

# ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

## VI 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 has always wanted to become**

A.the head of a big factory.

B.the President of Georgia.

C.the head of the School of Economics.

**2. What helped the speaker to improve his communication skills?**

A.Meeting with people.

B.Travelling around the world.

C.Writing news for local newspapers.

## 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. Who taught Cecil Beaton to take photos?

- A. His nurse.
- B. His sisters.
- C. One actress.

#### 6. After the war Cecil Beaton

- A. stopped taking portrait photos of celebrities.
- B. continued to work in the Ministry of Information.
- C. got involved in designing costumes for actresses.

## 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. By 1922 the Coby Glass Products Company was**

- A. a big glass company in Borjomi.
- B. a small business run by Grigol Kobakhidze.
- C. an important company in the eastern part of the USA.

**10. What is the text mostly about?**

- A. Georgian millionaires abroad.
- B. Glass production in Borjomi.
- C. A successful Georgian abroad.

**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. What changed the life of the speaker's family?**

- A. The car accident the family had.
- B. A puppy found on the highway.
- C. A dog found in the Veterinary Hospital.

**2. How did the family feel when they had to leave the puppy with the local Animal Control Agency?**

- A. Sad.
- B. Happy.
- C. Indifferent.

**3. The speaker kept contacting the Animal Control to find out**

- A. how the puppy felt.
- B. if they had found the puppy's owner.
- C. when the puppy would be operated on.

**4. Why didn't the family pay for the veterinary services immediately?**

- A. No one asked them to.
- B. They didn't feel responsible.
- C. They didn't have money.

**5. Most of the animal organisations take care of**

- A. only sick animals.
- B. only healthy animals.
- C. both sick and healthy animals.

**6. The speaker sent an email to his colleagues asking them to**

- A. take the little dog home.
- B. write an email to the Agency.
- C. give him money to save the little dog.

**7. Initially the family was planning to keep the puppy at home**

- A. forever.
- B. for a week.
- C. for three weeks.

**8. What do we learn about the speaker?**

- A. He had a dog in his childhood.
- B. He has always wanted to have a puppy.
- C. He is very fond of his new puppy.

**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. explains how people in Japan learnt about Hachiko's story?
2. gives the reason why Hachiko's original statue was removed?
3. describes a typical day of the dog and his owner?
4. names the person who introduced the Akita breed to the USA?
5. mentions the Professor's death?
6. mentions the film based on a true story?
7. could have the title: 'Hachiko saves his breed'?
8. could have the title: 'The dog never gives up'?

**The most famous dog of Japan**

**A.** One story about a dog known to everyone in Japan is that of Hachiko. This true story is the most famous of all dog stories and it has become a kind of modern legend. This is a timeless heartwarming story of a dog's loyalty\* to his master, the story which demonstrates the deep connection that can be formed between humans and dogs. Hachiko's story has spread far and wide and his loyalty has become world famous. The dog's legendary love for his owner will always be remembered thanks to a 2009 Hollywood movie, *Hachi: A Dog's Tale*, which stars Richard Gere, a popular Hollywood actor.

**B.** Hachiko's story began almost a century ago, in 1924, when Professor Eisaburo Ueno of the University of Tokyo became the owner of a golden-brown puppy which he named Hachiko. The puppy grew up and became a beautiful Akita, a large dog breed\*, which comes from the snowy, mountainous regions of Northern Japan. Hachiko and his owner were inseparable friends from the start. Every morning, Hachiko walked with the Professor to Shibuya Station in Tokyo where the Professor would say goodbye to Hachiko and would take the train to work. At the end of the day, when the Professor returned from work and got off the train, Hachiko was always there to greet him and they walked home together. This became Hachiko's daily routine.

**C.** But one day, on 21 May 1925, the Professor didn't return to the train station where Hachiko was waiting. The Professor had died unexpectedly at work that day. Hachiko would never see him again. But that didn't stop the dog from trying. For over nine years, until his own death, every day Hachiko went to the station at the exact time his owner's train was supposed to arrive. The big dog met the train and watched hopefully as the passengers got off. He waited patiently to see his owner come back. Initial reactions from the people were not quite friendly. They thought he was a stray dog\* and kicked him away. But Hachiko still returned to the station hoping that his master would return to him.

**D.** And then, seven years later, in 1932, the press had picked up Hachiko's story. That one page in the newspaper completely changed the life of the dog. When a newspaper article about the dog and his sad story appeared, people started showing up and bringing him food. Hachiko touched the hearts of the Japanese people and soon became their hero. Teachers and parents around Japan used Hachiko's loyalty as an example for children to follow. In the spring of 1934 Hachiko's bronze statue was erected in front of Shibuya Station and the dog himself was present at the opening ceremony of his statue. Hachiko died a year later on March 8, 1935.

**E.** Unfortunately, during World War II the huge bronze statue of Hachiko was melted down to make weapons. When the war ended, the courage and loyalty of Hachiko became a national symbol. Schoolchildren saved money for the statue. Little by little, funds were raised. The son of the original sculptor was asked to erect a new statue. So, in 1948, a new life-size bronze statue of Hachiko was erected in front of Tokyo's Shibuya Station, where it stands to this day hoping that his master will come home.

Hachiko's statue has become Tokyo's most popular meeting place and today you will find hundreds of people waiting there for their friends to arrive.

**F.** Hachiko was not only a special dog because of his special behaviour. A student from the group of Professor Eisaburo Ueno of the University of Tokyo studied the Akita breed in Japan. His research found only 30 Akitas remaining, including Hachiko from Shibuya Station. The research showed that the amazing Akita breed was close to extinction\*. Luckily, because of Hachiko, the Japanese government couldn't let the breed die out. So, saving the Akita breed became one of the most important tasks for them. In 1937 the Akita breed was brought to the USA by the blind and deaf writer Helen Keller who was inspired by Hachiko's story. Now Akita is one of the world's most popular dog breeds. However, there's no question that without Hachiko the Akita breed would no longer exist today.

\*loyalty: ერთგულება

\*breed: ჯიში, სახეობა

\*a stray dog: მანქანა მალღო

\*extinction: გადაშენება

**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 former female ballet dancer at the New York City Ballet.*

My name is Bettijane Sills. I started my professional dancing career in 1961, at the age of 19, when I was invited by a famous choreographer, George Balanchine to join the New York City Ballet. Soon after, in 1964, I was promoted to a solo dancer and I danced principal roles in many of Balanchine's amazing works. Balanchine, or Mr. B, as we called him, had a real love for teaching, he was the best teacher anyone had ever seen. He was a very patient man, who would always wait for his dancers to perfect a step that gave them trouble at first. Those who worked with him understood that we were part of a very important artistic movement led by the greatest choreographer of the 20th century. All of his dancers, male and female, admired their Mr. B. He had such a great influence! He would watch us from the wings\* during all the performances and we, his dancers, knew that he was there and we would dance better because Mr. B would make us believe in ourselves. He was not strict and always allowed us to make mistakes. He felt that was how we eventually mastered the roles.

Mr. B broke so many barriers right in front of our eyes. There was one great black male dancer in our company. His name was Arthur Mitchel. He was the first African-American to become a principal dancer with the help of Mr. B. Arthur Mitchel joined the New York City Ballet in 1957, a few years before I did. In the 1950s racism was still a big problem for America – African-Americans were still treated as second class citizens. And so, naturally, there were people who thought that there was no place for a black man in our company and asked Balanchine for Mitchel's removal. But Mr. B's answer was always the same: 'If Mitchel doesn't dance, the New York City Ballet doesn't dance.' There were also parents of some of the girls in our company who were upset about a black male dancer dancing with their daughters. Mr. B would tell those parents: 'Then take your daughters out of the company.' And this happened at a time when there were laws that kept black people separate from white people. Those laws required separate schools, restaurants, restrooms and transportation based

on the colour of a person's skin. But that was not happening in Balanchine's company. There were no roles for black dancers. There were just roles for dancers.

Balanchine opened a whole new world of dance. Just as cubism transformed art, Balanchine transformed ballet. No one has ever visualised music so deeply. Music served as the primary source of inspiration\* for his ballets and it drove his creative process. Another secret of Balanchine's genius was that he created pieces of dance for individual dancers. He didn't make pieces of dance in general. They were all pieces based on a particular dancer's character and qualities. That's because he was always inspired by the people around him. We, in return, worked hard and, with time, we all became better dancers. In 1971, while I was still performing, I sent Mr. B an invitation to my wedding. In response, he sent me a case of French red wine and a note that simply said, 'Remember me'. As if I could ever forget him.

\* wings: კულისები

\*inspiration: შთაგონება

შეკითხვაზე გადასვლა 1,2 3,4 5,6 7,8

**1. This is a story about**

- A.the American ballet of the 1950s.
- B.George Balanchine’s life in the USA.
- C.a man of great talent, loved and respected by many.
- D.the most famous dancer at the New York City Ballet.

**2. In 1964 the author of this story**

- A.became a solo dancer.
- B.joined the New York City Ballet.
- C.started a professional dancing career.
- D.met George Balanchine for the first time.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

**3. How does the author characterise Balanchine?**

- A. As an impatient person.
- B. As the best teacher.
- C. As a strict choreographer.
- D. As an unknown choreographer.

**4. When the dancers knew Balanchine was watching their performance, they felt**

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

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

**5. Some people thought that Arthur Mitchel shouldn't be dancing in the company because**

- A.he was a black dancer.
- B.he wasn't good enough.
- C.no one wanted to dance with him.
- D.the audience didn't like how he danced.

**6. One of the secrets of Balanchine's exceptional talent was that he**

- A.worked hard to become a better dancer.
- B.was able to transform cubism into art.
- C.made pieces of dance for individual dancers.
- D.did not create pieces of dance for particular dancers.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

**7. What is true about the author's wedding?**

- A. She had given up dancing by then.
- B. Balanchine sent her a present.
- C. Balanchine did not send her any note.
- D. She received no present from Balanchine.

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

- A. George Balanchine's most famous works
- B. The big-name stars of the American ballet
- C. George Balanchine – a person and a choreographer
- D. A success story of George Balanchine's favourite dancer

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)*

*attractively (A) colleges (B) doors (C) established (D) found (E) friendship (F) important (G)  
more (H) north (I) researchers (J) technology (K) thought (L) thousands (M) university (N)*

**Cambridge**

Cambridge is one of the best known towns in the world and it can be ..... (1) on most tourists' lists of places to visit. Cambridge is famous for its ..... (2), which was founded in 1209 and given a royal charter status by King Henry III in 1231. Today, Cambridge is the second-oldest university in the English-speaking world. The university grew out of an association of scholars who left the University of Oxford after a dispute with the townspeople. Today there are ..... (3) than 20 colleges in Cambridge. The oldest college is Porterhouse, which was founded in 1284, and the newest is Robinson College, which was ..... (4) in 1977. Out of these colleges, King's College is the most famous, because of its magnificent tower and its choir of boys. The colleges were only for men until the 19th century, when the first women's college was opened. Later the colleges opened their ..... (5) to both men and women. Nowadays almost all the ..... (6) are for both men and women. To the ..... (7) of Cambridge is the Cambridge Science Park, the modern face of the University. This park has been developed because universities nowadays need to be closer to the industry of modern ..... (8). The whole area is, in fact, very ..... (9) designed, with a lot of space between the buildings. The planners thought that it was ..... (10) for people to have a pleasant, park-like environment in which to work. Cambridge is known for its English language schools. Every year ..... (11) of students go to Cambridge from all over the world to study English there. Cambridge is also twinned with two cities: Heidelberg in Germany and Szeged in Hungary. Town twinning started after the Second World War and this was the beginning of a strong ..... (12) between these nations.

**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 mystery of the Bermuda Triangle**

A strange triangular area called the Bermuda Triangle covers a large part ..... (1) the Western Atlantic Ocean. It is an area of unexplained mystery. Over the past five centuries ..... (2) lot of ships, planes and people have disappeared ..... (3) this triangle area. Such mysterious events in ..... (4) Atlantic Ocean continue to take place even now. Many of the planes ..... (5) have disappeared had normal radio contact ..... (6) their airports until the very moment they disappeared. In most cases, after the disappearance of ships and planes there was no sign of anything. Warm ocean water, which flows from the Gulf of Mexico\* ..... (7) Europe, is extremely fast. So, it is almost impossible to notice that something bad has happened in that part of the ocean.

A lot of research and explorations have been carried out to solve the mystery. However, there is no single theory that can explain all the incidents of disappearances. The ships ..... (8) planes could have been victims of different tragic cases and things might have happened quickly. About 200 square miles ..... (9) water surrounding Bermuda is full of dangerous underwater reefs ..... (10) have often caused tragedies. The underwater reefs damage the ships that pass over them. Scientists have also found some unusual geological formations ..... (11) the seafloor in the Bermuda Triangle area. The ocean floor in some places is very deep and, in these areas, many ships have been lost. So, the majority of disappearances in the triangle are real and can be explained by ..... (12) area's unique features.

\*Gulf of Mexico: მექსიკის ყურე

**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)

*Can you dance Brazilian dances? If so, the summer camp Dancing Brazil is just for you!*

*Dancing Brazil* is an arts summer camp in Brazil which lasts **several weeks**. The camp offers a unique opportunity to live in a community with young people of your age. They will be representing **different countries**. The camp will give you the chance to share your cultural experience with other participants.

*How many?*

The participation fee is not **high**. For more information visit our website: [www.dancingbrazil.br](http://www.dancingbrazil.br).

*Which countries exactly?*

*How much exactly?*

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

*(16 points)*

*Some people think that schools should organise online exhibitions of photos taken by their pupils. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.*