

ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

I ვარიანტი

ინსტრუქცია

თქვენ წინაშეა საგამოცდო ტესტის ელექტრონული 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.

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!



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. The speaker mentions that Beethoven's 9th symphony is performed in

- A.the Candie Gardens.
- B.Castle Cornet.
- C.the museum.
- D.the concert hall.

2. What is Hauteville House known for?

- A.It has an excellent café.
- B.There is a coffee shop there.
- C.It is next to a famous harbour.
- D.It was the home of a famous writer.

3. What does the speaker say about the guided walk of that day?

- A.It's offered around the capital.
- B.It starts late in the evening.
- C.It lasts about three hours.
- D.It doesn't cost anything.

4. What do tourists like most in St Peter Port?

- A.The canal.
- B.The beaches.
- C.The pointed cliffs.
- D.The birds.

5. What is *Tennerfest*?

- A.Food festival.
- B.Sports festival.
- C.Ancient festival.
- D.Musical festival.

6. What is true about *Tennerfest*?

- A. All the restaurants take part in it.
- B. Everything costs ten pounds.
- C. It lasts for two months.
- D. It has started recently.

7. The speaker says that *Tennerfest*

- A. is happening now.
- B. has just finished.
- C. will start soon.
- D. ended two weeks ago.

8. At the end the speaker says that the Atlantic Hotel offers the ten-pound menu

- A. all day long.
- B. in the morning.
- C. in the evening.
- D. from twelve to two.

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.states what the dove symbolised in Christian art?
- 2.names the tragic case connected to the creation of a certain peace symbol?
- 3.mentions the symbol which linked gods with people?
- 4.states that some nations greet each other with the word expressing peace?
- 5.specifies the reason why a particular symbol is not used in a certain religion?
- 6.names a symbol widely used by a certain group of people in the 20th century?
- 7.could have the title: ‘A preferred peace symbol for the flags’?
- 8.could have the title: ‘A peace symbol created by a famous person’?

Peace symbols

A. The notion of peace is very important in cultures all over the world. Think about how we greet people. In some cultures we greet people by shaking hands or with some other gestures to show that we are not carrying weapons – that we come in peace. In some languages the phrases for greetings contain the word for peace. And there are certain symbols that people in very different cultures recognise as representing peace. Let’s look at the origins of some of them.

B. The dove* has been a symbol of peace and innocence for thousands of years in many different cultures. In ancient Greek mythology it represented love and the renewal of life. In ancient Japan a dove carrying a sword symbolised the end of war. There was a tradition in Europe that if a dove flew around a house, where someone was dying, their soul would find peace. In Christian art the dove was used to symbolise the Holy Spirit and was often painted above Christ’s head. But it was a well-known painter Pablo Picasso who made the dove a modern symbol of peace when he used it on a poster for the World Peace Congress in 1949.

C. No one knows for sure when or why the olive tree began to symbolise peace, though it probably has connections to ancient Greece. In Greek mythology the goddess Athena gifted the olive tree to the people of Athens, who showed their gratitude by

naming the city after her. The states in ancient Greece would stop wars during the Olympic Games and the winners were given crowns of olive branches. The symbolism may come from the fact that the olive tree takes a long time to produce fruit, so olives could be cultivated successfully only in long periods of peace. Whatever the history, the olive branch has always been a part of many flags symbolising peace and unity. One well-known example is the flag of the United Nations.

D. Mistletoe* was sacred in many cultures representing peace and love. Most people know the tradition of kissing under the mistletoe at Christmas time, which probably originated from Scandinavian mythology. The goddess Freya's son was killed by an arrow made of mistletoe, so in his honour, she declared that mistletoe would always be a symbol of peace. Ancient Druids believed that hanging mistletoe in doorways protected you from evil spirits. Tribes would stop fighting for a period of time if they found a tree with mistletoe. But you won't find mistletoe in a Christian church because of its associations with pagan religion and superstition.

E. The rainbow is another ancient and universal symbol representing the connection between humans and their gods. In Greek mythology it was associated with Iris, the goddess, who brought messages to people from the gods on Mount Olympus. In Scandinavian mythology the rainbow served as a bridge between gods and the earth. In the Bible a rainbow showed Noah and his people that the Biblical flood was finally over and that God had forgiven his people. In the 21st century the rainbow has often been used by various popular movements for peace and the environment, showing the hope for a better future and the promise of sunshine after the rain.

F. The ankh, an ancient symbol like a cross with an oval shape at the top, was used in ancient Egypt to symbolise 'life'. In the 1960s the hippie movement, particularly popular among young people, adopted the ankh as a symbol of peace and love. Although found in many Asian cultures, this symbol is mainly associated with ancient Egypt, where it symbolised life and immortality. Egyptians were buried with an ankh so that they could continue to live in the 'afterworld'. This symbol was also often found along the banks of the river Nile, symbolising the river's life-giving qualities.

*dove: მტრედი

*mistletoe: ფიჭო (მარადმწვანე მცენარე)

Task 3: Read the text and the questions which follow. For each question mark the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
(8 points)

A personal story told by modern American author and public speaker Stephanie Land.

‘I signed my first book contract without paying much attention to what it said. I didn’t know then that the book would be a bestseller or would, one day, serve as an inspiration for a Netflix TV series. I just needed the money. I was a single mom with two small daughters and because of the late financial assistance from the government, I hadn’t eaten much for a few weeks. This was not the first time I felt terribly hungry for a big period of time. I’d been on the financial assistance since the birth of my first child. I’d been skipping meals, always saving the ‘good’ food, like fresh fruit and vegetables, for my kids. I told myself that they needed this more than I did. I felt stressed when I was thinking about our housing. We had an apartment - very small and in a bad condition - but this was not important for me at that time. The main thing was that we had a place to live in. Only the feeling of fear of losing the home, where my children slept, was enough to cause terrible panic attacks that was difficult to struggle with.

In those years I used to work as a house cleaner, with the only aim to buy my kids enough food. After six years of cleaning apartments in Washington and Montana, I was eventually able to use student loans and earned a Bachelor of Arts in English and creative writing from the University of Montana. The experience of working as a house cleaner inspired me to write a book about the life of a maid, who is actually a cleaner in someone’s home. When the publishers paid me advance money to write the book, I wasn’t exactly free from poverty. But they paid me more than most writers receive. It was 20,000 USD - the amount that didn’t seem real to me; I didn’t expect to receive this amount at all. I could now fill my fridge with food, though panicked that one day all this would disappear. Popularity came to me after the publication of the book. I started meeting people who had read and admired it. I was unprepared for their hugs and words of appreciation. These reactions were what I had hoped for but never truly expected. As a shy and introverted person, I had no idea how to respond, so I simply nodded and said thank you. Strangers began recognising me, exclaiming: ‘Oh my God, are you Stephanie Land?’ I moved to a house with a yard, could afford to buy clothes

that didn't come from second-hand stores and even had fish and dogs as pets! I had become a 'success story,' experiencing the type of success a writer could only dream of.

Since then, I've written several articles about a maid's work and duties and the feeling of hunger but I'm still best known for writing my first book *Maid: Hard work, Low Pay, and a Mother's Will to Survive*. This book has been adapted into a Netflix series *Maid*. Some may call it the story of a woman who has survived but that feels too simple to me. After my daughters watched the first two episodes of the series, they turned to me and said: 'We made it out, but so many didn't.' This is the feeling we have – the feeling of empathy* rather than of the personal success.'

Stephanie Land's life experience is a good example for single mothers who try to overcome poverty and also, be successful.

* empathy: თანაგრძნობა

შეკითხვაზე გადასვლა 1,2 3,4 5,6 7,8

1. What was the author's main interest when she signed her first book contract?

- A.To attract readers.
- B.To gain popularity.
- C.To have some income.
- D.To appear in a Netflix series.

2. What was the author most afraid to lose?

- A.Her kids.
- B.The home.
- C.The income.
- D.Government assistance.

[დაბრუნება ტექსტზე](#)

3. The author was working as a house cleaner with the aim to

- A.fund her education.
- B.buy food for her children.
- C.become a well-known writer.
- D.gain some experience as a writer.

4. How did the author feel when she received an advanced payment from the publishers?

- A.Proud.
- B.Nervous.
- C.Annoyed.
- D.Surprised.

[დაბრუნება ტექსტზე](#)

5. When the popularity came to the author, she

- A.knew she deserved the fame.
- B.knew a lot of people would thank her.
- C.had never expected this would happen.
- D.believed this happened because she worked hard.

6. The author's opinion is that what brought her most fame is her

- A.first book.
- B.struggle for a better life.
- C.shy and introverted personality.
- D.participation in Netflix series.

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7. We learn about the author's children that they

- A. feel sorry for those in need.
- B. never watch Netflix series.
- C. have never kept pets at home.
- D. think their mother deserves more.

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

- A. How to get popular
- B. How to gain friends
- C. Once a maid, always a maid
- D. From poverty to success

[დაბრუნება ტექსტზე](#)

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)

accompanied (A) became (B) campaign (C) end (D) interesting (E) master (F) named (G)
ordered (H) organise (I) realised (J) refused (K) tells (L) train (M) years (N)

Bucephalus

Plutarch, a famous Greek historian, was Alexander the Great's biographer. In Alexander's biography he (1) a famous story of love between a man and a horse. When Alexander was ten years old his father, Phillip, was offered a large and magnificent horse which he bought for 13 talents, an ancient unit of money. The horse originally came from Thessaly in Greece. However, the animal (2) to be trained. Phillip got very angry and (3) his servants to take the horse away. But Alexander insisted that he could ride the wild animal. Alexander soon (4) that the animal's fear was caused by its own shadow and, in the end, he managed to (5) the horse. Because of the white mark on the horse's forehead, Alexander gave it the name Bucephalus, which means ox-head. The two (6) inseparable and when Alexander started his legendary (7) against Persia, he chose Bucephalus as his war horse. Bucephalus (8) Alexander through many battles and followed his (9) everywhere. Finally, in distant India, Bucephalus' journey came to an (10). Around 326 BC after the big battle Bucephalus died from wounds or possibly from old age. To honour his companion, Alexander built a city on the banks of the Hydaspes River and (11) it Bucephala. It's also (12) to note that Alexander built another city and gave it the name of his favourite dog Peritas. Both cities were in Asia.

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

Could the Beatles read music?

The answer is NO. John Lennon admitted this in one of his interviews. He said: ‘None of us could read music. None of us can write it but, (1) pure musicians, we are as good as anybody.’ This fact became widely known only after the band officially broke (2) in 1970. The Beatles are not the exception. Elvis Presley, The King of Rock and Roll, played the guitar, bass and piano all by ear. He could not read or write musical notes, (3) could play the melody after hearing it only once. Stevie Wonder, who has been blind (4) birth, has played multiple instruments including harmonica and drums from (5) early age, without being able to read the musical notes. A talented multi-instrumentalist Taylor Swift became popular with her first album (6) the age of seventeen. She revealed in one of her interviews (7) she does not read music at all. Bob Dylan, one of the greatest songwriters (8) all time, was welcomed into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame without knowing how to read music. Ella Fitzgerald, the Queen of Jazz, also sang by ear. Eric Clapton, English rock and blues guitarist, is ranked second (9) the list of the 100 Greatest Guitarists ever, (10) the fact that he could not read music. Singer and songwriter Jimi Hendrix learned to play the electric guitar by ear but would use words and colours to express (11) he wanted the music to sound. You’d be surprised to find (12) how many more famous singers perform without being able to read music.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. while | B. as | C. whereas | D. because |
| 2. A. out | B. in | C. up | D. through |
| 3. A. until | B. so | C. as | D. but |
| 4. A. for | B. of | C. since | D. till |
| 5. A. an | B. the | C. a | D. that |
| 6. A. when | B. at | C. during | D. since |
| 7. A. and | B. because | C. but | D. that |
| 8. A. during | B. for | C. of | D. in |
| 9. A. on | B. of | C. for | D. inside |
| 10. A. against | B. despite | C. in spite | D. although |
| 11. A. when | B. whose | C. who | D. how |
| 12. A. out | B. of | C. up | D. in |

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

Professor and student talking

Student: Excuse me, professor. Would it be possible to arrange a meeting with you sometime this week? I need your advice concerning my project.

Professor: (1)

Student: Do you mean the one on the second floor of the main university building?

Professor: (2)

Student: I'll definitely keep you informed, professor, but I hope this won't happen.

Professor: (3)

Student: I had some personal problems that led to missing two of your lectures and that's the reason.

Professor: (4)

Student: I did go through them but I would still appreciate some clarification.

Professor: (5)

Student: Thank you. I'll do that. But does this mean that I won't be able to submit my project this week?

Professor: (6)

Student: Excellent! Thank you so much, professor. I'll do my best to meet the new deadline.

A. It's a pity you couldn't meet the project deadline on time.

B. Well, in that case, I'll be giving the same lecture for group B on Wednesday. Why don't you attend it?

C. Let me check my schedule. How about this Friday at 3 pm? Can we meet in the physics lab?

D. Sure, we can meet any time. I have some free time this Friday noon.

E. The deadline for submitting late projects is at the end of next week, so don't worry about that.

F. I understand. Can you check with other students about the online resources I recommended for the project?

G. Really? What is it that you couldn't quite understand - the theory or something else?

H. Exactly. Please don't forget to give me a call if you need to reschedule the meeting.

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

Many young people in Georgia decide to learn more than one foreign language nowadays. What do YOU think about this? Give your own opinion and support it with arguments.