

Appendix N1

of the Rector's Order N01-09/16 of August 10, 2023

“The Rule for
confirming the English Language proficiency of those who wish to
enroll in the program of the "Medical Doctor" (language of
instruction- English) of Avicenna - Batumi Medical University, LLC
without passing the Unified National Exams”

1. In order to enroll in the one-cycle educational program of "Medical Doctor" (language of instruction - English) of the School of Medicine of Avicenna - Batumi Medical University, LLC (hereinafter - the University/Avicenna) LLC without passing the Unified National Exams, the entrant/student (hereinafter - the applicant) must meet the requirements envisaged by the Order N224 of the Minister of Education and Science of Georgia on “Approval of the procedure for submission of the documents by entrants/master's degree candidates/students who have the right to study without passing the unified national exams/general master's exams" dated December 29, 2011 and the requirements of Medicine Sectoral Benchmark of Higher Education. In order to be admitted to the program (for the Rector's written consent), the applicant must meet one of the following requirements:

a) A citizen of a foreign country must submit an internationally recognized certificate (IELTS, TOEFL, Cambridge English, UNICert®, EnglishScore, etc.) confirming his/her knowledge of the English language of B1 level at least;

b) Applicants who are citizens of a foreign country and have received education in English must submit the relevant document (e.g. diploma, certificate, etc.). Also, Georgian citizens who have received full general education or its equivalent education in English in a foreign country, and those who have studied last two years of full general education in a foreign country, must submit the relevant document (e.g. diploma, certificate, etc.);

c) In order to confirm the knowledge of B1-level English proficiency at least, the citizen of a foreign country must pass the exam (comprising the components of listening, reading comprehension and text analysis and speaking) organized by the Centre of Foreign Languages of the University.

2. The administration of the University's School of Medicine (Dean of the School and Head of the “Medical Doctor” program) and the Center of Foreign Languages of the University, in coordination with the Deputy Rector of the University (for Academic and Strategic Development), jointly ensure that confirmation (conducting the exam) of the English language proficiency of at

least B1 level by the applicant wishing to enroll in Avicenna and preparation of the written consent of the Rector of the University to the enrollment in the program, regarding the possibility of accepting the applicant to a vacant place within the total number of students (by indicating the name, surname, name and code of the educational program, as well as confirmation of mastery of at least B1 level of the language of instruction of the educational program chosen by the applicant) are in compliance with the Minister's Order N224/N of December 29, 2011.

3. In order to determine the level of the applicant's knowledge of the English language (**language competence - B1 level**), an exam will be conducted (listening, reading comprehension and text analysis, speaking) with the following structure and duration:

3.1. **Exam structure:** 1. Speaking (question-answer, dialogue) - 10 points; 2. Reading comprehension and text analysis - 10 points; 3. Listening - 10 points;

3.2. **Exam duration** - 30 minutes;

3.3. **Speaking assessment rubrics:**

8-10 points: formulates an opinion clearly and comprehensively, speaks argumentatively, draws conclusions, logically connects the response with the issue, speaks fluently, uses a wide range of vocabulary, uses appropriate linguistic and expressive means and forms of non-verbal communication.

5-7 points: clearly formulates an opinion, speaks argumentatively, makes conclusions, speaks correctly and uses correct syntactic and grammatical constructions.

3-5 points: justifies an opinion to a minor extent, without providing facts and logical reasoning, follows the elementary rules of speech, speaks more or less correctly.

1-3 points: speech is frequently hesitant and strained, does not follow elementary rules of speech.

0 points: does not participate in the conversation.

Final assessment of the applicant's English language competence:

16-30 points (positive assessment) - the applicant has sufficient ability and an appropriate level of the English language proficiency for studying at an English-taught program.

0-15 points (negative assessment) - the applicant cannot speak intelligible language, cannot observe grammatical norms. S/he is unable to establish communication and express his opinion clearly, has difficulty analyzing the text and doing listening comprehension. The applicant does not meet the requirements for studying at an English-taught program.

Exam Test Sample:

PART 1. SPEAKING (10 POINTS)

The interview is an applicant's chance to show how good his/her spoken English is. The interview lasts approximately 10 minutes. The examiner (interlocutor) will ask an applicant some questions about himself/herself.

Common questions for interview:

Future plans

- Ø What are you planning to do for your future study/career?
- Ø Is there anything you'd like to study in the future? (What? Why?)
- Ø What job would you like to be doing in 5-10 years' time? (why?)
- Ø Would you like to live and work abroad in the future? Support your choice.
- Ø Is there anything you're really looking forward to in the next few months/years? (What?)
- Ø Do you think there are male and female professions? Support your choice.
- Ø Do you find the doctor's job one of the most difficult ones? Support your choice.

Daily routine /lifestyle

- Ø Do you prefer getting up early in the morning or staying up late at night? Why?
- Ø What's your favorite day of the week? Why?
- Ø Do you spend a lot of time at home? What do you do there?
- Ø Do you prefer to have the same routine every day or do you prefer to do different things every day? Why?
- Ø Is there anything you'd like to change about your daily routine?
- Ø What is your lifestyle like?
- Ø Do you think it is good to have a hectic lifestyle? Why?)

Travel and holidays

- Ø Tell us about a special place you've visited.
- Ø Is there anywhere in the world you'd really like to visit? (Where? Why?)

Ø Do you like to spend your holiday in the same place each year or do you prefer to go somewhere different each year?

Ø Do you prefer going on holiday in the summer or winter? Why?

Ø What do you like to do when you're on holiday?

Sport

Ø Did you / Would you do any sports like these when you were at school/are at university? Which ones?

Ø Do you think it's important for students at university to do sports? Why? / Why not?

Ø Do you think young people do enough sport these days?

Ø Is it better for young people to do team sports or individual sports? Why?

Ø When you play a sport does it matter if you win or lose? Why? / Why not?

Ø Which study techniques sound useful and which do not? Why? Have you tried any of them?

Ø Whose responsibility is it to make sure young people do enough exercise?

Ø What could governments do to encourage young people to do more sport and exercise?

Free time and interests

Ø What do you like doing at weekends?

Ø Do you prefer to spend your free time alone or with friends? Why?

Ø How much of your free time do you spend with your family?

Ø What sorts of things do you do together?

Ø Do you have any hobbies that you've done for a long time? What?

Ø Do you enjoy trying new activities? Have you tried anything new recently?

Ø Should children be required to take sports lessons in school/university? Why?

Exams /testing system

Ø What ideas do you have for how to study better?

Ø What do you think is the most effective way to manage stress?

Ø What are your long-term goals when it comes to learning English?

- Ø What effect do tests have on education in your country?
- Ø Why do you think we need to take so many tests in modern society?
- Ø How would you design the perfect test? What kinds of questions would it have?

Traveling

- Ø What do you like to do on vacation? Relax on a beach? Go shopping in a city?
- Ø Which of the places above would you most want to visit? Why?
- Ø What are some risks or dangers of going abroad?
- Ø How can you prepare for a safe trip? What should you do during the trip?
- Ø What tips would you give to visitors to your country? Why?
- Ø Do you read blogs written by other travelers before going on holiday? Did you find them useful?
- Ø Where have you traveled? Which place did you feel safest? Why?
- Ø What would you do if you were in trouble in a foreign country?

Entertainment

- Ø What is the best movie you've seen: in the last year? What did you like about it?
- Ø Have you ever wanted to work in the movies? Which jobs have you heard of?
- Ø Do you think making a movie is difficult? Why, or why not?
- Ø Would you rather play sports, or watch sports? Why?
- Ø Can you name some celebrities? What can we learn from them?
- Ø Should celebrities be role models?
- Ø What are some advantages of being famous?

PART 2. READING (TEXT COMPREHENSION AND ANALYSIS)

(10 POINTS)

Read the text and the questions below. For each question mark the letter next to the correct answer: A, B, C, or D.

At first glance, there is little in Horton to attract people. The other nearby towns have much more to offer: Bradfield has its river and historic buildings, while Newtown has shops and entertainment. The buildings of Horton look dirty and unloved. For shops, there is a small supermarket, a few bargain shops, a bakery which, strangely, does not sell bread and a florist which has one stand of sad-looking flowers. Even so, Horton has several advantages over its neighboring towns.

Firstly, it has a country park. Four thousand years ago, this was an important fort. There are no historic remains here now, but there are wonderful views over the countryside. On sunny weekends you can often see kids out with their parents, kicking balls or flying kites.

There aren't many job opportunities in Horton, and the roads to nearby cities aren't really fast, but there are excellent rail links. You can be in London in an hour and a half, and other cities are less than an hour away. That means that parents can earn a good salary and still get home in time to spend the evenings with their families. Houses in Horton aren't pretty, but they're functional and cheap. The streets are quiet and safe, and there are plenty of parks and playgrounds. It has a library, three primary schools and a secondary school, St. Mark's. It's not as academically brilliant as other schools in the area, but it is friendly and offers a wide range of subjects and activities to children of all abilities and backgrounds. The town also has a swimming and a sports center, and the community halls hold regular clubs and events for people of all ages.

1. What is the writer's main purpose?

- A) To explain what tourists can do in Horton
- B) To explain why Horton is a good place to live
- C) To explain why Horton is not as pleasant as other towns
- D) To describe the history of Horton

2. Which of the following is the best description of Newton?

- A) A country town which has a number of good leisure facilities.
- B) A historic town which is a great place to live, work and take a holiday.
- C) A busy, industrial town which has good transport means.
- D) A dirty, unpopular town which has little to offer visitors or residents.

3. In the beginning the writer

- A) is disappointed in Horton
- B) compares Horton to nearby towns
- C) goes to Horton's shops
- D) shows preference to nearby towns

4. What part of Horton does the writer find disappointing?

- A) the shops
- B) the country park
- C) transport links
- D) the schools

5. Which is not true about Horton's country park?

- A) used to be a historic place
- B) offers wonderful views
- C) has historic remains
- D) is a place for family at the weekends

6. What type of people is Horton most suitable for?

- A) wealthy professionals
- B) low income families
- C) elderly people
- D) sport and history students

7. What advantages does Horton bring to workers?

- A) There are plenty of jobs available in the town.
- B) You can drive to nearby cities in a short time.
- C) You can get to several cities quickly by train.
- D) Working conditions are better here than in other towns.

8. Which of the following is not mentioned about Horton?

- A) sports facilities
- B) schools and libraries

- C) shops and houses
- D) business offices

9. Which of the following is the best description of Horton?

- A) A quiet, country town which has a number of good leisure facilities.
- B) A friendly, historic town which is a great place to live, work and take a holiday.
- C) A busy, industrial town which has good links to neighboring cities.
- D) A dirty, unpopular town which has little to offer visitors or residents.

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

- A) Sightseeings in Horton
- B) A historic town
- C) Industrial Horton
- D) Perfect town to live in

(Adapted from PET coursebook)

PART 3. LISTENING (10 POINTS)

Read the following sentences. Check (T) true or false (F).

1. When we learn new facts, we save them in our long-term memory. _____
2. You remember better if you start studying a long time. before a test. _____
3. Our brains change physically when we learn new information. _____
4. Saying new information out loud is a good way to remember it: _____
5. Our memory actually has three components. _____
6. Short term memory holds everything from irregular verbs to the names of your relatives.

7. Our brain can process an unlimited amount of information at one time, so it is easy to remember every detail. _____

Choose the correct answers for the following questions.

8. Which topic is NOT discussed in the passage?

a short and long-term memory

- b how to study for tests better
- c why some people are very smart

9. According to the passage, what does drawing a picture do?

- a It puts information into short-term memory.
- b It shows people you are trying to learn.
- c It makes the connections in the brain stronger.

10. Which sentence is most likely to be true?

- a Reciting ideas out loud is better than drawing them.
- b Brain researchers understand short-term memory best.
- c It's better to have information in your long-term memory when doing a test.

(Tapescript of the text; adapted from Active Skills by J. Avi Anderson)

For Better Grades-Use Your Brain!

If you're like most students, you probably started this new academic year with a resolution to study harder. Now, science can help you keep your resolution. Recent discoveries in brain research point to better ways to learn.

How does the brain save new information? Think of the last time someone told you their phone number. Could you remember that number five minutes later? Probably not! That's because it was in your short-term memory.

Our memory actually has three components. Sensory memory takes in information from our five senses and is stored for just a few seconds while our brain processes it. Short-term memory works like a "holding area" for new information-that's where you keep the phone number while you dial it. But if you can put the phone number (into long-term memory, you'll remember that same phone number next week. This part of your memory holds everything from irregular verbs to the names of all your cousins.

When you study, you transfer new information into long-term memory. Every time we learn something new, the structure of the brain actually changes as we build new connections to information that we already know. When there are more connections to the new information, it's easier to find it again.

Brain researchers have discovered four key points for effective study.

1. Make an effort. The brain remembers better when we are interested in the subject, already know a little about it, and know we will need the information in the future.
2. Find the most important information and organize it. Your brain can process only a limited amount of information at one time, so don't try to remember every detail. When studying a textbook, look for titles, headings, and illustrations to show you the main ideas.

3. Make the new brain connections stronger. One technique to recite the ideas out loud in your own words. This is the most powerful way to transfer information from short-term to long-term memory. Another method is drawing a picture of the information to activate the visual part of the brain.
4. Give the new material time to soak in-your brain has to build new physical connections. For this reason, it's better to study for several short sessions than one long one.. And cramming the night before a big test doesn't help.

By understanding how the brain works, and following these four tips, you can make this your most successful academic year ever.

(adapted from Active Skills for Reading Student Book 2, Third Edition. Neil J Anderson)