

ამერიკისმცოდნეობის სამაგისტრო პროგრამაზე მისაღები
სასპეციალიზაციო გამოცდა

გამოცდის ფორმატი

სასპეციალიზაციო გამოცდა ჩატარდება ინგლისურ ენაში (B2 დონე) ამერიკისმცოდნეთათვის შედგენილი სპეციალური ტესტების საფუძველზე. წერთი ნამუშევარი შეფასდება 100 ბალიანი სისტემით.

შენიშვნა: ამერიკისმცოდნეობის სამაგისტრო პროგრამაზე ჩაბარების მსურველები განცხადებას ურთავენ *ორგვერდიან ესეის* ამერიკისმცოდნეობის შესავლის ქვემოთ ჩამოთვლილ ერთ–ერთ საკითხზე.

საგამოცდო კონსულტაციებისათვის შეგიძლიათ მიმართოთ ასოცირებულ პროფესორ ელენე მემმარიაშვილს

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ამერიკისმცოდნეობის მიმართულების სამაგისტრო პროგრამაზე ამერიკისმცოდნეობის შესავალში წარმოსადგენი **ესეის თემები:**

1. ამერიკისმცოდნეობის, როგორც აკადემიური დისციპლინის ისტორია და შინაარსი.
2. აშშ-ის რეგიონული განვითარების თავისებურებები.
3. ვინ შეიძლება ჩავთვალოთ ამერიკის პირველადმომჩენად და რატომ?
4. რა შეიძლება მიიჩნიოთ ამერიკის სიმბოლოებად?
5. ამერიკულ ღირებულებებს შორის რომელია, თქვენი აზრით, ყველაზე მნიშვნელოვანი ღირებულება?
6. რა არის, თქვენი აზრით, ამერიკული ნაციონალიზმის ყველაზე მნიშვნელოვანი დამახასიათებელი ნიშანი?
7. როგორ ვლინდება ნაციონალიზმი ამერიკის საგარეო პოლიტიკაში?
8. ამერიკული დემოკრატიის რომელ დამახასიათებელ ნიშანს გამოჰყოფდით უპირველესად და რატომ?
9. ვინ იყვნენ პურიტანები?
10. რას ნიშნავს „ამერიკული ცხოვრების წესი“?
11. რა არის აშშ-ის 1787 წლის კონსტიტუციის დადებითი და უარყოფითი მხარეები?
12. რა როლი ითამაშეს პრეზიდენტის უფლებამოსილებათა ჩამოყალიბებაში თვით აშშ-ის პრეზიდენტებმა?
13. როგორი იყო აშშ-ის პირველი პარტიული სისტემა?
14. როგორია ამერიკის იმიჯი საქართველოში?
15. რატომ არის ამერიკული საზოგადოება მულტიკონფესიური?

ლიტერატურა:

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საგამოცდო ტესტის ნიმუში ინგლისურ ენაში

TASK 1

Read the passage and choose the answers you think fit best according to the text.

WILD STORIES

A staple of newspapers everywhere are those stories that run under the "Man Bites Dog" headline. From France comes the story of an attack on an old man near Calais carried out by a swarm of bees. The scenario might have pleased Hitchcock. The victim was sunning himself in his garden at the time. The firemen were called but were driven back into their van by the ferocity of the insects. After 45 minutes someone arrived with protective clothing and insecticide. By then the man sitting in the deck chair was dead, covered in hundreds of stings, most of them on his eyelids.

The French liked the story from London about grafting a pig's kidneys on to a human patient. They went for the animal rights angle. They like the idea of putting a security ring round the hospital to repel people who are intent on rescuing the pig from dismemberment. From London, too, came the story of the brown paper parcel in London's main parcel sorting office, a parcel which moved. Packages do not normally move very quickly through the post office at the best of times, but this one was definitely frisky. A lady customs officer was summoned to X-ray the package. The X-ray revealed a poisonous reptile called a gila monster wrapped in a sock. The subsequent police trail led to a salesman in Hampshire whose back bedroom was filled with rattlesnakes, lethal lizards, snapping turtles and a python, most of which he had sent himself through the post.

An animal story which made the British papers a couple of years ago was the report that staff at Stockholm's Skansen Park zoo had raffled the remains of a favourite bear cub, and that the winners had taken home a joint for the pot. "How could they? How can staff give a cub a name, look after her for a year or two, and then end up sneaking her on to the dinner table," asked Malin Bergman, 15, winner of a national competition to pick a name for the cub, called Molly. A Swedish newspaper columnist said she had been swamped with calls from readers in tears. She said: "It sounds bizarre to eat up an animal that has been given a name and a national identity. Dog meat is popular in China and Korea, but people there don't eat Oscar the family chow." The superintendent of the zoo was quoted as saying that while people did not like to see "teddy bears" eaten, "it's worse to destroy meat in a world that hungers."

The whole business of eating dog could be the answer to a crisis in Britain's cities. The country is suffering from half a million stray dogs. 1,000 are destroyed every day. In one small town alone, 7100,000 is spent each year catching stray dogs. Terry Singh, the local dog-catcher, admits grimly: "We are chasing our tails. In a town of half a million people, we have 50,000 stray dogs." In Britain, seven million dogs bite a quarter of a million people a year, at a cost of six million for casualty treatment. They attack 10,000 farm animals, cause 50,000 road accidents, and require three million to be spent on kennelling and destruction.

Mr Singh says: "In my first year we had 775 complaints. That was 10 years ago. Our recent figures show we are dealing with six thousand dogs a year. Everywhere you look in the town, on any patch of grass or street corner, you will see at least one stray dog. We even get packs of dogs loose on housing estates. Dog attacks have increased. The craze of the moment is for owning Rottweilers and Dobermans." The city has two main dog kennels run by the RSPCA. At one, two and a half thousand dogs are destroyed every year, put down with an injection of Pentobarbitone.

Considering what has been going on down at the farm, it may be safer to eat British dog rather than British beef. It appears that British farmers have been feeding their cattle on processed artificial food which includes sheep carcasses infected with a brain disease called scrapie. This practice was banned in 1988, but it appears that the disease has already been transmitted to British cattle. The big question has been, if the disease can be transmitted from sheep to cattle, surely it follows that it can be transmitted from cattle to people.

The infection appears to be present in the immune system and in the brain and nervous system. Evidence shows that there is a link between brain disease and the eating of sheep's heads in the Middle East. In one instance, there is a high incidence of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, a degenerative disease of the brain, among Libyan Jews, who eat sheep's eyes. According to one researcher: "Steak has very little nervous tissue in it, and it is very unlikely to pass on disease. But nothing would induce me to eat other parts of the animal." So it's goodbye to cervelle au beurre noisette and amourettes a la Tosca. Life gets duller all the time.

1. Which title best sums up the stories in the passage?

- A. Life on the Farm
- B. How to be a Journalist
- C. Stranger than Fiction
- D. Selling Newspapers

2. Which adjective best describes this type of newspaper story?

- A. untrue
- B. expected
- C. standard
- D. important

3. The incident of the man killed by bees might have

- A. made a good horror movie.
- B. been caused by pollution.
- C. happened because the insects were poisoned.
- D. occurred because of a new type of bee.

4. The British post office parcel delivery service is

- A. cautious.
- B. dangerous.
- C. efficient.
- D. slow.

5. Zoo staff took home pieces of the bear cub by

- A. gambling for it.
- B. according to their seniority.
- C. by bidding at auction.
- D. according to the size of their families.

6. According to Mr Singh, trying to catch stray dogs is

- A. an expensive operation.
- B. a difficult job.
- C. important to the town.
- D. an endless task.

7. Attacks by dogs on humans have increased because

- A. there are more dogs around.
- B. there is a fashion for owning bigger dogs.
- C. the dogs are hungry.
- D. the dogs roam in packs.

8. Meat is safe if you

- A. wash it thoroughly.
- B. don't freeze it.
- C. cook it until it is overdone.
- D. stick to eating steak.

9. It seems that the disease can be transmitted to humans because

- A. it has travelled from sheep to cattle.
- B. people who eat sheep's eyes get it.
- C. people eating sheep get it.
- D. it is in the brain.

TASK 2

You are going to read a magazine article about a show. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A -I for each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A	Re-creating the period
B	That's only the start
C	A hard search
D	Working at a distance
E	Trying it all out
F	When things go wrong
G	Stressful but fun
H	Working towards agreement
I	A long-standing team

Putting on the show

It's showtime *Copacabana* is pure big time entertainment - a musical extravaganza. But what and who does it take to put on such a production?

0

First things first - the words. Working on the script with the show's creator, Barry Manilow, was his old friend and writing partner, Bruce Sussman. They are about to celebrate 22 years together in the business. 'In this business, partnerships are usually short-lived,' says Bruce.

1

Time was not the only obstacle to getting this show on the road. 'Barry's based in California and I'm in New York, and for us the best time is when we sit down together. Barry and I tend to write impulsively, our greatest creative ideas happen together when we're around a piano,' he says. 'Barry was in Australia at one point and he rang me from his hotel and played a tune down the phone to me,' he recalls, dismissing the difficulties of such an arrangement.

2

Even when we think the script is finished, there are usually endless changes, as with any show, even during the run itself. 'The scary part is when all the scenery, equipment and lights are about to be set up - then you have to give up all your power to people who know what to do.'

3

Costume designer Hugh Durrant had to design over 300 costumes, 200 pairs of shoes and 100 wigs, as well as intricate jewellery. 'I was given the script and songs, and spent some time researching clothing of the 1940s and 50s, when the show takes place. It was then a case of sitting down and making loads of rough sketches and then finalised drawings. Once that was done, it all had to be approved, and then we sorted out all the details.'

4

But turning those drawings into the real thing proved difficult. 'It was then a case of finding the right people to make the costumes, for there aren't many shows in England that have those kind of showgirl outfits, so finding the right person to make

them was quite difficult. That was half the battle of my work,' says Durrant.

5

The costumes also have to go together with the stage design, and this is where the design company, Imagination, came in. They were asked on September 10th to set initial ideas on paper. 'I can remember the date very well,' recalls Jeremy Sturt, the design co-ordinator at Imagination. 'Two weeks after that I had a meeting in America with the production team to go over the proposals.' Then the Imagination team worked on those ideas, trying to work within a budget. 'Drawing up design proposals that everyone was happy with took about four to six weeks,' says Sturt.

6

Once the design has been finalised, the process of making that a living thing follows; engineers and technicians are called in to take those plans from the paper stage to reality. 'Once that was done we did a dry run in the theatre, using all the equipment and the scenery changes, and worked out the timing. This was to iron out any problems and then the exact timings and directions were transferred to the computer.'

7

The next step was the casting. Nicola Dawn won the part of Lola, and although she's no newcomer to the stage, she is a beginner in a leading role. For her it has also been a rollercoaster of events. 'I auditioned for the part in January, then rehearsals started in February. They were quite hectic - it was quite a tight schedule, doing a completely new show in four weeks. The atmosphere was amazing in rehearsals, there's nothing to beat that,' she smiles, playing down the hard work involved. Then it was time for the final rehearsals and then the real thing.

TASK 3

To fill the spaces, use a word formed from the words in the list below.

PIGEON POWER

Tom Jones, a psychologist, reports a new role for pigeons. Asked by a pharmaceutical company to measure the effects of drugs on animal behaviour, Jones noticed one day that some 70 women were employed to check flawed capsules. "That is a job any pigeon could do," he said, because he knew about the pigeon's learning (1).....

On (2)....., capsules left the (3)..... line. There, Jones arranged for a bright, narrow beam of light to pass through them. If a capsule was perfect, the light showed a single spot; if it was (4)....., the light showed a double spot.

In their training, two pigeons were rewarded with food every time they correctly identified a wrong capsule. The experiment worked. A (5)..... belt carried the capsules as fast as two a second past the pigeon (6)....., who achieved 99 per cent success within a week.

But the company rejected (7)..... of the pigeons on a permanent basis. They feared (8)..... that might be bad: The public might think pigeons were not as (9)..... as humans. "A main obstacle to progress," commented Jones sadly, "remains man's obstinate belief in his (10)..... over other creatures."

1. able
2. complete
3. produce
4. perfect
5. convey
6. inspect
7. employ
8. public
9. rely
10. superior

TASK 4

From the words listed below, choose the ones which best fit the space, A, B, C or D.

WINE AT AUCTION

During the winter, most London auctioneers have wine auctions. Some are of wines for (1)..... drinking, but most are of fine wines. Last winter, at Christies, a dozen bottles of Lafite 1945 were (2)..... down at ?158 the bottle. 1945 and 1961 are the two most (3)..... vintage years for claret. Of course, that is not the maximum you could pay. Not (4)..... ago, an American at Christies paid ?8,500 for one bottle of Lafite 1806.

Sometimes, it is a matter of personal (5)..... by the very rich. At other times there can be a (6)..... objective. Last October, a restaurateur from Memphis, paid ?9,000 for a magnum - that is, a two-bottle size - of 1864 Lafite. He (7)..... 30 people \$1,500 each for a dinner with a small glass of the wine. It was (8)..... ten times the cost of the wine in publicity for his restaurant.

Of course, some people buy wine purely for investment. On the other hand, a real wine lover will use the (9)..... value of good wine to pay for his own drinking. A syndicate of four will buy a (10)..... of Lafite 1945 at, say, ?2,000. Each takes three bottles. Then each drinks one bottle,

and keeps the other two to sell later at the (11)..... price as the three cost in the first place. That is, naturally, taking inflation into (12).....

But there is no (13)..... that a bottle of wine at \$1,000 is a hundred times (14)..... than one that costs \$10. Perhaps the top price you can pay for wine to enjoy for drinking is \$100 a bottle. Above \$100, you are paying for something (15)..... than taste.

A - B - C - D

01. usual - common - daily - everyday
02. knocked - hit - banged - hammered
03. up-to-date - recent - now - modern
04. far - months - long - way
05. selfishness - egotism - flattery - indulgence
06. money - wholesale - commercial - economical
07. charged - costed - billed - budgeted
08. valued - priced - worth - estimated
09. lifting - rising - peaking - raising
10. case - box - load - carton
11. equal - similar - same - level
12. reason - account - expectation - addition
13. way - hope - consideration - possible
14. better - superior - above - more
15. to - other - above - over

TASK 5

Find and correct one mistake on each line.

Mount Rushmore National Memorial

1. A sculptor named Gutzon Borglum was asked designing Mount
 2. Rushmore. He chosen the dramatic setting in the Black Hills of
 3. South Dakota. Carving started on the amazed Mount Rushmore
 4. National Memorial in 1927. It continued during 14 years, with the
 5. help of more than 350 people. He decided that best way to remove
 6. large rock's pieces from the mountain was to use dynamite. At first,
 7. there is a suggestion to carve famous western figures, but a special
 8. group, instead chose presidents. The face of four presidents are
 9. being carved into the mountainside: George Washington,
- Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt.

TASK 6

1. "You are welcome to order the goods now."
"But payment should be made _____."
 - a. for advance
 - b. advancing
 - c. in advance
 - d. to advance
2. "Where do you live now?"
"I live in Utah; my _____."
 - a. parents too do
 - b. parents do

- c. parents do, too
 - d. parents also do
3. I cannot understand my neighbor's accent. I wish she would _____.
- a. speak clearer
 - b. clearer speak
 - c. more clearly speak
 - d. speak more clearly
4. "Why are you driving so fast?"
"I'm _____."
- a. must be hurry
 - b. in hurry
 - c. in a hurry
 - d. hurrying
5. I have your music CD. I think I _____ your concert video.
- a. also have
 - b. have too
 - c. too have
 - d. have further
6. I hear you have started a new job. _____ like it?
- a. How do you
 - b. How
 - c. What you
 - d. What do you
7. I really have to go now. I have _____ the doctor.
- a. appointments to
 - b. an appointment to
 - c. appointment with
 - d. an appointment with
8. I can meet you at Central Station. Will _____?
- a. convenient for you
 - b. that convenient
 - c. that be convenient
 - d. you be convenient
9. "Where _____ last weekend?"
"I went to see my aunt and uncle."
- a. are you go
 - b. do you go
 - c. have you went
 - d. did you go
10. Thomas Edison is generally considered _____ one of the most productive of all inventors.
- a. to be
 - b. to have been
 - c. being
 - d. who was

TASK 7

Answer the following questions:

1. What do you know about the Statue of Liberty?
2. Who is your favorite American actor/actress and why?

ANSWER KEYS

TASK 1

1. C 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. D 9. A

TASK 3

1. ability 2. completion 3. production 4. imperfect 5. conveyor 6. inspectors
7. employment 8. publicity 9. reliable 10. superiority

TASK 4

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. A 11. C 12. B 13. A 14. A 15. B

TASK 5

1 to design, 2 chose, 3 amazing, 4 for, 5 the best, 6 pieces of rock, 7 there was, 8 The faces, 9 are carved;

TASK 6

1c, 2c, 3d, 4c, 5a, 6a, 7d, 8c; 9d, 10b;