



შეფასება ...../ 60 ქულა

სახელი, გვარი

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### XI-კლასი

#### Reading:

**Ex.1** You are going to read a newspaper article about the advantages and disadvantages of owning a racing greyhound. Choose the most suitable heading from the list **A-I** for each part (1-7)) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0)

- A An expensive start
- B How to pick a champion
- C Almost the winners
- D Even winners can be losers
- E Cutting down the risks
- F A popular pastime
- G bargains do exist
- H There is money to be made
- I An investment to get excited about

### Your Money Can Live a Dog's Life

Alternative investments-the pros and cons of owing a greyhound

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There must be wiser investments, but it's doubtful whether many will provide the same sort of excitement. If you're looking for financial adventure, forget for savings accounts-let your money go to the dogs.

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Greyhound racing might be suffering from an image problem, but the dogs still have their fans. After football, it is the second biggest spectator sport in Britain. More than 70,000 races are run each year, watched by 4 million people. And more than £2 billion pounds is spent each year on betting..

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In the past two years, two greyhounds-*Some Picture* and *Tom's the Best*-were candidates for the BBC Sports Personality of the Year. However, in both cases the award went to a human. What a shame!

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But there are significant financial rewards on offer if your dog turns out to be a champion. For instance, if it wins the English, Irish or Scottish Derby, you collect £50,000 in prize money. However, this is very little compared to what you can make on breeding. This can add up to total earnings in excess of £350,000over seven years

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Admittedly, the chances of your picking a champion are probably only slightly better than winning the lottery and the initial stake is much higher. Even a puppy will cost you £300 and you have to rear the dog for 18 months before it's allowed to run. Rearing and schooling costs about £3 a day, so you will probably spend another £1,500without any guarantee that the dog will be any use on the track.

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To avoid the uncertainty, some owners prefer to buy a dog that has proved itself and is ready to run. The cost, though, is around £3,000, even at the bottom end of the market, and some rich enthusiasts have been known to pay up to £25,000 for a promising young dog.

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However, some of the cheaper buys are surprisingly successful. Two years ago, a dog called *Stows Val*, which had cost its owner £500, ran in the finals of the English Derby. This season a dog called *Cee Kay* bought for £1,500 has already won its owner £20,000 in prize money.



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Even if your dog does start winning, it is unlikely that you’ll be taking early retirement. Normal races at stadiums such as Walthamstow and Wimbledon net the winner no more than £50-£100, and as a greyhound usually races once every ten days or so, this isn’t enough to pay for its upkeep, even if it wins regularly

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**Ex.2** You are going to read part of a travel article about Skiathos. For questions 1-7 choose the answers **A, B, C, D** which you think fits best according to the text

**Looking For Nobody**

Dan and I flew from Gatwick to Skiathos, the busiest of the Sporades Islands, an archipelago that includes Skopelos and Alonissos. The charter plane was full of Union Jack shorts, ghetto blasters and crates of beer. Tickets fit this former hideaway have been in great demand since BBC TV’s popular travel’s show. *Holiday*, declared it the best value sun on offer. Its Koukounaries cove was also named one of the world’s ten most beautiful beaches by *Conde Nast Traveller*.

When we arrived, the road builders were out in force, still surfacing the route which takes the hordes by coach from the airport to the sea. We rolled up our sleeves, put on our sunglasses and hired a motorbike. The search for seclusion began immediately.

We started with the famous koukounaries beach, where sun-loungers were lined up four deep, the bar was churning out chips and the motorboats were screeching water skiers around the bay. There was not a spare patch of sand in sight. we walked to the end of the beach, not imagining the next cove along would be much different, but for some reason there were only two families playing in the sand This was great, but we kept going and less than 100 yards from the chaos, we were alone.

Our desire for peace was satisfied by several hours of solitary swimming, but to get back to our cottage we had to go past the crowds again. So we took our bike headed for the hills. A single road led to the north of the island, where our map suggested there were no big resorts, just scattered villages. The road zigzagged above lush forests, the breeze bringing with it the scent of pine and the salty taste of the sea.

Suddenly the road became a dirt track and dropped towards the islands northern coast. Our £5-a-day motorbike ‘phutted’ nervously. The route became rougher until we were bumping along a treacherous stony path. On one side we were confronted by a sheer rockface, on the other by a huge drop. We went



through bushes and muddy streams. **As the journey became more and more risky, I began to think that populated beaches were not so bad after all.**

Then the view opened up and we glimpsed a huge, empty bay with a single tiny shack at one end. When we eventually reached the hut- a small taverna-its owner emerged yawning from a backroom siesta, explaining that he had not expected anyone to turn up at lunchtime.

The grey pebble beach, surrounded by wild flowers, is called Kehrias, and its tiny taverna is famous for its bubbly cheese omelets. Tucking into the specialty dish, we gazed at the surroundings-no cold beer here, just a few rusty outboard motors, fishing nets and a mirror surrounded by driftwood. Most people arrive by sea, the owner explained-only the English turn up by road. So we decided to hire a boat.

On the island's northern extremes-unreachable by road-we found Lalaria, a spectacular bay with no sound, just smooth white pebbles and crystal waters sparkling with blue-grey fish. At one end a giant arch of rock stuck out of the coast, under which a shoal was hanging, eerily still in the shade. Sitting in the sun, staring out to sea, we thought we had probably found the most secluded place on Skiathos.

**1.What conclusion can be reached in the first paragraph**

- A. Only British tourists visit Skiathos.
- B. Skiathos has always been very popular with tourists.
- C. People are greatly influenced by television.
- D. *Conde Nast Traveller* is read widely in Europe.

**2.How could Koukounaries beach best described?**

- A. strange
- B. overcrowded
- C. peaceful
- D. traditional

**3.Why did they use their motorbike to return to the cottage?**

- A. to explore the island
- B. to see how good it was
- C. to avoid other tourists



D. to get back more quickly

**4. Why did the writer 'begin to think that populated beaches were not so bad after all?**

A. She was frightened

B. She felt lonely

C. She wanted to find a sandy beach.

D. She wanted to do some water-skiing

**5. What did the owner do when they arrived at the taverna?**

A. He gave them a warm welcome.

B. He offered them a cold beer.

C. He told them he was about to have a nap

D. He prepared lunch for them.

**6. What did the taverner owner say to the writer?**

A. English people hardly ever visited kehrias beach.

B. He could rent them a boat cheaply

C. Most people reached Kehrias beach by boat.

D. he expected to be very busy that evening.

**7. What did the couple do at Lalaria Bay?**

A. They sat in the shade

B. They sunbathed on the white sand

C. They did some fishing

D. They enjoyed the peace and quiet

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**B.**

China, representing one of the earliest civilizations in the world, has a recorded history of about 3600 years. It (9) ..... (possess) rich historical documents, ancient relics, various inventions and discoveries. The earliest known compass dates from the Han Dynasty. This early compass (10) ..... (make) from lodestone, a naturally magnetic kind of mineral. Gunpowder (11) ..... (invent) in China, probably during the 10th century. Two main philosophies influenced ancient China. One of them, which (12)..... (call) Confucianism, was the model followed by Chinese governments for centuries. As for the language, at present many different dialects (13) ..... (speak) in China, and sometimes it is difficult for people from different regions to understand each other. The country (14) ..... (develop) many new industries, including a modern petroleum industry. Yet, to cure people from illnesses, the Chinese people still (15) ..... (use) traditional medicines, some of which are made from herbs and date back thousands of years

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LLC "LOGOS INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY"

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LOGOS.EDU.GE  
INFO@LOGOSI.ORG

+995 32 2 37 63 03

გამსახურდიას ქ. #34  
GAMSAKHURDIA AVE. #34

თბილისი, საქართველო 0160  
TBILISI, GEORGIA 0160