthplace inspired parts of the novel, even though he lived in England while writing it.

E. Many readers and scholars have analysed J.R.R. Tolkien's works, particularly The Lord of the Rings, and have tried to connect them with his real-life experiences from both World War I and World War II. However, the author never agreed with this opinion. He stated that during his university years his main goal was to create myths and legends about elves and their languages. The novel mentions several invented languages, but only two of them are well-described by the author. They are Quenya and Sindarin - both used by the elves. Tolkien was very careful with inventing a new language and paid a lot of attention to its every detail.

F. The production of The Lord of the Rings film series, directed by Peter Jackson, was both a big challenge and a huge success. All three films were shot at the same time in Peter Jackson's native New Zealand and were shown in the movie theatres between 2001 and 2003. The series won numerous prestigious awards and is considered one of the most influential film series ever made. Disney Studios refused to produce an animated version of the novel, noting that it would be very expensive to make. In fact, the real reason was the fact that Tolkien found Walt Disney's movies 'terrible' and didn't want to 'let Disney touch The Lord of the Rings'. This shows how much Tolkien wanted to protect his story.

**is set: მომეცება ვინცაღება*

Task 3: 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 personal story told by Daniel Smithson, an American student.

When I graduated from high school in a small town in Texas, USA, it felt like the end of an era. I had spent the last four years of high school studying doing sports and hanging out with friends. But now, all of that was behind me. As I stood on stage in my cap and gown, shaking hands with the school principal and receiving my diploma, I couldn't help but feel excited and nervous about what was coming next – university. I had always dreamed of going to university, and after months of sending applications and waiting, I finally received an acceptance letter from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, or MIT, one of the top universities in the country. It was a real surprise for me. I knew that getting into MIT would be incredibly hard as a lot of young people try to get accepted there. I could hardly believe it! What fascinated me was the fact that MIT, like no other university, encourages students to conduct research or participate in it. I really liked this idea! I also discovered through their website that MIT is known for its strong programmes in political science and urban studies – two areas I could choose as electives*.

As summer passed and the start of the academic year approached, I began to feel anxious. I was excited about the opportunities ahead, but the idea of moving hundreds of miles away to a city where I knew no one stressed me out. I'd lived in the same small town my entire life, surrounded by familiar faces and places. My parents were incredibly supportive, reminding me that feeling nervous before such a big change is normal. My mom, in particular, seemed to understand exactly how I felt. 'It's okay to be scared,' she told me one evening as I was packing my suitcase. 'But this is your chance to explore new things, meet new people and grow into the person you're meant to be.' To calm my nerves, I spent time researching my future university. I knew well it was very prestigious, but I took a risk of applying there because of its reputation for engineering - the exact field I wanted to follow. On their website I looked up clubs and nearby hangout places. I even reached out to a few fellow students who would be living in the same dorm*. Slowly, my excitement began to overshadow my fear. The day I left for university was emotional. I hugged my parents tightly before loading my bags into the car. When I arrived, I saw that the campus was even more beautiful than I had imagined - wide green lawns, tall red brick buildings and students bustling everywhere. During orientation week I met other first-year students who were just as nervous as I was. We talked about our majors, where we were from and what we hoped to achieve. As we laughed and shared our stories, I began to feel more at ease. What helped me relax was realising that I wasn't alone - everyone was going through the same emotions. By the end of the first week, I realised that while it was hard to leave home, it was also exciting to begin this new chapter of life. I still missed my family, but I knew this was where I needed to be. University was going to be an adventure and for the first time in weeks, I felt ready for it.

*elective: არჩევითი საგანი *dorm: საერთო საცხოვრებელი

1. Why was Daniel surprised when he received the acceptance letter from MIT?

- A. He knew many other people were applying.
- B. He was sure he wouldn't be accepted.
- C. He had never dreamt of going there.

D. He had never heard of MIT.

2. What do we learn about the political science and urban studies programmes?

- A. Daniel wants to do research in them.
- B. Daniel has no interest in studying them.
- C. Daniel could take them as electives at MIT.
- D. They are Daniel's main areas of interest.

3. Why did Daniel feel nervous about moving to another city?

- A. He doubted his academic abilities.
- B. He didn't want to leave his parents.
- C. He worried about making new friends.
- D. He was moving to a completely new place.

4. When Daniel's mother spoke to him, she sounded

- A. indifferent.
- B. confused.
- C. supportive.
- D. emotional.

5. What was the main reason Daniel applied to MIT?

- A. Its location in a large city.
- B. Its reputation in a specific field.
- C. Its students' social life.
- D. His interest in university life.

6. How did Daniel overcome his nervousness during the orientation week?

- A. He spent more time on social media.
- B. He shared his personal story with his family.
- C. He took long walks around the University campus.
- D. He realised that other students felt the same way.

7. By the end of the first week at university, Daniel felt

- A. ready for the new adventure.
- B. uncertain about his decision.
- C. eager to go back home.
- D. overtired by the workload.

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

- A. Family first
- B. A step into a grown-up life
- C. How to overcome laziness
- D. How to make friends

Task 4: Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given (A-N). Use each word only once. Two words are extra. (12 points)

between (A) cloudy (B) exploration (C) helped (D) invented (E) period (F) possible (G)
qualities (H) road (I) seemed (J) spread (K) understand (L) valuable (M) way (N)

The importance of the compass

A long time ago before the invention of the compass, sailors used the stars to find their (1). However, this method didn't work during the day or on (2) nights, which made travelling far from land, dangerous. The first compass was (3) in China during the Han dynasty, (4)

the 2nd century BC and the 1st century AD. It was made from lodestone, a type of rock that has special natural (5). People had been studying this rock for a long time. However, the compass wasn't used for sailing until the Song dynasty, around the 11th and 12th centuries.

Soon after, compass technology (6) to the West through the contacts with other sailors. The compass (7) sailors travel safely far from land, making global trade and (8) possible. The compass played a key role in making possible the Age of Discovery, which was the (9) of worldwide exploration by Europeans between the 15th and 18th centuries. The invention of the compass made it (10) to travel throughout the year, rather than only being able to travel for just a few months. Today, despite technological advancements, the compass is still a (11) tool. It is still an important and widely used tool that has definitely changed the way we (12) and explore the world.

Task 5: Read the text and mark the correct choice A, B, C or D. (12 points)

The deepest cave

Caves, mysterious natural formations shaped by water, wind or volcanic activity, reveal secrets about the natural world. Caves have fascinated people (1) centuries. These natural wonders are filled with secrets about Earth's history and are home to unique ecosystems (2) scientists are still exploring. One (3) the most incredible places to study is the Arabika mountain range in Abkhazeti, where some of the deepest caves in the world are found. Among these is (4) deepest cave ever recorded, reaching an amazing depth of 2,212 meters. Exploring such caves is not an easy task. For instance, this deepest cave, which was discovered in 1968, required decades of dangerous expeditions to fully reveal (5) depth. Explorers had to go down the cave thousands of metres, dealing (6) freezing temperature and waterfilled passages. Yet, the difficult conditions haven't stopped scientists (7) continuing to explore. They hope to learn more (8) the cave's history, collect rare fossils, and even discover new species of microorganisms that might help (9) developing new medicines. Additionally, caves show some important facts (10) climate change processes, helping researchers understand environmental history. Despite the challenges, the caves of the Arabika mountain range in Abkhazeti still continue to fascinate both explorers (11) researchers. Their huge and unexplored passages suggest that there are still many things left (12) future discoveries.

1. A. in B. about C. for D. from
2. A. yet B. that C. but D. and
3. A. from B. off C. for D. of
4. A. the B. this C. a D. that
5. A. theirs B. it C. its D. their
6. A. for B. on C. at D. with
7. A. from B. about C. in D. for
8. A. for B. about C. around D. inside
9. A. from B. of C. in D. to
10. A. inside B. from C. off D. about
11. A. also B. and C. but D. or
12. A. for B. by C. from D. through

Task 6: Complete the conversation. For questions 1-6 mark the correct letter A-H. Two sentences are extra. (6 points)

Brother and sister talk

Brother: Emily, have you seen my headphones? I can't find them. I've looked all over the place - under the couch, in my pockets, everywhere!

Sister: (1)

Brother: Yes, I already did. They're not there now.

Sister: (2)

Brother: I already checked my room. I'm sure I left them in the living room last night after watching that show. I was using them before I went to bed.

Sister: (3)

Brother: Good idea. I'll ask her. By the way, do you want to watch a movie tonight?

Sister: (4)

Brother: I was thinking about that new comedy everyone's talking about. What about watching it today? Sister: (5)

Brother: Great! I'll ask Mom about my headphones now. Thanks, Emily!

Sister: (6)

Brother: All right!

A. You borrowed them some time ago and left them at my friend's house.
B. If you were a bit more organised, this wouldn't keep happening. Did you ask Mom? She might've moved them when she was cleaning.
C. Hmm, I think I saw them on the kitchen table this morning. Did you check there?
D. Documentaries are my favourite, they show a real world around us. Comedies are just for entertainment.
E. Sounds good! Let me know when you find them!
F. That sounds fun! What do you want to watch?
G. You always leave your things lying around and then you lose them easily. Maybe you left them in your room.
H. Oh, I've heard about that one! Sure, let's watch it after dinner. We can make some popcorn, too.

Task 7: Read the essay task and write between 120-170 words. (16 points)

The inflow of tourist arrivals brings significant benefits to the country. What do YOU think about this? Give your own opinion and support it with arguments.