

I. მისაღები გამოცდის ტესტის ნიმუში უცხო (ინგლისურ) ენაში - მაქსიმუმ-100 ქულა:

I. *You are going to read a newspaper article about women and technical subjects. Choose from the list (A-I) the sentence which best summarizes each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).*

- A. Women often can't find, or don't think of looking for, the opportunity they need.
- B. Women are needed in jobs that require a technological background.
- C. Women study basic subjects alongside more specialized ones.
- D. At the end of the course, women usually find jobs in local industry.
- E. Women who want to change their jobs cannot because they have the wrong qualifications.
- F. It is difficult to convince women and girls that they should take up scientific subjects.
- G. in one training centre, the women are very eager to study scientific and technological subjects.
- H. it is often difficult to obtain a place on a course.
- I. My early interests were not developed

Workplace

A second chance to pick up a screwdriver, plug into the future and join the enthusiasts back at school

0. **I**.....

"I've always been interested in electronics and I often opened up the TV or the hi-fi to have a look. But I was not encouraged at school; I was the only girl in the Physics class and I felt lonely and depressed."

1.

Susan Veersamie's experience is typical of many. Eager to be the same as their friends, teenage girls shy away from technical and science subjects at school and then after a few years in a low-paid dead-end, "woman's" job, they find they haven't got the qualifications to enable them to change course.

2.

The Haringey Women's Training and Education centre, which Susan Veersamie attends, is one of a handful of centers offering women a second chance to study technological and engineering subjects. It is housed in part of a former secondary school in North London and I doubt that the building has ever seen such keen students.

3.

The centre provides courses in electronic, computing, the construction trades and science and technical skills, and everyone attends classes in numeracy, English and business practice.

4.

Hopefully, when they have completed their courses, the Centre's students will have gained enough confidence and basic skills to find a job or go on to further study. Nevertheless, getting on to a course at a college of further education is not easy if you don't have the required qualifications. The Manpower Service Commission offers courses in craft and technological skills which is unemployed. However, places are often in high demand and the courses offered depend on the needs of local industry.

5.

There are other introductory and "taster" courses similar to the Haringey Centre around the country but they are scarce. It is often difficult for women to find a course that meets their needs and there is little to attract the attention of those who may never have considered work in engineering and technological fields.

6.

The problem is how to persuade girls to broaden their options, and also to introduce training and retraining to women who have chosen more traditional paths, only to find the way to improved employment prospects closed or, at best, unsatisfying.

7.

Encouraging women to enter traditional "male" work areas in greater numbers in this way is not only important for the women themselves, in that it offers a route into higher paid work, but it is

also important for the country as a whole. There is a general skills shortage in the technological industries. We need these women's enthusiasm and ability.

II. *You are going to read the beginning of a short story. For questions 8-14, choose the answer (A,B,C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.*

I lived with mother in a large white house surrounded by tall trees. it was a long walk to the nearest buildings as we were beyond the outskirts of town. it seem to me nor that I would ask myself whether we needed to live as we did, she in this lonely white house leading her life, me elsewhere in that same large house, being me. Her child. I suppose in all those years I may have asked myself that, yet I suspect, in reality, I scarcely gave it any thought.

One day, soon after my thirtieth birthday, Mother told me that she had sold the house. She had found somewhere else, she aid. She didn't mention where. I didn't ask.

Shortly after, two very willing removal men arrived with an orange van which they promptly began loading up with furniture and boxes. Mother directed them from the house. I stood outside underneath our tall trees and watched, fascinated by the process. Many of the things which these strangers were steadily lifting up and taking away and never been moved before in all my lifetime. Indeed, until that moment, I don't think it ever occurred to me that these things could actually be moved. The house and everything in it had seemed so completely fixed. When I saw that the van was nearly full I went indoors to find mother.

"Keep anything you like," she said to me. "I've taken all I want"

"Thank you," I said

"The new people should be here tomorrow." She climbed into the van alongside the two men, the engine started and they drove away.

Next day, as mother said they would, a couple came. They were obviously a bit annoyed to find me there. I packed some necessities into a small brown leather suitcase that I didn't know was still in the house until I found it. I felt them watch me as I walked away down the path and along the road that eventually led to the railway station.

It had been a long quiet walk so I was surprised when I found the station busy with activity. I had expected to sit for a while and calmly decide my next course of action but a quick glance round the station told me that queuing for a ticket was the first thing for all newcomers to do – buying a cup of tea and trying to find a seat on the platform the next. The queue was long and appeared to move forward only slowly. All well and good, I thought, taking my place behind a woman who was engaged in a fierce argument with her husband while trying to keep several children in order.

"Everyone!" he repeated sarcastically. The husband looked angrily around and as I stood up he caught my eye. I was now the part of the argument against him.

“Yes, everyone – so you might just as well make up your mind to enjoy yourself, Harold.”

“I certainly will!” Harold spat back. “And it won’t be with you either!” he told his wife. It was all very public and rather shocking.

“Where to?” the family had reached the front of the queue.

“Two and three halves, returns to Southpool,” the woman declared. Harold was called upon to pay. This he did by counting out the money as slowly as it is possible to count out money. The queue heaved impatiently.

“Where to?”

“Southpool,” I said without a moment’s hesitation.

“One way, or are you coming back?” he asked.

“One way,” I said. I was almost surprised when he handed me the ticket. When I had paid, I had half an hour to wait and enough money for a cup of tea. During that half hour, I reckoned it like this: All this people going to the seaside would be eating teas in little cafes along the sea front. Other people would be employed to serve those teas.

The train was packed. I was lucky and managed to squeeze myself on to a seat. I didn’t see Harold and his family again.

8. When the author was a child, how did she feel about her mother’s coldness?

- A. She wished her mother were different
- B. She didn’t let it bother her.
- C. She tried to change their lives.
- D. She wondered if she was really her mother.

9. What does “it” in the following sentence refer to? *“I suppose in all those years I may have asked myself that, yet I suspect, in reality, I scarcely gave it any thought.”*

- A. the way she treated her mother
- B. the town
- C. the way they lived
- D. the house

10. How did the author feel when she watched their things going into the van?

- A. surprised at how easily their home was taken apart
- B. worried about what was going to happen
- C. glad her mother was going
- D. concerned that the men should do their job properly

11. The author was still in the house when the new people came because she

- A. didn't want to go with her mother
- B. hadn't arranged to leave until the day after her mother
- C. hadn't made any plans
- D. didn't want to leave the house

12. Why did she buy a ticket as soon as she got to the station?

- A. because there was nowhere to sit down
- B. because she was in a hurry to catch her train
- C. because that was what everyone else was doing
- D. because she wanted to get away from the crowd

13. Why did she disapprove of the family?

- A. because they didn't have much money
- B. because the children were hardly behaved
- C. because they didn't speak to her
- D. because they were arguing in front of other people

14. Why did she feel she had chosen the right place to go?

- A. because she hadn't been to Southpool before
- B. because she thought she could get a job in Southpool
- C. because she was looking forward to having tea by the sea

D. because she could not afford to go further

III. *You are going to read a newspaper article about the family who lived on a farm. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs (A-H) the one which fits each gap (15-20). there is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. there is an example at the beginning (0).*

Ice-cream that keeps the family together

It is a bitter November evening and the westerly winds are blowing across south-west England from the Atlantic Ocean. In the warmth of their old stone farmhouse the Roskilly family's thoughts are turned to summer.

0. **H**.....

"It's a bit unusual but it's worth a try next summer," say Rachel Roskilly, 59. no-one disagrees with her. Net summer the new flavour of ice-cream will be added to the 33 flavours of ice-cream that the family already produces.

15.

The herd of cows that is the base of the family business is his main activity. There are 90 prime milkers , and 60 calves complete the herd.

16.

Soon after, in 1960, Joe married Rachel. He has added 45 hectares to the farm but has not gone far from his home. "This year I have not been out of Cornwall," he said. "Rachel and I last had a holiday when our son Tody was four. there ha just been too much to do."

17.

"Although we had been making clotted cream since we married and doing holiday lets in the outbuildings for 32 years, we realized that if the farm was over to support three grown-up children plus their possible families we had to make it a lot more profitable," Joe said.

18.

"We had decided against ice-cream in 1984 because small-scale equipment was not available at the right price," Joe said. "But three years later, when we were looking for a small pasteurising machine with which to make whipping cream, we realised that things had changed."

19.

In addition, lat summer the family opened The Croust House, a 50-seater restaurant serving coffee, cream teas, salads and other light lunches, as well as all the ice-creams and Rachel's homemade bread, scones, cake and jam.

20.

“Although the cows are the key to everything we do, I have always felt that being ready to change and expand when necessary makes farming more interesting and more fun than it used to be. The younger generation can get bored by the routine of farming. We can keep their interest by bringing in new ideas when otherwise they might have been tempted away from the countryside.”

A. Hard work and money have not always gone hand in hand at Tragellast Barton farm. ten year ago Rachel and Joe were making a turnover \$50.000 – less than a fifth of what they turn now.

B. Two years ago Bryn, who had gained a degree at the Royal College of Art, was tempted back to the farm by the offer of her own stained glass studio. Toby returned this year from a furniture making course to set a furniture workshop.

C. “It is very labour-intensive and it is too early to say how it is doing financially,” Joe said. “But changing the use of some of the cow sheds cost us very little as we did most of the work ourselves.”

D. He has been producing milk on the farm, 10 miles from Britain’ most southerly point, since ye came there to work for his god mother at 17. When she retired she gave Joe the farm of 20 hectares.

E. “Rachel and I invested 5000\$ in a pasteurising machine and a deep freeze, convinced that making ice-cream would help keep the children’s interest in the farm. It’ been very successful.”

F. Joe Roskilly, 63-year-old father of the family, sits at the end of the table in his farmer’s overalls. He is silent, but under his shock of grey hair he is attentive.

G. They looked at ways of making more money from their milk, and also from their Kersey cream, which had a good local reputation. Ice-cream seemed the best idea.

H. halva – the Middle Eastern sweet – is the subject of the conversation. Would it make a good ice-cream flavor? Rachel Roskilly thinks it would. Together with _____ sons Jacob, 31, Toby, 25, and daughter Bryn, 29, she had been experimenting with halva, honey, nuts and their own milk and cream for much of the day.

IV. *You are going to read a magazine article about different types off guidebooks. For questions 21-35, choose from the books (A-G). Some of the books may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There i an examples at the beginning (0).*

- A. Blue Guides**
- B. Everyman Guides**
- C. Companion Guides**
- D. Cadogan Guides**
- E. Rough Guides**
- F. Lonely Planet series**
- G. Time Out series**

Which type of guidebook:

is not modern in its approach?	0	C
is attractive to look at?	21	
offers unconventional views on famous buildings?	22	
is not suitable for reading in advance?	23	
does not help you find your way around a city?	24	
has a style which might annoy some readers?	25	
does not give complete coverage of the sights?	26	27

takes on a guided tour of the buildings it describes?	28	
gives you a personal viewpoint?	29.....	
does not contain what you might at first expect?	30	
tells you the history of each building?	31.....	
contains examples of artists' work?	32.....	
is part of an expanding series?	33.....	34.....
concentrates on entertainment?	35.....	

Guide to the Guides

A guidebook can make or break your holiday. The best will encourage, surprise and delight you, the worst can frustrate and annoy, leaving you lost and bored.

The **Blue Guides** are among the best-known cultural guides. They take you through museums room by room. Their tiny print goes into huge detail to describe the background of monuments that other guides ignore. This is really dull stuff. Curl up in bed with a Blue Guide and deep sleep is guaranteed within two pages. On holiday, however – as you stand curious before a small chapel in a backstreet of Rome – it is the only place to find out everything?

The new everyman guides cannot compete on detail, but they are a lot more fun. A riot of color springs from the photographs, illustration, maps and paintings accompanying the text. Visually they are amazing. In particular the Everyman city guides – such as Prague and Vienna – manage to catch the splendour of their subjects.

Both these series are highly functional, but they lack any real character. Not so the loving written, academic and very old-fashioned **Companion Guides**. A day in their company is rather like one spent with your (or at least my) favourite, rather mischievous aunt. Seriousness is always mixed with unexpected and pleasant surprises.

I particularly like the **Cadogan** series, rapidly growing now to cover almost all of Europe . Each one is written by an individual, not a team, which produces generally agreeable personal touches. They will take you down a Parisian side-street to tell you all about a

particularly horrible 17th-century murderer or to point out a favourite cake shop. They are all about local colour and most readers will not mind their rushing of museums and missing altogether of lesser monuments.

Rough Guides offer the most successful practical coverage. Their recommendations can rarely be faulted and, as more books come out, their coverage of places of interest gets better. Rough Guides are written in a lively, jolly style about which traditionalists may complain. Prague Cathedral's tomb of St John, described in the Blue Guide as having "unquestionably the finest furnishings of the time" and thought worthy of a full-page description, is described briefly in the Rough Guide as being a "work of excess". I prefer them to their main competitor, the **Lonely Planet** series, which does not even notice the tomb of St John.

The general guides mentioned so far are all arranged in a logical fashion that takes you clearly from place to place. The odd one out is the **Time Out** series. These guides are based on listings: restaurants one after another, shops, museums, nightclubs and so on. For the young, and the young are heart, they are invaluable.

V. For questions 36-50 read the text below and decide which answer A,B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0. A in B along C up D over

0 A B C D

A Visitor for Miss Dredger

Every summer Miss Dredger took (0) A... visitors at Clos de Joi. It was a square house with a (36) across the island to the sea, with the island of Jersey on the (37)

Miss dredger had (38) a carriage to take her down the harbour hill. (39) it was a steep descent, she would (40)..... have taken it in her purposeful stride, and would even have returned (41) foot up the long slope, for Miss Dredger scorned all physical (42)..... .

Nevertheless, she had (43) on a carriage this (44) morning, for she had a gentleman to meet at the harbour. Both he and his luggage must be got up the harbour hill. It was (45) that the luggage could not walk up on its own and from what she knew about men, it was ten (46) one that her new lodger (47) be as helpless as his luggage.

And so, as the carriage had to go down the hill before it could come up again, Miss Dredger, with her sharp (48).... of logic, decided that, in order to (49)..... use of this fact, it would be as well to be (50)..... for at Clos de Joi.

36 A sight B vision C view D look

37 A distance B background C outskirts D horizon

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 38 A ordered | B required | C commanded | D asked |
| 39 A However | B Although | C Despite | D Even |
| 40 A commonly | B actually | C mostly | D normally |
| 41 A at | B on | C with | D off |
| 42 A weakness | B lightness | C tenderness | D softness |
| 43 A decided | B chosen | C arranged | D considered |
| 44 A definite | B certain | C particular | D individual |
| 45 A honest | B simple | C direct | D plain |
| 46 A to | B by | C for | D under |
| 47 A should | B would | C ought | D could |
| 48 A sense | B idea | C feeling | D impression |
| 49 A take | B have | C make | D get |
| 50 A looked | B visited | C sent | D called |

VI. For questions 51- 60 read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0 unusual

Cameron Park

At first light, there is nothing(0)....unusual.... about the town of Cameron Park
USUAL

in California but, as the day begins and the town comes to (51).....,
LIVE

you can't help (52)..... that, among the cars, there are light airplanes
NOTICE

moving along the roads towards the airport.

When the town was (53)..... built, a small airport was included for the
ORIGIN

(54)..... of people flying in to look at the properties which were for
CONVENIENT

(55).....,but it soon became clear to the developers that this was an **SELL**

attractions in itself. The streets were (56)..... so that planes could use **WIDE**

them, the mailboxes near the road were made (57) to avoid **SHORT** passing wings, and all the electricity cables were buried (58).....

UNDERGROUND

Now, there is every (59)..... that the residents will have a private **LIKELY**

plane in their garage and use it with the same (60).....other people **FREE**

enjoy with their cars.

VII. For questions 61 – 70, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 I last saw him at my 21st birthday party.

since

Ihaven't seen him since my 21st birthday party.

61. "Why don't you wait by the phone box, Brenda?" said Leslie.

Brenda

Leslie suggested by the phone box.

62 Although he overslept, Clive was n't late for work.

up

Despite on time, Clive wasn't late for work.

63. I haven't eaten food like this before.

time

This is the this sort of food.

64. After a long chase, the police finally succeeded in arresting the thief. to

After a long chase, the police finallythe thief.

65. Diane was supposed to write to her parents last week.

ought

Diane to her parents last week.

66. His handwriting is so small I can hardly read it.

such

HeI can hardly read it .

67. Somebody has to pick the visitors up from the airport.

up

The visitors..... from the airport.

68. I wish I hadn't told him what we were planning to do this evening.

regret

I for this evening.

69. Everyone was supposed to see Geoff leave the party early.

surprise

To the party early .

70. All the witnesses said the accident was my fault.

blame

All the witnesses said that..... the accident.

VIII. For questions **71-85**, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the line. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word out. There are two examples at the beginning (**0** and **00**).

0 Shortly after reaching to Weymouth on the south coast of England
.....to...

00 on holiday, we caught sight of a small white dot on the horizon,
... ✓....

71 moving at an amazing speed. Surely it couldn't be a ship going so
.....

72 fast? We thought it might still be a trick of the light, but as the shape
.....

73 came closer, it was clear so that we had not been mistaken: it was
.....

74 indeed some sort of a ship and it was traveling very much faster
.....

75 than a normal boat could ever have done in similar conditions.
.....

76 It turned out as to be the new high-speed ferry to the Channel
.....

77 Islands, which could reach Guernsey in just over the two hours. This
.....

78 seemed incredible since the last time when we had visited the island,
.....

79 it had taken us for five hours to get there, but now, with this faster,
.....

80 service, a day trip it was clearly a real possibility and we decided to
.....

81 buy tickets for the next day. It also meant getting to the harbor by six
.....

82 o'clock but it was certainly worth making the effort to get up early
.....

83 The weather was fine and the ferry lived well up to its claims for a
.....

84 comfortable crossing. By half past nine we were relaxing ourselves in
.....

85 a Guernsey cafe, enjoying a leisurely breakfast and looking out across
.....

the sea

IX. *Chose the essay below and write it in 120-180 words.*

1. . English-speaking holidaymakers who visit your country sometimes get into difficult situation because they don't know enough about local customs. The Tourist Information Office in your town has asked you to prepare a **leaflet** in English, explaining the things foreign visitors ought to know about your way of life, and advising them of anything they should remember to do or not to do.

2. Your local college organizes a competition each year for people who are learning English. This is what they are asking you to do this time.

Write a review of a film, play or musical show which you have found both entertaining and helpful to you as a learner of English. In up to 250 words, you should give a brief outline of the story, explain why you like it and why you would recommend it a helpful to other English learners