

ინგლისური  
ენა

B1 Plus  
High Intermediate

# New Wave

Book 3

ტესტები

ლია გოქსაძე  
თამარ ფალავა

კონცეფციის ავტორი და რედაქტორი  
რუსუდან ტყემალაძე

კონსულტანტი ბრიტანეთის საბჭო

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Book 3 Level B1 Plus

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კონსულტანტი ბარი უტსონი, ბრიტანეთის საბჭო

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ტესტების კრებული შედგება 6 ტესტისგან. ტესტებით ხდება მოსწავლის წიგნში მოცემული ლექსიკური და გრამატიკული მასალის, ასევე კითხვისა და წერის უნარ-ჩვევების ეტაპობრივი შემოწმება.

ტესტის მაქსიმალური ქულაა 50. ქულები 10-ბალიან შეფასებაში შემდეგი სქემით უნდა გადავიდეს:

ტესტის ქულა	50-47	46-43	42-39	38-35	34-31	30-27	26-23	22-19	18-15	14-11	10-0
10 -ბალიანი შეფასება	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

ტესტების გასწორებისას და შეფასებისას, გთხოვთ ისარგებლოთ პასუხებით (Answer key) და წერიითი ნაწილის (თემის) შეფასების სქემით, რომელიც 29-ე გვერდზეა მოცემული.

*One point for each correct answer. 10 points for Writing.  
Maximum score: 50 points  
Time limit 45 mins.*

**Reading**

1. Read the text. Then read the statements below and circle the right answer.

'Archaeology', like many academic words, comes from Greek and means 'the study of old things'. So it is really a part of the study of history. However, most historians use paper evidence, such as letters, documents, paintings and photographs, while archaeologists learn from the objects left behind by the humans of long ago. Normally these are the hard materials that don't decompose or disappear very quickly – things like human bones and skeletons, objects made from stone and metal, and ceramics.

Sometimes archaeologists and historians work together. Take, for example, the study of the Romans, who lived in the Mediterranean area and in southern Europe two thousand years ago. We know a lot about them mostly from their writing. But, for much of human history, there are no written documents at all. Who were the first humans, and where did they come from? It is the job of archaeologists to answer these questions, by finding bones and objects left behind and deciding exactly how old they are. From the evidence, they believe that humans first appeared in Africa and began moving to other parts of the world. The movement of our ancestors across the planet can be seen by drawing a map of their remains. For instance, archaeological evidence found so far shows that humans went to Australia about 70,000 years ago and to South America only 15,000 years ago.

It is very unusual to find anything more than the hard evidence of those times. Normally, the bacteria in the air eat away soft organic material, like bodies, clothes and things made of wood. But the case of Lindow Man is special.

In 1984 two men made an amazing discovery while working in a bog\* called Lindow Moss, near Manchester in the north of England. They discovered a human body which was 2,000 years old; it was from the time of the Roman invasion of Celtic Britain. Despite being so old, this body, which was later named Lindow Man, had skin, muscles, hair and internal organs. The scientists who examined him were able to look inside the man's stomach and find the food that he had eaten for his last meal! The man was so well-preserved because he was in a watery environment, safe from the bacteria that need oxygen to live. Also, the water in the bog was very acid\* and this preserved the man's skin. Lindow Man is kept at the British Museum, where he is spending some time in the company of more famous mummies from Egypt.

\*bog: ჭაობი      \*acid: მჟავა

Ex.: Archaeological evidence proves that humans first appeared in

- a. Europe
- b. Africa
- c. Australia

1. The main idea of the text is that
  - a. archaeology makes a strong contribution to history.
  - b. Romans inhabited Britain 2,000 years ago.
  - c. the origins of human beings are well known.
2. For their research, archaeologists depend mostly on
  - a. bacteria.
  - b. hard materials.
  - c. paper evidence.
3. The study of human history is based on
  - a. written documents.
  - b. objects left behind.
  - c. both.
4. Archaeological evidence shows that the first humans started to live in America
  - a. less than 20,000 years ago.
  - b. more than 20,000 years ago.
  - c. 70,000 years ago.
5. Documents from ancient times do not usually survive because
  - a. they simply did not exist.
  - b. they are hidden underground.
  - c. c. bacteria eat them.
6. One thing that is NOT mentioned in the text is
  - a. migration to Australia.
  - b. migration to Africa.
  - c. migration to America.
7. The body discovered near Manchester was remarkable because
  - a. it was well-preserved.
  - b. it was 2,000 years old.
  - c. it belonged to a Roman soldier.
8. The body was given the name Lindow Man because of
  - a. the place.
  - b. its appearance.
  - c. its age.
9. Bacteria cannot affect human bodies when they are kept in
  - a. glass.
  - b. the ground.
  - c. acid water.
10. What could be the best title for the text?
  - a. The importance of archaeology.
  - b. Lindow Man.
  - c. Roman Britain.

Reading \_\_\_\_\_ /10

**TEST** **1**

**Vocabulary**



2. Fill in the following sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Ex. He works as a book cover <u>designer</u> .                  | DESIGN    |
| 11. Have you made a ..... for your hotel room?                  | RESERVE   |
| 12. .... are important for the economy.                         | INVEST    |
| 13. What's your ..... of your trip to Jamaica?                  | IMPRESS   |
| 14. Many places in Georgia are ..... beautiful.                 | ASTONISH  |
| 15. It took me 20 minutes to fill in this ..... form.           | APPLY     |
| 16. It was a good report but it didn't include any useful ..... | RECOMMEND |
| 17. There is a nice ..... park in Vake.                         | RECREATE  |



3. Read the text and fill in the missing words. Two words are extra.

accommodation   advantages   arrival   hostel   organizing  
~~suppose~~   reservation   stay   tour   vacancy   worrying

**Holidays**

Is it better to go on a package tour or to travel on your own? I suppose (ex.) the answer depends on what kind of tourist you are. A ..... (18) organized by a travel agent has some ..... (19). You have a list of definite departure and ..... (20) dates, and of all your destinations. The ..... (21) may be cheaper, as it has been booked in advance, so you spend less time ..... (22) about where you are going to ..... (23). If you book your own hotel, you might have trouble finding a ..... (24), unless you are going to stay for a fortnight. On the other hand, ..... (25) your own trip can be fun. Many students hitch-hike or buy cheap tickets, and spend the night in students hostels or guest-houses.

Vocabulary \_\_\_\_ /15

**Grammar**



4. Complete these sentences with still, yet or already.

- Ex. Nelly has lived in America for 3 months and she already writes emails in English.
- I can't speak English fluently ..... but I hope I'll improve soon.
  - You don't have to contact the travel agent. I have ..... done it.
  - Dato hasn't gone to bed. Perhaps he is ..... on Skype chatting with friends.
  - Is the latest Harry Potter book on sale .....? I'd like to read it.
  - I've only been using this computer programme for a few days and I ..... know it well.
  - Although it's the beginning of spring, it's ..... quite cold.
  - This site hasn't become very popular ..... . They should advertise it more.



5. **What do the following words have in common? Use both or all.**

Ex. Canada, Holland, Sweden *They are all countries / All of them are countries.*

33. London, Paris, Moscow .....

34. archeologist, doctor, actor, financial manager .....

35. Kaladze and Rolandinho .....

36. Brad Pitt, Angelina Jolie, Mel Gibson .....

37. Dutch and Swedish .....

38. The Doors, U2, The Beatles, Soft Eject .....

39. Borjomi, Sarme, Nabeglavi .....

40. Maths, English, Georgian, Biology .....

Grammar \_\_\_\_\_ / 15

### Writing



6. **You want to travel to Turkey. Write an email to a travel agent and ask him to help you. Tell him the dates and the place you want to go and ask about the cost. Write between 120-130 words.**

Dear sir / madam,

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Writing \_\_\_\_\_ / 10

**Test score : \_\_\_\_\_ / 50**

*One point for each correct answer. 10 points for Writing.  
Maximum score: 50 points  
Time limit 40 mins.*

**Reading**

**1. Read the text. Then read the statements below and circle the right answer.**

Some people say that reading is not as important as it used to be. These days we have photographs, films, radio and television. Why read a description of something when you can glance at a photograph? Why read a novel when we can see a film? Why read a newspaper when the latest news is brought to us every hour on radio, TV and the Internet?

Photography was certainly a wonderful invention. Photographs can give a very accurate idea of places and of people that we have never seen. An encyclopaedia, for example, is always better if it has good illustrations. But we also need words to explain the photographs and drawings. A photograph of an elephant may give us a very good impression of what an elephant looks like, but it tells us nothing about where elephants are found, what types there are, what their exact size and weight are, how they are useful to man and so on.

In the same way, a good feature film has action, movement, colour, and maybe music. These are things we do not find on the printed page. But reading a novel has certain advantages over watching even an excellent feature film. Reading a novel requires imagination and every reader imagines the story differently. Television news broadcasts can certainly be exciting, as you can actually see what's happening, but we need newspapers as well. Some important events happen when there are no cameras around. More importantly, a newspaper doesn't only report the news, it also explains what has been happening. In addition, it will contain more detailed articles on all kinds of subjects. Newspapers are an important part of our lives if we want to understand what is going on in our community and in other parts of the world.

Reading is thus essential for information and pleasure and we need to be regular readers if we want to have full and interesting lives. Moreover, reading is a skill and, like other skills, it needs practice. The more often we read, the better readers we become, and the more we enjoy reading! The secret is to get the reading habit. Why not start now and read a little every day!



Ex.: Some people think that reading is

- a. as important as before.
- b. less important than before.
- c. more important than before.

1. In order to fully understand what a photograph shows,
  - a. the photograph itself is enough.
  - b. written text is needed.
  - c. you have to use your imagination.
2. The advantage of reading a novel compared to watching a film is that it
  - a. is more enjoyable.
  - b. develops your imagination.
  - c. takes less time.
3. One advantage of watching TV over reading a book is that TV
  - a. is visual.
  - b. takes less time.
  - c. is more pleasant.
4. Newspapers
  - a. report the news.
  - b. explain what's happening.
  - c. both.
5. Newspapers have some advantage over TV because they
  - a. report important events.
  - b. are less expensive.
  - c. have more detailed articles.
6. One thing which is NOT mentioned in the text is the connection between
  - a. photography and reading.
  - b. reading and education.
  - c. TV and reading.
7. Reading is best described as
  - a. special talent.
  - b. an important skill.
  - c. an everyday habit.
8. The writer of the article wants us to understand that reading helps us to
  - d. enjoy life more.
  - b. be more educated.
  - c. get a better job.
9. You will be a good reader when you
  - a. read about everything that happens.
  - b. read for pleasure.
  - c. have the habit of reading.
10. Which of these would be the best title for this text?
  - a. Reading makes a difference
  - b. Reading is enjoyable.
  - c. Reading newspapers

Reading \_\_\_\_\_ /10

**Vocabulary**



2. **Fill in the following sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.**

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| Ex. Stephen Hawking is an internationally respected scientist. | RESPECT    |
| 11. The remains of ancient ..... have rarely survived.         | CIVILIZE   |
| 12. What's your ..... Chinese food?                            | FAVOUR     |
| 13. Georgian theatrical ..... are often shown abroad.          | PERFORM    |
| 14. Children's books should have colourful .....               | ILLUSTRATE |
| 15. His ..... to calculate in his head is amazing.             | ABLE       |
| 16. The Georgian Times newspaper contains a lot of .....       | ADVERTISE  |
| 17. Do you know what his ..... is? He is a zoo keeper.         | OCCUPY     |



3. **Read the text and fill in the missing words. Two words are extra.**

~~best-loved~~    created    described    enjoyed    full-time    inspired  
 moved    settled    period    won    poetry

**The life and poetry of Robert Frost**

Robert Frost was one of America's best-loved (ex.) poets. Born in San-Francisco in 1874, he ..... (18) to New England as a boy. After college, he ..... (19) down on a small farm and it was here that he lived the life of a country farmer that he ..... (20) so well in his poems. While raising a family on the farm, he enjoyed the quiet country life, the fields and the woods and he was so ..... (21) by nature that many of his best poems were written during this ..... (22). Even after Frost had become famous and left the farm to become a ..... (23) poet and teacher, he continued to be drawn to nature and ..... (24) more of the wonderful poems for which he is remembered. In 1961 Frost was invited to read his poem *The Gift Outright* at the inauguration of President John F. Kennedy and during his career he ..... (25) four Pulitzer Prizes. He died in 1963.

Vocabulary \_\_\_\_/15

**Grammar**



4. **Read the sentences and underline the correct choice.**

- Ex. Nelly *used to move* / *was going to move* to a new flat but she changed he mind.
26. He *used to send* / *was going to send* us emails but he doesn't any more.
27. We *were attending* / *were going to attend* a Eurovision Show but there were no tickets left.
28. They *were having* / *used to have* a literature class when the news was announced.
29. My mother wants to lose weight so she has given *up* / *away* eating bread.
30. When I don't like a question I usually leave it *on* / *out*.
31. Good detectives need to find *out* / *in* all the details of a case before coming to a conclusion.
32. When I am told a secret I always try not to give it *up* / *away*.



*One point for each correct answer. 10 points for Writing.  
Maximum score: 50 points  
Time limit 40 mins.*

**Reading**

1. *Read the text. Then read the statements below and circle the right answer.*

The concept of peace is very important in different cultures. In some languages, the phrase for greeting contains the word for peace. And the reason why, in many cultures, we greet people by shaking hands was originally to show that we are not carrying weapons – that we come in peace. There are also certain symbols which people in quite different cultures recognise as representing peace. Let's look at the origins of a few of them.

The dove\* has been a symbol of peace and innocence for thousands of years in many different cultures. In ancient Greek mythology, the dove was a symbol of love while in ancient Japan a dove carrying a sword symbolised the end of war. There are legends which say that the devil can turn himself into any bird he likes - except a dove. In Christian art, the dove was used to symbolise the Holy Ghost\* and was often painted above Christ's head. But it was Pablo Picasso, the great Spanish painter, who made the dove a symbol of peace when he used it on a poster for the World Peace Congress in 1949.

The rainbow is another ancient and universal symbol of peace. In Greek mythology it was associated with Iris, the goddess who brought messages from the gods on Mount Olympus. In Scandinavian mythology the rainbow was a bridge between the gods and the earth. In the Bible a rainbow showed Noah that the biblical flood was over, and that God had forgiven the people. In the Chinese tradition, the rainbow is a common symbol of marriage. Nowadays the rainbow is used by many popular movements for peace and the environment, representing a better world in the future - or promising sunshine after rain.

The olive branch is another peace symbol. No one knows exactly when or why it began to symbolise peace. In Greek mythology, the goddess Athene gave an olive tree to the people of Athens, who showed their gratitude by naming the city after her. During the ancient Olympic Games, wars between states were stopped and the winners were given crowns of olive leaves. The olive branch has become a part of many modern flags symbolising peace and unity. One well-known example is the United Nations symbol.

\*dove: მტრედი

\*The Holy Ghost: წმინდა სული

Ex.: The concept of peace is very important

- a. for Christians.
  - b. for different cultures
  - c. for only a few cultures.
1. The word meaning 'peace' is part of the usual greeting
    - a. in some cultures.
    - b. in most cultures.
    - c. in a few cultures only.
  2. The symbol for peace is
    - a. different for each country.
    - b. the same for some countries.
    - c. the same for all countries.
  3. In Greece and ancient Japan, doves were used to mean
    - a. different things.
    - b. the same thing.
    - c. a poetic character.
  4. Pablo Picasso was the first to
    - a. paint a poster
    - b. paint symbols
    - c. use the dove as a peace symbol
  5. In Greek and Scandinavian mythologies and in the Bible the rainbow expresses
    - a. a common symbol.
    - b. different things.
    - c. religious beliefs.
  6. In Chinese mythology a rainbow was a symbol of
    - a. marriage
    - b. peace
    - c. the link between the gods and the earth.
  7. One thing which is NOT mentioned in the text is the connection between
    - a. peace symbols and religion.
    - b. peace symbols and poetry.
    - c. peace symbols and different mythologies.
  8. The olive branch, as a peace symbol, is mostly associated with
    - a. China.
    - b. The United Nations.
    - c. Greece.
  9. The writer of the article wants us to understand that peace symbols
    - a. are not connected with cultures.
    - b. are modern concepts
    - c. differ from culture to culture.
  10. The best title for this text would be
    - a. Peace and the Olympic Games
    - b. Peace symbols
    - c. Cultures differ

**TEST 3****Vocabulary**

2. *Fill in the following sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.*

Ex. In Georgia there is a tendency to arrive late for parties.

11. Our history teacher is an ..... for us all.

12. In my school years I had quite a ..... character

13. Among teenagers laughing can be quite .....

14. What's the..... between a role model and a popular person?

15. Nikoloz is a shy person. He doesn't have much .....

16. Some people don't like being asked very ..... questions.

17. Teenagers' lives are ..... affected by their role models.

TEND

INSPIRE

REBEL

CATCH

DIFFERENT

CONFIDENT

PERSON

DIRECT



3. *Read the text and fill in the missing words. Two words are extra.*

admit    adults    inspiration    mutual    occupation  
open-minded    ~~seems~~    society    treat    trust    yourself

### When you are older

'What would you like to be when you are older?' This seems (ex.) to be a favourite question of ..... (18) trying to make 'light' conversation with teenagers. I ..... (19) I don't have any answer to this question. Are you, like me, having difficulty deciding what you want to do in the future? Before choosing an occupation, here are some questions you could ask yourself: Are you ..... (20)? Can you always ..... (21) others well? Do you mind working extra hours? Do you ..... (22) people? Can you be patient? The last question to ask ..... (23) is perhaps the most important: why do you want to work? To make a lot of money? Just for the sake of ..... (24)? To travel around the world?. Most people would like all that. But people also work to create new things, to be useful to ..... (25), to help others, to make the world a better place. There's a lot to do in this field, don't you think? So, what do you want to be when you are older?

Vocabulary \_\_\_\_\_/15

### Grammar



4. *Infinitive or gerund? Read the sentences and fill the gaps with an infinitive (to + verb) or a gerund (verb+ing).*

Ex. I suggest going (go) to Vake Park after school.

26. He is grown up enough ..... (marry) and have children.

27. I apologize for ..... (say) things that hurt you.

28. They decided ..... (take) the advice I had given them.

29. I would like ..... (meet) him and talk to him personally.

30. My mother prefers ..... (bake) cakes to cooking meals.

31. I don't mind ..... (sleep) in the open air in summer.

32. I am looking forward to ..... (see) it. It won an Oscar for Best Film.



5. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition. Use each preposition once. There are two extra prepositions.

above   along   across   between   at   on (2)   opposite   in   ~~to~~   up

- Ex. Salome is flying to Amsterdam next Sunday.
33. There were three hundred people ..... the plane.
34. Were you there when Niko swam ..... the lake?
35. Kids especially have a great time ..... Christmas.
36. My birthday is ..... August 28th, which is St Mary's Day.
37. If you walk about one km ..... the river, you'll come to the bridge you are looking for.
38. Something heavy fell on him from .....
39. His desk is ..... Giorgi's desk and mine.
40. There used to be a nice open-air swimming pool ..... our school building.

Grammar \_\_\_\_\_ / 15

**Writing**



6. Think about yourself. What kind of person are you and what do you want to change in yourself? Who would you like to be like? Why? Write between 130-140 words.

*The person I am*

.....

.....

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.....

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Writing \_\_\_\_\_ / 10

**Test score : ... / 50**

One point for each correct answer. 10 points for Writing.

Maximum score: 50 points

Time limit 40 mins.

## Reading



1. Read the text. Then read the statements below and circle the right answer.

English dictionaries which were written before the 18th century contained only rare words, or words which were difficult to spell. Then, in 1755, the great English writer Dr Samuel Johnson wrote a famous dictionary. It contained common words as well as unusual ones. It also showed how words should be used correctly in sentences.

More than a hundred years later, in 1858, a group of British language experts started to work on *The Oxford English Dictionary*. Their aim was to list all the words of the English language. They even included words which were no longer in use. The language experts also provided quotations from different books and poems to illustrate the meanings of words. Moreover, they gave information on when words were first used, and from which languages they came. *The Oxford English Dictionary* tells us, for example, that 'algebra' comes from Arabic and was first used in English in the 16th century. The first edition of the dictionary took hundreds of people seventy years to complete and, as the number of English words in use has increased, it has been revised many times. The latest edition gives the meaning of over one million words – far too many for one book. *The Oxford English Dictionary* is therefore published in twenty-one books, each one more than a thousand pages long.

The main language used in the USA is of course English, but Americans use some words which are not used in British English, and they use other words in a different way. For example, the season which an English person calls 'autumn', an American calls 'fall'. The first dictionary of American English was published by Noah Webster in 1828. He also decided to spell some words in a simpler way. For instance, he wrote 'colour' as 'color', 'centre' as 'center' and 'programme' as 'program'. These spellings are still used in American English. Since 1828, Webster's Dictionary of American English has been revised and enlarged many times.

A good dictionary is an important tool for every reader. Many excellent dictionaries are now available. They differ greatly in size, in price, and in the type of information they contain. New technologies have made computerised dictionaries also possible. It is very important to choose the best dictionary for our needs and to use it regularly.

g on the beach they know they are not allowed to surf.

Find out more about Australia on the Internet on: [www.australia.com](http://www.australia.com)



Ex.: English dictionaries were written

- a. after the 18th century.
- b. before the 18th century.
- c. nobody knows when.

1. Dr Samuel Johnson wrote a dictionary which contained
  - a. only usual words.
  - b. only rare words.
  - c. both usual and rare words.
2. British experts started to work on The Oxford English Dictionary
  - a. in the middle of the 19th century.
  - b. at the beginning of the 20th century.
  - c. at the end of the 19th century.
3. Parts of poems were included in The Oxford English Dictionary to
  - a. entertain the readers.
  - b. popularise some poets.
  - c. show meanings of words.
4. When we speak about the history of words we mean
  - a. when they were first used.
  - b. from which language they come.
  - c. Both.
5. The Oxford English Dictionary has been revised many times because
  - a. new words often enter English.
  - b. many words become outdated.
  - c. old editions sell quickly.
6. One fact which is NOT mentioned in the text about The Oxford English Dictionary is
  - a. the date when experts started to work on it.
  - b. the date of its last publication.
  - c. the number of pages it contains.
7. American English is
  - a. the same as British English.
  - b. partially different from British English.
  - c. completely different from British English.
8. Noah Webster is best known for
  - a. having written the first American English dictionary.
  - b. spelling all English words simply.
  - c. having revised The Oxford English Dictionary.
9. Dictionaries
  - a. differ in size and contents.
  - b. are only computerised nowadays.
  - c. are all the same.
10. Which would be the best title for this text?
  - a. The importance of dictionaries
  - b. Dictionary writers
  - c. The history of dictionaries

**TEST 4****Vocabulary**

2. Fill in the following sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Ex.: What's the topic of today's presentation?              | PRESENT     |
| 11. This ..... is several centuries old.                    | SETTLE      |
| 12. I've joined the language school only .....              | RECENT      |
| 13. I saw the original of the ..... of Independence.        | DECLARE     |
| 14. I can never remember the ..... of this word.            | SPELL       |
| 15. We live in a time of mass .....                         | COMMUNICATE |
| 16. We all understand the ..... of the Constitution.        | SIGNIFICANT |
| 17. Many ..... have come into English from other languages. | EXPRESS     |



3. Read the text and fill in the missing words. Two words are extra.

abroad    communicating    difficult    expressions    mouth    movements  
 sounds    ~~special~~    training    voices    remain

**Sign language**

Because deaf people cannot hear, they have special (ex.) ways of communicating. One way is lip reading. With the help of ..... (18) people can learn to understand what someone is saying by looking at the ..... (19) of the speaker. It is possible for deaf people to learn how to speak but it is ..... (20), mainly because they cannot hear their own ..... (21). This means they need a lot of training in order to be able to make the correct ..... (22). The most practical way of ..... (23) for deaf people all around the world is to use sign language. The 'words' of sign language are in 'signs' which are made with ..... (24) of the hands, the face and the body. As with words, each sign has a different meaning and, as with words, signs can be combined to form certain ..... (25) and sentences.

Vocabulary \_\_\_\_/15

**Grammar**

4. Put the verb into the correct form. Use the Passive voice form.

- Ex.: The parcel was posted (post) two months ago, but it hasn't arrived yet.
26. It used to be a big school. One hundred teachers ..... (employ) there.
  27. This company is not independent. It ..... (own) by a big international bank.
  28. Several important objects ..... (steal) from the museum this year.
  29. It was expected that the factory ..... (renovate) the following year.
  30. I've heard that a new TV show ..... (make) at the moment.
  31. A foreign language ..... (best/learn) through listening and reading.
  32. People should ..... (not/judge) by their appearance only.



**5. Put the verbs in the correct form. Use Conditional One or Two.**

Ex.: They would be (be) rather upset if we didn't go their party. .

- 33. What would you do if you ..... (win) two million dollars?
- 34. If Sibila only speaks French, I ..... (not / be able) to understand her.
- 35. If Sara applied for the job, I am sure she ..... (get) get it.
- 36. You will not lose weight unless you ..... (do) more physical exercises.
- 37. If I ..... (be) you, I would always wear green clothes. Green suits you.
- 38. It's seven already. Unless you hurry you ..... (be) late for the party.
- 39. If I had a small garden, I ..... (grow) only flowers in it.
- 40. If Mariam ..... (pass) this exam, she will get a full scholarship.

Grammar \_\_\_\_\_ / 15

**Writing**



**6. Write about your favourite story or novel. Who is the author? What do you like about it? Who are its characters and who do you like or dislike most? Why? Write between 130-140 words.**

***My favourite novel***

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Writing \_\_\_\_\_ /10

**Test score : ... / 50**

*One point for each correct answer. 10 points for Writing.*

*Maximum score: 50 points*

*Time limit 40 mins.*

**Reading**

1. *Read the text. Then read the statements below and circle the right answer.*

Pop music started in the mid-20th century and has gone through several stages in its development. Every stage has had its stars and its characteristics. Who are the stars and what are the characteristics of pop music?

In 1954 Elvis Presley walked into a recording studio in Memphis, State of Tennessee, and made his first record. Some people think that this was the birth of rock 'n' roll. Elvis was still a truck driver at the time, earning just 35 USD a week, but his music – a mix of black rhythm and blues, and white country and western – soon became popular with young people all over the world. The energy of that music, together with the specific style, made a real culture for a generation of youngsters who didn't want to grow up like their parents. The words, music, clothes and movements all worked together to make a single powerful message: here's a faster, cooler, more beautiful world.

In the mid-1960s many singers and bands used music to express teenage protests and anger. The Beatles, the Rolling Stones and other British groups introduced strange lyrics and exciting rhythms. John Lennon and Paul McCartney used to spend many afternoons listening to American stars like Chuck Berry and Elvis Presley before they were able to write the famous Lennon and McCartney songs themselves. This was also the beginning of the hippy movement.

People remember the 1970s for punk music. Punk was fast, loud and very aggressive. Punk bands - and their fans too - liked to shock people by wearing metal rings through their skin and having brightly-coloured hair. For a punk band, musical talent was less important than energy and attitude. In the 1980s three types of music ruled. House music was popular in clubs and discos. Hip hop was the music of urban black Americans and Techno was the electronic music of Europe and the USA.

The 1990s was the decade of electronic music – synthesizers and drum machines. Music became 'visual' as pop videos became increasingly popular. Video recordings became so popular that no band made a record without making a video to go with it. CDs and DVDs and other computer-based technologies have already replaced videos in the 21st century. What will the future of pop music be like?

Ex.: Pop music started

- a. at the beginning
  - b. in the middle
  - c. at the end of the 20th century.
1. When Elvis Presley made his first recording
    - a. he was already popular.
    - b. he was a studio worker.
    - c. he was not yet popular.
  2. Elvis Presley's music is thought by many people to
    - a. have started rock 'n' roll.
    - b. be for both old and young.
    - c. copy old music.
  3. The music of the 1960s is remembered because it
    - a. showed a happier life.
    - b. helped teenagers to protest.
    - c. contained strange ideas.
  4. The hippy movement started
    - a. in the 1960s.
    - b. in the 1970s.
    - c. in the 1980s.
  5. The 1970s are known for
    - a. fast music.
    - b. slow music.
    - c. punk music.
  6. One thing which is NOT mentioned in the text is:
    - a. Rock 'n' roll started in America.
    - b. Rock 'n' roll changed from one decade to another.
    - c. Rock 'n' roll was the music of peace.
  7. For a punk band, energy and attitude were
    - a. less important than musical talent.
    - b. more important than musical talent.
    - c. as important as musical talent.
  8. The writer of the article is telling us that rock 'n' roll
    - a. had more than one stage in its development.
    - b. was enjoyed equally by the old and young.
    - c. was more popular in Britain than in America.
  9. The 1990s were the time when
    - a. nothing new happened in rock 'n' roll development.
    - b. electronic music started.
    - c. Elvis Presley's music came back.
  10. Which would be the best title for this text?
    - a. The hippy movement and punk music.
    - b. A new trend in music.
    - c. The history of pop music.

**TEST 5**

**Vocabulary**



2. Fill in the following sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

Ex.: This kind of music is quite trendy nowadays.

- 11. In some countries ..... rings are worn on the left hand.
- 12. TBC Bank holds a business development conference .....
- 13. A lot of ..... events take place in Tbilisi every day.
- 14. Skiing . ..... are very exciting to watch.
- 15. ....of more than fifty people are not allowed on this street.
- 16. Do you know how many ..... this theatre has staged?
- 17. The ..... for the wedding ceremony were wonderful.

- TREND
- ENGAGE
- ANNUAL
- CULTURE
- COMPETE
- GATHER
- PERFORM
- DECORATE



3. Read the text and fill in the missing words. Two words are extra.

- award    attracting    beliefs    bride    couple    ~~groom~~  
 marriage    symbol    support    traditionally    wedding

**Wedding symbols**

What brings good luck to the bride and groom (ex.) on their wedding day? Different cultures have different ..... (18), but in nearly all countries something is done to wish the couple a long and happy ..... (19). In Italy, it's traditional for the ..... (20) guests to tie a ribbon in front of the building where the ..... (21) will marry. This is a ..... (22) of the couple's eternal happiness. There is another tradition in which the ..... (23) gives her guests 'confetti', which are small bags of sugar-covered almonds. In Japan women wear kimonos which are ..... (24) white. They also wear something very heavy on their heads and people believe this headpiece will help the couple by ..... (25) good luck.

Vocabulary ..... /15

**Grammar**



4. Read the first sentence. Then complete the second so that it has a similar meaning.

Ex.: I wouldn't watch this horror film if I were you.  
**I don't think** you should watch this horror film.

- 26. Let's go to the rugby match next Sunday.  
**How about** .....
- 27. How can I get to the station?  
**Could you** .....
- 28. Have one more piece of pizza.  
**Would you** .....
- 29. It would be a good idea to have lunch outside, in the garden.  
**Shall we** .....
- 30. If I want to use Lily's cell phone, I always ask her first.  
**I wouldn't** .....
- 31. I advise you not to ask so many questions during the presentation.  
**You should** .....
- 32. Don't forget to take some warm clothes when you travel to Moscow.  
**You had better** .....

**Writing**



5. *Join the sentences into one complex sentence using the words in brackets. Change the order of the sentences whenever necessary.*

Ex.: I followed the advice. Dato gave it to me. **(which)**

*I followed the advice which Dato gave me.*

33. Levan fell asleep early. He wasn't able to watch the Club Show. **(as)**

.....

34. He studies old manuscripts. He is interested in the history of the Georgian alphabet. **(since)**

.....

35. I'll study the history of the ancient world. I will be a student. **(when)**

.....

36. We'll wait for the article to be published. We'll comment on it. **(as soon as)**

.....

37. The road up the mountain was bad. We had to reach the village on foot. **(because)**

.....

38. We won't express our opinion. All the secret documents will be disclosed. **(until)**

.....

39. Here is the advertisement for young writers. You were looking for it. **(which/that)**

.....

40. We are studying the causes of pollution. We are going to be environmentalist. **(since)**

.....

Grammar \_\_\_\_\_ / 15

**Writing**



6. *For your school newsletter you are going to write an article about one of the historical monuments in Georgia or elsewhere. Which monument would you write about and why? Where is it and what facts do you know about it? Write between 140-150 words.*

*The historical monument I would like to write about is .....*

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Writing ..... / 10

**Test score : ... / 50**

One point for each correct answer. 10 points for Writing.

Maximum score: 50 points

Time limit 45 mins.

## Reading



1. Read the text. Then read the statements below and circle the right answer.

January 1st 2002 is a day that will be remembered for years to come. Why? Well, it wasn't just the start of another new year. It was also the start of a new era for 304 million people living in twelve European countries. On that day, the euro became the official currency\* of their countries replacing currencies as famous as the German mark, the French franc and the Italian lira.

Fortunately, the change from the old currencies to the new one was a success, but only after lots of problems had been solved. The first problem was what to call the new currency. There was a suggestion to call it the 'ecu' or 'European Currency Unit', but the Germans said this sounded too much like the German word for 'cow'. Finally they called it the 'euro'.

The next problem was the design. Think of a normal bill or coin. They always show something related to the country they belong to. This can be the picture of a famous person or a monument. So how could they design something that represented 12 different countries and their traditions? It was finally agreed that every euro coin would have a common European face but that each Member State, such as, for instance, Germany, France, Spain or Italy, would decorate the other side with something linked to their country. For example, Spanish coins have the image of the Spanish king on them and German coins have pictures of Berlin's famous Branderburg Gate. So even though you can spend the coins in any of the twelve countries, you can see which country they originally came from. It was also agreed that euro bills would be the same throughout the euro area.

The final problem was how to introduce the money. Imagine how difficult it was to change the kind of money they used, not just for the people, but also for companies. For example, Coca-Cola had to adapt almost 300,000 vending machines\* to accept the new coins. To help people get used to the idea, shops started publishing prices in both the old and the new currency from January 2000.

The final change from the old currencies to the new euro involved the introduction of more than 10 billion bills and 50 billion coins. People in Europe are now using the euro bills and coins as easily as Americans use dollars or Georgians use lari.

\*currency: ფულის ერთეული, ვალუტა

\*vending machines: ავტომატური გასაყიდი მანქანები.



Ex.: Before the introduction of the euro, the money used in France was called

- a. the lira.
- b. the franc.
- c. the mark.

1. January 1st 2002 is a special day because
  - a. it was the first day of the New Year.
  - b. the euro replaced some European currencies.
  - c. it was the second year of the new millennium.
2. The initial stage of the introduction of the euro was
  - a. smooth
  - b. unsuccessful.
  - c. a little problematic.
3. The name 'euro' was agreed
  - a. after some debate.
  - b. without any debate.
  - c. by some Presidents.
4. In every country using the euro, the coins have
  - a. the same design.
  - b. a partly different design.
  - c. a completely different design.
5. Euro bills in every country have
  - a. the same designs.
  - b. partly different designs.
  - c. completely different designs.
6. According to the text the euro is used
  - a. in every European country.
  - b. in 4 countries.
  - c. in 12 countries.
7. One thing which is NOT mentioned in the text is the link between
  - a. old and new currencies.
  - b. the political systems of Member States.
  - c. the problems connected to the introduction of the euro.
8. To complete the change from using national currencies to using the euro took
  - a. two years.
  - b. four years.
  - c. one year.
9. The writer of the article says that
  - a. some European countries use the same money.
  - b. billions of euro bills and coins are used in Europe.
  - c. currencies change from one country to another.
10. Which of these would be the best title for the text?
  - a. Money makes people happy
  - b. Problems with money
  - c. Money makes history

**TEST** **F**

**Vocabulary**



2. Fill in the following sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

Ex.: We are *spiritually* tied to our parents and grandparents.

- 11. Building houses is a ..... business in Georgia today.
- 12. Too much light can be ..... for your eyes.
- 13. Homeless children need ..... from the cold.
- 14. There are ..... five hundred students in the college.
- 15. It was a meeting of the seven leading heads of .....
- 16. There has been a big ..... in the population in recent years.
- 17. The youth ..... started in the middle of the 20th century.

- SPIRITUAL
- PROFIT
- HARM
- PROTECT
- APPROXIMATE
- GOVERN
- REDUCE
- MOVE



3. Read the text and fill in the missing words. Two words are extra.

- demand   equal   government   legal   marriage   move   passed  
 prohibited   protect   varies   ~~voting~~

**How young is too young?**

In the United States the laws about the age for driving, voting (ex.), drinking alcohol and marriage vary from state to state. In 1984 the United States government ..... (18) a law that set the ..... (19) age for drinking alcohol at 21. The legal age for voting used to be 21, but now it is 18. I hope it will gradually ..... (20) even lower. Young people shouldn't be ..... (21) from choosing their leaders. I think anybody who wants to vote should be allowed to. The legal age for driving ..... (22) between states. In many states the driving age is 16 and the legal age for ..... (23) is 18, except for Nebraska where it is 19 and Mississippi where it is 21. Finally, I think young people should be allowed to ..... (24) their rights at any age. Write to your ..... (25) and let them know how you feel about your rights.

Vocabulary \_\_\_\_/15

**Grammar**



4. Complete the gaps in the sentences below with a/an, the or no article.

- Ex.: The United Nations is an international organization.
- 26. Jim and Jill got married last year, but ..... marriage didn't last long.
  - 27. It's ... .. unbelievable story. Just listen!
  - 28. I wonder if you can help me. I have ..... problem.
  - 29. We had a very nice meal. .... meat was especially tasty.
  - 30. He is clever and I'm sure he can give you ..... useful advice.
  - 31. .... interview which Sandro had yesterday was quite successful.
  - 32. People living in Europe don't need .....visas to travel.



5. Complete the words with the prefixes and suffixes from the list below. Two are extra.

dis-    mis-    multi-    im-    in-    ~~un-~~  
 -ian    -ism    -ful    -tions    -less

Ex.: What you say is quite unbelievable.

- 33. I can't understand you. You .....pronounce almost every word.
- 34. The United States is a truly .....national country.
- 35. Don't be .....patient. Your problem will be solved in time.
- 36. Human..... is a system of beliefs concerned with the needs of people.
- 37. He is a well-known music....., but he's also involved in protecting animals' rights.
- 38. The Soviet Union, as one country, .....appeared in the early 1990s.
- 39. I need your help as I am quite .....experienced in organizing events like this.
- 40. The Seven Wonders of the World remind us of ancient civiliza..... .

**Writing**



6. At what age do you think young people should be allowed to drive a car, vote and marry? Try to give as many arguments as you can to support your opinion. Write between 140-150 words.

I think young people should be allowed to .....

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Writing \_\_\_\_\_ /10

**Test score : ... / 50**

## ANSWER KEY TO THE TESTS

### PROGRESS TEST ONE

- Ex. 1 1.a 2.b 3.c 4.a 5.c 6.b 7.a 8.a 9.c 10.a  
Ex. 2 11.reservation 12.Investments 13.impression 14.astonishingly 15.application 16.recommendations  
17.recreation  
Ex. 3 18.tour 19.advantages 20.arrival 21.accommodation 22.worrying 23.stay 24.vacancy  
25.organizing (extra: hostel, reservation)  
Ex. 4 26.yet 27.already 28.still 29.yet 30.already 31.still 32.yet  
Ex. 5 33.They are all / All of them are cities (capitals) 34.They are all / All of them are professions 35.They  
are both / Both of them are footballers 36.They are all / All of them are (Hollywood/film/screen)  
actors/stars. 37.They are both / Both of them are nationalities / languages. 38.They are all / All of them are  
(musical) groups. 39.They are all / All of them are mineral waters / names of places. 40.They are all /  
All of them are (school) subjects.

### PROGRESS TEST TWO

- Ex. 1 b 2.b 3.a 4.c 5.c 6.b 7.b 8.a 9.c 10.a  
Ex. 2 11.civilizations 12.favourite 13.performances 14.illustrations 15.ability 16.advertisements  
17.occupation  
Ex. 3 18.moved 19.settled 20.described 21.inspired 22.period 23.full-time 24.created 25.won (extra: en  
joyed, poetry)  
Ex. 4 26.used to send 27.were going to attend 28.were having 29.up 30.out 31.out 32.away  
Ex. 5 33.contrast 34.result 35.purpose 36.result 37.contrast 38.purpose 39.result 40.contrast

### PROGRESS TEST THREE

- Ex. 1 1.a 2.b 3.a 4.c 5.b 6.a 7.b 8.c 9.c 10.b  
Ex. 2 11.inspiration 12.rebellious 13.catching 14.difference 15.confidence 16.personal 17.directly  
Ex. 3 18.adults 19.admit 20.open-minded 21.treat 22.trust 23.yourself 24.inspiration 25.society (extra: oc  
cupation, mutual)  
Ex. 4 26.to marry 27.saying 28.to take 29.to meet 30.baking 31.sleeping 32.seeing  
Ex. 5 33.on 34.across 35.at 36.on 37.along 38.above 39.between 40.opposite

### PROGRESS TEST FOUR

- Ex. 1 1.c 2.a 3.c 4.c 5.a 6.b 7.b 8.a 9.a 10.c  
Ex. 2 11.settlement 12.recently 13.Declaration 14.spelling 15.communication 16.significance 17.expressions  
(extra: abroad, remain)  
Ex. 3 18.training 19.mouth 20.difficult 21.voices 22.sounds 23.communicating 24.movements  
25.expressions  
Ex. 4 26.were employed 27.is owned 28.have been stolen 29.would be renovated 30.is being made 31.is  
(best) learned /learnt 32. not be judged  
Ex. 5 33.won 34.will not (won't) be able 35.would get 36.do 37.were 38.will be 39.would grow 40.passes

### PROGRESS TEST FIVE

- Ex. 1 1.c 2.a 3.b 4.a 5.c 6.c 7.b 8.a 9.b 10.c  
Ex. 2 11.engagement 12.annually 13.cultural 14.competitions 15.gatherings 16.performances  
17.decorations  
Ex. 3 18.beliefs 19.marriage 20.wedding 21.couple 22.symbol 23.bride 24.traditionally 25.attracting  
(extra: award, support)  
Ex. 4 26.going to the rugby match next Sunday? 27.tell me how to get the station / how I can get to the station?/  
show me the way to the station? 28.like to have one more piece of pizza? 29.have lunch outside, in the  
garden. 30.use Lily's cell phone without asking her. 31.not ask so many questions during the presentation.  
32.take some warm clothes when you travel to Moscow.  
Ex. 5 33.As Levan fell asleep early he wasn't able to watch the Club Show. 34.Since he is interested in the history of  
the Georgian alphabet, he studies old manuscripts. 35.When I am a student I'll study the history of the  
ancient world. 36.As soon as the article is published, we'll comment on it. 37.Because the road up the  
mountain was bad, we had to reach the village on foot. 38.We won't express our opinion until all the secret  
documents are disclosed. 39.Here is the advertisement for young writers which (that) you were looking for.  
40.Since we are going to be environmentalists, we are studying the causes of pollution. (Comment: In every

sentence, except 39 the order of the sentences can be reversed. E.g. The first sentence can also be written as: Levan wasn't able to watch the Club Show as he fell asleep early.)

**FINAL TEST**

- Ex. 1 1.b 2.c 3.a 4.b 5.a 6.c 7.b 8.a 9.a 10.c
- Ex. 2 11.profitable 12.harmful 13.protection 14.approximately 15.government 16.reduction 17.movement
- Ex. 3 18.passed 19.legal 20.move 21.prohibited 22.varies 23.marriage 24.protect 25.government (extra: demand, equal)
- Ex. 4 26.the 27.an 28.a 29.the 30.no article 31.The 32.no article
- Ex. 5 33.mis- 34.multi- 35.im- 36.-ism 37.-ian 38.dis- 39.in- 40.-tions (extra: -ful, -less)

**ASSESEMENT SCALE FOR WRITING**

**შეფასების სქემა ტექსტის წერითი დავალებისთვის**

იგივე სქემის გამოყენება მიზანშეწონილია მოსწავლის წიგნის წერითი დავალებების შესაფასებლად.

ქულა	როგორ პასუხობს ნაწერი დავალებას <b>Task fulfilment</b>	როგორ არის დაცული გრამატიკული, ლექსიკური და ორთოგრაფიული სიზუსტე. <b>Accuracy</b>	ქულა
5-4	ნაწერი კარგია. აზრი მკაფიოდ და თანმიმდევრულად არის გადმოცემული. სრულყოფილად არის გაცემული პასუხი დავალებაზე. მოყვანილია 1-2 ფაქტი და/ან მაგალითი.	გრამატიკული შეცდომების რაოდენობა 2-ს არ აღემატება. წინადადებების წყობა გამართულია. ლექსიკა მოთხოვნის შესაბამისია. დაშვებულია უმნიშვნელო შეცდომები ორთოგრაფიასა და პუნქტუაციაში.	5-4
3-2	ნაწერი საშუალო დონისაა. აზრი ჩანს, მაგრამ ზოგ შემთხვევაში მას თანმიმდევრობა აკლია, მოყვანილია მხოლოდ ერთი ფაქტი და/ან მაგალითი.	დაშვებულია 3-6 გრამატიკული შეცდომა. წინადადებების წყობა ძირითადად კარგია, თუმცა არის 1-2 გამონაკლისი. ლექსიკა მოთხოვნაზე უფო მარტივია. დაშვებულია რამდენიმე შეცდომა ორთოგრაფიასა და პუნქტუაციაში.	3-2
1-0	ნაწერი სუსტია. აზრის გაგება ჭირს, წინადადებებს შორის კავშირი არ ჩანს. მაგალითი ან არ არის მოყვანილი, ან იგი ძალიან მარტივი და უმნიშვნელოა.	დაშვებულია 7-ზე მეტი გრამატიკული შეცდომა. წინადადებების წყობა არასწორია. ლექსიკა მეტად მარტივი და შეუსაბამოა. ორთოგრაფიასა და პუნქტუაციაში დაშვებულ შეცდომებს სისტემური ხასიათი აქვს.	1-0