

საუნივერსიტეტო სამაგისტრო გამოცდა
ინგლისური ენის ტესტი

ნომერი

TASK 1.1: LISTENING (4 points)

You will hear four people talking about their opinion on gaming. From the list A-F, choose what each speaker 1-4 says. Use each letter only once. Two letters are extra. You have 30 seconds to look through the task. You will then hear the recording twice.



Which speaker says that...

- A. interactive games are costly?
- B. the original computer games were really boring?
- C. the games were far simpler in the past?
- D. he/she only used his/her device to watch films?
- E. a hand-held console is better than a smartphone?
- F. he/she finds it hard not to play games sometimes?

READING AND USE OF ENGLISH (34 points)

Task 2.1 (3 Points)

Read the text and choose the correct option – a, b, c or d

Humans and animals

The distinction between human and animal responses to external stimuli is quite evident. While animals respond with an immediate and direct reaction to stimuli, humans exhibit a delayed response, mediated by cognitive processes and imagination. The benefits of this "delay" have been questioned by some philosophers.

Unlike animals, humans no longer directly interact with reality. As human symbolic thinking and action mature, they increasingly avoid the "untouched" reality. Instead of directly engaging with objects, humans, in a sense, are perpetually preoccupied with themselves. Immersed in linguistic forms, mythological symbols, and religious practices, humans are unable to perceive anything without these artificial mediums. In both theoretical and practical domains, humans do not live by stubborn facts or their immediate desires and needs, but rather within a world of imagined images, hopes, fears, illusions, and their own fantasies. As Epictetus stated: "It is not things that disturb man, but his opinions about them."

According to the classical definition, man is *animal rationale*. Reason is indeed a defining characteristic of all human activities, yet the authors of this definition, great thinkers, overlooked the fact that the concept of "reason" is too narrow and does not encompass the symbolic forms of human cultural existence in all their richness and extent. Therefore, it is more accurate to define humans as *animal symbolicum*. This highlights their unique trait of reason and points to the new path that only humans can tread—the path toward civilization.

1. Why do human beings take more time than animals to react to outer stimuli?
 - a. Their thought processes benefit them more.
 - b. Animals' reaction to external stimuli is mediated by less beneficial factors.
 - c. It is conditioned by more abstract concepts.
 - d. Philosophers are not sure if the delay is a good thing.
2. Which of the following statements is true according to paragraph 2?
 - a. Humans need to directly engage with objects.
 - b. Humans navigate their lives with more intangible aspects.
 - c. Humans may sometimes prioritize their immediate needs.
 - d. The linguistic forms employed by people might differ from those used by animals.
3. Why does the author think that it would be more appropriate to call humans *animal symbolicum*?
 - a. Humans are more civilized and they deserve to stand higher than animals.
 - b. The previous term lacked the nuance of humans' daily activities and routines.
 - c. The original name was devoid of the necessary depth.
 - d. To demonstrate that the path to becoming civilized is hard.

Task 2.2 READING (4 points)

Writing systems

Writing is a communicative medium that enables the preservation and transmission of information, which, in turn, necessitates the existence of specific symbols. These symbols function as substitutes for objects and can be analyzed based on their form—graphical representation—and their meaning—semantic significance. Writing systems are generally classified into two primary categories: ideographic and phonographic.

In ideographic writing, symbols are not directly associated with the phonetic structure of a particular language. Instead of representing phonetic elements such as words, syllables, or sounds, ideographic symbols denote objects, concepts, or events. There are two fundamental types of ideographic symbols. In the first case, the symbol is similar to the object it represents. Such a system is termed pictographic writing, and individual symbols are referred to as pictograms. Ideally, pictograms can be "read" effortlessly by speakers of different languages, as their meaning is universally recognizable. Classical examples of pictographic writing include early Chinese script and, to some extent, Egyptian hieroglyphs. The origins of pictographic writing trace back to the moment when early humans began using cave paintings not merely for ritualistic or artistic expression but for communicative purposes—storing and conveying information to others.

The second form of ideographic writing includes systems where the connection between the symbol and its meaning is conventional rather than visually representative. These models are referred to as conventional systems, which remain widely used today. Examples include scientific notations and numerical symbols, which are not tied to any specific phonetic structure but instead convey entire conceptual meanings.

Summary completion

summarizes stocks match differentiate systems refer to difference
graphs resembles burden notions distinguish differ

In ideographic writing, symbols are used to ____ (4) things happening around us or different ____ (5). The first subtype of such symbols ____ (6) the object it denotes. However, in the second group of symbols, it is harder to ____ (7) the visual representation of an object with its meaning.

TASK 2.3: READING (6 points)

Six sentences have been removed from the text given below. Choose from the sentences (A-H) the one which best fits each gap (1-6). There are two extra sentences.

How do businesses motivate employees?

Business leaders understand that part of making a company successful is ensuring their employees are motivated at work. A motivated workforce will want to work hard and therefore increase their productivity. (8). Morale will be high and so staff will not want to take unnecessary days off or seek new employment. This means the expense of regular recruitment is kept to a minimum. (9) Staff need to feel that they are paid fairly, both in relation to their colleagues and in comparison, to other companies in the same industry. Some bosses like to offer an annual pay rise or bonus, particularly when staff have gone over and above what they are paid to do. (10). This is similar to a tactic often used in the sales industry, where staff are paid extra, depending on how many items they sell. This is called commission. Some businesses also try to incentivise their employees by offering staff discounts or other perks, such as a company car or health insurance. (11). Daily working life can get dull, so managers sometimes offer job rotation. Staff can switch between tasks to reduce monotony. Bosses can also delegate some of their decision-making to their employees, to empower them and give them a sense of involvement and control. Some forward-thinking businesses try to enrich their staff's daily life by giving them more interesting and challenging tasks.

..... (12). Two well-used examples are the Taylorism and Maslow theories. The Taylorism theory argues that employees do not enjoy work and are only motivated by threats and pay. Managers motivate staff by organising employees' work and paying by results. An example of this is piece-rate pay, where payment is given per item produced. Maslow's theory suggests there are five 'levels of need' that explain why people work. (13). Safety needs such as job security then become important, followed by social, self-esteem and self-fulfillment needs. Moving staff up a Maslow level is considered motivational.

- A** Managers are often trained in how to encourage their staff, drawing inspiration from motivational theories.
- B** However, teamwork is not always encouraged.
- C** Other managers introduce a performance-related salary, where the staff get a bonus if they meet a target.
- D** They will also take pride in their work, thereby improving quality.
- E** However, money isn't everything and employers use many non-financial methods to motivate staff.
- F** These simple words go a long way toward motivating someone and showing appreciation.
- G** One of the most obvious ways to motivate the workforce is by offering a fair wage.
- H** Staff first want to meet their survival needs by earning a good wage and having a permanent contract.

TASK 2.4: READING/WORDBUILDING (10 points)

Read the text below. Use the words given in brackets to form a word that fits into the space. Do not copy the extra words from the text on the answer sheet.

PSYCHOLOGY – UNDERSTANDING OTHER PEOPLE

Book Review: The Psychology of Friendship, Jane Palmer

This is a new book by well-known psychologist, Dr Jane Palmer, focusing on friendship. In researching the book, Dr Palmer wanted to learn more about the science behind making friends, such as what makes us get on well with some people but feel less (14. FRIEND) towards others. I found her approach to how we form relationships very interesting, particularly concerning non-verbal communication. According to her research, we can (15. IMMEDIATE) feel comfortable with somebody we have only just met purely based on things like body language or facial (16. EXPRESS). We don't have to speak to somebody to know if there is a chemistry that may lead to friendship. She quotes the Armenian (17. PSYCHOLOGY), Albert Mehrabian, who suggests that the spoken word accounts for only about 7% of human communication and our tone of voice for about 38%, but 55% is actually based on how we look and act when we communicate. Dr Palmer shows us that non-verbal communication is (18. CLEAR) significant in making new friends. Her research also reveals that some people have an open body language and use gesture and touch to make us feel more relaxed. Even the way a person holds themselves – their posture – can send important signals. In 1966 the American psychologist, Charles Osgood, identified seven different (19. FACE) expressions – happiness, surprise, anger, fear, (20. SAD), interest and disgust. Apparently, our brains send signals to our facial muscles to control these emotions. If we show more positive emotions, Dr Palmer suggests, we (21. NATURAL) appear more friendly. (22. FASCINATE), The Psychology of Friendship gives a refreshing way of looking at a subject that we are all (23. ENTHUSIASM) about.

Task 2.5: Match the headings with paragraphs (3 points)

Two headings will match one and the same paragraph

- 24. The need to resort to a larger body when individuals can't act according to natural law
- 25. The response to a wrongdoing should be balanced and act as a warning to others.
- 26. The rights of ownership
- 27. Abiding by law involves looking out for others

A. Let's first imagine a situation where every person has complete freedom, but only within the rules of nature. In this state, each person can make their own decisions, take care of their property, and interact with others without asking for permission from anyone else. This situation offers freedom, but not total chaos. A person can control their life and things as they wish, but they don't have the right to end their own life or destroy anything they own just because they want to.

B. Even in this natural state, there is a kind of law that everyone must follow. This law is based on reason. It tells us that no one should hurt another person's life, health, freedom, or property. It also says that we all have a duty to protect others. People should stop those who do wrong so they don't hurt anyone else. In this system, every person has the right to punish someone who breaks the rules, but the punishment must match the crime and help prevent future harm.

C. So, in this natural state, a person can act against someone who breaks the peace or natural law. But their power is not unlimited or based on emotions. They shouldn't punish others just because they're angry. Punishment should be fair and aim to fix the harm or stop future crimes. Since it's difficult to decide on the right punishment fairly, people often give up this natural freedom and agree to form a government and live in a society with clear rules.

Task 2.6: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATIONS

Rewrite the sentences using the word given, so that the meaning stays the same.

Do not change the word given and use between 2–5 words in the gap.

1. I started learning French three years ago.

FOR

2. "Don't touch that switch!" the electrician said.

TOLD

3. They will finish the new school next month.

BE

4. This film is more interesting than the last one.

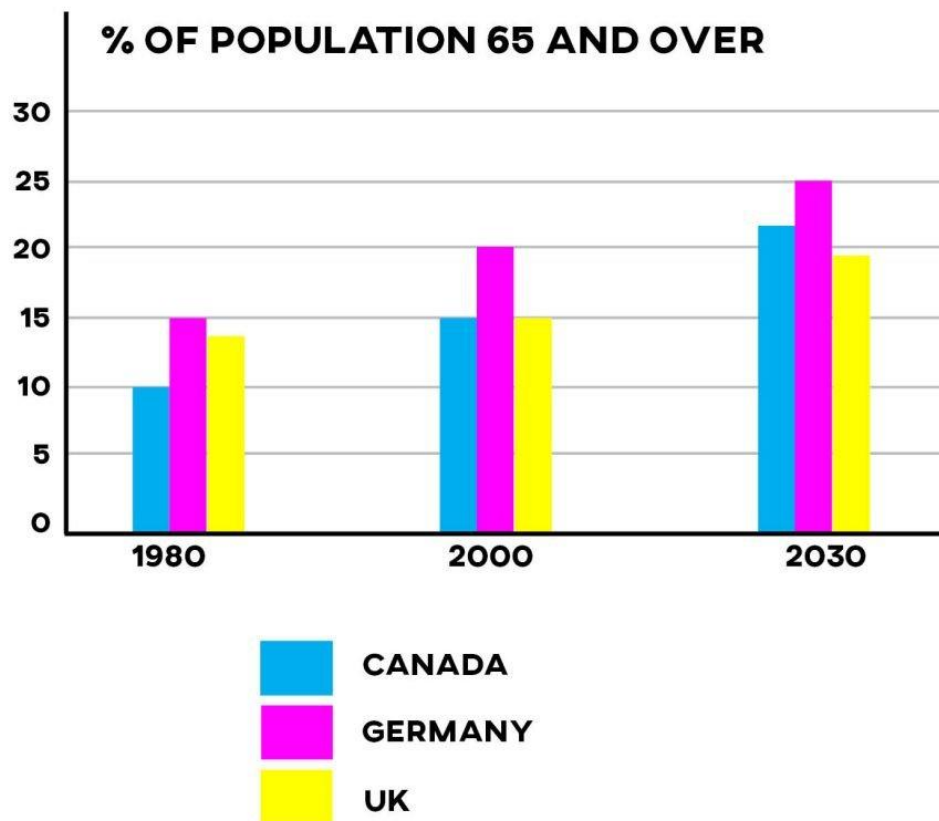
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Task 2.6: Understanding Statistics (4 points)

Fill in the gaps with numbers only

The bar chart shows the percentage of elderly citizens in three countries in 1980, 2000, and 2030.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The graph details the percentages of elderly people in Canada, Germany, and the UK in the past about projections for the future.

Overall, it is readily apparent that Elderly populations have risen and is predicted to continue to grow steadily in every countries. Germany has and will continue to have the highest proportion, while Canada will likely overtake UK.

In 1) ____, Germany had the greatest percentage of elderly with 15%, slightly above the UK and 2) ____ % higher than Canada. By 2000, percentages for Germany and Canada both surged by 5% (to 20% and 15%, respectively), compared to the UK which rose marginally to equally with Canada.

By 2030, Germany is expected to rise by another 5% to 3) ____, with Canada surpassing the United Kingdom and finishing at 22% and the latter's figures lagging behind slightly at just under 4) ____ %.

TASK 3.1: WRITING (16 points)

Some people think that bilingual education is not beneficial for a child. Others disagree with this idea. Which idea do you agree with and why? Give specific reasons to support your answer.

You should write between 180-230 words.

[illegible]

Your score: _____