



# ბესტი ინტელისურ ენაში

2010

## 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!**

**არსად მიუთითოთ თქვენი სახელი და გვარი!** ის ნაშრომი, რომელმაც მითითებული იქნება აბიგურიენტის სახელი და/ან გვარი, ან პიროვნების იდენტიფიკაციის სხვა საშუალება (მაგ., მეგსახელი) არ გასწორდება!

### **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). ამიგომ გადასწორების წინ დაუიქრება გმართებთ.

### **ნიმუში:**

#### **დავალება. 2**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	...
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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. Your uncle wants to receive a magazine which has articles about the USA government. B
1. Your uncle is going to the USA. He wants to taste some American food and wants to buy a newspaper in which he can find the names of the best restaurants. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Your father is interested in the publication which was first produced in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and which sells in very big numbers on the west side of the United States. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Your friend wants to be a professional actor and is looking for a newspaper with good photos and interviews with top film directors. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Your older brother is studying political science. He wants to subscribe to an American newspaper which focuses on politics and some related themes. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Your father has always subscribed to a newspaper which sells in great numbers and publishes very interesting reports and short stories. \_\_\_\_\_
6. You have a teenage sister who is thinking of subscribing to a magazine where she can read about various films and TV entertainment programmes. \_\_\_\_\_
7. This newspaper became especially popular after publishing a secret document related to a war in which the USA was involved. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Your friend is studying world economy. He is looking for a publication in which he can find articles on economic and financial topics. \_\_\_\_\_
9. This newspaper, which is published once a week, gives its readers information about places to go for a short rest or a longer vacation. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Your mother's friend is a clothes designer. She wants to read something which gives her information related to her field of interest. \_\_\_\_\_
11. This is a publication which is read mainly by those who live in or near the USA capital. \_\_\_\_\_
12. The clear and modern writing style of this publication, which is more than a century old, makes it different from other publications. \_\_\_\_\_

## ***Famous American Publications***

A

**The New York Times**, one of America's greatest newspapers, was first published in 1851. *The Times* made its reputation by printing the Pentagon Papers, a top-secret document about American involvement in the Vietnam war. Known as 'The Gray Lady', *The Times* is printed at many locations across America, giving it a national circulation.

B.

**The Washington Post** is well-known for its articles on politics and government, although it primarily serves the nation's capital and the Washington DC area. The newspaper is famous for its investigative journalism and regularly publishes reports based on political and governmental research.

C.

**The Wall Street Journal** is known for its focus on business and economy. Established in 1882, the newspaper developed its distinct style in the 1940s under its editor B. Kilgore. He encouraged a non-traditional writing style and expanded the newspaper's circulation. Today, *The Journal* has a solid reputation for its well-written business related stories.

D.

**The Los Angeles Times** enjoys today a national and international coverage. It is printed in the western United States where it is sold in the greatest numbers. Founded in 1881, the newspaper was controlled by one family until 2000. Since then, its circulation has fallen but it remains a well-respected publication.

E.

**Celebrity Magazine** is for those who love movies, pop stars, films, TV shows and Broadway musicals. Teenagers love all kinds of stars - from the worlds of music, movies and musicals. So don't miss out, subscribe now. Comes out weekly.

F.

**Best of America** is America's leading weekly newspaper and covers all aspects of 21<sup>st</sup> century America - its people, places, jobs and events. It also gives ideas on where to spend a week-end, where to go on holiday and even which place to choose for an evening meal.

G.

**USA Today**, founded in 1982, is one of the youngest newspapers in America and the most widely read, with a daily nation-wide circulation of over two million. Readers like it for its shorter stories, colour photographs, charts and graphs and, what's most important, its interesting reporting.

H.

**Fashion Magazine** is for those whose special interests are fashion, design and photography. It's full of exclusive photos and interviews with the most famous photographers, film directors and designers. Subscribe now and have *Fashion Magazine* delivered directly to your door every week.

## 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.

### History of Cinema

In December 1895 the Lumiere brothers projected the first film onto a screen for a paying audience and cinema was born. That simple, silent show took place in a hotel basement in California. Most early films were shown at music halls or fairgrounds. In 1905 the first 'nickelodeon' opened in Pittsburgh in the USA. This was a cinema which charged a nickel (5 cents) for admission. Within three years there were 5000 'nickelodeons' throughout America. Going to the movies soon became a popular pastime around the world. With their richly designed interior, cinemas gave audiences a chance to observe the luxurious lives of the characters on the screen. But not all cinemas were glamorous. Small movie theatres in local neighbourhoods were often cramped and dirty. In many countries, travelling projectionists toured the countryside showing films on transportable screens in village halls or even outdoors.

Talking pictures arrived in 1927, and films became more popular than ever. Millions of people went to the movies during the 1930s, often several times a week. Along with the main feature film, audiences could see a cartoon or a documentary about interesting people, places or wildlife. Before there was news on television, the news of the week was presented in film 'newsreels'. During World War Two, people saw the latest battles on newsreels at their local cinemas. After the war people stopped going to the cinema so regularly. Cinema's biggest rival was television. In order to attract more audience, film-makers began to use expensive technology which TV could not compete with. A growing number of films were made in technicolour and stereophonic sound was used. Wide-screen films set in ancient or biblical times, with huge number of actors and expensive sets and costumes, were popular throughout the 1950s. People could even watch films from inside their cars at huge outdoor 'drive-in' cinemas. Films shot in 3-D were less successful, as audiences disliked wearing special glasses.

In spite of the new technology, in the 1960s attendances continued to drop. Thousands of cinemas throughout the world were forced to close. Some of the bigger theatres were divided up into a number of smaller cinemas. In the mid-1970s, big budget blockbusters, packed with fast-moving action and special effects, began to attract a new generation of young film-goers. When these movies were released on video cassettes, people had the chance to own their favourite films for the first time. The invention of digital video has made it possible to store moving images on compact disks. When the films are played on special CD ROM and DVD systems, viewers can not only watch the action on the screen, but also interact with it. Soon it will be possible to change the story lines of films and even act in them yourself!

0. 1895 was the year when the first film was shown ..... ☒ T F
1. 'Nickelodeons' were places where films were shown. .... T F
2. It was a long time before cinemas became popular places..... T F
3. Special equipment made it possible to show films in the open air. .... T F
4. They started to show news only after the appearance of television..... T F
5. Going to the cinema remained popular after the World War Two too..... T F
6. TV could use better technological effects than the film industry..... T F
7. In order to compete with TV, film-makers used high cost technology ..... T F
8. Films made in 3-D were more popular than ordinary films. .... T F
9. Big cinemas were divided into smaller ones because of few customers..... T F
10. Film makers tried to attract bigger audiences by shooting expensive films. .... T F
11. The mid-1970s was the time when they stopped using special effects..... T F
12. In future viewers will be able to appear in the films themselves..... 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. Ada Byron's first design               | F. A very popular personality   |
| <del>B.</del> Brought up without a father | G. Influenced by the ideas      |
| C. Ada Byron in Turin                     | H. Ada Byron's predictions      |
| D. A computer language                    | I. A short but interesting life |
| E. Her family life                        |                                 |

### Ada Byron - Lady Lovelace

0. B

Ada Byron, Lady Lovelace, was one of the most interesting characters in the history of computers. Ada was the daughter of the well-known British poet Lord Byron. She was born on December 10, 1815 in London. Five weeks after her daughter was born, Lady Byron separated from Lord Byron, who later left England forever. So Ada never met her father and was raised by her mother Lady Byron.

1.       

Lady Byron didn't want her daughter to be a poet like her father. She considered mathematics a good subject for training the mind. She also believed that studying music provided a girl with the right social skills. So, music was an important subject in Ada's education. The result was that Ada Byron was brought up to be a mathematician, a scientist and a musician and her talent first became apparent in 1828 when she produced a design for a flying machine.

2.       

In 1835 Ada married William King, who was ten years older than her. They had three children: Byron, Annabella and Ralph Gordon. Immediately after the birth of Annabella, Ada suffered from an illness which took months to cure. When Ada's husband inherited a noble title in 1838, they became the Earl and Countess of Lovelace. The family and its fortunes were mostly managed by Ada's mother, Lady Byron, and she was rarely opposed by Ada's husband.

3.       

At the age of 17 Ada was introduced to Mary Somerville, who translated the works of the famous French scientist Laplace into English. Mrs. Somerville encouraged Ada to go on with her mathematical studies but she also helped her to try to put mathematics and technology together. It was at a dinner party at Mrs. Somerville's house that Ada heard Babbage's ideas for a new calculating machine. Ada was impressed by the 'universality of Babbage's ideas'. Hardly anyone else was. Babbage was working on plans for this new machine and he reported on the developments at a seminar in Turin, Italy in the autumn of 1841.

4.       

An Italian scientist wrote an article on Babbage's ideas and new developments and published it in one of the French newspapers. When Ada translated the article and showed it to Babbage, he suggested that Ada should add her own notes to the translation. In Ada Byron's article, published in 1843, her comments included her predictions that such a machine might be used to compose complex music, to produce graphics, and would be used for both practical and scientific purposes. Time has proved that she was right.

5.

Ada Byron suggested writing a plan for how the machine might calculate Bernoulli numbers. This plan is now regarded as the first 'computer programme.' A software language developed by the U.S. Department of Defense in 1979 was named 'Ada' in her honour. ADA is a general-purpose language designed to be readable and easily maintained. It is easy to use and it was intended to become a standard to replace many specialized computer languages in use.

6.

Ada Byron often met famous people like Charles Dickens and Michael Faraday and her interests ranged from music and horses to calculating machines. Unfortunately, soon after Ada wrote the description of Babbage's Analytical Engine she became severely ill. Ada Byron died of cancer in 1852 and was buried beside her father, whom she had never known. Though her life was short, Ada Byron is remembered for her work, more than a century ago, on what we now consider to be computer programming.

#### 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.

*Carol Martin, a 15-year-old girl, sent this letter to the editor of a youth magazine.*

Dear editor,

I'm writing to ask for your help. You are the only person who can help me. Last July I saw an advertisement in a magazine for the *Top Girls Model Agency*. I've always wanted to be a model, so I went to their office at Hills Street. It was a very smart office, nicely decorated with a lot of photographs of all-time most famous models on the walls. There I met a man called Mr Brown. I told him that I had seen his advertisement in a magazine and that I wanted to become a model. He asked me whether I had had any experience as a model before. I said that I hadn't, that I had only appeared in a few school fashion shows, and that's all. He said that I was a very attractive girl, and that I had all the necessary characteristics required, and that he would help me to become a model. He also said that he had helped lots of girls and that some of his models were earning 2000 dollars a week.

He told me to fill in a form. I wrote all my personal information on the form, like, for instance, my weight, the colour of my hair and even the size of my shoes. Then he asked me to pay a registration fee of one hundred dollars. I asked him what I would get for the money I was paying. He said that he would take some photographs of me and send them to important people in the fashion world. Then he asked me if I wanted to have some lessons in modelling. I said I would and he said that it would cost another fifty dollars. It was stupid of me but I paid the money. He took some photographs but since then I have heard nothing. I have telephoned his office several times but the secretary always says that Mr Brown is out or busy.

Last week I went to the office again. I waited all day to see Mr Brown. When at last I met him he said I should be patient. I said that I wanted my money back. He went mad and said that he would write to all his important contacts in the fashion world and advise them not to give me a job.

Now I don't know what to do. Please advise me.

Yours sincerely,  
Carol Martin

0. Carol Martin has always wanted to be
- A. a secretary.
  - ☒ B. a model.
  - C. an editor.
  - D. business woman.
1. The main thing the reader will learn from the letter is that
- A. modelling is an expensive business.
  - B. Carol is ready to pay a lot of money to become a model.
  - C. you can always trust people.
  - D. Carol needs somebody's advice to solve her problem.



2. How does Carol feel about the situation?
  - A. She feels confused.
  - B. She feels happy.
  - C. She feels angry.
  - D. She feels excited.
  
3. When Carol first met Mr Brown, he asked her if
  - A. she had taken classes in modelling.
  - B. her family knew about her decision.
  - C. she had worked as a model before.
  - D. she had close friends in the fashion world.
  
4. Carol decided to write to the editor because
  - A. she wanted to publish an article in a youth magazine.
  - B. her photographs were not sent to the appropriate people.
  - C. she wasn't satisfied with Mr Brown's behaviour.
  - D. she wanted to become a model as soon as possible.
  
5. Carol thinks that paying money to Mr Brown was
  - A. a correct decision.
  - B. a wrong decision.
  - C. a timely decision.
  - D. good for her career.
  
6. How did Carol learn about the *Top Girls Model Agency*?
  - A. From a magazine.
  - B. From a TV advertisement.
  - C. From an advertisement in the street.
  - D. From her friends.
  
7. What happened when Carol asked for her money back?
  - A. Mr Brown promised to return the money.
  - B. Mr Brown got very angry.
  - C. Mr Brown said he had spent it on the photographs.
  - D. Mr Brown said this was the registration fee.
  
8. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
  - A. How to become a model.
  - B. The fashion world is for you.
  - C. Don't believe what adverts say.
  - D. Lessons in modelling.

### 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-O) on the answer sheet. Do not copy the words from the text on the answer sheet.

barrier	(A)	fans	(F)	became	(K)
musicians	<del>(B)</del>	fashion	(G)	screamed	(L)
completely	(C)	invaded	(H)	thing	(M)
criticize	(D)	originate	(I)	think	(N)
direction	(E)	rock	(J)	violent	(O)

#### The story of rock'n roll

Rock 'n' roll, like some other trends in music, started in the United States with black B (0). Sixty years ago black music and white music were two ..... (1) separate things. Chuck Berry was the first black musician to break down the ..... (2) and sell records to both black and white young people. This was all happening in the United States. But the black singers were more popular in Britain than in the States. Then, in the 1960s, a strange ..... (3) happened. The wind across the Atlantic Ocean started to blow in the other ..... (4). British rock groups, like the Beatles and the Rolling Stones, ..... (5) America. Tens of thousands of ..... (6) attended their concerts. Girls ..... (7) and fainted. The name of the music - 'rock 'n' roll' - changed to 'rock'. In the 1970s, ..... (8) was of two different kinds. On the soft side, Elton John, Rod Stewart and the Swedish group ABBA ..... (9) very popular with people of all ages. But a harder style came from a few other bands who started to play loud, ..... (10) music called 'punk'. The punk 'look,' which is still around, was also important as a clothes ..... (11). Today there are a number of different popular music styles - pop, heavy metal, rap, dance and some others. But they all ..... (12) from good old rock 'n' roll and there are huge numbers of people who remain devoted lovers of rock'n roll and prefer it to any other music style.

### Task 6

- Read the text and fill the gaps with one of the following words: article, preposition, conjunction, auxiliary or link verb. Note that in each space you should insert only ONE word.
- Write the answers on the answer sheet. Do not copy any words from the text on the answer sheet.

Christopher Columbus was born in the seaport of Genoa, in Italy. Once he heard sailors speaking *about* (0) Marco Polo, who had visited countries east ..... (1) Europe 200 years before. Marco Polo had written ..... (2) his long journeys by land, and the wonderful places he had seen. Europeans at that time were very interested ..... (3) the gold, the precious stones and the spices that came from the east. They used horses ..... (4) elephants to travel on land, across mountains and deserts, to get to the countries that Marco Polo ..... (5) written about. The trips were long, dangerous and expensive. This was ..... (6) reason why Columbus wanted to find a shorter route to Japan, China, and India. .... (7) that time some people still believed that the world was flat. They said that if a ship sailed to the edge ..... (8) the world, it would fall off and be lost! Columbus did not believe this; he ..... (9) always certain that the world was round. He thought that ..... (10) he sailed in one direction he would eventually come back home, and he also thought ..... (11) if he travelled west, he would reach India. King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain also believed him and they agreed to give him ..... (12) money he needed to go on this voyage.

### Task 7

- Read the two texts and put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. One example is given.
- Write your answers on the answer sheet. Do not copy the words from the text on the answer sheet.

#### A.

Dear Dad,

I'm having an amazing time. The sea's lovely and the weather has been wonderful. And there is one more thing which has been wonderful, too. *I've met* (0) the most marvellous girl and I (1) ..... (fall) in love with her. Her name's Katarina and she is nineteen - just two years older than me. She (2) ..... (come) from a big Italian family. They live in the North of Italy, near Milan. Her mother (3) ..... (run) the family business since her father (4) ..... (die) four years ago. I know I might surprise you, but I (5) ..... (ask) her to marry me. I'll bring her home for you to meet in September when the tourist season (6) ..... (be) over. I know this news might be a shock for you and Mum, but don't get angry at me please. I am sure you (7) ..... (behave) the same way if you were in my place. And another thing - will you please put some money on my credit card? A new surfing centre is opening here next week and Katarina and me (8) ..... (want) to surf as much as possible. She loves surfing and, as you know, it's an expensive sport!

Love,  
Mike

#### B.

Hello Mike,

I hope you are enjoying yourself. The weather here is lovely at the moment – sunny every day and flowers everywhere. I (9) ..... (write) to say that I have talked to my old school friend David. Probably you (10) ..... (remember) him – I play tennis with him at week-ends. The other day, while we (11) ..... (have) lunch, he asked me how you were doing. He (12) ..... (always/be) fond of you. And then, when I told him you (13) ..... (finish) school and you wanted to start working, he offered you a job. He (14) ..... (work) for a computer company and has a place in one of the departments for a school-leaver with good maths skills like you. He said that the salary is very good and that you can start from September and that he (15) ..... (do) his best to include you in various training programmes abroad – in France or the USA. I hope you will consider this seriously. If I (16) ..... (be) you, I would immediately agree to this wonderful offer.

As for putting some money on your credit card, I'm sorry but we are short of money at the moment as well. Looking forward to your reply.

Much love,  
Dad

## Task 8

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

- A. Some people think that you can get a good education only in a foreign country. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.
- B. Some people think that summer is the best time of the year. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.

საბოლოო ვარიანტი გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე.

[illegible]

**Version 1 2010**

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

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

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

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

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

**Task 6:** 1.of 2.about/of 3.in 4.and/or 5.had 6.the 7.At/By 8.of 9.was 10.if 11.that  
12.the

**Task 7/A:** 1.have/'ve fallen /fell 2.comes 3.has been running/has run/ runs 4.died 5.have asked  
/asked 6.is 7.would/'d behave 8.want

**Task 7/B:** 9.am writing 10.remember 11.were having 12.has (always) been 13.had  
finished/finished 14.works/is working 15.will do /would do 16.were/was