

# ՄԻԱՄՆԱԿԱՆ ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

2013

## ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

### ԹԵՍՏ 3

Խմբի համարը

Նստարանի համարը

#### Հարգելի՛ դիմորդ

Առաջադրանքները կատարելիս յուրաքանչյուրից պետք է ընտրել այն տարբերակը, որը Ձեր կարծիքով ճիշտ պատասխանն է, և պատասխանների ձևաթղթի համապատասխան մասում կատարել նշում:

Խորհուրդ ենք տալիս առաջադրանքները կատարել ըստ հերթականության: Ուշադիր կարդացե՛ք յուրաքանչյուր առաջադրանքի պահանջը և պատասխանների առաջարկվող տարբերակները: Եթե Ձեզ չի հաջողվում որևէ առաջադրանքի անմիջապես պատասխանել, ժամանակը խնայելու նպատակով կարող եք այն բաց թողնել և դրան անդրադառնալ ավելի ուշ:

Ձեր առջև դրված թեստ-գրքույկի էջերի դատարկ մասերը ազատորեն կարող եք օգտագործել սևագրության համար: **Թեստ-գրքույկը չի ստուգվում: Ստուգվում է միայն պատասխանների ձևաթուղթը:**

Առաջադրանքները կատարելուց հետո չնոռանաք պատասխանները ուշադիր և խնամքով նշել պատասխանների ձևաթղթում: Պատասխանների ձևաթղթի ճիշտ լրացումից է կախված Ձեր քննական միավորի ճշտությունը:

**Ցանկանում ենք հաջողություն:**

## Level A

### I. Կարդալ տեքստը և պատասխանել հարցերին՝ ընտրելով ճիշտ տարբերակը: Read the text and answer the questions choosing the right answer.

Line number

1. Some years ago, still at the age of thirty, Tom Cruise had made fifteen films
2. and earned millions of dollars. It is interesting that Cruise, unlike many other
3. successful and ambitious actors, found **stardom** only after a difficult
4. childhood. Cruise was the third child and the only boy in a family of four
5. children brought up by parents who worked hard but never stayed long in
6. one town. His father, an engineer, went round the USA looking for work.
7. Cruise had been to half a dozen schools in as many years. He had to fit in
8. quickly at each new school and moving about did not help his education,
9. but he was good at sports, which could be carried on from one school to
10. another.
11. His parents divorced when he was twelve, and his father died some years later
12. without seeing any of his son's films. His mother took charge of the family, and
13. all the children had to find a job after school to help the family get by.
14. Now, Cruise has made so much money that he never has to work again.
15. However, this is not an option he is likely to consider seriously for many
16. years to come.

1 We may conclude from Paragraph 1, lines 1-6 that Tom Cruise

- a) was a difficult child.
- b) earned millions of dollars in his childhood.
- c) had a difficult childhood.
- d) was born in a rich family.

2 According to the text Tom Cruise's father

- a) was a good sportsman.
- b) worked in half a dozen schools.
- c) was often in search of a job.
- d) enjoyed his son's films.

3 Which of the statements is true?

- a) Cruise was the only child in the family.
- b) Cruise studied in two schools.
- c) Cruise had problems with his father.
- d) Cruise had to work at an early age.

4 Which word is **NOT** synonymous to **stardom** in line 3?

- a) fame
- b) recognition
- c) money
- d) glory

5 We may conclude from the text that Tom Cruise

- a) made a fortune after suffering hardships.
- b) lived a happy childhood.
- c) has acted in fifteen films.
- d) gained fame in early childhood.

**II. Ընտրել բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող բառը:  
Choose the word that best fits the space.**

Australia is quite an easy place for tourists to visit. So tourist facilities at the most popular destinations are well-developed and information is simple to (6)\_\_\_\_\_.

Travelling with young children is especially easy as Australia's population is young and big families are (7)\_\_\_\_\_, so children can be taken almost everywhere. Besides, Australians are usually (8)\_\_\_\_\_ to help visitors who ask for advice, and are generous with their hospitality.

Before organising a trip it is (9)\_\_\_\_\_ to consider Australian school holidays. Throughout these periods, airline or hotel reservations at major tourist destinations can be difficult unless you plan a long way in advance.

Flights in and out of the country as well as those between main Australian cities are usually (10)\_\_\_\_\_ beforehand.

6

- a) take
- b) win
- c) obtain
- d) borrow

7

- a) popular
- b) common
- c) simple
- d) average

8

- a) friendly
- b) reluctant
- c) hesitating
- d) willing

9

- a) impressive
- b) sensitive
- c) sensible
- d) intelligent

10

- a) done
- b) booked
- c) taken
- d) served

**III. Ընտրել ճիշտ տարբերակը:  
Choose the right option.**

The Great St. Bernard Pass (11) \_\_\_\_\_ Switzerland to Italy. The famous monastery of St. Bernard, which (12) \_\_\_\_\_ in the eleventh century lies about a mile away. For hundreds of years St. Bernard dogs (13) \_\_\_\_\_ the lives of travelers crossing the dangerous pass. Despite the new tunnel the number of the people who rashly attempt to cross the pass continually (14) \_\_\_\_\_ .

11

- a) connects
- b) is connected
- c) has connected
- d) will be connecting

12

- a) was founding
- b) has been founded
- c) was founded
- d) were founded

13

- a) are saving
- b) have saved
- c) had saved
- d) saved

14

- a) would have increased
- b) will increase
- c) is increasing
- d) was increasing

In the twentieth century, architects in large cities designed structures in a way that (15) \_\_\_\_\_ noise. They used such techniques as making walls hollow and filling this wall space with materials that hide noise. Thick carpets and heavy curtains (16) \_\_\_\_\_ to cover floors and windows. However, after much time and effort spent in making buildings less noisy, it (17) \_\_\_\_\_ that people also reacted unfriendly to the lack of sound.

Now architects (18) \_\_\_\_\_ structures that reduce undesirable noise but keep the kind of noise that people seem to need.

15

- a) were reducing
- b) have been reducing
- c) had reduced
- d) reduced

16

- a) have been using
- b) will be used
- c) were used
- d) would be used

17

- a) was discovered
- b) has discovered
- c) discovered
- d) will be discovered

18

- a) had designed
- b) design
- c) designed
- d) will design

When the potato was first introduced, it was surprisingly unpopular. It (19)\_\_\_\_\_ to be poisonous and it (20)\_\_\_\_\_ a long time to become common. There (21)\_\_\_\_\_ a story of a French army officer, who planted potatoes in the royal garden. The poor peasants were curious about the new plants and many of them (22)\_\_\_\_\_ to be planted in their own gardens.

19

- a) is considered
- b) was considered
- c) considered
- d) had considered

20

- a) took
- b) was taking
- c) will take
- d) takes

21

- a) had been
- b) has been
- c) will be
- d) is

22

- a) stole
- b) had been stolen
- c) were stealing
- d) were stolen

**IV. Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:  
Choose the appropriate option.**

23

“Did your friends visit you yesterday?”  
“I stayed in all evening but \_\_\_\_\_ my friends came.”

- a) no one
- b) nobody of
- c) not anyone from
- d) none of

24

“Do you live far from the Campus?”  
“No, my house is \_\_\_\_\_ walk from the College.”

- a) five minute
- b) five minutes’
- c) five minute’s
- d) five minutes

25

“How do you like my article ?”  
“The more I read it \_\_\_\_\_ I get in it.”

- a) more interesting
- b) the more interesting
- c) the more interested
- d) more interested

26

“Don’t you know why Sam did not arrive at work in his car?”  
“He is \_\_\_\_\_ at the garage so he has to use his elder brother’s Ford.”

- a) having it repairing
- b) having repaired it
- c) having it repaired
- d) having it repair

27

“I can’t stand hot weather!”  
“\_\_\_\_\_ . Dreadful, isn’t it?”

- a) Nor I can
- b) So can’t I
- c) Neither can I
- d) So I can’t

28

“Helen and Ann are not talking to \_\_\_\_\_.”  
“Isn’t it about time they shook hands and made up?”

- a) others
- b) each other
- c) another
- d) one another

- 29 "Do you like living alone?"  
"Yes, and now I \_\_\_\_\_ for myself."
- a) am used to cook
  - b) used to cook
  - c) used to cooking
  - d) am used to cooking
- 30 "I wonder if they will include our names in the list of participants."  
"They \_\_\_\_\_. I don't want to take part in the competition any more."
- a) would better not
  - b) had rather not
  - c) had better not
  - d) would rather no
- 31 Sorry Tom, I have to return. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ the front door but I cannot find the key.
- a) to locking
  - b) lock
  - c) locking
  - d) to lock
- 32 "I am fond of eating snack foods like crisps and sweets."  
"It's better to eat only \_\_\_\_\_ of these, because they contain a lot of fat and sugar which are harmful."
- a) a least
  - b) little
  - c) a little
  - d) less
- 33 "Both the Jacksons and I bought a house in this district. How do you find them?"  
"Your house is very nice and so is \_\_\_\_\_."
- a) theirs
  - b) their
  - c) theirs'
  - d) there's
- 34 "Is the final exam required?"  
"Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ in the class has to take it."
- a) Each students
  - b) Each student
  - c) All the student
  - d) Every students
- 35 "I am not going to \_\_\_\_\_ this noise any longer."  
"Then you had better go for a walk in the garden."
- a) give up
  - b) give away
  - c) put up with
  - d) put off

36

“Did you go to your grandparents’ yesterday?”  
 “No, but I am going to visit them \_\_\_\_\_.”

- a) some days
- b) the other day
- c) another one day
- d) one of these days

**V. Ընտրել համատեքստին համապատասխանող խոսքիմասային ձևը:  
 Fill in the blanks with the word form that best fits each space.**

Positive thinking does not mean you have to find every idea absolutely (37)\_\_\_\_\_. It does mean you have to be ready to explore an idea and to try and bring out whatever good features it has. The next step might be to find the (38) \_\_\_\_\_ in the idea and to try and strengthen them, rather than using them simply as an excuse for rejecting the whole idea. Finally, the idea, after it has been (39)\_\_\_\_\_, may not be used because there is a better one or because, good though it is, it is not suitable. There is nothing wrong with being positive about an idea at first and then rejecting it later, when you can see that it won't work. It is easy to be negative and (40) \_\_\_\_\_ and it is time we showed less respect for this kind of (41) \_\_\_\_\_ thinking and emphasized creative thinking more. We should first make ourselves list the positive things about an idea before we criticize it. Too much talent is wasted in negative thinking. So remember - think positive!

37

- a) wonderingly
- b) wonder
- c) wonderful
- d) wonderfully

38

- a) weak
- b) weaknesses
- c) weaken
- d) weakening

39

- a) explored
- b) exploration
- c) explorer
- d) explorative

40

- a) critical
- b) criticism
- c) critically
- d) criticize

41

- a) destructivism
- b) destruction
- c) destructively
- d) destructive

**VI. Ընտրել ուղղակի/անուղղակի խոսքի փոխակերպման ճիշտ տարբերակը:  
Which of the options provided is the best choice for reported speech?**

42 *The jeweler asked: "Why don't you like this bracelet? It's very nice."*

- a) The jeweler asked why I didn't like this bracelet as it was very nice.
- b) The jeweler wondered why I didn't like that bracelet and added that it was very nice.
- c) The jeweler wondered why didn't I like that bracelet and it was very nice.
- d) The jeweler asked why I don't like this bracelet as it's very nice.

43 *Mr Ronald asked: "Where is the symposium supposed to be held tomorrow?"*

- a) Mr Ronald wanted to know where is the symposium supposed to be held tomorrow.
- b) Mr Ronald asked where was the symposium supposed to be held the next day.
- c) Mr Ronald asked if the symposium was supposed to be held the next day.
- d) Mr Ronald wondered where the symposium was supposed to be held the next day.

44 *The professor said: "Maria, take the register to the Dean's office, please."*

- a) The professor asked to Maria to take the register to the Dean's office.
- b) The professor said that Maria had to take the register to the Dean's office.
- c) The professor said Maria to take the register to the Dean's office.
- d) The professor asked Maria to take the register to the Dean's office.

45 *Helen asks: "Did he make an effort to achieve his goal?"*

- a) Helen asks did he make an effort to achieve his goal.
- b) Helen asked if he had made an effort to achieve his goal.
- c) Helen asks if he made an effort to achieve his goal.
- d) Helen asked had he made an effort to achieve his goal.

46 *Aunt Barbara asked if I had spoken to my boss the previous week.*

- a) Aunt Barbara asked him: "Did you speak to your boss last week?"
- b) "Did you speak to your boss the previous week?" asked Aunt Barbara.
- c) "Did you speak to your boss last week?" asks Aunt Barbara.
- d) "Did you speak to your boss last week?" asked Aunt Barbara.

**VII. Ընտրել հարցի ճիշտ տարբերակը:  
Choose the right option.**

47 Which is the best question for the following sentence?  
*Yes. Otherwise we shall be late for classes.*

- a) Do we have to go by taxi or on foot?
- b) Can we stay here and play a little bit more?
- c) Must we leave right now?
- d) Shall we be late for classes?

48 *Which is the best ending for the following question?*  
Evergreen trees lose and replace their leaves at specific times in the year, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) does it
- b) don't they
- c) do they
- d) doesn't it

49

Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*She didn't go in for swimming since the pool was closed for a while.*

- a) Why didn't she go in for swimming?
- b) How long didn't she go in for swimming?
- c) Since when didn't she go in for swimming?
- d) When didn't she go in for swimming?

50

*Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*

- a) Do you know how first the name California was used?
- b) Do you know how the name California was first used?
- c) Do you know how was the name California first used?
- d) Do you know the name California how was used?

## LEVEL B

**VIII. Կարդալ տեքստը և պատասխանել հարցերին՝ ընտրելով ճիշտ տարրերակը:  
Read the text and answer the questions choosing the right answer.**

Line number

1. Graphology is the study of handwriting. Often the term refers to  
2. the analysis of handwriting to discover the personality traits of the  
3. writer. Handwriting has interested observers for many centuries. In the  
4. Orient, Chinese called attention to the relationship between handwriting  
5. and personality as early as the 11<sup>th</sup> century.  
6. It has been found that handwriting changes as a result of age,  
7. illness, and emotional stress. The handwriting of adults is so  
8. characteristic of them that it has been estimated that there is less than  
9. one chance in 68 billion that 2 individuals will be found to have  
10. identical handwriting. It must be mentioned that it is not always  
11. possible to determine age and sex from writing. It is also not always  
12. possible to recognize **resemblance** in the handwriting of blood  
13. relatives, although there is considerable similarity between the  
14. handwriting of identical twins. However, this similarity is not as great  
15. as other characteristics such as height, weight and intelligence.  
16. Graphologists claim that each of the handwriting elements has  
17. specific meaning. Thus, usually large handwriting is said to  
18. characterize the ambitious, imaginative person; very small writing the  
19. critical person. However, one should not forget that there may be more  
20. than one cause for the same effect. Very small writing may be caused  
21. by **myopia**: magnification of script may be the reason of the loss of  
22. motor control. Handwriting analysis helps to advise people on what  
23. jobs they should choose and they can even select a suitable marriage  
24. partner by **scrutinizing** his or her character. Our handwriting continues  
25. to change until our late teens. Then it settles into a certain style.  
26. Handwriting often makes its final changes during adulthood. All these  
27. changes indicate our feelings and characteristics.

51 What is the main topic of the text?

- a) How to improve one's handwriting in adulthood.
- b) Magnification of scripts at some age.
- c) Handwriting as a means of investigation.
- d) The history of graphology and its restrictions.

52 The text implies that

- a) graphology is a study of handwriting as well as an analysis of physiology.
- b) handwriting changes mostly as a result of illness and sometimes marriage.
- c) handwriting interested only Japanese researchers and Chinese investigators.
- d) the handwriting of adults is more or less a representative of their character.

53 The author of the text states that

- a) large handwriting characterizes a person as a serious individual.
- b) it is not always workable to verify age and sex from one's handwriting.
- c) each of the handwriting elements cannot have a definite meaning.
- d) emotional stress can be caused by the age and sex of an individual.

54 The word **resemblance** in line 12 can best be replaced by

- a) likeness
- b) witness
- c) trustworthiness
- d) capability

55 According to the text

- a) beautiful handwriting changes into bad when still in teens.
- b) magnification of script isn't an indicator of feelings and control.
- c) changes in handwriting indicate our intelligence and mood.
- d) handwriting transformation shows our feelings and characteristics.

56 The word **scrutinizing** in line 24 means

- a) trying
- b) covering
- c) examining
- d) driving out

57 Which of the following is mentioned in the text about twins?

- a) The analysis of twins' handwriting helps to advise people on what jobs they should choose.
- b) No matter how similar twins may be, their handwriting may differ.
- c) Twins usually don't have identical handwriting as ordinary people have in their adulthood.
- d) The handwriting of twins is a subject for scientists to be investigated in the near future.

58 The word **myopia** in line 21 is probably

- a) a type of writing
- b) loss of motor control
- c) a type of disease
- d) some kind of water

59 The author claims that

- a) Handwriting usually changes when we are still teenagers.
- b) Teenagers' handwriting almost always tends to remain the same.
- c) Adulthood is the only period for handwriting change.
- d) Changes in our handwriting occur almost never.

60 Where in the text does the author mostly describe handwriting similarities among relatives?

- a) Lines 16-20
- b) Lines 1-5
- c) Lines 6-10
- d) Lines 11-13

**IX. Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:  
Choose the right option.**

61 \_\_\_\_\_, but he had also predicted the danger that the nearby two villages could face.

- a) Only the Polish scientist did not study the active volcano
- b) Not only did the Polish scientist study the active volcano
- c) Provided the Polish scientist studied the active volcano
- d) Not only the Polish scientist would study the active volcano

62 Many of the international problems we are facing now \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) lacks of the intelligent capabilities of understanding each other
- b) linguistic incompetences
- c) are the result of misunderstandings
- d) are because of understanding themselves

63 \_\_\_\_\_ Carl Sandburg is also well known for his multivolume biography of Lincoln.

- a) Despite an eminent American poet
- b) He is an eminent American poet
- c) The eminent American poet
- d) The eminent American poet who is

64 In 1850, Yale University established Sheffield Scientific School, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) where were engineers educated
- b) where engineers were educated
- c) engineers were educated there
- d) in which were engineers educated

65 \_\_\_\_\_ my neighbour waters the flowers everyday and takes care of them the garden will soon become a pleasant place.

- a) Even if
- b) Provided that
- c) Until
- d) Nevertheless

66 He is learning English \_\_\_\_\_ he can get a better and more interesting job.

- a) as soon as
- b) when
- c) so that
- d) although

67 \_\_\_\_\_ similar in appearance, the tangerine and the clementine are unlike each other in taste.

- a) In spite
- b) Due to
- c) Although
- d) Despite

68 Heavy industry developed rapidly in Alabama primarily \_\_\_\_\_ its rich natural resources.

- a) owing to
- b) so that
- c) in spite
- d) as if

**X. Տեքստում բաց են թողնված նախադասություններ: Լրացնել տեքստը՝ տեղադրելով համապատասխան նախադասությունը:**

**Fit the missing sentences into the numbered gaps of the following text.**

Armenians love bread. (69)\_\_\_\_\_. Armenian archaeologists have uncovered ancient fire pits strikingly similar to the tonir ovens that are still used to bake lavash. So how is it that 1,000 years later, Armenian-Americans are born into a world of Wonder Bread? (70)\_\_\_\_\_. He reports: “My mother indulged me in this habit while my father just shook his head.” (71)\_\_\_\_\_. Doug learned from his family that making bread was always the first chore of the day, and always women’s work. “Mom inherited this role, although she baked more like once or twice a week. The rest of the time, we relied on Tony the Bread Man, who delivered fresh Italian loaves from a big, blue van.” (72)\_\_\_\_\_. But I’d lose interest by the next day when the bread started to harden. Then my father insisted that I keep dipping and chewing without complaint. (73)\_\_\_\_\_. As a 10-year-old refugee, he was trampled and shoved out of line while waiting for the day’s ration: a single slice of bread.

69

- a) Wine is also popular among Armenians
- b) And there is evidence that they were the first to bake bread
- c) In the past, however, they didn’t use so much bread
- d) This love for bread happens to be a comparatively new phenomenon

70

- a) Doug’s mother baked tasty bread every day
- b) Most Armenian-Americans immigrated at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century
- c) Doug admits that he gobbled up tons of soggy, pre-sliced white bread as a kid
- d) “Wonder Bread” is a kind of bread preserved since ancient times

71

- a) Doug never got interested how bread was made
- b) To Armenians of his father’s generation, bread was life
- c) This means that he had a headache
- d) However, Doug’s Mom never baked bread

72

- a) Italian loaves remained fresh for several days and never hardened
- b) This bread was perfect for soaking up the broth in Mom’s dolma
- c) The bread never became stale
- d) Even though we bought it, we threw it away that very day

73

- a) Years later, he asked for more bread from the blue van
- b) Years later, he continued to eat Wonder Bread with dolma
- c) Years later, he shared a memory that explained a lot
- d) Years later, he passed the bread around the table

**XI. Ընտրել ավելորդ բառը:  
Choose the odd word.**

74 The most sensible travellers always find some comfortable place and to spend a good time.

- a) good
- b) the
- c) some
- d) and

75 In the nineteenth century the exploration of the Moon was been carried out by the use of powerful telescopes.

- a) powerful
- b) the
- c) been
- d) carried

76 When radio programs became popular approximately around 1925, many people stopped attending movies.

- a) many
- b) when
- c) radio
- d) approximately

77 There was secret information in the letter, and she wouldn't wish anybody else but for Miriam to read it.

- a) for
- b) and
- c) else
- d) but

78 He made it clear once more that the missing books were to be received and brought up to him.

- a) it
- b) more
- c) missing
- d) up

79 As a company grows up in size, it is important to maintain communication among the various departments.

- a) the
- b) as
- c) up
- d) in

80 He wondered now if whether Harris was the man he ought to work for.

- a) now
- b) whether
- c) to
- d) for