



Read the texts and choose the correct option.

Questions 1 through 5 are based on the following reading.

In 776 B.C. the first Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honour the Greeks' chief god, Zeus. The Greeks emphasized physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore, contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing, and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honoured by having olive wreaths placed on their heads and having poems sung about their deeds. Originally these were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were halted to allow the games take place.

The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called "Olympiads" dating from 776 B.C.

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1. Which of the following is not TRUE?

1. Winners placed olive wreaths on their own heads.
2. The games were held in Greece every four years.
3. Battles were interrupted to participate in their games.
4. Poems glorified the winners in songs

2. Why were the Olympic Games held?

1. to stop wars
2. to honour Zeus
3. to crown the best athletes
4. to sing song about the athletes

3. Approximately how many years ago did these games originate?

1. 1. 776 years
2. 1,205 years
3. 2,280 years
4. 2,780 years

4. Which of the following contests was NOT mentioned?

1. discus throwing
2. boxing
3. skating
4. running

5. What conclusion can we make about the ancient Greeks?

1. They liked to fight.
2. They were very athletic.
3. They liked a lot of ceremony
4. They couldn't count, so they used "Olympiads" for dates.

Questions 6-10 refer to the following text:

A Real Friend

Many years ago, a rich man named Llewellyn lived in the mountains of Wales. He had a little son two years old, whom he loved very dearly. Gelert, a large hound, was always near the boy. It was ready to protect him at any moment.

One morning, as Llewellyn prepared to go hunting, Gelert could not be found, and Llewellyn had to go without it. That day the hunt was not good because his favourite hound was absent. When Llewellyn came back home late in the afternoon, Gelert came running to meet him. There was blood on its muzzle and head. Llewellyn hurried to the room where the child slept.

The child could not be seen in the room. The bed, chairs and tables were overturned. Here and there he could see blood on the floor.

Llewellyn turned to Gelert and said, "You have killed my child!" So, he killed the dog. But a few minutes later he found his son in his overturned bed. He was all right. Then he saw the body of a large grey wolf lying in a dark corner of the room.

Then Llewellyn understood everything. Gelert had killed the wolf before it attacked the child.

Llewellyn laid a great stone in his yard as a monument to his hound Gelert.

6. When did the action of the story happen?

1. *In the XXth century*
2. *In the XVIIth century*
3. *In the mountains in Wales*
4. *It was not precisely mentioned*

7. What was the son's name?

1. *Gelert*
2. *Llewellyn*
3. *Real*
4. *It was not given in the text*

8. Why wasn't the hunt successful?

1. *There was no dog*
2. *The hunter was bad.*
3. *The weather was nasty*
4. *It was a morning*

9. How did the house look on the hunter's return?

1. *Everything was OK*
2. *It was upside down*
3. *The chairs were broken*
4. *The table was laid*

10. Why did the man kill the dog?

1. *He thought it was mad*
2. *He didn't like the dog*
3. *He thought it had killed his son.*
4. *He had laid a great stone in the yard.*

