

ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში I 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 speaker wants to

- A. teach languages at school in Obcha.
- B. develop wine tourism in her native area.
- C. turn a family business into a big business.

2. What makes the speaker feel proud?

- A. That her brother is a student.
- B. That Imereti is popular with tourists.
- C. That her brother wants to work with her.

Text 2

3. What kind of life did J.K. Rowling have before she became popular?

A. Easy.

B. Wealthy.

C. Difficult.

4. *Harry Potter* was first published by

A. the national government.

B. a small publishing organisation.

C. Constable & Robinson publishers.

Text 3

5. How often does Red Nose Day happen?

- A. Once a year.
- B. Every spring.
- C. Once in two years.

6. What is the text mostly about?

- A. A popular event.
- B. An official national holiday.
- C. The founders of a charity organisation.

Text 4

7. Widener library is

- A. located outside Harvard Yard.
- B. part of the Harvard library system.
- C. a private library of the Widener family.

8. One of the University Libraries is named after Widener because

- A. Widener donated his books to the library.
- B. Widener's mother paid money to build it.
- C. Widener collected money to build the library.

Text 5

9. Why did Columbus want to find a new route to India?

- A. To spend more time at sea.
- B. To please the King of Portugal.
- C. To bring some Indian products to Italy.

10. What did Columbus call the people of San Salvador?

- A. Indians
- B. Bahamians
- C. San Salvadorans

Task 2: Listen to the text and for each question (1-8) mark the correct answer A, B or C. You now have 30 seconds to look through the task. You will then hear the recording twice.

(8 points)

1. Which tourist agency does the speaker work for?

A. Fun Tours.

B. Dream Tours.

C. Travel Centre.

2. Why is the London sightseeing tour special?

A. It includes a free entrance to one museum.

B. It includes a free entrance to two museums.

C. It offers a tour to the Fine Arts Museum.

3. Which tour offered by Travel Centre takes the most time?

- A. A boat trip on the River Thames.
- B. A bus tour to the Tower of London.
- C. A walking tour in Buckingham Palace.

4. What is the number of music events held in London every year?

- A. 250.
- B. 300.
- C. 17,000.

5. It makes Londoners proud that

- A. there are 170 national museums in London.
- B. three out of the ten most well-known museums are in London.
- C. visitors to the British Museum don't pay any entrance fee.

6. The British Museum is open

- A. every day.
- B. every day except Sunday.
- C. every day except Monday.

7. The speaker mentions '800' in connection to

- A. the number of films made in London.
- B. the number of cinemas in London.
- C. the number of film production centres.

8. What does the guide advise the tourists to do during the stop at the Globe Theatre?

- A. Walk around.
- B. See a performance there.
- C. Book a ticket for the performance.

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. states the names of the institutions co-founded by Balanchine?
2. mentions Balanchine's new job as a choreographer in Paris?
3. names the birthplace of classical ballet?
4. says that Balanchine's ballets concentrate on music and dance rather than story?
5. gives the reason why Balanchine had to give up his dancing career?
6. says that Balanchine's ballets are performed worldwide?
7. could have the title: 'A decision made in Germany'?
8. could have the title: 'Balanchine is invited to America'?

The father of American ballet

A. George Balanchine has been called a genius and 'the father of American ballet.' Some people go so far as to say he was the greatest choreographer of all time. So, what made Balanchine so special and how did he influence the world of ballet? To answer this question, we have to go back to the early 20th century. It was the time when America was just beginning to become a global power. It had already created several new art forms, including motion pictures* and jazz, as well as Broadway

Theatre, which was becoming a new form of musical theatre. But when it came to ballet, America wasn't so successful. The centre of classical ballet had been Europe, as it originated in 15th century Italy and then, spread to France and Russia. But George Balanchine was to change that.

B. Born in Saint Petersburg, Russia, in 1904, George Balanchine, originally Giorgi Balanchivadze, was surrounded by music and artistic influences from a very early age. His father, Meliton Balanchivadze, was a famous Georgian composer. Young Balanchine studied piano with his father from the age of five and then began his ballet training at the Imperial Theatre Ballet School when he was nine. Balanchine graduated from the ballet school as the best student in his class and joined the Imperial Russian Ballet in Saint Petersburg. But after only a few years of dancing professionally, Balanchine hurt his knee which ended his dancing career.

C. Thus, Balanchine began choreographing and, in 1924, he was included in a small group which was allowed to tour outside the Soviet Union, which was a very rare opportunity at that time. During a tour in Germany, Balanchine and three Soviet dancers decided to stay in Europe and continue their career there. They did not return home and, at the age of 20, Balanchine found himself in Paris. Here a famous theatre producer Serge Diaghilev invited him to join his Ballets Russes dance company as a young choreographer. It was Diaghilev who decided to change Balanchivadze's hard-to-pronounce Georgian name to Balanchine and thus, Giorgi Balanchivadze was turned into George Balanchine.

D. Balanchine choreographed for several years in Paris, where he met and worked with major composers such as Prokofiev, Stravinsky, Ravel and Debussy. In Paris, Balanchine also worked with artists who designed sets and costumes for the Ballets Russes, such as Pablo Picasso and Henri Matisse. Then Balanchine was invited by Lincoln Kirstein to America. Lincoln Kirstein was a young American supporter of the arts. His dream was to make the United States the centre of the world of dance. At that time, ballet was not popular in America, but Kirstein believed that this beautiful art form could successfully develop in America. He was convinced that Balanchine was the man who could make this happen.

E. In October 1933, not knowing a word of English, Balanchine moved to New York City. Balanchine and Kirstein established two ballet institutions that are still working today: The School of American Ballet, which trains young dance professionals, and the New York City Ballet, one of the leading professional dance companies in the world. ‘He taught America how to dance, generation after generation. Not only how to dance, but how to look at dance. And he taught our audiences to appreciate classical ballet. There is nobody larger in the history of ballet than Balanchine,’ says Peter Martins, Ballet Master in Chief at the New York City Ballet.

F. Balanchine changed the meaning of dance and turned it into an abstract experience where there is no story, just a focus on music and movement. In his lifetime Balanchine created 465 works. No other choreographer in the history of ballet has ever created so many works. When he died in 1983, he left behind a company and a school that still influence the ballet world. Ballet companies all over the world perform his ballets. No other modern choreographer has attracted so many devoted followers or inspired so many generations. This is a sign that the Balanchine style may become a ‘Lingua Franca’ for ballet - a common language of dance spoken by everybody, everywhere.

*motion picture: კინოფილმი

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 part of the interview with Mario Vargas Llosa, a Nobel Prize winner in Literature for 2010.

I was born in Peru, but I spent my first years in Bolivia. Since then, I've lived in many other countries, but I still think that my Peruvian roots are very important to me. The kind of Spanish I speak is the Peruvian Spanish and, in this sense, I am a Peruvian writer. But I am not nationalistic. For me being born in Peru is as important as spending so many years in other countries. I think the places in which I've lived have produced the writer that I am. Nationalistic vision is so limited! What you discover while reading authors in different languages is that the common viewpoints are much larger than nationalistic ones! It's very important to liberate yourself from nationalism and I think literature written in different languages helps you to overcome this very limited view of life. So, in this sense, I consider myself a citizen of the world and I think literature has helped me very much to have this attitude.

In my childhood I had a dream to be a writer, but this seemed totally impossible then. This was because at that time most Latin American writers had some other professions - they were either doctors or diplomats and writing literature was only a weekend hobby for them. I didn't want to be this kind of writer. I enjoyed reading very much and I thought that a life completely focused on inventing and telling stories would be absolutely fantastic. Then I learnt that there was a city in which it was apparently possible to be only a writer, and that was Paris! So, being still very young, I thought that I should organise my life so that I was able to reach Paris. When I finished university, I got a grant and moved to Madrid to work

on my doctorate degree and then, after one year, I moved to Paris. I was very lucky, because that was what I'd been dreaming about since childhood – to devote all my time to writing. In Paris, I was able to organise my life so that I could concentrate on reading and writing. I finished my first and second novels there and was writing the third one when I moved from Paris to London, where I went to teach Latin American and Spanish literature. I enjoyed living in London, because the teaching job I had there allowed me to have a lot of free time for writing. So, I can say that I became a real writer in Paris, in London, in Europe.

I, of course, had the models of great writers. Very important for me was the case of a French novelist Gustave Flaubert. There were writers who became successful because they were born with a natural talent. This was not the case with Flaubert. I've read a lot about his life and I discovered that, when Flaubert started writing, he was not a genius at all. He achieved success through hard work, discipline and a strong wish to be a good writer. I've admired Flaubert since I read his first novel Madame Bovary. His originality, his talent was achieved through deep commitment to what he wanted to achieve; I felt that I was not a genius at all and Flaubert's example taught me that if I wanted to write good books, I had to work hard.

შეკითხვაზე გადასვლა 1,2 3,4 5,6 7,8

1. This is the story of a man who

- A.says writing is an easy job.
- B.has achieved a lot through very hard work.
- C.started his writing career in his home country.
- D.thinks that writing literature is a hobby for him.

2. What has helped Llosa to become the kind of writer that he is?

- A.That he could read only in one language.
- B.That he was a nationalistic writer.
- C.That he has lived in different countries.
- D.That he spent his childhood in Bolivia.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

3. What helps a person to free himself from nationalism?

- A. Being a writer in general.
- B. Living in one's own home country.
- C. Reading literature in different languages.
- D. Reading literature only in one's own language.

4. What was Llosa's childhood dream?

- A. To spend all his time on writing.
- B. To be a writer at weekends only.
- C. To be either a doctor or a diplomat.
- D. To be like most Latin American writers.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

5. Llosa wanted to go to Paris because he

- A.thought he would get a job there.
- B.was sure he would write his first novel there.
- C.believed he would be able to devote himself to writing there.
- D.hoped writing would become a hobby for him there.

6. Why did Llosa like living in London?

- A.He wrote his second novel there.
- B.He taught Latin American literature there.
- C.It was only there that he became a real writer.
- D.He was able to spend his free time on writing.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

7. What do we learn about Flaubert from the text?

- A. Flaubert was born as a talented writer.
- B. Madame Bovary is one of Flaubert's last novels.
- C. For Llosa, Flaubert's life was not of much interest.
- D. He was able to produce good literature because he worked a lot.

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

- A. A childhood spent in Peru
- B. Dreams sometimes come true
- C. Advice from a Nobel Laureate
- D. The writer's travels around the world

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

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

(12 points)

bridges (A) brought (B) cities (C) clean (D) different (E) government (F) history (G)
immigrants (H) include (I) market (J) once (K) relations (L) walk (M) water (N)

Amsterdam

Amsterdam, a city in the Netherlands, has been a special place for centuries. The traditional tolerance of its citizens to religion, politics, lifestyle and culture is unique. Amsterdam has a long and rich (1). In 1275 it was a small town on the dam of the river Amstel, called Amstelledamme. Twenty-five years later, in 1300, this was a city with its own laws and national (2). With these laws, fishing and trade quickly (3) considerable wealth to Amsterdam. By the 16th century Amsterdam had commercial (4) with countries all over the world. In the 17th century it was one of the richest cities in the world.

Because Amsterdam has always been tolerant towards other nations, it has turned into a city of (5). Its prosperity and openness attracted many people in the past. People of (6) origins came to live in the capital city of the Netherlands. They brought wealth and skills with them. You can still see its rich past as you (7) along the canals today. Amsterdam is a place of powerful attraction. Tourists say ‘if you’ve been there (8), you’ll be looking forward to your next visit.’ You must see and experience Amsterdam yourself. This city, full of colourful homes, canals and (9), is one of Europe’s most picturesque capitals. The water in the Amsterdam canals is so (10) that Artis Amsterdam Royal Zoo gives its elephants pure drinking water straight from the Amsterdam canals. Must-see places for any visitor (11) the Anne Frank House, the Van Gogh Museum and the world’s only floating flower (12). Apart from the hotels, one can also stay in houseboats, which are so popular in Amsterdam.

Task 6: Read the text and fill the gaps 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.

(12 points)

The importance of water

Water is very important because it is essential to life on earth. Water is one (1) the most valuable resources. To put it simply, without water there would be no life. Water is especially valuable (2) human health, medicine, agriculture (3) industry. Unfortunately, many of us have forgotten this fact, and as (4) result the world is facing the danger of running out of water.

The actual amount of water (5) earth has changed little since the time of the dinosaurs. But nowadays, as never before, there are lots of problems connected (6) water. The problems have been caused by people (7) do not use the water supply properly. This not only means that we have polluted our rivers and seas, (8) it also means that we are wasting a great deal of this precious resource. Unfortunately, the destruction of the rainforests has made this problem even worse. Much of the rainwater is lost because it falls (9) the sea. The population of the earth is increasing daily, so it is very important that we find a solution to this problem before it is too late. The first step is to educate people, especially by reminding them of (10) value of water. For most of us, water is easy to get whenever we need it, whether we bathe in it (11) drink it, so we seldom bother to think (12) it. People then need to learn how to reuse bath or shower water for household cleaning or watering the garden. Special factories which clean used water are also becoming popular. Whatever methods we might decide to use, we must realise the importance of water and how we can preserve it.

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 interested in an intensive course in Spanish? If so, read this advert carefully.

Organisation 'Learn Spanish Fast', located **near a beautiful lake**, invites young people to an intensive course in Spanish. You will listen, speak, read, write and maybe dream only in Spanish. **Several students** will share a room; the classes will take place from 9am to 5pm. Deadline for applications is the **end of this month**. For more information, please contact us at *learnfast@gmail.com*

Where exactly?

How many?

When exactly?

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

(16 points)

Some people think that schoolchildren should sometimes have history lessons at historical sites. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.