

# ერთიანი ეროვნული გამოცდის ტესტის ნიმუში ინგლისურ ენაში 2019

ტესტის მაქსიმალური ქულაა 80.

ტესტზე სამუშაოდ გეძლევათ 2 საათი და 30 წუთი

გამოყენებულია 2018 წლის საგამოცდო ტესტის დავალებები

**Task 1: You are going to listen to five texts. For each of them answer the two questions given. Mark the correct answer A, B or C. You have 20 seconds to look through the questions. You will then hear the recording twice.**

### **Text 1**

**1. Why didn't the brothers surf together?**

A. Their dad wanted so.

B. They liked it this way.

C. They had only one surfboard.

**2. What attacked the speaker when he was in the water?**

A. A shark.

B. A Pilot fish.

C. A dolphin.

## Text 2

**3. Dorothea Lange's parents encouraged her to**

- A. take part in various exhibitions.
- B. become a photographer.
- C. receive education.

**4. When was Dorothea Lange's first exhibition held?**

- A. In 1934.
- B. In 1940.
- C. In 1945.

### Text 3

**5. The Terracotta Army is the collection of the sculptures of**

- A. the Chinese Emperors.
- B. soldiers and horses.
- C. one Chinese Emperor's horses.

**6. Who discovered the memorial statues?**

- A. Farmers.
- B. Generals.
- C. Archaeologists.

## Text 4

### 7. Before inventing Coca-Cola, John Pamberton

- A. was a successful pharmacist.
- B. fought in the Civil War.
- C. had already made a lot of money.

### 8. Who is the author of the famous Coca-Cola slogan?

- A. John Pamberton.
- B. Griggs Candler.
- C. Frank Robinson.

## Text 5

### 9. What was Ekvtime Takaishvili's major goal?

- A. Return the treasure to the Georgian princess.
- B. Look after the country's national treasure.
- C. Donate the treasure to the British and American museums.

### 10. What is the text mostly about?

- A. A Georgian historian and archaeologist.
- B. The true owner of the treasure.
- C. The government of Georgia.

## **Task 2: Read the text. Then read the statements which follow and decide whether they are True (T) or False (F).**

### **Stanford University**

Stanford University is a private University in California, approximately 60 km south-east of San Francisco. Due to its academic strength, wealth and closeness to Silicon Valley, it is often cited as one of the world's most prestigious universities. Times Higher Education Magazine recognizes Stanford as one of the world's 'six super brands', along with the Universities of Cambridge, Harvard, MIT\* and Oxford. Stanford alumni – its former students – have founded a large number of world-known companies, including Google, Nike, Hewlett Packard, Instagram, Yahoo and LinkedIn. The companies founded by Stanford alumni earn more than 2.7 trillion US dollars annually, an amount equal to the 10<sup>th</sup> largest economy in the world. It has been the 'home' university of 30 living billionaires, 67 Nobel Prize winners, 17 astronauts, 20 Turing Award laureates and many members of the US Congress.

The university was founded in 1885 by Leland and Jane Stanford. By then the Stanfords were already a wealthy and powerful family. Leland Stanford Senior was a Governor of California and US Senator. He was one of the four major investors, known as 'The Big Four,' in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad. The Stanfords founded the university in memory of their only child, Leland Stanford Junior, who died of typhoid fever at the age of 15 while on a family trip to Italy. The famous words which Leland Stanford Senior said to his wife when they, after that tragic event, returned to America were: 'Now the children of California shall be our children.' The Stanfords donated 40 million USD, today equivalent to more than one billion USD, to the building of the University, which opened its doors to students in 1891. The first student admitted to the University was Herbert Hoover, who later became the 31st President of the USA.

Initially the University was intended for agricultural studies only. Today Stanford's graduate programmes are the most selective in America, which means that students can choose their favourite programme out of a large variety of programmes. The University's 27 departments for Humanities and Sciences, 9 departments for Engineering and 4 departments for Earth, Energy and Environmental Sciences offer both under-graduate and graduate programmes. Law, Medicine, Education and Business have graduate programmes only. The University has a popular nickname, The Farm, which is connected to the fact that its famous founders owned a big horse farm on the territory of the present university campus.

What really makes Stanford different from any other university is its physical closeness to and excellent business relationships with Silicon Valley, the centre of the computer industry. The University is known worldwide as a centre of innovation and many new ideas in technology. This is due to the fact that many of its students and alumni have a good chance to commercialize their new and original ideas in the numerous companies of Silicon Valley and become successful businessmen. Therefore, it is no surprise that Stanford University is named a 'dream college' by most American students and parents.

\*MIT - Massachusetts Institute of Technology

### *True (T) or False (F)?*

1. Times Higher Education Magazine recognizes Stanford as the only 'super brand' university.
2. The graduates of Stanford University have established well-known companies.
3. By the time the Stanfords founded the university, their family was of no importance.
4. The foundation of Stanford University is connected to a very sad event.
5. The first student of Stanford University became an important person.
6. The number and type of programmes at Stanford University are limited.
7. The university campus stands on the site of the former horse farm.
8. Close links with Silicon Valley makes Stanford different from other universities.
9. The students of Stanford University have little chance to do well in business.
10. The text is about Leland Stanford's achievements in the industrial development of the USA.



**Task 3: 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.**

***Which paragraph***

1. has information about the official start of Plant-for-the-Planet movement?
2. mentions that the children, taking part in this movement, are not only from developed countries?
3. states some facts about the elections held in Plant-for-the-Planet?
4. has the name of the project which was carried out by the winner of a well-known prize?
5. mentions the goal of the Plant-for-the-Planet organisation?
6. has information about the members of Plant-for-the-Planet?
7. could have the title: 'Felix - a confident presenter'?
8. could have the title: 'How the idea started'?

**‘Stop Talking. Start Planting.’**

**A.** ‘Stop talking. Start planting’ are popular words often used by the members of the organisation called Plant-for-the-Planet. It aims at drawing children’s as well as adults’ attention to the problems of climate change and global warming. The organisation manages projects on environmental protection and encourages children worldwide to plant trees. Its members believe that their effort to make the environment better will, in the future, reduce the effects of climate change and lead to a healthier and safer world. ‘Stop talking. Start Planting’ is actually a slogan that calls for action as well as for funding.

**B.** In 2007 the idea for Plant-for-the-Planet first came to Felix Finkbeiner, a nine-year-old boy from a small town in Germany. Felix’s teacher asked her pupils to prepare a presentation on climate change. Felix searched Google for information and came across the story of Wangari Maathai, a Nobel Peace Prize Winner from Kenya, who had planted over 30 million trees across Africa as part of her project called the ‘Green Belt Movement’. Felix liked the idea so much that he decided to make it his lifelong goal to plant trees and restore the forests. In his school presentation, he said to his classmates and teachers that the children could plant one million trees in every country on Earth and a success story followed.

**C.** Soon after that, Felix planted the first tree in his schoolyard. This is when Plant-for-the-Planet movement officially started. By 2008 more than 150,000 trees had already been planted in Germany. The same year, at the International UNEP\* children and youth conference in Norway, Felix was elected to the UNEP Board. One year later, Felix attended the UNEP conference in South Korea where he managed to make this idea even more popular. There, Felix was able to gain support from children all around the world. They promised to plant one million trees in their own countries. Felix was already getting more attention from children as well as from sponsors.

**D.** In 2009 Felix Finkbeiner was invited to speak to the United Nations General Assembly in New York. Not many children get this chance. There stood a thirteen-year-old German boy, speaking very confidently about the environmental problems and looking for ways to solve them. ‘We have to take our future in our hands’. With these words, Felix addressed the children worldwide and he got their attention! Felix, now a 19-year-old university student in London, continues to be active. He encourages every citizen to plant or sponsor the planting of trees. ‘In most southern countries, the planting of one seedling\* costs as little as one euro!’ says Felix.

**E.** One school-based idea has now expanded into a global network of the children who take part in this campaign and see each tree as a contribution to a safer environment. Many of them are from the developing countries. By the start of 2011, children from 93 countries were already promoting the idea of planting trees in their countries. The same year Germany achieved its goal of planting one million trees. By now, more than 14 billion trees have been planted worldwide and the global tree-planting goal has reached one trillion!

**F.** The members of Plant-for-the-Planet are called either ‘members’ or ‘ambassadors’. A ‘member’ can become an ambassador by attending a one-day conference. Members and ambassadors vote online to elect the Youth Global Board, which consists of 14 youths. At present, more than 65,000 children act as ‘ambassadors’ in their countries and promote the idea of planting trees. In addition to planting trees, the members of Plant-for-the-Planet set up clubs and give presentations all over the world. ‘We are part of a worldwide network and spread our vision to our schools, families and friends. These clubs make us one family and we feel at home in every country on earth’, say the members of the Plant-for-the-Planet.

\*UNEP - United Nations Environmental Programme - გაერთიანებული ერების გარემოს დაცვის პროგრამა

\*seedling - ნერგი

**Task 4: Read the text and the questions which follow. For each question mark the correct answer (A, B, C or D).**

*This is a true story about Susannah Rodgers, a British Paralympic swimmer.*

Susannah Rogers, often called ‘Susie’ by her fans, is a professional athlete, Paralympic Gold medalist and multiple European and British record holder in different swimming styles. She has won a total of 30 international medals including 17 Gold medals! Susie competed at two Paralympic Games\*. At the London 2012 Paralympic Games she won three Bronze medals. In 2016 at the Rio de Janeiro summer Paralympic Games, Susie won a gold medal and became a Paralympics champion. This was the biggest achievement of her life! Susie Rogers was born in 1983 in England. She was born without a fully formed arm and leg on the left side of her body. Susie first learned to swim as a child. She, at this time, was not thinking of becoming a professional swimmer. This interest came later. ‘When I was 25 years old, I watched the British team at the 2008 Summer Paralympics and got inspired by the swimmers. I thought I could also be one of them!’ said Susie in one of her interviews.

Among the very prestigious awards and medals Susie was able to win, she has a very special one. The award is called an MBE, which means ‘Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire’ and is given by the Queen to the individual ‘for outstanding service to the community’. This is what Susie writes in her blog about how she received her MBE: ‘I got ready in the morning and put on my clothes and, most importantly, my hat, and headed to the Mall with my Mother to receive my MBE for services to Para Swimming at Buckingham Palace. I was very nervous when I arrived. I always find it strange when you are allowed to walk into the Palace and the crowds are watching you and taking photos just before you go in! It was lovely to see some of the members of the Royal family there too, including Kate Middleton, Duchess of Cambridge, and also some of my Paralympics swimming team friends. The Prince of Wales was awarding the honours, which made it extremely special for us all! As I waited for my surname to be announced, I looked around the Ball Room, in which the beautiful music was performed by the orchestra. It was a magical moment! The sounds of music from the orchestra were fantastic. I felt like in a fairy tale! Then somebody called out my name. The Prince of Wales spoke briefly to me about my medal and asked me how long I had been swimming and in a brief moment it was over, just like my win in Rio. I got my medal straight from him! I was lucky to be there and to share the wonderful moments of my life with some of the people that have been a part of my journey because I didn’t do it alone.’ After winning the gold medal in Rio de Janeiro in 2016, Susannah Rogers decided to retire. Now she leads an active social life. She is a big supporter of London Disability\* Swimming Club. She is also a disability sports coach.

შეკითხვაზე გადასვლა 1, 23, 4 5, 6 7,8

\*The Paralympic Games - ოლიმპიური თამაშები უნარშეზღუდული ადამიანების მონაწილეობით.

\*disability - უნარშეზღუდულობა

### **1. This is the story of a woman who**

- A. was popular from her childhood.
- B. has never won a gold medal.
- C. was disabled but achieved a lot.
- D. has set only British records in swimming.

### **2. When did Susie realise that she wanted to be a professional athlete?**

- A. After she was awarded an MBE.
- B. After watching the Paralympic Games.
- C. As soon as she learned to swim.
- D. She doesn't remember.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

**3. The MBE is an award which is given to**

- A. the Queen.
- B. champions only.
- C. only the participants of the Paralympics.
- D. those who serve people exceptionally well.

**4. When Susie came to Buckingham Palace, she felt quite**

- A. anxious.
- B. happy.
- C. relaxed.
- D. comfortable.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

**5. Among many other things what made Susie feel as if she was in a fairy tale?**

- A. The crowds who welcomed her.
- B. The people who took her photos.
- C. The music which was played by the orchestra.
- D. The gold medal she won.

**6. The person who gave Susie the MBE at Buckingham Palace was**

- A. the Queen.
- B. the Prince of Wales.
- C. Kate Middleton.
- D. a swimming team friend.

დაბრუნება ტექსტზე

**7. At present, Susannah Rogers**

- A. is still an active athlete.
- B. has quit the professional sport.
- C. has no interest in disabled people.
- D. intends to retire next year.

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

- A. The story which inspires
- B. Meeting the Queen
- C. How to be a good swimmer
- D. The types of awards swimmers get

**Task 5: Read the text and fill the gaps with the words given (A-N). Use each word only once. Two words are extra. Do not copy the extra words from the text on the answer sheet.**

*ceremony(A) chosen(B) continue(C) earn(D) funded(E) give(F) held(G) hopefully(H)*  
*majority(I) pay(J) private(K) successful(L) take(M) well(N)*

### **Schools in the USA**

Most American children start school with preschool or kindergarten. Then, they move up through elementary school, middle school and high school. Four out of five students finish high school and many of them ..... (1) with vocational or college studies. If high school students want to go to college, they ..... (2) an examination called the SAT, which stands for Scholastic Aptitude Test. The .... (3) of US primary and secondary schools are public schools which are ..... (4) by taxes. Taxes are money that people have to pay to the government from what they .....(5). Because public schools are free in the US, parents don't have to ..... (6) for their children's studies. On the other hand, only 10 percent of US students go to ..... (7) schools where their parents pay a tuition fee.

Graduation is an important time in schools, colleges and universities in the States and it is usually accompanied by a ..... (8) which is attended by families and friends as well as the students themselves. If the weather is good, the event is ..... (9) in the open air. Diplomas are given out and in many schools and colleges students wear academic gowns and caps. The principal of the school and other senior members ..... (10) speeches. There are also farewell speeches from students called 'valedictory speeches'. It's an honour for the student to be ..... (11) by the school authorities for this farewell speech. And this honour is usually given to a student who has been academically most ..... (12) at school or college.



**Task 6: Read the text and fill the gaps (1-10) with one of the following: article, preposition, conjunction or relative pronoun. Insert only ONE word. Do not copy the extra words from the text on the answer sheet.**

### **Learning a language**

How do children learn their mother tongue? What do the scientists know about this? It's a fact that children usually learn their first language ..... (1) their parents and the people around them. Many babies can say about three words .....(2) they are 12 months old. But, of course, they start learning their parents' language before that. First, babies listen to ..... (3) sounds of their language. People ask babies questions such as: 'Are you tired? Are you hungry? Do you want to go to sleep?' Babies can't answer these questions because they are learning the sounds of their first language at that time. Babies learn the most important sounds ..... (4) their language before they are six months old.

Babies often cry, so their parents speak to them in order to calm them down. They point ..... (5) interesting things and they repeat lots ..... (6) words. Babies listen and slowly learn to speak. Their first words are the names of either the people in the family ..... (7) the things in the house. Before they are eighteen months old, most children can say about twenty words and can understand a lot more.

Some children learn two languages at ..... (8) same time if their parents speak different languages. The children who can speak and understand two languages are 'bilingual' and they speak both languages fluently with a good accent. But ..... (9) you start learning a language after you are twelve years old, you will probably have ..... (10) 'foreign' accent.

**Task 7: The advertisement given below is taken from an online newspaper. Read the advertisement and write an email to the editor of the newspaper asking for more information about the details which are indicated. The beginning is given on the answer sheet. Do not write your or anybody else's name or surname in the letter.**

*Are you interested in Creative Writing? If so, read this advert carefully.*

The organisation 'Creative Writing' invites young people aged 12-16 to take part in the competition 'The Best Fantasy Story of the Year'. The candidates must send us a story by the **end of December**. The number of words of the story is **limited**. The winner will be sent on a short writing course **to a foreign country**. Take this chance! Let your imagination go wild!

For more information, please contact us at *creative@gmail.com*

*Which one?*

*How many?*

*When exactly?*

**Task 8: Read the essay task and write between 120-150 words.**

*Some people think that it's better to have an interesting job than a high salary. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? State your opinion and support it with reasons and examples.*

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2019

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

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

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

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

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

**Task 6:** 1. from 2. when/before 3. the 4. in/of 5. to/at 6. of 7. or 8. the 9. if/when 10. a