

**1. Please answer questions based on the text provided**

გთხოვთ გასცეთ პასუხები კითხვებს, მოცემულ ტექსტზე დაყრდნობით

In China, one hillside-growing plant has long been harvested to make traditional medicine. But a new study has found that the plant may have evolved in order to camouflage itself from humans. According to *Live Science*, researchers studying the *Fritillaria delavayi*, a grayish-brown plant that produces a green flower every five years, have discovered that it is gradually losing its bright mature coloring in exchange for a more subtle hue. The researchers think that this is a defense mechanism that the plant has developed in order to hide from the hands of humans.

“Like other camouflaged plants we have studied, we thought the evolution of camouflage of this fritillary had been driven by herbivores, but we didn’t find such animals. Then we realized humans could be the reason,” said Yang Niu, a co-author of the study.

*F. delavayi* grows amid the rocky landscape of China’s Hengduan mountains and parts of Nepal. The plant’s bulb is believed to have properties that can treat coughs and other respiratory illnesses.

However, this recent study has shown that some populations of the plant appear to be keeping their juvenile grey-brown coloring as a way to blend in with its rocky surroundings, thus remaining out of sight of pickers.

Researchers investigated the plant’s shift in coloration by interviewing locals about which areas were most harvested. Then they examined records that counted the annual weight of bulbs harvested in the last five years. A computer-based experiment confirmed that the green-colored plants were a lot easier to detect by collectors compared to the grey-brown varieties, especially against the rocky background.

The study shows that the plants which stick to their dark coloring are also located in the most heavily harvested areas, suggesting a direct correlation between the plant’s coloration and human intervention.

“It’s remarkable to see how humans can have such a direct and dramatic impact on the coloration of wild organisms, not just on their survival but on their evolution itself,” said co-author Martin Stevens, a researcher from the Center for Ecology and Conservation on Exeter’s Penryn Campus in Cornwall.

**1) What is the natural place of habitation of *Fritillaria delavayi*?**

- A) Chinese plain      B) Rocky places in China      C) Shady places of China

2) What does the plant do in order to camouflage?

- A) Changing the color of the roots
- B) Changing the flower shape
- C) Becoming less colourful

3) What is the main purpose such behavior?

- A) To be protected from herbivores
- B) To become useless for medical usage
- C) To become less visible for people who want to pick them

4) What kind of experiment was done by the researchers?

- A) Investigation took place in China
- B) Interviewers were asking questions to people from China
- C) Computerized experiment was conducted there

5) What is the main idea of the text?

- A) Other Chinese flowers might change the color as well
- B) The plant might become extinct
- C) Humans have a great impact on the surrounding environment

## 2. Put the correct word in the missing places

ჩასვით სწორი სიტყვა გამოტოვებულ ადგილებში

The University of East Anglia has conducted tests 6) \_\_\_\_ six of Britain's biggest tea brands in 7) \_\_\_\_ to find out the amount of plastic included in their bags.

Each one of the teabags 8) \_\_\_\_ placed in a copper ammonia solution 9) \_\_\_\_ five days, which dissolved any material apart from plastic.

While 10) \_\_\_\_ tests showed some bags degraded and broke down easily, others included significant amounts of non-biodegradable plastic.

**3. Find the word based on their meaning**

იპოვეთ სიტყვა მისი განმარტებიდან გამომდინარე

**11) Successful or flourishing in financial way**

A) amazing                                      B) prosperous                                      C) dolorous

**12) An attempt to do something, especially something new or difficult**

A) endeavor                                      B) labor                                      C) struggle

**13) A place where animals are protected**

A) dockyard                                      B) sanctuary                                      C) trap