

ინსტრუქცია

თქვენ წინაშეა საგამოცდო ტესტის ბუკლეტი და ამ ტესტის პასუხების ფურცელი. ყურადღებით გაეცანით ტესტის ყოველი დავალების პირობას და ისე შეასრულეთ ეს დავალებები. პასუხები გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე.

გასწორდება მხოლოდ პასუხების ფურცელი!

პასუხის მონიშვნისას:

- პასუხების ფურცელზე მოძებნეთ დავალების შესაბამისი ნომერი.
- ამ ნომრის ქვეშ მოცემულ უჯრებში X-ით აღნიშნეთ თქვენს მიერ არჩეული პასუხი. მაგალითად, თუ მე-3 საკითხის პასუხად აირჩიეთ პასუხის B ვარიანტი, მაშინ პასუხების ფურცელზე უნდა მოძებნოთ მე-3 საკითხის დავალების რიგი და ამ რიგში, პასუხის (B) სვეტის შესაბამის უჯრაში დასვათ X ნიშანი. (იხ. ნიმუში).

გაითვალისწინეთ:

- თქვენს მიერ არჩეული პასუხის სწორად მონიშვნის ერთადერთი გზა სათანადო უჯრაში X ნიშნის დასმაა.
- დასაშვებია, რომ X ნიშანი გამოსცდეს თეთრ უჯრას (იხ. ნიმუში), მაგრამ იგი არ უნდა იყოს უჯრაზე მოკლე.
- თითოეული საკითხის შესაბამის რიგში უნდა მონიშნოთ მხოლოდ ერთი პასუხი, ანუ მხოლოდ ერთ უჯრაში დასვათ X ნიშანი. თუ რიგში ერთზე მეტ X ნიშანს დასვამთ, ამ საკითხის არც ერთი პასუხი არ ჩაითვლება სწორად.
- თუ გსურთ პასუხების ფურცელზე მონიშნული პასუხის გადასწორება, მთლიანად გააფერადეთ უჯრა, რომელშიც დასვით X ნიშანი, და შემდეგ მონიშნეთ პასუხის ახალი ვარიანტი (დასვით X ნიშანი ახალ უჯრაში). ელექტრონული პროგრამა არჩეულ პასუხად მხოლოდ X ნიშნიან უჯრას აღიქვამს (იხ. ნიმუში, საკითხები 2 და 3).
- შეუძლებელია ხელმეორედ აირჩიოთ ის პასუხი, რომელიც გადაასწორეთ. (ანუ ის პასუხი, რომლის შესაბამისი უჯრა უკვე მთლიანად გააფერადეთ). ამიტომ გადასწორების წინ დაფიქრება გმართებთ.

ნიმუში:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	...
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ტესტის შესრულებისთვის გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 15 წუთი

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!

Task 1

- **Read the statements. Then read the advertisements and find which statement corresponds to which advertisement. Next to each statement write a letter (A-H). Some advertisements correspond to more than one statement. One example is given.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

0. You want to buy a painting on the theme of war and peace. B
1. Your sister is arranging a conference. You advise her to hold it in one of the museums. _____
2. A friend of yours is interested in planes and rockets. You advise him to go to one of the museums. _____
3. You are interested in British photography. You want to take your six-year-old brother to the exhibition. _____
4. Your younger sister is interested in modern American paintings and has an opportunity to see one. _____
5. Your friend lives in Azerbaijan. He is interested in photography and wants to share his experience with Georgian colleagues. _____
6. Your friend is interested in the paintings of the nineteenth century. _____
7. Your brother is a student of the faculty of zoology. He is especially interested in exotic birds. _____
8. Your friend wants to help children who have no parents. You advise him to buy a painting and help children this way. _____
9. Your neighbour is 12 years old. You want to see his painting, which is displayed in one of the museums. _____
10. Your sister lives in Batumi. She wants to go to the opening of the exhibition on Sunday. _____
11. You have some money and would like to buy a photo taken by an Armenian photographer. _____
12. Your father is a retired pilot. He wants to see the collection of World War Two planes. _____

Museums and galleries

- A.
The History Museum offers an exhibition of paintings of the 19th century Georgian painters. Opens at 4 pm Sunday, 30 December and closes at 4 pm Friday, 5 January. Ticket price: 5 Laris. Tickets can be ordered by phone: 7 27 12. Address: 15 Era St. Batumi.
- B.
The Art Museum located at 6 Erekle St. Telavi, displays children's paintings from Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia. Theme: War and Peace. Open till June 1. Entrance fee: 6 Laris. All pictures for sale. Prices from 7 to 50 Laris.
- C.
The Georgian State Museum runs a photo exhibition by young British photographers. Open every day from December 12 to 22. Theme: *My Childhood*. Entrance is free for children under 7. There is tea and chocolate ice-cream in the café! Address: 5 Freedom Square, Tbilisi.
- D.
The White Gallery located at 15 Independence Square, Washington, offers a Christmas exhibition of modern American painters. Open 20-30 December, from 11am to 6pm. Ticket price: 4 USD. Order online at: www.washgall.us
- E.
The South Caucasus Centre for Photographers presents an exhibition: Views of the South Caucasus. Armenian, Azeri and Georgian photographers have an opportunity to meet and exchange experiences. The photos are on sale, from 10 to 100 Laris. Address: 5 Sharden St. Tbilisi. Open till 3 January. Entrance free.
- F.
The Space Museum in Dallas USA has a unique collection of planes and spacecrafts. Visitors can enter the planes and view the interiors. Entrance is free. For the guide service: 5 USD. Open every day except Monday.
- G.
The Zoological Museum on Heroes Square, Tbilisi, has the world's rarest birds and snakes. Also famous for its well-equipped conference hall. Animal lovers can subscribe to a monthly newsletter. For more, visit our website: www.zoomus.ge
- H.
The Blue Gallery invites everyone who wants to help parentless children. Some valuable paintings are on sale, raising money for orphanages.

Task 2

- **Read the text. Then read the statements below and decide whether they are True (T) or False (F). Circle the right answer. One example is given.**
- **Mark your answers on the answer sheet.**

From smoke signals to email

From ancient times to the present people have shown a definite need to send messages to one another despite being far away. They have shown a need to communicate and have used different means to do so. In 1084 BC a chain of fires on the tops of the mountains was used to let people know in Greece that the city of Troy had fallen. In the past native people in America used smoke from fires to transmit messages. They developed different combinations of signs. Each sign had its own meaning. For example, two parallel columns of smoke indicated the successful return of soldiers from the war.

Almost anything that makes a noise has been used for signalling. Cyrus, an ancient Persian ruler, used lines of signal towers. At each tower, people with powerful voices shouted a message to the next tower. A kind of drum talk is still used in Central Africa today, but only those who are natives are able to understand it. The sender uses a drum which can produce a high or low tone. As the local language also has these tones, the sender is able to simulate speech with the drums.

In modern times people have communicated by letter, telegraph and telephone. But no other method has become widespread as quickly as the use of electronic mail, or email. In 1990 the number of people using email was small, but by the beginning of the 21st century only in the United States of America almost one hundred and fifty million people had their email addresses. They sent millions of messages every day, and since then this number has grown dramatically.

The first email message was sent in 1971. According to its sender, Ray Tomlinson, the text of the message was probably "QWERTYUIO." Nothing was significant about these letters. This is just the top row of keys on an English language computer keyboard. Tomlinson was just testing out an idea. He didn't know that he was going to start a revolution in communication. Tomlinson was one of a group of scientists who were working on developing better computers. Tomlinson's idea was to send messages to other computers. He used the @ sign to identify messages that were sent from the local machines to the more distant ones. Later, this was called an email. And the rest is history.

0. People have always had a need to send information. (T) F
1. This text is about modern ways of sending and receiving messages T F
2. Fire was used to send information to people living in Greece..... T F
3. Native Americans used different types of signals for each message. T F
4. Noise was a very effective way for sending the message..... T F
5. It has always been easy to understand noise messages. T F
6. In some countries drum tones are similar to voice tones. T F
7. History knows only one way for sending information..... T F
8. Millions of people used email at the end of the 20th century. T F
9. 1971 is known as the year when email communications started..... T F
10. Ray Tomlinson was the first person to receive an email message. T F
11. Tomlinson along with some other people wanted to make better computers..... T F
12. The sign @ was used with the first email. T F

Task 3

- Read the text. Then match the headings (A-I) with the paragraphs (1-6). There are two extra headings, which you do not need to use. One example is given.
- Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. His achievements | F. London - a safe place |
| B. A modest scientist | G. A loving couple |
| C. A difficult question | H. Birth and early years |
| D. Hawking's main theory | I. His strength is his mind |
| E. Problems with health | |

The world's cleverest person

0. B

Stephen Hawking is a well-known scientist. He is actually considered the world's smartest person. Once asked how he felt about being considered the world's smartest person, he responded: "It is very embarrassing. I am disabled, but I am not a genius." Hawking has a special disease which makes it impossible for him to walk, or make any movements at all. As a 21-year-old graduate student in cosmology at Cambridge University, doctors predicted an early death for him.

1. _____

Stephen Hawking's parents lived in London where his father was doing research in medicine. However, London was a dangerous place during World War Two and Stephens's mother, who was pregnant with Stephen, moved to the safer town of Oxford where Stephen was born. The family was soon back together and started to live in Highgate, north London, where Stephen began his schooling.

2. _____

In the early sixties Hawking met Jane Wilde, a language student at Cambridge. They fell in love and in 1965 got married. Hawkins has often said that his wife gave him the courage to continue to study and work. They have three children. His youngest son has never heard his father's real voice.

3. _____

Although Hawking became paralysed when he was young, he still worked hard and became a professor at Cambridge. Since 1979, he has held the post of professor of mathematics at Cambridge University. This post was once held by Isaac Newton. Hawking has twelve honorary degrees. Many scientists consider him to be the most brilliant scientist since Einstein.

4. _____

At present Professor Hawking gets around in a wheelchair. He can only move his eyes and two fingers on his left hand. After completely losing his voice and the ability to speak, he can communicate only through a computer. He types words and the computer speaks for him. This makes Hawking sound like he has an American accent.

5.

Hawking was leading a group of theoretical physicists searching for a "theory of everything" - a theory that explains the big cosmological questions like: *How did the universe begin? Why is the universe the way it is?* and *How will it end?* This theory has influenced many other scientists. Some points of this theory are so advanced that other scientists find it difficult to understand them completely.

6.

Hawking's life proves that the human mind has no limits. Even though most people don't understand his ideas, they admire him. Hawking became a millionaire. He also became world famous. He met the Queen of England. Hawking's strength has helped him to live with his illness for over 30 years. Hawking teaches us that a man can be physically disabled, but remain mentally active.

Task 4

- Read the text and the questions below. For each question, mark the letter next to the correct answer: A, B, C or D. One example is given.
- Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

The first pictures I bought were two portraits of myself and my wife, Clare. They were done when we were 21, and on holiday in the south of France in the village of Touterres-sur-Loup. There was an old French artist there called Madame Batami who had a studio in the same street as the apartment in which we were staying, and she wanted to do a drawing of Clare, because she was very beautiful. But in the end, she did one of each of us. They are really rather good, though perhaps Clare looks a bit older than she was then. I paid very little for the portraits, the equivalent of about thirty dollars in today's money, and we've still got them in our house in Devon, as a reminder of our youth.

The other day I bought a tiny sculpture, about 20 centimetres high, by a less known artist. I saw it in the gallery not far from my house and thought it would go well in the writing studio that I recently built for myself at the bottom of the garden. The garden is a wonderfully peaceful place. I call it the Tea House because it's next to our Japanese garden and Japan always reminds me of good tea. I wanted to create a very simple workplace for myself, with simple lines and beautiful things around, and the sculpture somehow seemed to fit. It's simple and does not have any shape, but I feel a mother and a child there. I never used to mind what things I had around me when I was writing, but the older I get the more importance I give to them. Thus, as I get older, the portraits of myself and my wife, as well as that tiny shapeless sculpture, become more and more precious to me.

0. The writer remembers that in his youth he bought
- A. One picture.
 - B. Two pictures.
 - C. One sculpture.
 - D. An apartment.
1. The main thing the writer wants to tell the reader is that
- A. he and his wife spent a holiday in the south of France.
 - B. he started to buy sculptures only recently.
 - C. the things which surround him are important to him.
 - D. he has an extraordinary garden.
2. What will the reader learn from the text?
- A. The author has many pictures.
 - B. The author has a big family.
 - C. You should drink Japanese tea.
 - D. The author remembers a holiday in France.

3. The author keeps the portraits because
 - A. they remind him of the time when he was young.
 - B. they remind him of the time when he started his career.
 - C. they cost a lot of money nowadays.
 - D. his wife looks very beautiful on them.

4. Where does the author keep his and his wife's portraits?
 - A. In a studio.
 - B. In his house.
 - C. In the Tea House.
 - D. He does not keep them at all.

5. The sculpture that the author bought has
 - A. no particular shape.
 - B. the shape of a mother and a child.
 - C. the shape of a woman.
 - D. the shape of a house.

6. The author calls his studio the Tea House because
 - A. he likes to drink tea there.
 - B. he keeps Japanese tea there.
 - C. it's close to a Japanese garden.
 - D. he and his wife have tea parties there.

7. The author is
 - A. a sculptor.
 - B. a writer.
 - C. an artist.
 - D. a traveller.

8. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
 - A. Touterres-sur-Loup: a nice place to go.
 - B. A party with Japanese tea.
 - C. A sculpture by a well-known artist.
 - D. Memories from early years.

Task 5

- Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given below. Use each word only once. Two words are extra and there is one example given.
- Mark the corresponding letter (A-L) on the answer sheet.

admire (A)	express (F)	most (K)
country (B)	freedom (G)	moved (L)
answered (C)	foreigners (H)	popular (M)
anything (D)	get (I)	showed (N)
best (E)	kindness (J)	young (O)

What British teenagers love about UK

What do British teenagers really think about their B (0)? In a recent survey, teenagers (1) the question ‘What do you love. (2) about Britain?’ The survey (3) that 33 % of teenagers love British music, although they all like different types of British music and (4) different music stars. A lot of teenagers also love football. The most (5) football team was Manchester United, of course. The survey also showed that only fourteen percent of (6) people think that British parents give their children a lot of (7). However, they say that they feel happy to live in a democracy where they can (8) their opinions.

Although many (9) think that British food is awful, British teenagers are very fond of it. Ten percent of teenagers thought that their food was the (10) thing about their country. Some other things that British teenagers love about Britain are Tower Bridge, (11) of most people to animals, and the BBC. And some teenagers said they didn’t love (12) at all!

Task 6

- Read the first sentence. Then complete the second so that it means the same as the first. Mark the correct answer: A, B or C. One example is given.
 - Mark your answers on the answer sheet.
0. Switzerland has good chocolate factories.
There . . . B . . . good chocolate factories in Switzerland.
A. have been (B) are C. had been
 1. Our car is being repaired now.
They our car now.
A. repair B. are repaired C. are repairing
 2. We will buy more books next week.
More books next week.
A. will be bought B. will buy C. buy
 3. I last saw George two months ago.
I George for two months.
A. didn't see B. don't see C. haven't seen
 4. Criminals steal dozens of paintings from the galleries every year.
Dozens of paintings from the galleries every year.
A. are stolen B. are being stolen C. steal
 5. Shakespeare's sonnets were translated into Georgian by Tabukashvili.
Tabukashvili Shakespeare's sonnets into Georgian.
A. are translated B. translated C. were translated
 6. Ronald can't find his sun-glasses. He thinks he has lost them.
Ronald can't find his sun-glasses. He thinks they
A. have been lost B. were lost C. lost
 7. By the end of last week we had sent all the invitations.
By the end of last week all the invitations
A. are sent B. had been sent C. have been sent
 8. For me basketball is not as interesting as football.
For me football is than basketball.
A. more interesting B. less interesting C. so interesting
 9. "Our school has bought ten computers," Nino said to me.
Nino told me that their school ten computers.
A. has been bought B. had bought C. have bought
 10. I asked Dato when he would travel to the USA.
I asked Dato: "When. to the USA?"
A. you would travel B. will you be travelling C. will you travel
 11. "Don't be so nervous!" Alec said to me.
Alec told me so nervous.
A. not to be B. not be C. don't be
 12. "Can you understand this song?" Lela asked me.
Lela asked me if. that song.
A. I should understand B. she can understand C. I could understand

Task 7

- **Read the text and put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.**
- **Write the answers on the answer sheet. On the answer sheet do not copy the words from the text.**

Hello Mike,

There is something I'd like to tell you. I am sure you'll be interested! I have just finished reading an interesting book called *How to be Animal Friendly*. I liked it very much and I (1) (write) this letter to recommend it to you. I remember that we both like the same kinds of books. This (2) (be) a book for young people interested in animals. This is the best book on animals I (3) (read) so far. It (4) (write) in such a way that it helps you to see things from the animals' viewpoint. It (5) (tell) you many facts about the animals themselves as well as about what cruel people do to them. I (6) (be) amazed to read how a bear saved a five-year-old girl who got lost in the woods. I (7) (not/know) bears could be so kind. Now I know that they are! If I were an author, I (8) (write) about protecting animals' rights.

Please write back.

David

Task 8

- Choose one of the two topics given below. Write between 120 and 150 words.

- A. Some people think that children can get good education at home without going to school. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.
- B. Some people think that money is the main thing which makes a person happy. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.

საბოლოო ვარიანტი გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე.

Keys

English Version 1

Task 1: 1.G 2.F 3.C 4.D 5.E 6.A 7.G 8.H 9.B 10.A 11.E 12.F

Task 2: 1.F 2.T 3.T 4.T 5.F 6.T 7.F 8.F 9.T 10.F 11.T 12.T

Task 3 1.H 2.G 3.A 4.E 5.D 6.I

Task 4: 1.C 2.D 3.A 4.B 5.A 6.C 7.B 8.D

Task 5: 1.C 2.K 3.N 4.A 5.M 6.O 7.G 8.F 9.H 10.E 11.J 12.D

Task 6: 1.C 2.A 3.C 4.A 5.B 6.A 7.B 8.A 9.B 10.C 11.A 12.C

Task 7:

1.am writing

2.is

3. have read

4.is written/has been written

5.tells/will tell

6.was

7.did not/didn't know

8.would write

შეფასების სქემა მე-8 დავალებისათვის

ქულა	როგორ პასუხობს ნაწერი მოცემულ დავალებას; არის თუ არა აზრი გადმოცემული თანმიმდევრულად. (Fluency)	როგორ არის დაცული გრამატიკულ – ლექსიკური სიზუსტე. ასევე სიზუსტე მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში. (Accuracy)	ქულა
8-7	<p>- <u>ნაწერი ძალიან კარგია</u>. იგი სრულყოფილად პასუხობს დავალებას.</p> <p>- აზრი მკაფიოდ და გასაგებად არის გადმოცემული. გამყარებულია პირადი მოსაზრებებით.</p> <p>- ერთი წინადადებიდან მეორეზე გადასვლა ლოგიკურია.</p>	<p>- გრამატიკული შეცდომების რაოდენობა 4-ს არ აღემატება.</p> <p>გამოყენებულია რთული წინადადებები და კონსტრუქციები.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა მდიდარია.</p> <p>- მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში დაშვებული შეცდომები უმნიშვნელოა.</p>	8-7
6-5	<p>- <u>ნაწერი კარგია</u>. პასუხობს დავალებას, თუმცა ზოგ შემთხვევაში ზედმეტი ან, პირიქით, არასაკმარისი ინფორმაციაა მოცემული.</p> <p>- აზრი ძირითადად კარგად არის გადმოცემული. ჩანს პირადი მოსაზრება და/ან მოყვანილია მაგალითი.</p> <p>- ერთი წინადადებიდან მეორეზე გადასვლა ძირითადად ლოგიკურია, თუმცა ზოგ შემთხვევაში მკითხველს ყურადღების დაძაბვა უხდება.</p>	<p>- დაშვებულია 5-7 გრამატიკული შეცდომა, არასწორი სინტაქსური სტრუქტურების ჩათვლით, მაგრამ ეს ხელს არ უშლის ძირითადი აზრის გაგებას.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა დავალებისა და მოთხოვნის შესატყვისია.</p> <p>- მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში დაშვებული შეცდომები ძირითადად ხელს არ უშლის აზრის გაგებას.</p>	6-5
4-3	<p>- <u>ნაწერი საშუალო დონისაა</u>. ინფორმაცია ზოგადი და არასაკმარისია; დავალებაზე არასრულფასოვანი პასუხია გაცემული.</p> <p>- წინადადებები ერთმანეთს ლოგიკურად ცუდად უკავშირდება. აზრის მიყოლა ჭირს. პირადი მოსაზრება მკაფიოდ არ ჩანს.</p> <p><u>ან:</u> ნაწერი მოკლეა, შესაბამისად შეცდომების რაოდენობა – ნაკლები.</p>	<p>- დაშვებულია 8-10 გრამატიკული შეცდომა. გამოყენებულია მეტისმეტად მარტივი ან არასწორი სინტაქსური სტრუქტურები.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა საკმაოდ მარტივი და შეზღუდულია.</p> <p>- მართლწერასა და პუნქტუაციაში დაშვებულ შეცდომებს სისტემური ხასიათი აქვს, რაც ხელს უშლის აზრის გაგებას.</p>	4-3
2-1	<p>- <u>ნაწერი (ძალიან) სუსტია</u>. ინფორმაცია ზოგადი და მწირია. აზრის გაგება, უმეტეს შემთხვევაში, შეუძლებელია.</p> <p><u>ან:</u> დაწერილია რამდენიმე წინადადება.</p>	<p>- დაშვებულია 10-ზე მეტი გრამატიკული შეცდომა. წინადადებები სტრუქტურულად გაუმართავია.</p> <p>- ლექსიკა ძალზე მარტივი და შეუსაბამოა.</p> <p>- მუდგანდება მართლწერისა და პუნქტუაციის წესების სუსტი ცოდნა.</p>	2-1
0	ფურცელი ცარიელია ან დაწერილია მხოლოდ ერთი წინადადება ან ნაწერი არ პასუხობს დავალების თემას.		0