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!

2024-2025 სასწავლო წელი

TASK 1 LISTENING

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

1. Job interviewers often ask candidates about their favourite colour to assess their …….. .

2. Those who like black are protective of their emotions, …….. and feelings.

3. Optimistic people tend to prefer the colour …….. .

4. Those whose favourite colour is red enjoy being the centre of …….. .

5. Some brands use blue in their logos to produce feelings of …….. and peace.

6. People who like green are skilled at managing their …….. .

7. Those who prefer the colour green lead active …….. .

8. In the past, …….. was a luxury that only monarchs and the noble class could afford.

9. If you prefer purple, people might think that you are an …….. person.

10. Understanding …….. can help us understand ourselves better.

TASK 2 READING

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

The power of penicillin

In 1928, a remarkable discovery changed the world of medicine forever. A Scottish scientist named Alexander Fleming, ... (1) working in his laboratory, found out something that would ..... (2) people's lives. This discovery was penicillin, the first antibiotic, ... (3) became one of the most important medical breakthroughs of the 20th century. Alexander Fleming was studying bacteria, specifically a type called *Staphylococcus aureus*. These bacteria were known to cause various life-threatening diseases. ..... (4) day, Fleming left his laboratory for a vacation. When he returned, he noticed ..... (5) unusual. On a special dish, where he had been growing bacteria, a strange thing had started to grow. When he looked closely, he noticed that it was mold - a soft green and gray substance that grows on food that has been kept too long. To his surprise, the mold seemed to ..... (6) killing the bacteria around it.

At first, Fleming thought it was a simple mistake. But ..... (7) a curious scientist, he decided to investigate further. He discovered that the mold produced a substance that could destroy bacteria. This mold was later identified as *Penicillium notatum*, and the substance it produced was named penicillin. Fleming's discovery was revolutionary ..... (8) there was no effective way to treat bacterial infections before penicillin. Diseases ..... (9) pneumonia and tuberculosis often led to death because there were no medicines strong ..... (10) to kill the bacteria causing them. Even minor cuts or injuries could become infected ..... (11) cause death.

Penicillin worked by attacking the bacteria, causing them to break apart and die. The best part was that it targeted harmful bacteria while leaving the body's healthy cells unharmed. This made it a safe and effective treatment ..... (12) many infections. Although Fleming discovered penicillin, he faced significant challenges in producing it on a large scale. The process of extracting and purifying penicillin from the mold was complicated and time-consuming. Fleming's laboratory could only produce small amounts ..... (13) the antibiotic, which was not enough to treat many patients.

In the early 1940s, a team of scientists, worked to ..... (14) this problem. They found ways to mass-produce penicillin, making it available for widespread use. By the time World War II broke ..... (15), penicillin was being ..... (16) to treat wounded soldiers, saving countless lives.

Penicillin's success marked the beginning of the antibiotic era. For the first time in ..... (17), doctors could cure bacterial infections that were once fatal. It became known as the 'miracle drug' and earned Alexander Fleming the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1945. Since its discovery, penicillin has paved the way for the development of many other antibiotics. Today, antibiotics are used to treat ..... (18) wide range of infections, from earaches to life-threatening conditions like sepsis. The story of penicillin ..... (19) us several important lessons. First, it highlights the power of curiosity and observation. Fleming didn't ignore the mold on the initial stages of his research; instead, he explored its potential, leading to a groundbreaking ..... (20). Second, it shows the importance of collaboration. Without the work of other scientists, penicillin might never have reached the people ..... (21) needed it most.

Finally, the discovery of penicillin reminds us ..... (22) the need for responsible use of antibiotics. Over time, some bacteria have developed resistance to antibiotics, making them less effective. This is

..... (23) doctors and scientists emphasise the importance of using antibiotics only when ..... (24). The discovery of penicillin is a fascinating story of chance, curiosity and determination. It revolutionised medicine, saved millions ..... (25) lives and opened the door ..... (26) many other discoveries. Even today, nearly 100 years later, penicillin remains a symbol of how science and innovation can transform the world. For students, professionals, and anyone curious ..... (27) history, it is a reminder that even the smallest observations can lead ..... (28) the biggest breakthroughs.

This story of penicillin is not just about science; it's about the human spirit and the ability to turn accidents ..... (29) achievements. Who knows? Maybe the next great discovery is waiting for someone to notice it - just like Fleming did. Penicillin's legacy also inspires future generations to think creatively, question the world around them, and remain open to unexpected possibilities. Whether in science, technology or everyday life, transformative ideas often arise from unlikely beginnings. This encourages ..... (30) of us to stay curious and persistent, as the next great discovery could be just one observation away.

TASK 3 WRITING

Read the beginning of the story and finish it using your imagination and fantasy.

Write between 150-180 words.

It was past midnight. I couldn't sleep. Something about the silence of the night felt unusually heavy, as if something was going to happen. _____