

**ინგლისური
ენა**

**B1
Intermediate**

New Wave

Book 2

ტესტები

**ლია გოქსაძე
თამარ ფალავა**

**კონცეფციის ავტორი და რედაქტორი
რუსუდან ტყემალაძე**

კონსულტანტი ბრიტანეთის საბჭო

New Wave
Book 2 Level B1

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კონსულტანტი ბარი უოტსონი, 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: 40 mins.

Reading



1. Read the text. Then read the statements on the next page and circle the right answer. One example is given.

In the United States, sixteen, eighteen and twenty-one are the ages that matter in a person's life. There are no special celebrations for these birthdays, but each one is a time when young people can do new things that show that they are no longer children and that they have become adults.

In the United States, after turning sixteen a person can work, get a driver's license, and live away from their parents. Many high school students learn to drive and get part-time jobs soon after they have had their sixteenth birthday. Sometimes the laws don't seem to make sense; at eighteen people in the US are allowed to vote in elections and join the army, but they are prohibited from going into many nightclubs, buying beer or wine, or going into casinos until they are twenty-one.

In many Latin American countries, a girl's fifteenth birthday is important. At this age, she is no longer considered to be a girl, but rather a woman. To mark this special day, families with fifteen-year-old daughters have a celebration called a Quinceanera. The day begins with the young woman and her family going to church. Later, they have a big party and many guests are invited.

In Japan, boys and girls are considered to be adults at the age of twenty. At this age, they are allowed by law to vote, drink alcohol, and smoke. The second Monday in January is a national holiday called "Coming of Age Day." Twenty-year-olds celebrate this day first by going to religious places with their families. Later, after visiting the temples, they listen to speeches given by city and school leaders. After that, many of them continue the celebrations with their families or friends until late at night.

In some countries, birthday celebrations continue throughout adulthood. Many people celebrate their fortieth and fiftieth birthdays, or the year when they retire, with a big party.

Ex. In the United States the important ages are

- a. sixteen and eighteen b. eighteen and twenty one **Ⓒ** sixteen, eighteen and twenty-one

1. The main idea of the text is that

- a. the age of adulthood is the same in every country.
b. being a young person is easier in Japan than in the United States.
c. there are special days and celebrations that show a person is getting older.

2. In USA an 18-year-old can

- a. join the army and buy beer. b. vote and go to night clubs. c. join the army and vote.

3. In the USA young people are real adults from the age of

- a. twenty-one. b. twenty. c. eighteen.

4. For which celebration do people go to a religious place and later to a party?

- a. The sixteenth birthday. b. Quinceanera. c. Coming of Age Day.

5. On Coming of Age Day 20-year-old Japanese

- a. listen to speeches. b. drink alcohol. c. go to nightclubs.

6. One age you can celebrate that is NOT mentioned in the text is

- a. your twentieth birthday. b. your school-leaving day. c. your fortieth birthday.

7. You become an adult when you are

- a. getting over 30. b. no more a child. c. between 15 and 18.

8. Quinceanera is

- a. a birthday party. b. a ceremony in church. c. a celebration for teenage girls.

9. For young people in Japan, twenty

- a. is not an important age. b. is quite an important age. c. is just an ordinary age.

10. Which could be the best title for the text?

- a. Becoming an adult. b. The age of childhood. c. Teenagers' age.

Reading _____ /10

TEST 1**Vocabulary**

2. Match two halves to make one sentence. Two endings are extra. One example is given.

Ex. In order to reach this goal c

11. Diving from this high cliff

12. As the hall was quite spacious

13. He lacks confidence and

14. Reading fast is a skill

15. My main weakness is that

16. This college traditionally provides

17. Accommodation costs are not

a. included in the price of the course.

b. top quality tuition for students.

~~c.~~ I need to speak English fluently.

d. he developed in an American school.

e. will show that you are a courageous person.

f. are always overcrowded.

g. it could hold over 100 people.

h. I can't manage my time well.

i. does not speak much in a group

j. has never been as important as today.



3. Read the text and fill in the missing words. Two words are extra. One example is given.

accommodation confident decided develop dislike flexible
improving ~~journal~~ sharing solved successful

My Travel Journal**September 22**

I arrived in New York two weeks ago. I am writing this journal (ex) for one of my classes because the teacher says journal writing is a good way to(18) your writing skills in English. I like New York a lot, but so far my English has been useless. A man spoke to me on the bus yesterday but I hardly understood him. And I just don't feel (19) enough to try and speak. My English is a little better but it is not (20) very fast! My college is OK and I like the time-table very much. It's quite (21) so I can join classes both in the morning and in the afternoon. There is one small problem though which I haven't (22) so far. The problem is with my accommodation. I am (23) a room with two Chinese girls. They keep all the windows shut all day and all night, which is something I really (24). I'm thinking of moving in with two very nice Italian girls who have a spare room in their flat. It's a bit expensive but I can afford it because I pay for my (25) out of my US government scholarship.

Vocabulary/15



4. Read the sentences and put the verbs in the correct form: Infinitive or Gerund. One example is done for you.

- Ex. I prefer *listening* (listen) to the radio to watching TV.
 26. He needed some money so I agreed (lend) him some, just for a week.
 27. Next Saturday's rugby match against the French will be worth (see).
 28. I have to get up at 6 tomorrow. I'm not used to(get up) so early.
 29. I think my sister is too young (live) alone. She's only 16.
 30. I would prefer (buy) the vegetables in the food market. They're fresher.
 31. Misha is looking forward to (receive) a prize for 'best newspaper editor' tomorrow.
 32. She wants to be a ballet dancer but she's too old (start) ballet classes.



5. Read the text and put each verb in brackets in the correct tense form. One example is done for you.

My Travel Journal
November 5

Two months have passed (pass) since I arrived in New York and I think my English is getting better. I (33) (learn) a lot already and, although I don't understand everything, it's much better than it (34) (be) when I arrived. I (35) (go) to a school party last Friday. It was great! I (36) (meet) a Spanish guy there. We (37) (talk) about life in Spain and Georgia and our experiences in the States. We (38) (agree) to go and see a movie on Sunday. I'll take Carla with me too. She's my room mate from Italy. As you can see, I (39) (make) some friends here already. So although I (40)(feel) a bit bored when I arrived, I don't any more.

Grammar _____ / 15

Writing



6. You want to take an English course in a language school in Oxford. Write a letter to the school director and ask him for information about the course, including the length of the course, how much the fee is, the size of the classes..... You should use text organizers and write between 80-90 words.

Dear sir,

.....

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 description of some objects. Then read the statements on the next page and circle the right answer. One example is given.*

The Deepest Diving Submarine

The Japanese research submarine Shinkai 6500 can dive deeper than any other submarine. On August 11, 1989, it plunged to a depth of 6,526 meters below the surface. The Shinkai 6500 is 9.5m long, 2.7m wide, and 3.2m high and it can carry up to three persons. The submarine is used for ocean research in different parts of the world.

The World's Most Intelligent Vacuum Cleaner

The Dyson DCO6 vacuum cleaner can clean your floor by itself and save your valuable time. It contains three computers which, amongst other things, will make sure the cleaner doesn't accidentally fall down your stairs or clean the same place twice. This intelligent vacuum cleaner is able to make sixteen decisions every second.

The Smallest Computer Mouse

The Cat Eye FinRing is the name of the world's smallest computer mouse. Like several other mouse models, it is manufactured in Taiwan. You wear it on your finger but it has buttons on it just like a larger computer mouse. Each time you move your hand, the computer 'knows' that the mouse has moved.

The Thinnest Camera

The Ultra-Pocket digital camera was made in Massachusetts in the United States. It is only six millimetres thick and weighs just 63.3 grams. It is about the same size as a credit card and it is the thinnest camera in the world.

The Smallest Motorcycle

A Swedish man named Tom Wiberg built the world's smallest motorcycle that can be ridden by a person. The front wheel is 16 millimetres high, while the back wheel is slightly bigger at 22 millimetres. The rider's seat is only 65 millimetres above the ground. In 2003 Mr. Wiberg rode his machine for more than three metres.

Time Temp Glasses

People who like to know the temperature and tell the time at all times of the day might be interested in a pair of Time Temp Glasses. These special glasses show the time above your right eye and the temperature above your left eye. It is surely easier than looking at a watch on your wrist and you never have to guess the temperature.

Ex. From the text we learn about

- a. five new inventions **b.** six new inventions c. seven new inventions

1. Which invention is most useful for someone who likes to know how hot or cold it is.
a. The motorcycle b. The glasses. c. The computer mouse.
2. Which invention is most useful for someone who loves sea adventures?
a. The camera. b. The mouse. c. Shinkai 6500.
3. Which statement is true about the Dyson DC06?
a. It makes seventeen decisions. b. It cleans the same place twice. c. It can save your time.
4. How is the Cat Eye FinRing different from all other computer mice?
a. You wear it on your finger. b. It is made in Taiwan. c. It has buttons.
5. What is true about the world's thinnest camera?
a. It weighs more than 50 grams. b. It is made in Japan. c. It is smaller than a credit card.
6. What is NOT true about the submarine Shinkai 6500?
a. It goes down deeper than any other submarine. b. Three people can ride in it.
c. It is used only in Japan.
7. The world's smallest motorcycle was probably made
a. For the police b. Just to be the smallest c. for Mr Wiberg to go to work on.
8. Time Temp Glasses are special because
a. They can forecast the weather b. They serve as an alarm clock.
c. They show the time and the temperature.
9. What is true about all the things in the text?
a. They are very small. b. They are special in some way. c. You can buy them in shops
10. What can be the best title for the text?
a. Amazing inventions b. Wonders of the World c. Funny discoveries

Reading _____ /10

Vocabulary



2. Match two halves to make one sentence. Two endings are extra. One example is given.

Ex. The invention of the computer c

11. I say without hesitation that ____
12. We are becoming more concerned ____
13. Life must be much more fun ____
14. Cousteau and his team were the first ____
15. No mobile phone will work ____
16. My cousin has been enrolled ____
17. At the moment I don't have time ____

- a. when you enjoy what you do.
- b. to explore the depths of the sea.
- ~~c.~~ was followed by many other inventions.
- d. the greatest invention is the Internet.
- e. means that you can do the job.
- f. to deal with your problem.
- g. in an American college.
- h. about the damage caused by pollution.
- i. often proposes toasts when in public.
- j. without electricity.

TEST 2

3. Read the text and fill in the missing words. One word is extra. One example is given.

ancestors deals enrolled engineering inventor invention
knowledge machine luxury scientist skills

Change for the better

When my brother was young he dreamed of becoming a famous scientist (ex.). When he was ten he decided to study engineering and invent a special type of (18) which would produce electricity only for our house. He had many engineering (19) and we thought that one day he would become a world-famous (20). My mother thought that he would also be a millionaire and would live in (21). Unfortunately, after leaving school, my brother (22) in a music college. Now he plays the flute in one of the city orchestras and (23) with music problems, not electricity problems. When I was young I could not imagine that my brother would ever lose interest in (24) and choose something else as his profession. My mother is not at all disappointed that he was attracted to music since most of her (25) had a good ear for music and played instruments.

Vocabulary/15

Grammar

4. Read the sentences and write the correct preposition after each word. One example is given.

up (3) out without on forward off

Ex. My father gave up smoking five years ago.

26. I didn't know the meaning of the word and looked it in the dictionary.

27. I missed the train because my taxi ran of petrol on the way to the station.

28. My friend can't do his watch. He is so used to checking the time every five minutes!

29. When the light went out we realised we had used all the candles.

30. Although he wasn't being paid to do it, the scientist carried..... his research.

31. George is looking to the school graduation party as he is performing his music there.

32. What time does your plane leave for Paris? I want to come to the airport and see you



5. Arrange the words to make correct sentences. One example is done for you.

Ex. the girl / is / who / as a / receptionist / This / works

This is the girl who works as a receptionist.

33. they / won / The book / threw out / prize / which / a special

.....

34. African / This / cooks / whose / food / wife / is the man

.....

35. the photos / were taken / which / wedding / These / at Tina and Shota's /are

.....

36. the school / won / that / computers / a grant / for / This is / ten

.....

37. This is / teaches / programme / which / English / a computer / you

.....

38. the families / were destroyed / These are / the earthquake / whose houses / during

.....

39. called you / yesterday / I am / who / the person

.....

40. dollars / a lap-top computer / which / bought / I / only / cost / three hundred

.....

Grammar _____ / 15

Writing



6. These days every family has a TV and it is switched on every evening. In your opinion what makes TV so special? Why do people spend hours watching it? State your opinion. Write between 80-90 words.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Writing _____ /10

Test score: _____ / 50

PROGRESS TEST THREE**Units 9 - 12**

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 on the next page and circle the right answer. One example is done for you.

The Bermuda Triangle is a big area in the Western Atlantic Ocean which has a triangular shape. The three points of the Bermuda Triangle are the Bermuda Islands, Florida and Puerto Rico. Since 1945, over one hundred ships and planes have disappeared, and over a thousand lives have been lost without trace, in this part of the Atlantic. Not one of the people who disappeared has been found.

Most of the boats and planes that have disappeared in this area have been small. But several large ships have also vanished there. One of these was the Marine Sulphur Queen which was 150 metres long. Another was the USS Cyclops which sank along with all the 309 sailors she was carrying.

What makes these losses even more mysterious is the fact that they seem to happen so fast. SOS signals, which are usually sent by ship captains when they need help, are very rarely received from the ships and boats which disappear. Another strange thing is that these accidents seem to have happened in good weather, not in storms. Ships just seem to be lost without any trace.

These facts have made people suggest all sorts of explanations. For example, some people believe that the planes have flown into a "hole in the sky," and they haven't been able to escape from the hole. Others think that the planes that have disappeared have been the victims of creatures from space, who have kidnapped them and taken them to an unknown planet. More seriously, some people believe that, because the Bermuda Triangle is one of the two places on Earth where a magnetic compass does not point towards the magnetic north, many ships' navigators have guided their ships on a wrong course, and into dangerous parts of the ocean.

But those who refuse to look for any explanation to the mystery simply say that the Bermuda Triangle does not exist and that all the accidents that have happened there are simply bad luck.

- Ex. The text is about
 a. the Atlantic Ocean **b. The Bernuda Triangle** c. The Bermuda Islands
1. The Bermuda Triangle is the name of
 a. a piece of land b. one part of the ocean c. an island
 2. The Bermuda Triangle is a place where
 a. only ships get lost b. only people get lost c. ships, people and planes get lost
 3. In the area of the Bermuda Triangle, SOS signals
 a. reach other ships quite fast b. are mostly lost c. are never sent by the captains
 4. What happens in the Bermuda Triangle
 a. has various explanations b. has a scientific explanation c. never gets public attention
 5. What is NOT true about the Bermuda Triangle?
 a. It's a strange place b. It's a well-known place c. It attracts tourists
 6. In the Bermuda triangle strange events happen
 a. because of the weather b. because of poor compasses c. for unknown reasons
 7. What is true about the text?
 a. One part of the Atlantic is dangerous b. Creatures from other planets visit the earth c. There are holes in the sky
 8. What happens in the Bermuna Triangle
 a. is common in many parts of the world b. makes this place very different c. makes this place popular with visitors
 9. What would be the best title for the text?
 a. The mystery of the Bermuda Triangle b. The mystery of the Atlantic ocean c. An ordinary story
 10. The story is
 a. imaginary b. boring c. frightening

Reading _____ /10

Vocabulary



2. Match two halves to make one sentence. Two endings are extra. One example is done for you.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Ex. The invention of this machine _c_ | a. to one important problem. |
| 11. After he wrote this article ____ | b. with the support of the Arts Foundation. |
| 12. I asked the publisher for the ____ | c. cost millions of dollars. |
| 13. The current issue of the paper ____ | d. was organised by some residents. |
| 14. The article was published ____ | e. permission to sell the book. |
| 15. I want to draw your attention ____ | f. focuses on Arts projects. |
| 16. Charity organisations ____ | g. the journalist's fame quickly spread. |
| 17. This festival attracts millions of ____ | h. are most popular activities. |
| | i. international visitors every year. |
| | j. often organise fund-raising events. |

TEST 3

3. Read the text and fill in the missing words. Two words are extra. One example is given.

colourful combine costumes ~~events~~ held join lasts
spread start take visitors

Carnival

Every year, in late February or early March, special events (ex.) called ‘carnivals’ are organised in many countries. It is thought that carnivals were first (18) in Italy or Greece. People dressed up in (19) had extraordinary masks on. They ate, drank and danced all night on the Tuesday before the start of Lent*. The tradition(20) to France, Spain, Portugal, and later, to Brazil and the United States. Now two of the biggest carnivals (21) place in Rio de Janeiro and New Orleans. People still wear (22) costumes, and at the Rio carnival there is a very long parade that lasts for four days. In New Orleans, the carnival is called Mardi Gras - a French phrase meaning ‘fat Tuesday’- and (23) for three weeks. Both of these celebrations (24) music and traditions from all over the world and millions of visitors travel from around the world to (25) the party.

*Lent: დიდი მარხვა

Vocabulary/15

Grammar

4. Add a prefix or a suffix to the underlined words. One example is given.

Ex. My father works for an international organizat i o n s.

26. It is evident that the govern of this country takes care of its people.

27. The police let the man go quite quickly when they saw he was armed.

28. From her early childhood her birthday celebrat have been very special.

29. The story of the Bermuda Triangle sounds quite believable to me.

30. He never keeps his promise. He is an responsible person.

31. Leave this to me. It’s quite a manage task.

32. This is an excellent example of organisational cooperat



5. Put each verb in brackets in the correct form: active or passive. One example is given.

- Ex. By the time the bus arrived Suzan *had managed* (manage) to buy a ticket for herself.
33. The journal they prescribed to, (win) a prize for Best Publication last year.
34. When the taxi arrived Mary (already/pack) her suitcase.
35. I couldn't go into my room from 2 to 4 pm because the furniture (rearrange).
36. It was midday when the climbers (reach) the summit.
37. Hundreds of new houses (build) in our country right now.
38. It's so disappointing that this important research (not/carry out) at present.
39. By the end of last week we (make) all the necessary preparations.
40. I (get) this job in January last year.

Grammar _____ / 15

Writing



6. Every country has something it should be proud of. What do you think is the best thing about Georgia? What is it that makes it a special place to live or visit? Write a paragraph of 80-90 words to describe what is good about Georgia.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Writing _____ / 10

Test score: _____ / 50

PROGRESS TEST FOUR**Units 13 - 16**

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 on the next page and circle the right answer. One example is given.

Many travellers feel nervous about going to a new and unfamiliar place. But, by planning and preparing carefully, you can make your trip relaxing and enjoyable. You don't want to find out, when you arrive at the airport, that you have the wrong visa, or worse, that your passport is no longer valid. So, when you are preparing for your departure, make sure that your documents are all in order. Also, make sure that you travel with proper medical insurance so that, if you are sick or injured while travelling, you are able to get medical treatment. And be sure to get an international driving permit if you are planning to drive while you are abroad.

Buy a guidebook and read about the local culture of the country you will be visiting. In addition, try to learn a few basic words and expressions of the local language. As a tourist, remember that you will attract a lot of attention from people. But don't expect that everyone will speak your language, or that they will understand English.

While most of the local people you meet will be friendly and welcoming, there are always dangers for travellers. Theft is the most common of these dangers and here are a few tips to help you avoid having your things stolen. First, leave your expensive cameras and other valuable things at home. Second, if you prefer to stay in cheap hotels while travelling, be sure that you can lock the door of your room from inside. And finally, if you travel with a lot of cash, you should ask at your hotel reception if they have a safe where you can leave it.

While travelling in the town you are going to, it is advisable to use official public transport, and to take buses or taxis at their stands; accepting a ride from a stranger is not a good idea. If your taxi does not have a meter, always agree on a price with the driver beforehand. It's also useful to carry a city map with you so you can find your way if you get lost. If you have trouble communicating, look for students and young people who might speak a foreign language. And finally, remember to smile. It's the friendliest and most sincere form of communication, and is sure to be understood in any part of the world.

Ex. According to the text going to new places can make people.

- a. happy **b. nervous** c. excited

1. The writer's advice is that
 - a. you should always plan a trip beforehand.
 - b. sick people shouldn't travel.
 - c. you should not make friends while travelling.
2. The word 'documents' in the first paragraph means:
 - a. medical insurance only.
 - b. visa and passport.
 - c. visa, passport and medical insurance.
3. When travelling in a foreign country, the writer says that you should:
 - a. speak only English
 - b. learn some phrases of the local language
 - c. learn the local language well
4. One of the most common problems for tourists is that:
 - a. they often get lost
 - b. they lose their luggage
 - c. some things are stolen from them
5. You should be careful especially when you are
 - a. staying in a cheap hotel
 - b. staying in an expensive hotel.
 - c. walking in the street
6. One means of transport that is NOT mentioned in the text is
 - a. buses
 - b. the metro
 - c. taxis
7. Having a map of the town you are in is especially useful for finding
 - a. the way to your hotel
 - b. the best museums
 - c. taxi stands
8. According to the text, in every country young people are
 - a. the busiest people
 - b. the worst communicators
 - c. the best communicators.
9. What is it that always helps in good communication?
 - a. a knowledge of the language
 - b. common friends
 - c. something else
10. Which would be the best title for this text?
 - a. Travelling is dangerous
 - b. Tips for travellers
 - c. The importance of knowing English

Reading _____ /10

Vocabulary



2. Match two halves to make one sentence. Two endings are extra. One example is given.

Ex. I admire young people _c_

- | | |
|--|--|
| 11. Many young people love ____ | a. the number of commercials it shows. |
| 12. He was accepted at university and ____ | b. there the similarity ends. |
| 13. He eats so little I wonder ____ | c. who are well educated. |
| 14. The worst thing about TV is the ____ | d. assumed he was right. |
| 15. I've already made up my mind ____ | e. wanted to share his success with his parents. |
| 16. My brother and I are both blond but ____ | f. to good students as to weak students. |
| 17. All teachers should give as much praise ____ | g. appearing on reality shows. |
| | h. changes from one channel to another. |
| | i. how he can survive. |
| | j. to become a children's doctor. |

TEST 4

↓
3. Read the text and fill in the missing words. Two words are extra. The first has been done for you as an example.

allow calendar celebrate celebration government important moved
 place respect respectful traveling

A popular celebration

Chusok is one of the most important (ex.) celebrations in the Korean calendar. Chusok takes (18) in the eighth month of the lunar (19), on the night of the full moon. During this celebration Koreans give thanks and show their (20) for nature and for people in the family who have died. In recent years many people have (21) away from their home towns to work in big cities but during Chusok they come back home to(22) and meet their old friends again. To give people time to get home, the (23) allows everyone to have two days off work, one before and one after this important celebration. People use these days for (24) and consequently the roads are very busy at this time. Chusok connects Koreans with their past, but it is a (25) that everyone enjoys in the present.

vocabulary _____/15

Grammar

↓
4. Read the first sentence, then complete the second so that it means the same as the first. In some cases two answers are possible. One example is given.

Ex. "Who were your friends when you were at school?" Nini asked me.
Nini wanted to know who my friends had been when I was at school.

- 26. "Who is responsible for this job?" the director asked us.
 The director asked us
- 27. "What will you do next?"
 Niko asked me
- 28. "What was my favourite game when I was 5?" I asked Mum.
 I wondered
- 29. "How much did you pay for the motorbike?" I asked Julian.
 I asked Julian
- 30. "Why didn't you take part in the concert?" I asked my little sister.
 I asked my little sister
- 31. "When will you be ready for this test?" the teacher asked us.
 The teacher wanted to know
- 32. "How did you become so popular?" said the journalist to the singer.
 The journalist asked the singer



5. Read the text and put each verb in brackets in one of the Past tense forms. One example is given.

Nini was very tired. She *h a d h a d* (had) the worst week-end of her life. Everything (33)
 (go) wrong! This is what happened. Her family decided to spend the week-end in Gudauri and they started
 off early in the morning. Nini's father (34) (drive) for an hour when suddenly the car (35)
 (break down). He telephoned the emergency break-down service but, hoping that he could
 do it before they arrived, he (36) (start) to repair the car himself. While Nini's father (37)....
 (repair) the car, Nini and her mother were standing outside waiting for the job to be finished. It soon be-
 gan to rain and they all got wet. Nini's father (38) (try) to repair the car for an hour when at last
 two emergency mechanics (39) (arrive). It took them one more hour to do the job. When at last
 everything was ready and Nini's father was about to pay, he discovered that he (40) (leave) all
 his money at home. They were all so upset they decided to go back home.

Grammar _____ / 15

Writing



6. Your friend Giorgi is an exchange student in America. You want to know about his life there. Write him a letter. Ask him everything you want to know: the family he lives with, the town he stays in and the school he studies at. Write between 90-110 words.

Hello Giorgi,

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

All the best,

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 on the next page and circle the right answer. One example is given.

After six years at Primary School, British kids start secondary school. At primary school the children have only one teacher, but at secondary school they have lots of teachers. Teachers, as well as pupils, have to follow the school rules. Only 7% of children in the UK go to private schools. Prince William and Prince Harry went to Eton College, one of Great Britain's most famous private schools. Private schools are often single sex – only for boys or only for girls - and they are usually very traditional. Boys at Eton have to wear long black jackets and grey striped trousers.

Secondary school students have to study about ten subjects. The main subjects are English, maths and science, but nowadays they also study a new subject called citizenship, in which they learn about politics and the law in Great Britain. At secondary school they are given homework to do every day, often in four different subjects. They keep a homework diary to help them remember what they have to do. Special research showed that pupils hate Wednesday more than any other day in the school week. Many pupils in Great Britain have to wear a school uniform, but each school has a different uniform. Some students like their school uniform but most of them don't.

In their 5th year of secondary school, when they are 16, pupils take their GCSEs - General Certificate of Secondary Education - in as many subjects as they can. After GCSEs, pupils can leave school or they can stay on to take their A-level exams. A-levels qualify them for entry to university. Students in Great Britain decide quite early what kind of job they will have in the future, and choose just three or four subjects to study at A-level. Only 20% of young people in the UK go to university.

Ex. In Britain, children go to primary school for
 a. three years b. five years ~~c. six years~~

1. Number of teachers per class for elementary and secondary schools
 a. are different b. are the same c. varies depending on the school.
2. Private schools
 a. allow more freedom in how to dress b. are strict about clothes c. have certain days for uniforms.
3. Citizenship is the subject which is about
 a. politics and business b. law and science c. politics and law
4. In secondary schools pupils have to do homework
 a. in five subjects b. in less than five subjects c. in no subjects at all.
5. In British schools uniforms
 a. are the same for private schools b. are the same for state schools c. differ from school to school.
6. The proportion of school leavers who continue their studies at university is:
 a. half b. more than half c. less than half
7. A-level exams results are important because they
 a. define your general education level b. allow you to get enrolled in the desired university
 c. give you school leaving certificate.
8. One type of schools which is NOT mentioned in the text is
 a. primary schools b. private schools c. religious schools
9. A-level exams
 a. are taken before GCSE exams b. follow GCSE exams c. are taken at the same time as GCSEs
10. What would be the best title for the text?
 a. School life in USA b. School life in Britain c. How to become a student.

Reading _____ /10

Vocabulary



2. Match two halves to make one sentence. Two endings are extra. One example is given.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Ex. He speaks at least <u>c</u></p> <p>11. I marked the name of the ____</p> <p>12. Lawyers are responsible for ____</p> <p>13. All students spend approximately ____</p> <p>14. Well-qualified teachers are ____</p> <p>15. Compulsory schooling often ____</p> <p>16. There are noticeable similarities ____</p> <p>17. The east coast of the Black Sea ____</p> | <p>a. between people around us.</p> <p>b. usually dedicated and enthusiastic.</p> <p>c. two foreign languages fluently.</p> <p>d. between Gogi and his sister.</p> <p>e. writing the laws of the country.</p> <p>f. both strong and weak students.</p> <p>g. used to be the centre of old civilisation.</p> <p>h. faculty I wanted to enrol in.</p> <p>i. the same number of years at school.</p> <p>j. ends at the age of seventeen.</p> |
|---|--|

TEST 5

3. Read the text and fill in the missing words. One word is extra. The first has been done for you .

addition approximately average budget cost educate
 part-time ~~make~~ ranges responsible worry

A student budget

University is an exciting time to learn and make (ex.) friends that will last a lifetime. Many students do not want to (18) about money, and they would rather not think about it. But, whether it is a student's parents who are (19) for paying for everything, or whether the student works (20) to help pay for his or her education, all students can get into money trouble if they're not careful. The (21) of a college education can be very high. In the USA, for example, the (22) cost for student is (23) \$10,000 a year. Students also have to buy their books and their stationery and these costs may vary from \$500 to \$1000. In (24), students who live on the university campus pay thousands more for their accommodation and meals. If you add money for clothes, travel and other personal expenses, the average total cost of one year at a US university (25) from \$20,000 to \$30,000 or even more.

Vocabulary/15

Grammar



4. Read the sentences and put the verbs in brackets in the most suitable verb form. One example is given.

Ex. Giorgi asked me to meet (meet) him in the airport.

26. By the end of the 21st century we (not/need) visas to travel from one country to another.

27. From 6 to 7 tomorrow evening we (walk) in the park.

28. I asked Jenny (buy) some vegetables and a fruit cake for the party.

29. Nino advised me (not/spend) too much money on telephone conversations.

30. Don't call me at 5 o'clock. I (have) an English lesson and won't be able to answer.

31. Levan warned me (not/cross) the street at that corner. He said it's dangerous there.

32. You can stay in bed tomorrow morning. I (prepare) breakfast myself.



5. Read the first sentence, then complete the second so that it means the same as the first. Use Conditional One or Two. One example is given.

- Ex. We don't have tickets so we can't see this performance.
 If we had tickets we would be able to see this performance.
33. I don't have swimming costume with me, so I can't swim.
 If I
34. You drink too much coffee and that's why you can't sleep.
 You would be able to.....
35. Switch on the music programme on TV. Then you can listen to some good music.
 If you
36. The best way to stop your headache is to have a good rest.
 Your headache will
37. I don't have a dog and so I am afraid of thieves.
 If I had
38. Hurry up so that we don't miss the bus.
 If you
39. I don't know English well so I can't make a presentation.
 I would be able
40. The best way to get better grades is to spend more time on your maths.
 If you spent

Grammar _____ / 15

Writing



6. Your school would like to find a partner school abroad. Your teacher has asked you to write your school profile for the Internet. Write about your school. How many pupils are there? How big and how old is it? What are the good things about it? In what projects does it participate? Write 110 words maximum.

My school profile

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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 on the next page and circle the right answer. One example is given.**

Internet chat rooms offer a new and exciting way of meeting people. How do they work and what are the dangers? You can get into chat rooms through the main portals such as Yahoo or MSN. Major sites have chat rooms so people can discuss different subjects, for example, a pop group, a sport or a TV programme. You can give yourself a nickname (for example, angel401 or spaceboy55) so that people don't know who you are. You 'hide' behind your nickname and you can tell jokes, meet new people and escape into another world. It also happens that people who get to know each other in chat rooms, meet each other offline as well. It sounds wonderful, but is it safe? Meeting people offline is not a good idea. In America, the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) sends special agents into chat rooms to catch people who pretend to be teenagers. The British government spends a lot of money telling parents and teenagers about chat room safety.

Chat rooms are fine as long as you don't give anyone your name, telephone number or address, don't meet up with anyone without telling your parents and don't accept emails from strangers because they may contain viruses or nasty messages. Remember that people online may not be telling the truth about their identity. Good chat rooms usually have clear rules, clear age groups and software which prevents people from using bad language.

Many teachers are starting to use chat rooms in an educational way. Audio communication is also possible with some computers, but you need a microphone and speakers. Schools can exchange information with other schools around the world. The question is: Are chat rooms good for your English? Yes and No. English is used a lot in chat rooms so you will get plenty of practice. People want to chat quickly though, so spellings are not always correct. A special 'chat room' language has developed using abbreviations: for example, TY=thank you; WB=welcome back, CU= see you, U2= you too and BRB=be right back.

Ex. For most young people Internet chat rooms are
a. boring **b. exciting** c. educational



1. The main idea of the text is that
a. you should acquire as many friends through the Internet as possible.
b. you should be careful when you 'meet' people in a chat room
c. chat rooms are the best way to learn English.
2. Chat rooms
a. can be subject based. b. are never subject based. c. never allow people to discuss things.
3. In chat rooms young people prefer
a. to be called by their real names. b. to give themselves an imaginary name.
c. not to call themselves a name at all.
4. Using chat rooms has
a. only a positive effect. b. only a negative effect c. both
5. According to the text the British government
a. controls chat rooms. b. spends a lot of money on creating new chat rooms.
c. is worried about the safety of chat rooms.
6. According to the text there are special technological means which
a. block bad language. b. give the names of users. c. can tell you users' addresses.
7. In order to speak to another user via the Internet, you
a. don't need any additional equipment. b. need to add some parts to your computer.
c. need only one extra thing on your computer.
8. What is NOT mentioned in the text is information about
a. exchange programmes. b. making new friends. c. learning English.
9. Making words shorter and using symbols in 'chat room language' are important to
a. easily understand each other. b. save time. c. block some information.
10. Which would be the best title for the text?
a. Chat rooms for educational purposes. b. Good and bad sides of the Internet. c. Chat rooms.

Vocabulary

Reading _____ /10



2. Match two halves to make one sentence. Two endings are extra. One example is given.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ex. She got interested in music _c_ | a. against the atomic bomb. |
| 11. She didn't enjoy school because ____ | b. he preferred working in the computer room. |
| 12. Millions of people protested ____ | c. because her father was a musician. |
| 13. He soon established himself ____ | d. have been a Nobel Prize laureate twice. |
| 14. He used to skip classes because__ | e. things which make them curious. |
| 15. The way we behave is dictated by__ | f. in his spare time. |
| 16. She is the only person to ____ | g. they only had to learn things by heart. |
| 17. Children must be surrounded by | h. what they dislike most. |
| | i. the shape of our brains. |
| | j. as the most talented student in the school. |



3. Read the text and fill in the missing words. One word is extra. The first one has been done for you.

fashionable ~~genius~~ hard hearing important inspiration intensive
only perspiration piece quiet

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was a musical g e n i u s (ex.). He was born in 1756 in Salzburg, Austria. Wolfgang started to play the piano when he was (18) three years old. He could remember music after (19) it just once! He wrote his first (20) of music when he was five and a year later he was playing in front of kings and queens and other (21) people. They paid a lot of money to hear him. His first symphony was composed by the time he was eight and he wrote his first opera at the age of eleven!

Mozart worked very (22). He liked to work when it was (23) in the house. He began work at six o'clock in the evening and worked all night. He understood what Edison would say almost two and a half centuries later, that being a genius means one percent (24), and ninety-nine percent (25).

Vocabulary/15

Grammar



4. Choose the most appropriate linking word for each sentence. One is extra. One example is given.

~~and~~ as soon as as although because but so how while which

Ex. She attended a lot of seminars a n d this was an exceptional experience for her.

26. Barcelona were fast and accurate, Real Madrid were slow and careless.

27. he didn't have a good education, he achieved many things in his life.

28. I invited him to my house many times he never came.

29. I looked at him I realised that something very important had happened.

30. Everybody told me that the best cars are German, I bought a Volkswagon.

31. I couldn't understand he found my house without having my address.

32. Your eyes hurt you spend too many hours at the computer.



5. Read the text and put each verb in brackets in the appropriate tense form: active or passive. One example is given.

The Tbilisi Young Musicians Centre, which has been completely rebuilt (completely / rebuild) was reopened last Sunday by the Minister of Culture. It (33) (build) (33) in the late fifties and originally (34) (use) as a sports centre. Last year the building (35) (sell) to a businessman and converted into a centre for young musicians. Since it was reopened, several concerts by young musicians (36) (hold) there since last Sunday. I went to see a concert by a band called The Happy Teens yesterday. Since their first concert, which they (37) (give) at Turtle Lake a few months ago, they (38) (already / become) popular among Tbilisi teenagers. So I was not surprised that the Young Musicians Centre (39) (be) full for last night's concert. I arrived a few minutes late and the first song (40) (already/perform). Although the acoustics in the hall were not fantastic, I still enjoyed the concert and I recommend everybody to see this group.

Grammar _____ / 15

Writing



6. Who is the most talented person you know? A class mate of yours? A neighbour? A relative? Why do you think that he/she is very talented? What special abilities does the person have? State your opinion. Write 110 words maximum.

The most talented person I know is

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Writing _____ / 10

Test score: _____ / 50

ANSWER KEY TO THE TESTS

PROGRESS TEST ONE

- Ex. 1 1.c 2.c 3.a 4.b 5.a 6.b 7.b 8.c 9.b 10.a
Ex. 2 11.e 12.g 13.i 14.d 15.h 16.b 17.a (extra: f, j)
Ex. 3 18.develop 19.confident 20.improving 21.flexible 22.solved 23.sharing 24.dislike 25.accomodation
Ex. 4 26.to lend 27.seeing 28.getting up 29.to live 30.to buy 31.receiving 32.to start
Ex. 5 33. have learnt 34.was 35.went 36.met 37.talked 38.agreed 39.have made 40.felt

PROGRESS TEST TWO

- Ex. 1 1.b 2.c 3.c 4.a 5.a 6.c 7.b 8.c 9.b 10.a
Ex. 2 11.d 12.h 13.a 14.b 15.j 16.g 17.f (extra: e, i)
Ex. 3 18.machine 19.skills 20.inventor 21.luxury 22.enrolled 23.deals 24.engineering 25.ancestors
Ex. 4 26.up 27.out 28.without 29.up 30.on/out 31.forward 32.off
Ex. 5 33.The book which they threw out won a special prize. 34.This is the man whose wife cooks African food. 35.These are the photos which were taken at Tina and Shota's wedding. 36.This is the school that won a grant for ten computers. 37.This is a computer programme which teaches you English. 38.These are the families whose houses were destroyed during the earthquake. 39.I am the person who called you yesterday. 40.I bought a lap-top computer which cost only three hundred dollars.

PROGRESS TEST THREE

- Ex. 1 1.b 2.c 3.b 4.a 5.c 6.c 7.a 8.b 9.a 10.c
Ex. 2 11.g 12.e 13.f 14.b 15.a 16.j 17.i (extra: d, h)
Ex. 3 18.held 19.costumes 20.spread 21.take 22.colourful 23.lasts 24.combine 25.join
Ex. 4 26.government 27.unarmed 28.celebration (s) 29.unbelievable 30.irresponsible 31.manageable 32.cooperation
Ex. 5 33.won 34.had already packed 35.was being rearranged 36.reached 37.are being built 38. is not being carried out 39.had made 40.got

PROGRESS TEST FOUR

- Ex. 1 1.a 2.c 3.b 4.c 5.a 6.b 7.a 8.c 9.c 10.b
Ex. 2 11.g 12.e 13.i 14.a 15.j 16.b 17.f (extra: d, h)
Ex. 3 18.place 19.calendar 20.respect 21.moved 22.celebrate 23.government 24.travelling 25.celebration
Ex. 4 26.who is/was responsible for the job. 27.what I would do next. 28.what my favourite game was/had been when I was 5. 29.how much he paid/had paid for the motorbike. 30.why she didn't take/hadn't taken part in the concert. 31.when I/ we would be ready for the test. 32.how he/she became/had be come so popular.
Ex. 5 33.went /had gone 34.had been driving 35. broke down 36.started 37. was repairing 38.had been trying 39.arrived 40.had left

PROGRESS TEST FIVE

- Ex. 1 1.a 2.b 3.c 4.b 5.c 6.c 7.b 8.c 9.b 10.b
Ex. 2 11.h 12.e 13.i 14.b 15.j 16.d 17.g (extra: b, f)
Ex. 3 18.worry 19.responsible 20.part-time 21.cost 22.average 23.approximately 24.addition 25.ranges
Ex. 4 26.won't need 27. will be walking 28. to buy 29. not to spend 30.will be having 31. not to cross 32. will prepare
Ex. 5 33.... had a swimming costume with me I would (I'd) swim. 34... sleep if you drank less coffee/didn't drink too much coffee. 35... switch on the music TV you would (you'd) listen to some good music) 36.... will stop if you have a good rest. 37.... a dog, I wouldn't be afraid of the thieves. 38.... hurry up we will not/won't miss the bus 39... to make a presentation if I knew English. 40... more time on your maths you would /you'd get better grades.

FINAL TEST

- Ex. 1 1.b 2.a 3.b 4.c 5.c 6.a 7.b 8.a 9.b 10.c
Ex. 2 11.g 12.a 13.j 14.b 15.i 16.d 17.e (extra: f, h)
Ex. 3 18.only 19.hearing 20.piece 21.important 22.hard 23.quiet 24.inspiration 25.perspiration
Ex. 4 26.While 27.Although 28.but 29.As soon as 30.so 31.how 32.because (extra: which)
Ex. 5 33.was built 34.was used 35. was sold 36.have been held 37.gave 38.have already become 39.was 40.had already been performed

ASSESEMENT SCALE FOR WRITING

შეფასების სქემა ტესტის წერიტი დავალებისთვის

იგივე სქემის გამოყენება მიზანშეწონილია მოსწავლის წიგნის წერიტი დავალებების შესაფასებლად.

ქულა	როგორ პასუხობს ნაწერი დავალებას Task fulfilment	როგორ არის დაცული გრამატიკული, ლექსიკური და ორთოგრაფიული სიზუსტე. Accuracy	ქულა
5-4	ნაწერი კარგია. აზრი მკაფიოდ და თანმიმდევრულად არის გადმოცემული. სრულყოფილად არის გაცემული პასუხი დავალებზე. 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 გამოწვევისი. 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