

ეროვნული სასწავლო ოლიმპიადა
ინგლისურ ენაში

X-XII კლასი

III ტური

თქვენ წინაშეა ეროვნული სასწავლო ოლიმპიადის მესამე ტურის ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში.

გთხოვთ, ყურადღებით წაიკითხოთ დავალებების პირობა და ამ პირობის შესაბამისად შეასრულოთ მოცემული დავალებები.

გთხოვთ, იმყოფინოთ ტესტის შესასრულებლად გამოყოფილი ადგილი.

პასუხები გადაიტანეთ პასუხების ფურცელზე.

ტესტის შესასრულებლად გეძლევათ 2 საათი.

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!

2020-2021 სასწავლო წელი

TASK 1 LISTENING

Listen to the text and for questions 1-10 fill in the gaps with one or two words. You have 45 seconds to look through the task. You will hear the recording twice.

1. We think it motivates people to know that if they perform faster, they will earn
2. In Sam Glucksberg's experiment the people were asked to solve a and were set a time limit for the task.
3. In the same experiment a reward of was offered to the person who completed the task the fastest.
4. The people with the reward worked several minutes on the task than the people who didn't have one.
5. An incentive works fine for those people who have a task to do, for example chop wood.
6. If we want people to perform complex, creative tasks, which involve thinking, are ineffective.
7. With more and more simple jobs getting automated, people will only have to deal with creative and jobs, impossible for computers to do.
8. Something that does have a desirable effect is to give workers to choose when, where and how they work.
9. Evidence shows that people who can make choices about their work achieve
10. Employees that are given time to do things that interest them, but which are not related to their produce great things.

TASK 2 READING

Read the text and fill the gaps with the appropriate words. Insert only ONE word in each gap.

The earth – our home

Ecology is the study of the relationships between living things and their surroundings, or environment. Ecologists examine how living things depend on one (1) for survival. They also study how living things use such natural resources (2) air, soil, and water to stay alive. Ecology is studied at many levels, including organism, population, community, ecosystem, and biosphere. In recent (3), there has been a great deal of interest in ecology. Human beings have no control (4) such events of nature as snow, rain, lightning, etc. However, there still are many things that happen in the environment that are under the control of, or caused (5) people. People may cause serious (6) to the environment and change the climate of the earth forever. There is always a layer of gases around the earth (7) is called the atmosphere. Like a blanket, this layer makes the earth warm enough for life and provides the air we (8). Earth is the only planet we know about which has the right temperature for life. If the climate becomes either too hot or too cold, life on earth cannot continue to exist. Therefore, scientists are studying the following theories: the possibility of the greenhouse effect and the possibility of a 'nuclear winter'. Both possibilities may (9) in a major change in the ecology of the earth, the balance between man and nature.

Scientists consider the example of a greenhouse - a house made of glass. The sun shines right through the glass and makes it warm inside the greenhouse. It (10) possible to grow plants inside a greenhouse in the winter. Scientists have a theory that a lot of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will act (11) the glass in a greenhouse. As the sun shines through the carbon dioxide blanket, the atmosphere will get hotter and hotter. Scientists predict that as a result of more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, (12) will be global warming, or a long-term rise in temperatures over the earth. Carbon dioxide is produced (13) burning of fuel. It is being added to the normal atmosphere as we have more and more cars, more and more houses to heat, and more industries. (14) short, more people produce more carbon dioxide.

Scientists can also predict the results of global warming. The ice will melt at the North (15) South Poles. If this happens, ocean levels will (16) and flood cities like New York and Los Angeles and many more (17) the coasts of continents. The centres of large continents (18) as North America will become hotter and drier. There will not (19) enough rain. The drought caused by the lack (20) rain will destroy crops like corn and wheat. The effects on agriculture and the world economy will be great. Some scientists predict that the possibility of a severe drought will increase (21) the five percent chance we have now to 60 percent by the year of 2150.

There is a probability that 'nuclear winter' will also produce droughts causing disastrous effects (22) the ecology. Under the term 'nuclear winter' scientists mean the environmental devastation after a nuclear war. Scientists predict that (23) there is a

nuclear war, everyone will die, (24) immediately from the bombs or later from the results of a 'nuclear winter'.

Scientists assume that a 'nuclear winter' will be like this: the explosion of atomic bombs would result in a great (25) of dust and smoke from fires, which would block out the sun and cause the cooling of the earth. A nuclear war would kill many people, but most of the population would die afterwards from a food (26). Many scientists think cold darkness would blanket the earth and make it impossible to (27) crops.

Everyone who lives on the earth must (28) some decisions about the possible greenhouse effect and 'nuclear winter'. As the population grows, we must be more careful about (29) effect our 'progress' is having on the earth. The countries of the world must work together to (30) the environment from destruction and to live in peace because the earth is our home.

