

ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

II 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 thinks that Lisbon

- A. is as old as Rome.
- B. offers new opportunities.
- C. faces many challenges.
- D. is the same as it was centuries ago.

2. What is the Monument of the Discoveries devoted to?

- A. The success of Vasco da Gama.
- B. The achievements of Magellan.
- C. The findings of the golden centuries.
- D. The activities of one famous explorer.

3. The speaker mentions the Jeronimos Monastery to say that Vasco da Gama

- A.personally built it.
- B.donated artifacts to it.
- C.lived there all his life.
- D.prayed there before his voyage.

4. We learn from the speaker that Pombaline is the name of

- A.the architectural style.
- B.the earthquake.
- C.the museum.
- D.the avenue.

5. Rossio Square is a place where

- A.bullfights still take place.
- B.bullfights used to be held.
- C.the triumphal arch stands.
- D.the city reconstruction started from.

6. What do we learn about the trams of Lisbon?

- A. Glória is the only tram there.
- B. They operate only in the centre.
- C. They function only in the old district.
- D. There are trams all over the city.

7. What does the speaker say about the Glória tram?

- A. Nobody liked to travel on the upper level.
- B. Today very few visitors travel by it.
- C. It used to have an upper level.
- D. It doesn't function any more.

8. What makes the town of Sintra a popular tourist destination?

- A. It has nice architecture and history.
- B. Hans Christian Andersen was born there.
- C. Tourists have a chance to meet royalties there.
- D. Tourists have a chance to meet writers and poets there.

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. mentions when the discussion around the Mona Lisa first started?
2. states that many art experts still have doubts about the Earlier Mona Lisa?
3. says why it is impossible to copy Leonardo's work?
4. mentions various similarities and differences of the two paintings?
5. states the exact date when the Earlier Mona Lisa was presented to the public?
6. explains why it would be a real surprise to find Leonardo's new work?
7. could have the title: 'More questions than answers'?
8. could have the title: 'The Earlier Mona Lisa goes on display'?

The 'Earlier Mona Lisa'

A. The Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci is the most famous painting in the world. Created in the 16th century, the painting offers a portrait of Lisa Gherardini, the wife of a Florentine silk merchant named Francesco del Giocondo. Today, the Renaissance masterpiece hangs in the Louvre Museum in Paris, where it is visited by one million people each year. To this day, the Mona Lisa continues to fascinate art enthusiasts with its technical skill and unanswered questions surrounding it. Was the portrait completed in 1506? Or is 1517 a more accurate date? Does the portrait actually feature Lisa Gherardini? And then there's this bigger question: Was da Vinci's Mona Lisa his first Mona Lisa? Or did he paint two versions of his masterpiece? The questions never end; new findings lead to even more questions.

B. The debate first began with an intriguing piece of text written by the art historian Giorgio Vasari in his book published in 1550, in Florence. In a section called *'Life of Leonardo da Vinci: Painter and Sculptor of Florence'*, Vasari wrote: 'Leonardo took on the task of painting the portrait of Francesco del Giocondo's wife, Mona Lisa; and after working on it for four years, he left it unfinished.' And then Vasari described some of the characteristics of the portrait that don't quite match the famous painting hanging in the Louvre today.

C. For example, Vasari gave a detailed description of the Mona Lisa's eyebrows, stating that 'the eyebrows could not be more natural.' However, the Louvre Mona Lisa has no clearly visible eyebrows or eyelashes. This made some people think that Vasari was talking about a different painting, perhaps an earlier, unfinished version of the Mona Lisa. Then, on September 27, 2012 during an exhibition in Geneva, the representatives from the Mona Lisa Foundation shocked the art world. They presented a painting which they believed was a younger version of Leonardo da Vinci's famous 'Mona Lisa.' According to the Foundation, after 35 years of research, they had all the evidence to prove that Leonardo da Vinci had indeed painted two versions of the Mona Lisa portrait.

D. The Foundation experts claimed that Leonardo painted one Mona Lisa, called the 'Earlier Mona Lisa', in Florence in 1503 and another Mona Lisa, which is now in the Louvre Museum, in Rome in 1513. Both paintings of the Mona Lisa are much alike - the pose, the hair, the hands and the clothing are the same, but the smile of the earlier one is more obvious and the face looks younger and more beautiful. Unlike the Mona Lisa in the Louvre, the 'Earlier Mona Lisa' has an unfinished background, just like Giorgio Vasari described. Also, the 'Earlier Mona Lisa' shows a woman in her early 20s. This matches the historical documents which say that Leonardo painted the Florentine housewife, Mona Lisa, when she was 24. In contrast, the famous Louvre Mona Lisa, clearly shows a woman in her early 30s.

E. The Mona Lisa Foundation has worked with a famous American scientist John Asmus, at the University of California. John Asmus used lasers and supercomputers to provide strong scientific evidence that the 'Earlier Mona Lisa' is another original and priceless work of art by the hand of Leonardo da Vinci. The scientist says that the secret to finding the truth about the 'Earlier Mona Lisa' lies in da Vinci's so-called 'fingerprint' – the great artist's unique method of changing from dark to light colours and tones, something that even Leonardo's imitators cannot copy.

F. One of the surprising things about Leonardo da Vinci is that despite his colossal reputation as an artist, he didn't actually produce many paintings. Over the course of a long career lasting almost half a century, he painted probably no more than 20 pictures. Only 15 out of those 20 pictures have survived. That's why, it would be quite a sensation to discover a new painting by Leonardo. But sadly, the 'Earlier Mona Lisa' still has its critics - many art experts still don't believe that it's the work of Leonardo da Vinci. They claim that the 'Earlier Mona Lisa' is nothing more than just a copy of the Mona Lisa in the Louvre. Their doubts are confirmed by the fact that the 'Earlier Mona Lisa' was painted on canvas, whereas Leonardo painted on wood. So as with the Mona Lisa's mysterious smile this is also a big mystery that won't probably be solved any time soon.

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 true story told by Roger Federer, one of the greatest tennis players of all time.

‘I was born on August 8th, 1981 in a small yet very beautiful city of Basel in Switzerland. I grew up in a loving and supportive family where tennis was a common interest. At the age of almost four, my life changed when I witnessed the German tennis legend, Boris Becker, winning his first title at the 1985 Wimbledon Championships. This inspiration led me to pick up a racket and start playing tennis for fun. By the age of 10, I began taking group tennis lessons at the Old Boys Tennis Club, where I also had a start as a ball boy, collecting and supplying balls for tennis players. I loved being a ball boy. I got a chance to see the best players in the world, and see how they would prepare, how they would sweat and how they dealt with stress. I used to watch those players with a sense of wonder. They were like giants to me and I began to dream. My dreams led me to work harder and I started to believe in myself. But when I was 12 years old, I found it very difficult to control my emotions. After every loss I would throw and kick my racket around the court in anger and disappointment. My parents were ashamed of me and told me that they would no longer accompany me to any tournaments. They were never angry if I lost a match but they were very angry with my behaviour during and after the matches. Luckily, at that time I was trained by a great Australian coach, Peter Carter. He was very calm but he was also funny with a typical Australian sense of humour. He told me that I was simply wasting my energy whenever I got angry and violent during games and I needed to be calmer and more focused. So I started working on my behaviour. I realised that my anger on the tennis court wasn’t going to change my results. With Peter’s help I eventually learned to control myself. He taught me to play with smooth, relaxed and elegant style; he taught me the importance of being polite, how important it was not to be afraid of anyone and to respect everyone.

When I was 16, I left school to get completely involved in tennis. At that time my parents were still skeptical about my ability to become a professional player, so my father gave me two years to succeed in tennis. If I failed or was unable to become a professional player, I had to go back to school. I told him to trust me and, luckily, I soon became World No 1 among the juniors. Then in August 2002 I received the shocking news of my coach Peter Carter's death. He died in a car accident while on a trip in South Africa. I was devastated, but this great loss woke me up. It made me realise how fortunate I was to be a tennis player and how much Peter would want me not to waste my talent. That was the moment that changed me and I started to train harder. I knew Peter would want me to do better. So the following year in 2003 I won my first Grand Slam tournament at Wimbledon and in 2004 I became World No 1 tennis player. And thus, I was on my way to the most amazing journey through the world of tennis. I've played more than 1500 matches for over 24 years. And I've learnt that you can't succeed through talent alone. You have to work hard and put in a lot of effort for sometimes a little reward. But you have to know that if you put in the right effort, the reward will come. Remember, no matter how successful you become, there's always something you can improve.'

შეკითხვაზე გადასვლა 1,2 3,4 5,6 7,8

1. Roger Federer was inspired to start playing tennis when he

- A.first picked up a tennis racket.
- B.saw Boris Becker's great victory.
- C.watched a Wimbledon semi-final.
- D.joined the Old Boys Tennis Club.

2. Federer loved being a ball boy because it

- A.improved his tennis skills.
- B.helped him win all the matches.
- C.let him watch how the top players practised.
- D.allowed him to compete with the best players.

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3. Federer used to lose control of his emotions when his

- A.opponents beat him.
- B.tennis racket broke.
- C.parents were ashamed of him.
- D.parents were angry with him.

4. What important lesson did Federer learn from Peter Carter?

- A.To be well-mannered.
- B.To fear strong opponents.
- C.To stay calm before games.
- D.To play with an aggressive style.

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5. Federer's father let him keep training only if he could

- A.focus on his schoolwork.
- B.win World No 1 title among the juniors.
- C.become a professional player immediately.
- D.become a professional player in two years.

6. What happened to Federer after Peter Carter's death?

- A.He lost interest in tennis.
- B.He became more determined.
- C.He gave up training altogether.
- D.He realised he was very talented.

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7. According to Federer, what is the key to success in tennis?

- A. Natural talent alone.
- B. Good training environment.
- C. The number of matches played.
- D. Improvement through hard work.

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

- A. Basic rules of tennis
- B. Professional athlete's lifestyle
- C. The tennis player's rise to fame
- D. The coach who created a champion

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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)

adult (A) earn (B) eating (C) expressed (D) feeding (E) figures (F) memory (G)
needed (H) nickname (I) noticed (J) offered (K) themselves (L) time (M) used (N)

Father of Jazz

In 1908 a Jewish family, the Karnofskys, who had immigrated from Lithuania to the USA, felt sympathy for a seven-year-old poor boy and brought him to their home. They soon began (1) him with hot meals and even (2) him a bed to sleep in. The boy was treated with love and kindness by every member of this family. The Karnofskys gave him a job and, therefore, they gave him the chance to (3) his own money. Having (4) the boy's musical talent and being music lovers (5), the family helped the boy to buy his first musical instrument. Over (6), the boy became like an unofficially adopted son to this family. Later, as the boy grew into a professional musician and composer, he (7) Jewish melodies in such compositions as *Go Down Moses* and *St James' Infirmary*. As an (8), he also wrote a book about the Karnofskys in which he (9) his respect and gratitude to them. Later, in (10) of this family he composed the song *Star of David*, declaring that in this family he learned 'how to live a real life and be determined.' This little boy's name was Louis Armstrong - one of the most influential (11) in jazz. He was lovingly known as Louis 'Satchmo' Armstrong. Louis Armstrong spoke Yiddish almost fluently and 'Satchmo' in Yiddish means 'big cheeks', a (12), some say, was given to him by Mrs Karnofsky.

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

Origin of the Earth

It is now thought that the Universe started to exist about 20,000 million years ago. We shall never really know (1) this happened. According to the widely accepted hypothesis, the planets and moons in the solar system, including Earth, were formed (2) a huge cloud of gas and dust. But (3) most popular explanation is the 'Big Bang' theory. According to this theory, there was a massive explosion in the universe (4) sent gases and particles out in all directions. Gradually, this very fast-moving mass gave rise to galaxies (5) solar systems but the Sun might have eventually formed about 5,000 million years ago.

Scientists think that the earth was formed 4,600 million years ago like a ball of molten rock, which is a kind of lava. Then, it was probably (6) hot as 4,000 degrees Celsius. It took many millions of years for the Earth to cool (7) enough to form its crust or the Earth's outer part. The early Earth probably had no atmosphere, just like most (8) the other planets now. However, gases were thrown (9) from volcanoes all over the surface, and a primitive atmosphere was built up. This early atmosphere had no oxygen. The first forms (10) life are believed to date from 3,500 million years ago, and they lived (11) oxygen. Oxygen came much later, as it is mainly produced (12) plants.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|------------|
| 1. A. as | B. what | C. that | D. how |
| 2. A. with | B. from | C. of | D. off |
| 3. A. an | B. a | C. the | D. this |
| 4. A. which | B. what | C. when | D. why |
| 5. A. but | B. and | C. as | D. so |
| 6. A. that | B. than | C. as | D. such |
| 7. A. up | B. down | C. over | D. out |
| 8. A. in | B. from | C. off | D. of |
| 9. A. out | B. over | C. of | D. with |
| 10. A. in | B. with | C. of | D. from |
| 11. A. for | B. on | C. by | D. without |
| 12. A. by | B. of | C. out | D. with |

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

Friends talking

Bob: Annie, why don't we organise an outdoor basketball tournament between the universities in spring?

Annie: (1).

Bob: Right. We spend so much time online that a basketball tournament will make a serious difference. What should we start with?

Annie: (2).

Bob: You're right. Who will do that?

Annie: (3).

Bob: OK. Agreed. Once we know which universities will participate, we can send out the invitations. I wonder how our university team will perform?

Annie: (4).

Bob: Very good. You know what? I can ask Zaza Pachulia to greet the tournament participants.

Annie: (5).

Bob: Yes, but what shall we do if the weather is bad? Will the tournament still take place?

Annie: (6).

Bob: It's clever of you to think about the other option.

A. I was told they are in good shape this season. No doubt they will win.

B. That's an idea! It would be a great way to get students involved in sports activities.

C. I agree that we shouldn't forget to invite the parents to the tournament.

D. Really? That would be amazing! A well-known person will make the event more exciting.

E. Well... I think we should first contact the university authorities to see who wants to participate.

F. We should have another plan in that case. For example, we could use our gym instead.

G. Why not you? You can contact the universities and gather the information from them.

H. Do you think it would be wise to have the tournament held outdoors?

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

Big cities need more parks and gardens. What do YOU think about this? Give your own opinion and support it with arguments.