

ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში

III 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. Louis XIV was called the Sun King because he believed

- A.he was the most important person in France.
- B.he lived in the sunniest place in France.
- C.he was the central figure in the world.
- D.he was the king of the universe.

2. From which country did France import silk?

- A.India
- B.Spain
- C.Italy
- D.The Netherlands

3. What did Louis XIV make illegal at his court in 1668?

- A. Wearing perfumes
- B. Being unfashionable
- C. Appearing fashionable
- D. Dressing perfectly

4. What did invitations to the king's palace party include?

- A. The names of the invited guests
- B. The king's favourite colours
- C. Instruction about what to wear
- D. Description of the king's clothes

5. King Louis's fashion rules helped the king to

- A. keep nobles under his control.
- B. borrow money from rich nobles.
- C. spend less money on fashion.
- D. make fashion less important.

6. King Louis wore red high-heeled shoes because

- A.all the kings in Europe did so.
- B.he was very tall and powerful.
- C.his favourite colour was red.
- D.he wanted to look taller.

7. Why did Luis XIV create the fashion magazine?

- A.To entertain the king's court
- B.To spread French fashion
- C.To advertise foreign products
- D.To influence French fashion designers

8. How did Louis XIV shape Paris?

- A.He made it the largest city in Europe.
- B.He turned it into the capital of France.
- C.He redesigned its streets and buildings.
- D.He made it the world's fashion capital.

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 how Attenborough's early film series changed nature television?
2. explains what made it possible to observe animal life in great detail?
3. mentions two characteristics which make Attenborough special?
4. names the films which focus on environmental problems?
5. mentions the time when a new unit was formed at the BBC?
6. states how Attenborough was different from his family members?
7. could have the title: 'Respect, awards and admiration'?
8. could have the title: 'The beginning of a legendary career'?

Sir David Attenborough - the voice of the planet

A. Sir David Attenborough is one of the most respected and influential figures in the history of TV broadcasting, natural history and environmental awareness. For more than seven decades, he has dedicated his life to exploring the wonders of the natural world and sharing them with millions of viewers around the globe. What makes Attenborough truly remarkable is not only his knowledge about nature, but also his unique ability to communicate with audiences, especially with young people. Through his narratives and documentaries, which are journeys rather than lectures, viewers experience the wonder and beauty of life on Earth.

B. Known for his passionate storytelling style, Attenborough has not only revolutionised wildlife documentaries but has also inspired generations to care more deeply about the planet. Born on May 8, 1926, in London, David Attenborough grew up in an intellectually stimulating environment. His father was the principal of University College in Leicester, and his mother encouraged curiosity and learning in all their children. David's brothers became successful in acting and business, but David was different. He had a huge interest in nature and from an early age loved to collect stones, fossils and natural specimens.

C. After studying natural sciences at Cambridge, Attenborough joined the BBC in 1952, beginning a remarkable career in television. Initially, the BBC discouraged him from appearing on screen thinking his teeth were too large for television. But his excellent communication skills soon made him one of the most recognisable faces and voices in broadcasting. His first major success was his early documentary series *Zoo Quest*, in which he filmed animals in their natural habitats rather than in zoos - a revolutionary idea at the time. Few people had seen exotic animals in the wild, and this completely new approach transformed nature TV programming, making the series a huge success.

D. In the 1970s, Attenborough helped create the BBC's Natural History Unit, which became a world leader in wildlife production. As both producer and presenter, he created documentary film series revealing the beauty and complexity of life on Earth. Among his most well-known works is *Life on Earth* - the story of evolution; this 13-series film introduced audiences to a great variety of species existing in the world. The use of high-quality, open air and underwater filming allowed viewers to see animal behaviour in extraordinary detail. Seen by over 500 million people worldwide, the film set a new standard for wildlife filmmaking and the industry as a whole.

E. Beyond their visual beauty, Attenborough's documentaries have always carried a strong environmental message. In *Blue Planet II*, shot in 2017, he highlighted the terrible effects of plastic pollution on sea life. In *A Life on Our Planet*, he shared his emotional message about the environmental changes he'd seen – from the loss of rainforests to the melting of polar ice - and asked everyone to act to restore the planet's balance. David Attenborough once said: 'The natural world is the greatest source of excitement, the greatest source of visual beauty and the greatest source of intellectual interest.'

F. Attenborough's contribution to natural science and filmmaking has been recognised with numerous awards and honours. He was knighted* in 1985, receiving the title of 'Sir'. In 2020 he received the prestigious Order of Merit from Queen Elizabeth II. He has won multiple BAFTAs*, including awards for programmes broadcast in black and white, colour, HD and 3D. Moreover, several species have been named after him - from a prehistoric plesiosaur called *Attenborosaurus* to a rare tree and even a butterfly. The butterfly, discovered in the rainforests of the Amazon, is called *Attenborough's black-eyed satyr* - named in his honour for his lifelong contribution to nature, education and conservation. At the age of 100, David Attenborough continues to protect nature and the environment.

*was knighted: მიენიჭა რაინდის წოდება

*BAFTA: British Academy of Film and Television Arts; ბრიტანეთის კინოსა და ტელევიზიის ხელოვნების აკადემია

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 Lizi Varazi, the daughter of Avto Varazi, a famous Georgian artist.

I was very little when my father, Avto Varazi, passed away. The only memory I clearly have of him is when he's holding me in his arms, and I feel the prickly needles of his unshaved face against my cheek. As a child, I often dreamt about him – imagining us together in his studio, watching him paint, or going with him to an exhibition opening. Even though I didn't know him well, I grew up surrounded by stories about him and his family. My father's grandfather, Soprom Varazashvili, came from the village of Mukhli in the Racha region. He later moved to Tbilisi and became a baker. His children were all successful. My grandfather Vasili, Avto's father, was a professor at Tbilisi Medical Institute. Soprom's other sons - Ivane and Isidore participated in setting up the Chiatura Manganese Mining* Society. And Soprom's one more son, Giorgi, designed the first water pipeline in Tbilisi. Giorgi and Isidore also helped create the Rustaveli Society in Hamburg, Germany. They supported Georgian students abroad and, thanks to their scholarships, many Georgian students studied abroad.

My grandmother, Elene Gaspariani, came from a family that escaped from Turkey during the Armenian Genocide, when many Armenians were killed and forced to leave their country of residence. Soprom Varazashvili, who was the head of the bakers in Tbilisi, gave them shelter and later his son Vasili married Elene. My father grew up in a traditional Tbilisi home on Perov Street. Avto began drawing at the age of five. From early childhood, Avto Varazi dreamt of organising his own exhibition one day. He was very independent and strong-minded and this spirit was visible in his art. Avto Varazi painted freely and never tried to meet others' expectations. During his life, he never held a personal exhibition. Instead, he would bring one painting to the Artists' Gallery. That single painting always became the centre of attention.

My father didn't follow Soviet artistic rules and believed that to paint a person, he had to know them personally. For this reason, he only painted people he truly knew. Avto Varazi hadn't painted a historical person. A photo of my father painting in his studio is one of our family's most treasured possessions. For some time, my father painted religious themes, but most of his works were portraits and still life*. He often chose not to sign them, thinking a signature would take attention away from the painting itself. Avto Varazi was the first Georgian artist to use the 'collage' technique. Using this method, he created compositions from everyday objects, turning them into reflections of reality. His goal was to show life as it truly was - honest, imperfect and deeply human. Many of his paintings are now in museums and private collections around the world. One of his most significant works is 'Bull's Head' - a powerful image made from pieces of his own trousers attached to plasterboard*. It is now preserved in the Museum of Modern Art in New York. In his works, Avto Varazi combined different materials, such as metal and glass to achieve unique effects. My father's small studio on Vazha-Pshavela Avenue was always open to guests and friends. He loved company, but he was often sad inside. He died at the age of fifty, leaving behind much more that he could have achieved.

*manganese mining - მანგანუმის მოპოვება *still life - ნატურმორტი *plasterboard - თაბაშირმუყაო

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

1. The only thing Lizi Varazi remembers about her father is how he

- A.was hugging her.
- B.painted in his studio.
- C.talked about his family.
- D.took her to the exhibition.

2. Where did Avto Varazi's grandfather come from?

- A.The capital of Georgia
- B.A village in eastern Georgia
- C.A village in the Racha region
- D.The city of Hamburg in Germany

3. The name of Giorgi Varazashvili is mentioned in relation to

- A.the water pipeline.
- B.the bakers.
- C.the Medical Institute.
- D.the Mining Society.

[დაბრუნება ტექსტზე](#)

4. What did Avto Varazi dream about?

- A.To become a doctor
- B.To imitate other artists
- C.To have a personal exhibition
- D.To please other people

5. Avto Varazi preferred to paint

- A.political leaders.
- B.historical figures.
- C.portraits of strangers.
- D.people he knew personally.

6. Avto Varazi often left his paintings unsigned because he

- A.was too busy with other projects.
- B.wanted the viewers to focus on his art.
- C.wanted people to guess for themselves.
- D.wished to stay unknown.

[დაბრუნება ტექსტზე](#)

7. What did Avto Varazi use to create the artwork ‘Bull’s Head’?

- A. Glass and metal
- B. Oil paint and canvas
- C. Watercolour and paper
- D. Trousers and plasterboard

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

- A. The history of Georgian art
- B. Memories of my father
- C. The technique of collage
- D. Georgian artists

[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)

assisted (A) duties (B) follow (C) nations (D) president (E) protection (F) provide (G)
recognised (H) result (I) similar (J) soldiers (K) trip (L) wars (M) wrote (N)

The formation of the British Red Cross

When the war broke out between France and Prussia in July 1870, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, later Lord Wantage, (1) a letter to *The Times Magazine*. In his letter, the Colonel called for the creation of a National Society in Britain, (2) to those established by other European nations. On August 4, 1870 a public meeting was held in London, where a resolution was passed stating that a National Society should be formed in Britain to help sick and wounded (3) in times of war. The document required the organisation to (4) the rules set by the Geneva Convention of 1864. As a (5), the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War was formed. This organisation (6) both armies and military campaigns involved in (7). The work was carried out under the (8) of the Red Cross emblem. In 1905, the society was renamed the British Red Cross. Three years later, in 1908, it was officially (9) by King Edward VII. Queen Alexandra became its (10). The Red Cross needed many skilled volunteers in order to carry out its (11) and responsibilities. In 1907 local branches were created, which helped the British Red Cross become more widely known across the country. In 1909 the Voluntary Aid Scheme was introduced, which ensured that volunteer medical groups were formed throughout the UK. Their members would (12) assistance to the medical forces in times of war.

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

The tower that touches the sky

New York is a lively city, full of amazing sights. Its famous skyscrapers include the Empire State Building, the Chrysler Building and the Woolworth Building, but One World Trade Center rises (1) them all. One World Trade Center is currently the tallest building in the U.S. and the seventh-tallest in the world. It is 541 meters tall, a special height chosen to honour (2) year 1776, when the U.S. declared its independence. The skyscraper is built on the site of the former World Trade Center complex, (3) the Twin Towers once stood before they were destroyed in the terrorist attacks (4) September 11, 2001. Today, One World Trade Center stands (5) a reminder of the lives lost on that day. The building has 104 floors and 73 super-fast elevators (6) can carry visitors from the ground floor to the observation deck on the 102nd floor in just 60 seconds! From there, you can see breathtaking views of all of New York City (7) far beyond. It truly feels like standing on top (8) the world! One World Trade Center is not only beautiful (9) also eco-friendly. It uses energy-saving lights, collects rainwater to reduce waste and even has a green roof with plants and trees to help cut (10) air pollution. One World Trade Center is more than just a building, it is a symbol of strength and hope. It shows (11) even after great tragedy, people can carry (12) dreaming and create something truly inspiring.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1. | A. under | B. above | C. below | D. along |
| 2. | A. a | B. an | C. the | D. this |
| 3. | A. where | B. when | C. which | D. why |
| 4. | A. in | B. on | C. at | D. by |
| 5. | A. such | B. so | C. because | D. as |
| 6. | A. which | B. who | C. what | D. where |
| 7. | A. until | B. however | C. but | D. and |
| 8. | A. in | B. of | C. off | D. by |
| 9. | A. or | B. nor | C. but | D. and |
| 10. | A. of | B. in | C. down | D. back |
| 11. | A. that | B. this | C. which | D. when |
| 12. | A. out | B. away | C. along | D. on |

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

Students talking

Emma: Hi, Tom, are you ready for our history presentation tomorrow? Do you need help with anything?

Tom: (1)

Emma: Oh no! That sounds really stressful. Have you checked if you've saved a backup copy or emailed it to yourself?

Tom: (2)

Emma: Don't panic! Maybe you can rewrite the main points tonight. Do you want me to help you with it? Let's get started tonight.

Tom: (3)

Emma: Me too! Let's divide the work between us. You take the first part and I'll do the second. And if it doesn't take you too long, I'll combine both parts later tonight.

Tom: (4)

Emma: That sounds like a good plan. We'll finish it much faster then.

Tom: (5)

Emma: I agree. By the way, are you OK with speaking first during the presentation? You'd be great at starting.

Tom: (6)

Emma: Great! I'll be the second, then. Let's make it a success!

A. Perfect. I'll write my part and send it to you immediately.

B. I don't mind it at all. I think beginning a presentation is actually easier than finishing it.

C. I think I'm ready for that! My slides are all here.

D. I'm not ready yet. My laptop broke down and I lost all my notes.

E. Working together should really speed things up.

F. That would be very helpful! I want to sort things out as soon as possible.

G. No, it was saved on my laptop only. I didn't think something like this could happen.

H. Yes, maybe we should just ask for a later date. I feel way too stressed.

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

People who are not leaders by nature can also bring positive changes to the society. What do YOU think about this? Give your own opinion and support it with arguments.