



ქართული უნივერსიტეტი
მოსწავლეთა IX პირად-გუნდური საგნობრივი ოლიმპიადა

ინგლისური ენა - IX კლასი

მონაწილის გვარი, სახელი, ტელეფონი _____

სკოლა, კლასი _____

თანაგუნდელის გვარი, სახელი _____

მასწავლებლის გვარი, სახელი _____

I. წაკითხეთ ტექსტი და წინადადებების დასაწყისს (1-10) მიუსადაგეთ დასასრული (a-1). ორი დაბოლოება ზედმეტია

School in the Past and in the Future

In Britain in the early and mid-nineteenth century, children didn't have to go to school at all. There were schools, of course, but you had to pay to go to them, and often parents couldn't afford the fees. Many people also believed that girls didn't need to go to school, as their future was to get married and have children. Although from 1870 the law said that all children aged 5 to 10 had to go to school, many poor families weren't able to pay. The children of these families needed to have a job in order to pay the fees, and school timetables were organised to make this possible. It wasn't until 1918 that children had to be at least 12 years old to work for a living.

Schools 100 years ago were certainly very different from those today. But what about the future? A national newspaper recently organised a competition for schools called *The school I'd like*. 'I'm concerned that the pressures of the national curriculum will mean that there won't be time for a project like this,' a reporter said. She needn't have worried, as there were over 15,000 entries full of ideas!

And what great ideas: a school in a giant submarine with waterproof maps of the underwater world, private helicopters to fly students to France for French lessons, and rockets to take children to distant planets to study the solar system. There are also some down-to-earth suggestions: clean toilets with locks that work so that students won't have to wait until they get home, no uniforms so that students will be able to choose what to wear, chill-out rooms to relax in, and enough computers so that students won't need to queue for them. Safety and comfort are clearly important: one student suggests an anti-bullying alarm, and another writes 'We don't want interactive whiteboards, we want comfortable chairs!'

1	In the nineteenth century parents often	a	won't all have to wear the same clothes.
2	A hundred years ago many people thought that girls	b	were able to pay school fees.
3	In Britain until 1870 children	c	didn't have to go to school.

4	Children of poor families needed to work so that they	d	will be able to study the stars and planets.
5	After 1918 if you wanted to work you	e	needn't have gone to school until they were ten years old.
6	There were 15,000 entries for competition so the reporter	f	had to be twelve years old.
7	One idea is for schools to have rockets so that students	g	won't need to wait to use one.
8	Another idea is a school without uniforms where students	h	will need to study more and more subjects.
9	More computers are recommended so that students	i	needn't have worried.
10	An anti-bullying alarm is also suggested so that students and teachers	j	will be able to take action before it starts.
		k	weren't able to pay school fees.
		l	didn't need to be educated.

___/ 10 ქულა

II. წაკითხეთ ქვემოთ მოყვანილი ტექსტი და დაადგინეთ, თითოეული წინადადება სწორია (True), არასწორი (False), თუ მასში გამოთქმული აზრის შესახებ ტექსტში არაფერია ნათქვამი (Not Stated). შესაბამისად, თითოეულის გასწვრივ მონიშნეთ სათანადო უჯრა T, F ან NS.

Feng Shui

Feng Shui is the art of arranging your home and the things in it in the best possible way. It began in China about 5000 years ago, but recently architects and designers all over the world have started to include the idea in their work. The most important thing to understand about Feng Shui is the idea of chi, which means vital energy or life force. The art of Feng Shui is to make sure the right objects are in the right places so that the chi can flow freely around the home. This is said to create good health and financial well-being as well as improved relationships between parents and children and husband and wife. You can improve your own Feng Shui by trying some of the techniques listed below.

Firstly, keep the hall of your home clear of shoes, umbrellas and other objects. This is to allow the chi to enter your home freely. If possible, put a small indoor fountain in this part of your home.

In the living room, choose furniture which is the right size for the room and arrange it so that people can move around the room comfortably. If the room is small, hang a mirror to create a feeling of space. Make sure you have blinds or curtains to prevent the chi from escaping.

The bedroom is considered a very important area in Feng Shui. It is best not to have a television or any other electrical item in here, but if you find it impossible to live without them, you can cover them with a plastic table-cloth when you have finished using them. The table-cloth must be plastic – other materials will not work. It is also important to unplug everything before you sleep. The head of the bed should be against a wall rather than under a window, as this would allow your chi to escape. You should be able to see the door easily while you are lying in bed. Place lamps by your bed for lighting instead of bright lights in the ceiling.

Try these simple ideas for a few months and see how much energy and happiness you can bring into your home.

		T	F	NS
1	Feng Shui has been practised all over the world for 5000 years.			
2	Feng Shui says that family members will get on better with each other if the home is properly furnished.			
3	The entrance of the home should be well lighted.			
4	The living room should be made to look as small as possible.			
5	Windows in the living room should be covered.			
6	There shouldn't be any plants in the bedroom, if possible.			
7	A sheet could be used instead of a table-cloth to cover the TV.			
8	Sleeping under a window is not a good idea.			
9	It's important to have a good view of the bedroom door from the bed.			
10	A single strong light in the bedroom is better than several soft ones.			

___/ 10 ქულა

III. წაკითხეთ ტექსტი, ქვემოთ მოყვანილი ცხრილიდან შეარჩიეთ სწორი პასუხი და ტექსტში ჩაწერეთ A, B, C ან D.
ერთი მაგალითი (0) მოცემულია.

Music

Nobody knows for certain what the (0) origin of music was. Music is certainly older than poetry and painting but as early man had no way of (1) _____ it, we can only (2) _____ what it sounded like. Watching a child (3) _____ on a drum with his hands or a (4) _____ of wood, it is easy to see that this is the simplest of instruments. It does not (5) _____ much effort to produce a rhythm on it.

Wall paintings show what some of the instruments (6) _____ like. Early civilizations had already discovered the three basic (7) _____ of producing music: blowing into a tube, striking an object, and scraping a string. We know that western music comes from the (8) _____ Greeks. The musical scales we use now are (9) _____ on certain sequences of notes which the Greek used to create a particular (10) _____.

Until the sixteenth century, most players of instruments were (11) _____ performers, but as music became more (12) _____, orchestras and musical groups began to (13) _____. This (14) _____ about the writing of music to be played by several musicians at one time. This can certainly be (15) _____ the birth of modern music.

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|---|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 0 | A <i>origin</i> | B <i>age</i> | C <i>spring</i> | D <i>growth</i> |
| 1 | A <i>recording</i> | B <i>playing</i> | C <i>producing</i> | D <i>performing</i> |
| 2 | A <i>think</i> | B <i>reckon</i> | C <i>guess</i> | D <i>realise</i> |
| 3 | A <i>hitting</i> | B <i>knocking</i> | C <i>crashing</i> | D <i>banging</i> |
| 4 | A <i>slice</i> | B <i>point</i> | C <i>piece</i> | D <i>shape</i> |
| 5 | A <i>make</i> | B <i>call</i> | C <i>take</i> | D <i>do</i> |
| 6 | A <i>looked</i> | B <i>appeared</i> | C <i>felt</i> | D <i>sounded</i> |
| 7 | A <i>forms</i> | B <i>manners</i> | C <i>systems</i> | D <i>ways</i> |
| 8 | A <i>ancient</i> | B <i>old</i> | C <i>aged</i> | D <i>antique</i> |
| 9 | A <i>raised</i> | B <i>based</i> | C <i>established</i> | D <i>supported</i> |

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 10 | A spirit | B temper | C mood | D humour |
| 11 | A separate | B lonely | C unique | D single |
| 12 | A widespread | B enlarged | C expanded | D extended |
| 13 | A turn | B appear | C spring | D be |
| 14 | A produced | B affected | C caused | D brought |
| 15 | A appointed | B called | C decided | D named |

___/ 15 ქულა

IV. ფრჩხილებში მოცემული ზმნები სათანადო დროის ფორმით ჩაწერეთ გამოტოვებულ ადგილებში.

Flying high!

I was going on my first really important business trip. My flight (1)_____ (to schedule) for 9 am and I had got up extra early to ensure that I got to the airport on time. While I (2)_____ (to walk up) to the check-in desk, I took a quick look in my briefcase to make sure that I had my laptop and all the papers I (3)_____ (to need) for my presentation. Everything was there. I gave the girl at the desk my ticket and she (4)_____ (to hand) me my boarding card. I had lots of time, so I decided to get something to eat. I went through passport control and (5)_____ (to find) a little cafeteria in the departure area. I ordered my meal and began talking to a lady who (6)_____ (to sit) at the table beside me. She told me that she was also going on a business trip. Time passed quickly and soon my flight (7)_____ (to announce) I made my way to the boarding gate and joined the queue.

I opened my briefcase to get my boarding card, and suddenly realized that I (8)_____ (to take) the wrong case! Just then, I heard someone calling my name, “We (9)_____ (to mix up) our cases!” I turned around and saw the lady from the cafeteria waving my briefcase. I exchanged cases to with her and boarded my plane. As I took my seat, all I could think of was, “All is well that (10)_____ (to end) well!”

___/ 10 ქულა

V. ტექსტში გამოტოვებული ადგილები შეავსეთ სათანადო სიტყვით, რომელიც ნაწარმოებია მარჯვენა სვეტში მოცემული სიტყვიდან და მიესადაგება შინაარსს. მაგალითი: (0) introduction

On Time	
<p>For many people, (0) <u>punctuality</u> is a big issue. Parents are often keen to impress upon their children the (1) _____ of being punctual because they see it as an aspect of (2) _____ and consideration for others. It is also a quality that (3) _____ regard as a very positive, and those who are (4) _____ unpunctual may end up being (5) _____ in their careers as a result. It may be, however, that less punctual people have chosen a more (6) _____ lifestyle than those who</p>	<p>(0) PUNCTUAL (1) IMPORTANT (2) POLITE (3) EMPLOY (4) USUAL (5) SUCCESS (6) RELAX</p>

<p>always arrive on time. They may find it (7) _____ when so much emphasis is placed on timekeeping. Indeed, if others get (8) _____ when they are late for (9) _____, this may not seem (10) _____ to them.</p>	<p>(7) STRESS (8) PATIENCE (9) APPOINT (10) REASON</p>
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___/ 10 ქულა

VI. გადათარგმნეთ ინგლისურად.

1. იცით სად არის რკინიგზის სადგური?
2. ჩვენ არ გვინდოდა წვეულების დატოვება, რადგან კარგ დროს ვატარებდით.
3. შეგიძლიათ მითხრათ, რა დრო დაგვჭირდება იქ მისასვლელად?
4. ჩვენს საკლასო ოთახს მალე შეღებავენ. ვფიქრობ, პირველი ივნისისთვის უკვე შეღებილი იქნება.
5. რვა საათი იყო, როდესაც სახლიდან გავედი. ქარი ჩამდგარიყო და მზე ანათებდა.

___/ 10 ქულა

VII. წერითი დავალება. ყურადღებით გაეცანით ქვემოთ მოყვანილ ინსტრუქციას და დაწერეთ წერილი (მთლიანობაში 90-100 სიტყვა).

Imagine that you read the following question on a forum:

“Hi, guys! I need your advice. I’ve been chosen to arrange our class party. What should I do to make it a real success?”

Now give your advice how to arrange the party to make it exciting and educational at the same time.

Do not forget to:

- greet the members of the forum;
- give two reasons for your choice;
- sign your advice.

Write about **90–100** words.

