

ეროვნული სასწავლო ოლიმპიადა

ინგლისურ ენაში

X-XII კლასი

II ტური

თქვენ წინაშეა ეროვნული სასწავლო ოლიმპიადის მეორე ტურის ტესტი ინგლისურ ენაში.

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

გთხოვთ, თქვენი პასუხები გადაიტანოთ პასუხების ფურცელზე.

გაითვალისწინეთ, რომ გასწორდება მხოლოდ პასუხების ფურცელი.

ტესტის შესასრულებლად გეძლევათ 1 საათი და 30 წუთი.

გისურვებთ წარმატებას!

2020-2021 სასწავლო წელი

TASK 1 READING / VOCABULARY

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

Charlie Chaplin

Charlie Chaplin, an English comic actor, was believed to have been born on April 16, 1889. However, there is some doubt whether April 16 is actually his birthday, and it is even possible that he was not born in 1889. There is also uncertainty (1) his birthplace: London, England or Fontainebleau, France. There is no doubt, however, (2) his parents were. Both of (3) worked at Music Hall. His parents separated soon (4) his birth. He was left in the care of his increasingly unstable mother.

In 1896, Chaplin's mother was unable to find work and she had to leave Charlie and his older brother at Hanwell School (5) Orphans and Destitute Children. His father died (6) Charlie was 12, and his mother suffered a mental breakdown. Eventually Charlie's mother was admitted to a mental hospital. She died in 1928 in the United States, two years after coming to the States to live with Charlie.

Charlie first appeared on the stage (7) the age of five. As a child, he was confined to bed for weeks due (8) a serious illness, and, at night, his mother would sit at the window and act out what was going on outside. In 1900, aged 11, Charlie's brother helped him get the role of a comic cat in the pantomime 'Cinderella' at the London Hippodrome. This role was then followed (9) many other roles.

According to immigration records, Charlie Chaplin arrived in the United States with the Karno troupe on October 2, 1912. In the Karno Company was Arthur Stanley Jefferson, who would later become known as Stan Laurel. Chaplin and Laurel shared a room in a boarding house. Stan Laurel returned to England but Chaplin remained in the United States, (10) he achieved a great success.

TASK 2 READING

Read the text and fill the gaps (1-12) with the words given below. Use each word only once. Four words are extra.

attack (A)	head (E)	public (I)	symbol (M)
caller (B)	history (F)	rock (J)	theory (N)
continue (C)	investigated (G)	statue (K)	time (O)
fairytale (D)	populated (H)	suspicious (L)	watch (P)

The Little Mermaid

Danish police are looking for the vandals who have cut the Little Mermaid's head off. It is for the second (1) in 35 years, that the head of the famous statue on Copenhagen's waterfront has been removed. This fact has shocked the Danish (2) and worried tourism officials. Divers thoroughly (3) the harbour near the statue but they failed to find the Little Mermaid's bronze (4). Some tourists have said that they noticed two young men on roller skates near the (5) early that morning, but unfortunately they have not responded yet to requests to help in the investigation. The officials are worried that the latest (6) on the Little Mermaid can backfire on the tourism, since the Little Mermaid's statue is an important (7) for a tourist city like the Eiffel Tower for Paris or Big Ben for London. Based on the (8) by Christian Andersen about the Sea King's daughter, who must wait on her (9) for 300 years before entering the world of humans and marrying her prince, the Little Mermaid attracts almost one million tourists a year. Early that day when the statue was damaged, an anonymous (10) reported about it to a local television cameraman. The police are working on the (11) that the removal of the Mermaid's head was the work of the same person who cut off a 19th century ship figurehead at a naval base in Copenhagen last January. This cut-off head was found in the ladies' toilets of a department store, giving rise to police (12) that a mentally unhealthy woman may be behind the two cases of vandalism.

TASK 3 READING

Read the paragraphs from A to F. Then put them into the correct order. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Henry Ford

A. Henry Ford succeeded in building an automobile in 1896. Running on four horsepower, the new car known as Quadricycle could reach a speed of 25 miles per hour. Later in 1899 Ford organized the Detroit Automobile Company and only managed to produce a small number of cars before the company collapsed two years later. Determined to improve, Ford sold the Quadricycle in order to continue building other vehicles. In 1903, at the age of 40, with the investment of \$28 000, Henry Ford established the Ford Motor Company. The automobile was still considered a toy of the rich, and Ford had an aim to change this situation.

B. By introducing mass production techniques, Henry Ford lowered the price of the cars from the \$850 to \$360. Ford also was the first to offer the \$5.00 wage for an eight-hour day. Such a salary was unheard of in 1914 and he attracted both national and international attention when he began his practice. Henry Ford also shared profits of the company with the workers. The profit-sharing plan is used by many companies today but was completely unheard of then. Owner of the Ford Motor Company, Henry Ford earned more than \$ 1 billion between the years 1908 and 1947.

C. Young Henry disliked almost everything about farming except the machinery. When he was 16, he went to Detroit to learn some skills in a machine shop. Working in different jobs, he learnt a lot of things about how different types of machines operated. Henry Ford loved experimenting with machines. He was one of many young inventors working on plans for the automobile. Ford always eagerly discussed his project with other mechanics and businessmen working in Detroit. His efforts were followed by huge success.

D. Henry Ford was dedicated to the production of an efficient and reliable automobile that would be affordable for everyone. The result was the Model T, which was produced in 1908. The “Tin Lizzie” as the Model T was also known, was an immediate success. Henry Ford soon had more orders than the company could satisfy. As a result, he put into practice techniques of mass production that would revolutionize American industry. Mass production helped lower the costs significantly.

E. Henry Ford is a man who literally transformed the world. The changes he made in production of his cars revolutionized the lives of people everywhere. In the 1920s, Ford was a name known universally. He was regarded as a symbol of industrial technology. Ford himself came from a humble farming background. Born on July 30, 1863, Henry Ford was the first surviving son of William and Mary Ford, who owned a prosperous farm in Dearborn, Michigan.

F. Henry Ford contributed more than \$40 million to public hospitals and research institutions. He established the Ford Foundation which continues to support various programs in education, media, and culture. And he constructed Greenland Village, near his birthplace in Michigan, as a living museum representing the industrial development in America. In bringing the automobile to the average worker, Henry Ford changed the structure of society, its cities, and the nations of the world.

TASK 4

Read the dialogue and fill in the spaces (1-6) with the sentences given (A-I). There are three extra sentences.

- Carol, I know you love riding your mountain bike and you've been away riding your bike this week, haven't you?
- I have, yes. I went on a cycling holiday with a group of friends from university.
- Where did you go?
- We went to the Lake District, in the North West of England.
- (1). The Lake District is a really beautiful part of the country. I went there last year, you know. It's a difficult place to ride a bike though – lots of hills.
- (2).
- Do you? Well, I prefer riding down them. Did you stay in hotels?
- (3). We took three small tents with us and at the end of every day we just put the tents up on a campsite. It was great. Really relaxing.
- What was the weather like? Camping's great when the weather's OK but when it's raining, it's horrible.
- Yeah, we were really lucky. It was really sunny. Well, it rained one day but that was OK.
- Great! I need a holiday, too! (4). I prefer spending my holidays on the beach.
- Well, it's a matter of taste, really. I love it! I'm going again next year. (5). Why don't you come with us next time? We'd have a great time together.
- (6). I think I should give it a try.
- Great! You'll love it, I promise you!

- A. But I find cycling sort of exhausting.
- B. No, we were camping.
- C. Take care.
- D. Awesome!
- E. Well, I feel really tempted!
- F. I can't wait!
- G. Sounds awful!
- H. Yeah, but I like riding up hills!
- I. Have a great time!

