

2019 წლის ნიმუში

დოქტორანტურაში შემსვლელთათვის ინგლისურ ენაში B2 დონეზე

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მოსმენისას და კიტხვისას იგი სცილდება ფაქტობრივი ინფორმაციის ცალკეული პუნქტების გაგებას, შეუძლია განასხვავოს ძირითადი და მეორეხარისხოვანი საკითხები და ტექსტის ზოგადი თემა.

რაც შეეხება წერას. მან უნდა შეძლოს როგორც არგუმენტის ჩამოყალიბება, ასევე მოვლენებს აღწერა და თხრობა, ესეს დაწერა, რომელშიც გადმოსცემს თავის აზრს, ზეპირი გასაუბრება აღნიშნულ საკითხზე.

TEST B2

Reading

Part I. Read the article about one of the most famous actors of this century, Charlie Chaplin.

For questions 1-7, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

A Comic Actor

His early life was a time of great hardship. Charlie Chaplin was born in a very poor part of London, but his family were at first well off enough to afford a maid. However, while he was still a child, his family gradually lost everything. His father was a comedian and his mother worked as a dancer and singer. Neither of them was very successful and the family had very little money. They were so poor that, at one time, he and his hand only one pair of shoes between them and they had to take turns wearing them. His father eventually deserted the family and later died of alcoholism. The strain caused by this desertion affected his mother deeply. Her career fell apart and in the end she became insane. When his mother had to go into an asylum, he was sent to an orphanage.

The first time he himself earned any money was by dancing and singing when he was only five years old. As a young boy he had many different jobs, but what he loved most of all was working

in the theatre. As he said in his autobiography, he felt quite 'at home' on the stage, in more ways than one - the stage became an escape from the pain of his family life. When he was about fifteen, he joined a travelling theatre company and went on trips to America. On one such tour he was offered a part in a film, so he went to Hollywood, where eventually he became both an actor and a film director.

In his films we see the influence of his early life: a strong feeling of pity for the poor, a romantic view of women (he worshipped his mother) and a love of applause. His comedies were immediately successful. As well as making policemen look foolish, he also often used the situation where people find themselves in a ridiculous position, but refuse to admit they have a problem. The best example of this is the drunken man who, though obviously drunk in the way he walks and talks, tries to pretend he has not touched a drop. One of his most famous roles is the little tramp who tries but fails to be a gentleman, and so makes us laugh. His films are not always comic; they are often sad and some, like *The Great Dictator*, contain a strong political message.

As director he was known to be a perfectionist and sometimes made actors repeat a scene many times until he was finally satisfied with it. Many of the people he worked with found him mean and tyrannical, but it was probably his early experiences of poverty that made him so anxious to be successful. He is undoubtedly the most popular comedian of all time. He died in Switzerland in 1977 at the age of 88. There is now a statue of him in London, the city of his birth.

1. Although the family were poor

- A they got on well each other
- B they quickly became famous
- C things had once been better
- D they were able to make ends meet

2. His mother's career ended when

- A she began to drink too much
- B she went mad
- C her husband left her
- D she became too old

3. What he liked most about the theatre was

- A that it helped him to forget his problems
- B the money he earned
- C the applause of the audience
- D that his family worked there

4. In what way did his early life affect his work in cinema?

- A He wanted to make people laugh
- B He made a film about his mother
- C He showed the life of the poor
- D He wanted his films to make money

5. The drunken man is funny because

- A he behaves seriously
- B he behaves as if he is sober
- C he talks in a drunken manner
- D he keeps falling down

6. His films can be described as

- A just entertainment
- B political and romantic
- C love stories
- D serious and comic

7. What was he like as a director?

- A He was difficult to please
- B He was keen to please everyone
- C He was anxious to finish
- D He was never satisfied with his work.

14 points

Part 2.

You are going to read magazine articles. Six sentences have been removed from the articles. Choose from the sentences or phrases (A-G) the one which fits each gap (8-13). There is an extra sentence which you do not need to use.

1. I'm a shop assistant and I work in a clothes shop and (8) is when I'm somebody and suddenly their mobile rings and they answer the phone and start having a conversation. It's really annoying. I think that if you're in a shop and talking to a shop assistant? then you shouldn't answer the phone.

2. What most annoys me is people who use their phones on a plane. I mean everybody knows that you have (9) on a plane and that you mustn't use it until you get off the plane. But some people switch on their phones the moment the plane lands and they start making calls. Why can't they wait (10)?

3. I hate it when people talk very loudly on their mobile phone (11) The other day I was in the waiting room at the doctor's and there was a man there whose mobile rang about every two minutes and we all had to listen to him talking loudly to his wife, then to his boss. I think that if you're in a public place and someone calls you, (12) or go somewhere else.

4. What really annoys me are people who use their phones a lot when they are with other people and they spend the whole time talking on their mobiles or texting other people (13) I think it's really rude.

- A – You are telling your secrets away;
- B – to arrange what they are doing the next day;
- C – you should talk really quietly;
- D – to switch off your mobile;
- E – what really makes me angry;
- F – another fifteen minutes;
- G – in a public place.

14 points

Part 3

You are going to read the texts “What do you think of office gossip?” Complete the following sentences with named from the text.

What do you think of office gossip?

A report by the Working Relations Partnership recommends that employers should see gossiping at work as a good thing, not a waste of time. We asked you what you think.

HELEN As I understand it, gossiping is just talking about someone behind their back – which can’t be good. It divides people.

AARON Gossip is great and in my office it travels even quicker than email.

GRAHAM Gossip is fine providing it’s not about you!

STEPH A good social atmosphere is important. However, gossiping can damage people’s careers – and there’s no way of knowing if it’s true or not.

JOSEPH In my opinion people are paid to work, not to swap stories.

LUKE I am the only man in an office full of women and the constant boring gossip is a real problem. They spend the whole day chatting and I find it hard to concentrate.

1. says that office gossip can endanger people’s careers.
2. thinks that women gossip too much.
3. thinks that gossip can make people separate into groups.
4. says that people shouldn’t be paid for chatting to each other.
5. thinks that gossip is a very fast way of communicating information.
6. thinks that gossip isn’t a problem as long as you’re not the one being talked about.

12 points

Use of English

Part 1.

Questions 1-10

Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

Making arrangements with Paul

A few days ago Paul phoned me and (1) whether (2) looking after his dog when he (3) away. I (4) that I didn’t really like dogs, but he said that he (5) all his other friends. and that I (6) his only hope. He invited me round to his house (7) to meet the dog, and he told me that he (8) dinner for me. An hour later he phoned again and said that he (9) after all, so I (10) meeting the following day for lunch.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1) a) told | b) said me | c) asked me | d) spoke |
| 2) a) would mind | b) want | c) like | d) will hep |
| 3) a) has gone | b) went | c) would go | d) will go |
| 4) a) told him | b) said him | c) asked him | d) replied him |
| 5) a) asks | b) would ask | c) will ask | d) had already asked |
| 6) a) am | b) will be | c) had been | d) was |
| 7) a) this evening | b) that evening | c) the evening | d) in evening |

- 8) a) is cooking b) will cook c) would cook d) had cooked
 9) a) had suggested b) went out c) goes out d) has to go out
 10) a) b) would suggest c) suggested d) suggest

10 points

Part 2.

For questions 11-20 read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

An afternoon at the bus station.

Kate had been waiting for a colleague of (11) father's to collect her from the bus station for more than an hour, and she was tired (12) waiting. There was (13) else there, and it had (14) raining. A friend of (15) had lent her an umbrella to take on her trip, but she (16) to be getting wet. Perhaps her father was angry (17) her, she thought, or had simply (18) to collect her. There wasn't (19) a phone-box in the bus station. Why did (20) always do wrong when she travelled by bus?

10 points

Part 3.

For questions 21-30 complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given.

21. Tim was the only student who forgot the test.
 Everyone remembered the test _____
22. Helen knows this town better than anyone.
 No one _____
23. These two pairs of gloves belong to the twins.
 These are _____
24. Sam wouldn't carry my bag.
 Sam refused _____
25. Peter is reliable.
 You can _____
26. Mary is one of my brother's friends.
 Mary is a _____
27. The snow began yesterday evening.
 It _____
28. The classroom is empty.
 There's _____
29. Do you think you could close the window?
 Would you mind _____
30. Bill borrowed Sue's calculator.

Sue lent her _____

10 points

Part 4.

Word Formation

For questions 31-40 read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the same line.

A house in the country

When Ann decided to move house, it was mainly because she was tired of the (1) she lived in. It was crowded, there was a (2) of parking places, and the view from her (3) windows was of distant factory chimneys. Luckily she arranged the (4) of her house very easily, and with a small (5) from the bank, was able to buy a house in the country. It was an old farm building, which had been (6) and turned into a modern house. After loading all her belongings into a van, Ann managed to get them into the new house (7) She (8) most of the rooms with what she already owned. Even her curtains were the right (9) for the windows and she only had to buy a new (10) for the kitchen. It seemed too good to be true. Surely something was bound to go wrong!

NEIGHBOURHOOD
SHORT
STAIRS
SELL
LEND

BUILD

DAMAGE
FURNITURE
LONG
COOK

10 points

Writing and oral discussion

You must write an essay:

What do you think of introducing religion teaching at schools.

Use between 120 and 180 words.

20 points