

ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

IV 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 the number 3.5 million in relation to

- A. historical objects.
- B. visiting tourists.
- C. local population.
- D. business owners.

2. What can tourists see at the STRAAT Museum?

- A. Anne Frank's diary
- B. Rembrandt's paintings
- C. Van Gogh's masterpieces
- D. International graffiti art

3. Where did present-day architecture start?

- A. Amsterdam
- B. The Hague
- C. Rotterdam
- D. Utrecht

4. A UNESCO World Heritage site is mentioned in connection with

- A. Amsterdam's canal district.
- B. the city's museums.
- C. modern architecture.
- D. local markets.

5. Which is the central structure in Dam Square?

- A. The Royal Palace
- B. The wax museum
- C. The National Monument
- D. An old hiding place

6. Europeans call Amsterdam ‘The Venice of the North’ because

- A.it is built above the sea level.
- B.it has many canals and bridges.
- C.people travel mostly by boats.
- D.it was built by Italian architects.

7. What can visitors learn at the Diamond Museum?

- A.Where diamonds are found in nature.
- B.Why rough stones are used in parks.
- C.Who the first diamond polishers were.
- D.How rough stones become diamonds.

8. What is the area around Leidseplein known for?

- A. History
- B. Houses
- C. Nightlife
- D. Artwork

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 the fast increase in the number of people travelling between the two countries?
2. explains how the bridge project was financed and paid for over time?
3. mentions that it took long to go from the idea to the construction of the bridge?
4. says that the bridge represents friendship and unity between the two nations?
5. mentions safety measures taken to protect the bridge from possible airplane accidents?
6. mentions the cities where the bridge starts and where it ends?
7. could have the title: ‘Worries about the nature’?
8. could have the title: ‘The construction process’?

The Oresund Bridge

A. The Oresund Bridge connects Denmark and Sweden. It runs from Copenhagen in Denmark to Malmö in Sweden. Before the bridge opened in 2000, people had to take a ferry or drive a long way around the coast. The new bridge improved trade and tourism between the two countries. The idea for a fixed connection had been discussed for many years, but the use of modern technology finally made this possible. Once the construction of the bridge was finished, it completely changed transport in the region. The Oresund Bridge is an important transportation link that not only connects two Scandinavian countries, but it also helps connect the region to the rest of Europe by providing a direct route for both people and goods.

B. The Oresund Bridge was built to make travel easier and to connect the two countries more closely. It has made commuting possible for people who work in one country but live in the other. In the 1990s, Europe was changing quickly and more countries were beginning to cooperate. The bridge became part of this new European network. Leaders also hoped it would help create a shared region across the

Oresund Strait. This area now works like one large city in two countries. Since the bridge opened, the number of people travelling between the two countries has increased rapidly. The Oresund Bridge opened up new job opportunities for both countries.

C. The Oresund Bridge is not only a bridge - it is also a tunnel. The crossing begins with a bridge that is about eight kilometres long. It then reaches a man-made island called Peberholm. From there, the road continues under the sea through a tunnel that is four kilometres long. This design was necessary because the area is close to Copenhagen Airport. A tall bridge in this part of the route could have been dangerous for airplanes flying nearby. For this reason, engineers decided to build a tunnel for the final section instead of extending the bridge over the water. The bridge was also designed with safety in mind. This clever combination of bridge and tunnel makes the crossing both safe and impressive.

D. Building the Oresund Bridge was a huge project. Construction began in 1995 and took five years to complete. Thousands of workers were involved in building this engineering marvel. The tunnel was made from large concrete sections built in another location. These pieces were then moved and lowered into place under the sea. Peberholm Island was created from materials taken from the sea floor during construction. The bridge's towers are about 200 meters high, so special machines were designed to build them. There is even a special vehicle that drives under the bridge every day to check for damage. This machine can repair small problems immediately.

E. Many people worried that building the bridge might harm the environment. Engineers took special care to protect the plants and animals in the water. Over time, Peberholm island became home to more than 500 species of plants and animals, making it a lively place that scientists now study. The bridge cost around 4.5 billion USD and was financed through loans. Drivers pay a fee to cross, to help repay the loans. Experts believe the bridge will be fully paid for by 2030, and it already supports the local economy.

F. Every day, thousands of people cross it by car or train, making it a vital link for both nations. The bridge also carries internet cables that connect parts of Europe online. It became even more famous after appearing in the TV series *The Bridge*. Today, it stands as one of the few places in the world where a bridge turns into a tunnel. The Oresund Bridge is much more than just a structure - it is a symbol of friendship and cooperation between Denmark and Sweden. It shows how countries can work together to solve practical problems and improve daily life. Today, the bridge stands as an important example of modern engineering and international collaboration.

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 story told by Howard Schultz, the former Chief Executive Officer of Starbucks.

Growing up in a poor neighbourhood in Brooklyn, New York, I never imagined that one day I would lead a global company. My family didn't have much money. My father had many jobs but they were all low-paying without security or health insurance. Things became even harder when I was seven. My father had an accident at work and couldn't move for weeks. Though he later returned to his job, we still had no money and no help. I became the first in my family to attend college, earning a scholarship through hard work and sports. After graduating, I joined Starbucks, then a small coffee company in Seattle that only sold coffee beans and some equipment. But everything changed in 1983, when I took a trip to Milan, Italy. The smell of roasted coffee beans filled the stores in Milan, the coffee there was expensive, the coffee machines cost even more. However, what caught my attention the most were small cafés on every street corner where people were talking, laughing and enjoying coffee.

I had an idea. What if we brought that culture to America? What if Starbucks coffee shop became a place where people could meet, relax and enjoy quality coffee? I shared my idea with the owners of Starbucks, but they didn't agree. They thought it was too risky. So, I decided to leave the company and open my own coffee shop. It was very hard at the beginning. I had to ask people to believe in my dream. I borrowed money to buy coffee beans and for training staff in order to treat customers well. Later in 1987, I returned to Starbucks and bought the company. I started to build the kind of coffee shop I had seen in Milan. It wasn't always easy. We made mistakes and I sometimes felt tired and unsure. But I always remembered that my aim was not to imitate Italians in America or just to gain a lot of profit. I wanted to build a company where employees were respected, had better health care and educational support and where everyone, not just the bosses, had opportunities. Even part-time workers at Starbucks could get health insurance and support for college education. Now when I manage the company, one of the things I'm most proud of is how we treat our partners - that's what we call our employees.

Later, when we opened shops in new countries, we tried to learn about local cultures and traditions. We didn't want to simply copy the same model everywhere. Instead, we listened to people in each country and tried to become part of their community. This helped us grow while still focusing on connection and respect. Today, Starbucks is in more than 80 countries. But for me, the success isn't only about the number of shops, employees or income. It's about giving people a place to connect and creating opportunities for others like the ones I never had as a child. Looking back, I often think about the seven-year-old boy in Brooklyn who watched his father suffer without support. That memory pushed me to build a different kind of company - one that cared for its people. I hope my story shows that it doesn't matter where you start in life. With vision, hard work and a little luck, you can create something meaningful that helps others too.

შეკითხვაზე გადასვლა [1,2,3](#) [4,5,6](#) [7,8](#)

1. What does Howard Schultz say about his childhood?

- A. His family travelled a lot.
- B. His family was poor.
- C. His father worked in a café.
- D. His family was wealthy.

2. What happened when Howard was seven years old?

- A. He got his first job.
- B. His father found a new job.
- C. His father had a work accident.
- D. He moved to Italy with his family.

3. What impressed Howard most in Italian coffee shops?

- A. Price of coffee
- B. Smell of beans
- C. People socialising
- D. Coffee machines

[დაბრუნება ტექსტზე](#)

4. Why did Howard leave Starbucks the first time?

- A. The company didn't support his idea.
- B. He wasn't interested in coffee anymore.
- C. Milan offered him a better job opportunity.
- D. He wanted to travel around the world.

5. What challenge did Howard face when starting his own shop?

- A. He couldn't find good coffee beans.
- B. He didn't have enough money.
- C. He didn't know how to make coffee.
- D. No one wanted to visit his shop.

6. What was Howard's goal when transforming Starbucks?

- A. To copy Italian cafés
- B. To open stores only in America
- C. To make as much money as possible
- D. To create a place where people felt valued

[დაბრუნება ტექსტზე](#)

7. Howard wanted to create a company that would

- A.improve the lives of its employees.
- B.increase the number of coffee shops.
- C.keep his employees busy.
- D.employ more people.

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

- A. Personal life of a company director
- B. The man who invented coffee
- C. The history of Italian coffee
- D. From a poor boy to a leader

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)

beaches (A) become (B) cleaner (C) cover (D) creates (E) designed (F) develop (G)
environmentally (H) essential (I) machines (J) need (K) pollution (L) situation (M) understand (N)

Ocean-cleaning robots

Our planet's oceans (1) more than seventy percent of the Earth, but today they face a serious problem caused by (2) from too much plastic. Every year millions of tons of plastic end up in the sea. This (3) danger for animals like turtles, birds and fish, because they might eat the plastic or be harmed by it. To deal with this problem, scientists have (4) new robots. These special (5) can swim on the surface of the water and collect plastic and other waste. Some of them are powered by solar energy, which helps reduce pollution. In the future, these robots may work together in large groups to clean bigger areas faster. Since they do not harm animals and only remove rubbish from the water, they are (6) friendly. Some can even reach dirty (7) and harbours, where plastic often gathers. Communities around the world are already using these robots to keep their coasts (8). Many experts believe these robots are an (9) step towards protecting the oceans. Scientists hope that improved designs will allow them to remove even smaller pieces of plastic and, thus, keep our oceans clean. Scientists also help people (10) how serious the problem is. The data collected by the robots can show which areas (11) the most help. With more countries working together, the oceans could (12) cleaner and safer in the future.

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

The woman who changed the way we fall

Katharina Paulus was one of the first women to work as a balloon pilot. Pilots had no safe way to escape if something went wrong. Katharina wanted to fix this problem, so she started thinking (1) a new kind of parachute. In 1910 she invented (2) first parachute that could be packed into a small bag. This meant that pilots could wear it on their backs (3) having to carry something big and heavy. This invention made it much easier for people to survive accidents (4) the air. During World War I, Katharina made parachutes for the German army. She worked hard, often making over 100 parachutes a week. Soldiers used her invention (5) it was light, strong and easy to use. Many lives were saved thanks (6) her designs. Katharina flew in balloons and jumped with her parachute at shows all over Europe. People were amazed (7) her courage and skill. During her life Katharina made more than 160 jumps and over 500 balloon flights. Even though she faced many challenges as a woman in science, Katharina never gave (8). She believed that flying could be safer by the right technology. Her work was so important that she is remembered (9) one of the first women to truly change aviation. She used the money she earned to help students (10) their education. Her story teaches us that anyone can make a difference (11) they believe in themselves and work hard. Katharina Paulus is an inspiring example (12) determination and courage.

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|-----|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. | A. for | B. about | C. off | D. through |
| 2. | A. some | B. an | C. a | D. the |
| 3. | A. without | B. because | C. besides | D. since |
| 4. | A. with | B. under | C. in | D. over |
| 5. | A. because | B. but | C. so | D. how |
| 6. | A. because | B. through | C. to | D. as |
| 7. | A. on | B. about | C. over | D. by |
| 8. | A. back | B. up | C. down | D. away |
| 9. | A. from | B. like | C. of | D. as |
| 10. | A. with | B. through | C. for | D. about |
| 11. | A. but | B. if | C. and | D. unless |
| 12. | A. for | B. on | C. of | D. about |

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

At the pet shop

Customer: Good morning! I'd like to buy a puppy. Could you help me?

Shop assistant: Of course! Do you already know which breed of dog you're interested in?

Customer: (1)

Shop assistant: In that case, Labradors or Cocker Spaniels would be ideal. They're so playful.

Customer: (2)

Shop assistant: Those little ones are eight weeks old. They're just ready to go to their new homes.

Customer: (3)

Shop assistant: Puppies need daily walks and training. You'll also have to feed them well and schedule vaccinations.

Customer: (4)

Shop assistant: Absolutely! They'll definitely make your life more joyful and full of love.

Customer: (5)

Shop assistant: Labradors grow to be medium to large, about 25-35 kilograms, while Cocker Spaniels are smaller. I can help you choose the one that best fits your home.

Customer: (6)

Shop assistant: Great choice! This one is very friendly. With proper care, it'll become a loving member of your family.

A. That's exactly what I'm looking for! Look at those tiny ones! How old are they?

B. I think Poodles are more intelligent than Beagles.

C. Tell me, please, how big do they get? I want to make sure I have enough space at home.

D. I'm not sure yet. I'd like a friendly dog that's safe with kids.

E. I see. That's a lot of work but the love they give in return makes it worth it.

F. Yes, if I had enough space at home, I'm sure both puppies would love it.

G. It's so hard to choose, but I think I'll take this little Labrador.

H. How much care do they need? I want to make sure I can look after them properly.

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

The use of Internet has made people less sociable. What do YOU think about this? Give your own opinion and support it with arguments.