



ქართული უნივერსიტეტი
მოსწავლეთა VIII პირად-გუნდური საგნობრივი ოლიმპიადა

ინგლისური ენა - IX კლასი

მონაწილის გვარი, სახელი, ტელეფონი _____

სკოლა, კლასი _____

თანაგუნდელის გვარი, სახელი _____

მასწავლებლის გვარი, სახელი _____

დავალეზა 1. წაიკითხეთ ტექსტი და უპასუხეთ კითხვებს.

SOCIAL ORGANISATION AMONG ANIMALS

a) Varieties of social organisation

The palolo – a worm which lives on rocks in the sea – is one of very few animals which never have contact with other members of the same species. Others, such as spiders, are normally solitary.

Some species form social links only for the period while they are rearing their young. Among birds, European robins raise their chicks in a pair, away from other members of their species, while herring gulls form larger groups (*colonies*) consisting of many pairs living close together, each pair raising their chicks independently.

Many species of fish and birds form large groups, called *schools* and *flocks*, respectively, and swim or fly together. Hens attack each other, and eventually establish a hierarchy based on their individual strength. Those at the top of the ‘pecking order’ get to eat before the others.

Finally, some animals spend most or all of their lives in social groups in which individuals co-operate. Lions, for instance, usually live in a relatively permanent group, called a *pride*, where some activities, such as hunting, are social, and others, like sleeping, are solitary.

Bees, wasps and ants live in stable, co-operative groups in which every activity is communal and organised. Worker bees (which are all female) have several jobs in succession, depending on their age. They begin with cleaning duties, and later become soldiers to defend the hive against intruders. Finally they fly out of the hive to collect food. Theirs is a highly complex social organisation.

1-5. შემოხაზეთ სწორი ვარიანტი A, B, ან C

1. Which of these animals spends most, but not all, of its life alone?

A palolo B herring gull C spider

2. European robins and herring gulls are different with regard to

A how many birds help to bring up each chick.

- B the social organisations in which pairs bring up their young.
- C how long they spend together.

3. What point is made about hens?

- A The best fighters eat different kinds of food from weaker hens.
- B They live in larger groups than most other species of birds.
- C Their social structure gives certain individuals advantages over others.

4. What is said about the life of lions?

- A They live in a group and do some activities together.
- B They live separately and come together for some activities.
- C They live in a group and do all activities together.

5. What point is made about worker bees?

- A They carry out different tasks as they get older.
- B They live in a social structure unlike that of any other animals.
- C They could not survive alone.

b) Advantages of social co-operation

The young can be reared more safely in social groups. Birds in a colony tend to lay their eggs around the same time, so all the chicks emerge from the egg almost simultaneously. As an individual predator (an animal that kills and eats other animals) can only consume a finite number of eggs or chicks, each individual is less likely to be eaten. Groups of adult elephants surround all their young, giving each one much greater protection than its parents alone could provide.

Groups are also more effective in bringing up the young. In some species of apes and monkeys, female 'aunties' help to look after young which are not their own, while learning how to raise their own young in the future. Lion cubs drink the milk not only of their mother but also of other lionesses in the group, and the range of antibodies that different females provide increases their resistance to disease.

A group that spreads out in search of food is likely to be more successful than an animal searching alone. When one has found food, others may simply join it, but some species have developed a highly complex form of communication. When a honeybee finds some food it returns to its hive and performs a complex dance to indicate the location of the food to others.

კითხვები 6-10.

თანამშრომლობის ქვემოთ ჩამოთვლილი უპირატესობებიდან (A-I) რომელია ნახსენები ტექსტის ხ ნაწილში? პასუხები ანბანური თანმიმდევრობით ჩაწერეთ 6-10 უჯრებში.

- A More eggs can be laid.
- B Eggs are more likely to survive.
- C There are more adults available to protect the young.
- D Individuals can develop skills for later use.
- E The young are likely to be healthier.
- F Individuals can eat food which others have found.

G The group is more likely to live close to a source of food.

H Lion cubs spend more time with their mothers.

I Insects grow larger when they live in communities.

პასუხები ანბანური თანმიმდევრობით ჩაწერეთ აქ:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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___/ 10 ქულა

დავალება 2. მოკლედ შეაჯამეთ წინა დავალების ტექსტის a და b ნაწილებში მოცემული ინფორმაცია (დაახლოებით 75-80 სიტყვა).

SOCIAL ORGANISATION AMONG ANIMALS

___/10 ქულა

დავალება 3. წაკითხეთ ტექსტი. გამოტოვებული ადგილები შეავსეთ მარჯვენა სვეტში მოცემული სიტყვიდან ნაწარმოები სათანადო ფორმით, რომელიც მიესადაგება შინაარსს. მაგალითი: (0) favourite
The Art of Conversation in the UK

<p>You're having lunch with a friend in one of your (0) <u>favourite</u> places to eat, there's nothing novel about the (1) _____ or the events that (2) _____ around you, and you know the menu pretty well. This leaves you to concentrate on the conversation, and you and your friend cover all the topics you normally do, from movies and restaurants to politics and (3) _____. It's the usual sort of conversation the two of you have and there's little that's really (4) _____. But think about this: the two of you are able to talk (5) _____ without ever giving a single thought to how you're able to do that. Forget all the factors that might determine what you're going to discuss, like when you last got together and what's happening to both of you. Just think about the mechanics of the conversation: the way that you take turns – you talk and then your friend talks, then you, then your friend. The most (6) _____ aspect of a conversation is how these turns are taken but it is hard to say how this process actually works.</p> <p>(7) _____, you and your friend do take turns and those turns are (8) _____ choreographed. Long pauses are awkward, and in most cases, very few gaps will appear in this conversation. Instead, you finish speaking, and without giving you time for a breath, your friend starts. Remember, in an hour-long lunch, there's a lot of (9) _____ in switching back and forth. The puzzle is, how do the two of you manage it?</p>	<p>(0) FAVOUR (1) SURROUND (2) FOLD (3) RELATE (4) SURPRISE (5) CONTINUE (6) ELEMENT (7) OBVIOUS (8) BEAUTY (9) PRECISE</p>
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___/9 ქულა

დავალება 4. თითოეული წინადადება გადააკეთეთ ისე, რომ არ შეცვალოთ მისი შინაარსი. გამოტოვებული ადგილები შეავსეთ 3 - 5 სიტყვით. მუქი შრიფტით მოცემული სიტყვა უცვლელად გამოიყენეთ.

მაგალითი (0): I think his wife is a journalist.
married
I think **he is married to** a journalist.

1. Owing to her poor exam results, she missed the chance to go to university.
robbed
Her poor exam results _____ take part in the project.
2. The thieves stole jewellery and paintings worth over £25,000.
away
The thieves _____ jewellery and paintings worth over £25,000.
3. I've just noticed that the car has almost run out of petrol.
hardly
I've noticed that _____ left in the car.
4. As I didn't know the name for it in Greek, I just pointed.
say
Not _____ in Greek, I just pointed.
5. The ladies wore evening dresses, but it wasn't necessary.
worn
The ladies _____ evening dresses.

___/5 ქულა

დავალება 5. ფრაზული ზმნების გრამატიკულად სწორი ფორმა ჩასვით ტექსტში.
უჯრაში მოცემული სამი ზმნა ზედმეტია.

make up	take back	send off	bring round	go up	take off	get by
come across	come around					

მაგალითი:

0. Ronaldo **was sent off** during yesterday's football match.
1. If you _____ my glasses, please let me know as I can't see anything without them!
2. Train fares _____ twice already this year. It's really outrageous.
3. Please _____ what you just said and apologize to Jack.
4. Don't believe anything Alison says. She's always _____ stories.
5. The doctors managed to _____ David _____ after the accident, but he had to stay in hospital for a while to recover from the consequences.

___/ 5 ქულა

დავალება 6. გადათარგმნეთ ინგლისურად.

1. ვშიშობ, შენი დაპირება ხვალამდე დაგავიწყდება.

2. მეწისქვილემ თქვა, რომ პატარა ჰანსს მოინახულებდა, როდესაც გაზაფხული დადგებოდა და შეძლებდა მისთვის ერთი კალათა ახალმოკრეფილი ყვავილების მირთმევას.

3. წვიმაში მოვყევი.

4. არც ტომი და არც მისი მშობლები შინ არ არიან.

5. მე არ წავალ წვეულებაზე, მისის სმითი თუ არ დამპატიუებს.

6. მიუხედავად იმისა, რომ ყველაზე უარესი ადგილები გვქონდა, წარმოდგენა ძალიან მოგვეწონა.

7. რაც უფრო გრძელია ღამე, მით უფრო მოკლეა დღე.

8. საგზაო მოძრაობა ამ ქუჩაზე ისეთი ინტენსიური არაა, როგორც ცენტრში.

9. მანქანა ადრინდელზე ორჯერ უფრო სწრაფად მოძრაობს.

10. ერთი მეოთხედი უდრის ოცდახუთ პროცენტს.

___/20 ქულა
სულ ___/59 ქულა