

ՄԻԱՄՆԱԿԱՆ ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

2017

ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

ԹԵՍՏ 4

Խմբի համարը

Նստարանի համարը

Հարգելի՛ դիմորդ

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 չմոռանաք պատասխանները ուշադիր և խնամքով նշել պատասխանների ձևաթղթում: Պատասխանների ձևաթղթի ճիշտ լրացումից է կախված Ձեր քննական միավորը:

Մաղթում ենք հաջողություն:

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

Line number

1. Before the 17th century, fairies, also known as elves, goblins, pixies, ‘the little
2. people’ or ‘the hidden people’, were feared and thought to be cruel and
3. dangerous. But after that they were thought of as tiny, cute, lovable, angel-like creatures
4. with wings.
5. Some thought they were spirits of wood and water, others – that they were
6. restless ghosts of non-christened babies, yet others thought they were a separate
7. creation like humans and animals.
8. They were smaller than ordinary people – the size of children, about four
9. feet. Their dress was green or brown. Occasionally they were naked. They lived
10. in lonely places and were nocturnal by nature.
11. Fairies generally hated humans and stole their babies, tools, saucepans, food
12. and clothing. At night they **raided** the fruit trees and milked the cows. Sometimes
13. they were friendly. They did household jobs and mended things on the farm in
14. return for food and old clothes.
15. The first thing we notice about these people is that their needs were not at all
16. supernatural. They wanted food and were ready to work or steal in order to get it.
17. Surely these were not ghosts or spirits. Who were they then? We will never know
18. the truth about the fairies.

1 Which of the statements is true?

- a) Sometimes fairies did some jobs and were given food and clothes instead.
- b) Fairies did some jobs on the farm and in return the farmers mended their things.
- c) People served fairies and got food and clothes in return.
- d) Fairies were kind and farmers helped them with their work.

2 The author thinks that

- a) we have revealed the mystery of the fairies
- b) we shall never reveal the mystery of the fairies
- c) fairies were supernatural creatures
- d) the needs of the fairies were unnatural

3 According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–4, fairies

- a) were afraid of people before the 17th century
- b) have been treated more positively since the 17th century
- c) have always feared people
- d) are cruel and dangerous creatures

4

According to the text, some people thought that fairies were

- a) small non-christened babies
- b) ghosts of non-baptized babies
- c) spirits of animals
- d) creatures made of water

5

The word **raided** in line 12 means

- a) watered
- b) attacked
- c) climbed
- d) planted

II. Ընտրել ճիշտ տարբերակը:

Choose the right option.

Whether we find a joke funny or not, largely depends on where we (6) _____ up. The sense of humour is mysteriously bound up with national characteristics. A Frenchman, for instance, (7) _____ find it hard to laugh at a Russian joke. In the same way, a Russian might fail to see anything amusing in a joke which (8) _____ make an Englishman laugh to tears.

6

- a) will be brought
- b) will bring
- c) had brought
- d) have been brought

7

- a) ought to
- b) mustn't
- c) has to
- d) might

8

- a) had to
- b) ought
- c) would
- d) is to

People (9) _____ of having a personal means of communication for a long time. In the late 1960s, the idea (10) _____ so far in the future that it (11) _____ in the science fiction series. Since the 1980s, however, mobiles (12) _____ a part of everyday life. Although they initially (13) _____ as a status symbol for successful business people, mobile use has spread to include practically everyone in the developed world, old and young alike.

9

- a) are dreaming
- b) dream
- c) have been dreaming
- d) will have dreamt

10

- a) would seem
- b) were seeming
- c) had seemed
- d) seemed

11

- a) included
- b) had included
- c) was including
- d) was included

12

- a) became
- b) have become
- c) becoming
- d) would become

13

- a) have seen
- b) have been seen
- c) were seen
- d) saw

On 28 August 2005, the US government (14) _____ everyone in New Orleans to leave the city. Scientists had been studying a *hurricane* in the Gulf of Mexico. It (15) _____ towards the city. People (16) _____ to leave the city quickly by using both sides of certain roads. When Hurricane Katrina hit the city on 29 August, many people (17) _____ already _____. However, the government (18) _____ ready to assist the large number of people who could not, or did not leave. More than 1,800 people died and thousands of people lost their homes.

14

- a) has been told
- b) is telling
- c) told
- d) tells

15

- a) moves
- b) has moved
- c) was moving
- d) has been moving

16

- a) should
- b) could
- c) must
- d) were able

17

- a) have been left
- b) has left
- c) have left
- d) had left

18

- a) will not be
- b) was not
- c) are not
- d) have not been

III. Ընտրել համատեքստին համապատասխանող խոսքիմասային ձևը:

Fill in the blanks with the word form that best fits each space.

The British are (19) _____ to be among the worst tippers in the world but is that because they simply don't know the rules?

Customs differ between countries, so it is not (20) _____ that in Tokyo they do things (21) _____ from London.

In British restaurants, for example, a tip is generally included in the bill and this is the case in most northern European countries. In some Mediterranean countries, such as Greece and Spain, the customer is expected to pay a little extra for satisfactory service. As for bars and pubs, again customs vary. In Britain, one (22) _____ does not have to pay a tip in pubs, while in hotel bars it is fairly common to leave your small change behind. This is the case in Germany too, but in France you leave a tip only when drinks are brought to your table. In the (23) _____ of European countries, with the exception of Ireland where it applies only in top hotels, porters receive a tip for carrying your luggage to your room for you.

19

- a) consider
- b) considerable
- c) considered
- d) considering

20

- a) surprises
- b) surprising
- c) surprise
- d) surprised

21

- a) different
- b) differential
- c) differently
- d) difference

22

- a) certain
- b) certainty
- c) certainly
- d) uncertain

23

- a) major
- b) majors
- c) majority
- d) majoring

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

24 “Did they go to James’s party last Saturday?”
“Yes, it was a great mistake. No one enjoyed _____.”

- a) them
- b) itself
- c) themselves
- d) himself

25 “I have observed that you don’t pay attention to the rules when crossing the street.”
“The point is that I _____ the rules of it, I have just arrived in this country.”

- a) am not accustomed to keep
- b) do not accustomed keeping
- c) do not accustomed to keeping
- d) am not accustomed to keeping

26 “I haven’t heard from Martha for a long time.”
“As they say “No news _____ good news.”

- a) are
- b) were
- c) was
- d) is

27 “Did you order _____ cakes for your birthday party?”
“I only ordered one, but I wish I had ordered three.”

- a) little
- b) no
- c) a little
- d) any

28 “Did you like the new restaurant?”
“They had _____ service ever!”

- a) the worse
- b) worst
- c) the worst
- d) worse

29

“Did anybody go out?”

“I don’t think so. I didn’t see _____.”

- a) somebody going out
- b) anybody to go out
- c) nobody go out
- d) anybody go out

30

“Your project _____ the committee.”

“That’s good news.”

- a) interested high
- b) high interested
- c) highly interested
- d) highly interesting

31

“Kate is more beautiful than her sister.”

“I don’t think so. She is not _____ her sister.”

- a) so beautiful as
- b) as beautifully as
- c) so beautiful than
- d) such beautiful than

32

“What time does the bus leave for the airport?”

“I don’t know. It _____ leave every half hour, but I think the schedule’s been changed.”

- a) get used to
- b) uses to
- c) is used to
- d) used to

33

“What is your opinion about Chinese people?”

“In my experience, _____ are very friendly.”

- a) a Chinese
- b) the Chinese
- c) this Chinese
- d) Chinese

34

“Do you remember how impressive his speech was?”

“It was _____ that tears ran down my cheeks.”

- a) so impressive
- b) the most impressive
- c) more impressive
- d) impressive

35

“Tom is a clever boy.”

“True, he's very intelligent but has no interest in _____ school or in learning.”

- a) –
- b) a
- c) the
- d) these

36

“Is this your home town?”

“No. I've only lived here _____.”

- a) a few years ago
- b) since a few years
- c) for a few years
- d) by a few years

37

“Have I told you about the time I worked on the Northern Pacific?”

“Yes, but I _____ believe everything you said.”

- a) won't
- b) don't
- c) haven't
- d) hadn't

38

“I don't have to be there until seven.”

“The traffic is really bad. _____ leave a few minutes early.”

- a) You had better not
- b) You would rather not
- c) You had better
- d) You had rather

V. Ընտրել ճիշտ փոխակերպված նախադասությունները:
Choose the correctly transformed sentences.

39

1. *“Do you have a work permit?” asked Bill.*
Bill asked if I had a work permit.
2. *He said: “There was an accident outside the supermarket.”*
He asked us if there had been an accident outside the supermarket.
3. *She said she would come with me as soon as she was ready.*
“I’ll come with you as soon as I am ready,” she says.
4. *“Who would like to join our Drama Group?” she said.*
She wanted to know who would like to join their Drama Group.
5. *“Think well before you answer,” the detective said to her.*
The detective warned her to think well before she answered.

40

1. *Andy asked Lucy to give him one more chance to prove it.*
Andy said: “Lucy must give me one more chance to prove it.”
2. *“If you saw my father, you’d recognize him at once,” she said to me.*
She said to me that if I saw her father I’d recognize him at once.
3. *“Let’s stay in till the rain has stopped,” Jim said.*
Jim suggested staying in till the rain had stopped.
4. *Peter said: “When do I have to take the book back?”*
Peter wondered when he has to take the book back.
5. *Tina said: “I will solve this problem tomorrow.”*
Tina promised to solve that problem the next day.

41

1. *“Me? No, I didn’t take Sue’s calculator,” said Bob.*
Bob denied taking Sue’s calculator.
2. *The secretary asked me to fill up that form.*
“Would you like to fill up this form?” said the secretary.
3. *“I am going to call him this afternoon,” she said.*
She said that she was going to call him that afternoon.
4. *Bella says to her brother: “Where are you planning to go this summer?”*
Bella asked her brother where he was planning to go this summer.
5. *“Don’t forget to buy some milk, Andy,” said Clare.*
Clare reminded Andy to buy some milk.

42

1. *Kate said she’d try to be back by dinnertime the next day.*
Kate said, “I’ll try to be back by dinnertime tomorrow.”
2. *The hairdresser said to me, “Wash your head twice a week.”*
The hairdresser advised me to wash my head twice a week.
3. *The boy’s father said to the judge, “My son can’t have taken the jewelry, I am more than sure.”*
The boy’s father told the judge that he was more than sure his son couldn’t have taken the jewelry.
4. *“Could you please stop making noise?” he says.*
He asked us if we could stop making noise.
5. *“What did you think of the film?” she asked her friend.*
She asked her friend what did she think of the film.

VI. Տեղադրել բառերը համատեքստում՝ բովանդակությանը համապատասխան (տրված բառերից երկուսն ավելորդ են):
Fill in each gap with an appropriate word from the list below (two odd variants are given).

Michaelangelo, one of the greatest artists of all time, was born on 6 March, 1475, in Caprese, where his father, Lodovico Buonarroti, served as a magistrate for six months. Lodovico was not a wealthy man but he claimed he was descended from an aristocratic family and he was very _____ of his connection. Michaelangelo _____ up in Settignano, a little mountain town just outside Florence. One of the first _____ Michaelangelo must have become familiar with was the dome of the beautiful Cathedral in Florence, which dominated the city then as it still does today. At school, Michaelangelo was by no means an outstanding pupil; lessons did not appeal to him at all.

The only thing he wanted to do was to draw and “_____ his time” as his elders probably called it, in the workshops of the various painters and sculptors in the city. One can imagine the eager boy, for whom art was the most important thing in his whole life, _____ at the wonderful pictures and statues which filled the beautiful churches of Florence.

- 43 1. brought 2. grew 3. waste 4. gazing 5. satisfied 6. proud 7. sights

VII. Ընտրել քերականորեն ճիշտ ձևակերպված հարցական նախադասությունները:
Choose the correctly formulated questions.

44

1. The flight's cancelled because of the heavy fog, isn't it?
2. Mr. Klein has to deliver a lecture on art, doesn't he?
3. Do you know who did invent the first helicopter?
4. Can you tell me where have I to register my luggage?
5. Who would you recommend for the chairmanship?

45

1. The beauty of this picture consists in its balance of colours, isn't it?
2. Does your daughter play chess as well as your son does?
3. Why did the speaker accompany his words with strange gestures?
4. Don't forget to lock the door before going to bed, do you?
5. Did she suggest that an exception should be made?

46

1. Since when Jane hasn't gone in for swimming?
2. You shouldn't deliver goods to their company, should you?
3. Has John translated the novel or is he still working on it?
4. What do you think when will he visit them?
5. Can you show me how I have to paint the walls?

47

1. He had to meet his parents at the airport, didn't he?
2. How many greeting cards had typed the secretary by then?
3. Did you the terms discuss yesterday morning or not?
4. He promised to repay us within six months, didn't he?
5. Evergreen trees replace their leaves at specific times in the year, don't they?

**VIII. Համապատասխանեցնել բառերը և սահմանումները:
Match the words and their definitions.**

48

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| A) Chef | 1) a professional cook |
| B) Chief | 2) a leader or ruler of a people |
| C) Instructor | 3) someone whose job is to organize and control the work of a company, business, etc. |
| D) Manager | 4) a person whose job is teaching |
| | 5) a person or organization that employs people |

49

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| A) Property | 1) a mark that you are given for homework |
| B) Debt | 2) the things that one owns |
| C) Goods | 3) an amount of money that you owe |
| D) Ornament | 4) an attractive object which usually has no practical value |
| | 5) things that are produced to be sold |

50

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| A) Fragile | 1) highly unpleasant |
| B) Nasty | 2) absolutely necessary |
| C) Graceful | 3) belonging to the past |
| D) Essential | 4) having or showing elegance |
| | 5) easily broken, damaged or destroyed |

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

Line number

1. Esperanto is what is called a planned, or artificial, language. It was
2. created more than a century ago by Polish eye doctor Ludwik Lazar
3. Zamenhof. Zamenhof believed that a common language would help to
4. alleviate some of the misunderstandings among cultures.
5. In Zamenhof’s first attempt at a universal language, he tried to create a
6. language that was as uncomplicated as possible. This first language included
7. words such as *ab*, *ac*, *ba*, *eb*, *be*, and *ce*. This did not result in a workable
8. language in that these monosyllabic words, though short, were not easy to
9. understand or to retain.
10. Next, Zamenhof tried a different way of constructing a **simplified**
11. language. He made the words in his language sound like words that people
12. already knew, but he simplified the grammar tremendously. One example of
13. how he simplified the language can be seen in the suffixes: all nouns in this
14. language end in *o*, as in the noun *amiiko*, which means “friend”, and all
15. adjectives end in *-a*, as in the adjective *bela*, which means “pretty”. Another
16. example of the simplified language can be seen in the prefix *mal-*, which
17. makes a word opposite in meaning; the word *malamiko* therefore means
18. “enemy,” and the word *malbela* therefore means “ugly” in Zamenhof’s
19. language.
20. In 1887, Zamenhof wrote a description of this language and published
21. it. He used a penname, Dr. Esperanto, when signing the book. He selected the
22. name Esperanto because this word means “a person who hopes” in his
23. language. Esperanto clubs began **popping up** throughout Europe, and by
24. 1905 Esperanto had spread from Europe to America and Asia.
25. In 1905, the First World Congress of Esperanto took place in France, with
26. approximately 700 attendees from 20 different countries. Congresses were
27. held annually for nine years, and 4,000 attendees were registered for the
28. Tenth World Esperanto Congress scheduled for 1914, when World War I
29. erupted and forced its cancellation.
30. Esperanto has had its **ups and downs** in the period since World War I.
31. Today, years after it was introduced, it is estimated that perhaps a quarter of
32. million people are fluent in it.
33. Current advocates would like to see its use grow considerably and are
34. taking steps to try to make this happen.

51

The expression ‘**ups and downs**’ in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to

- a) tops and bottoms
- b) floors and ceilings
- c) take offs and landings
- d) highs and lows

52 It can be inferred from the text that the Esperanto word *malespera* means

- a) hopeful
- b) hopelessness
- c) hope
- d) hopeless

53 The last paragraph discusses

- a) the intention of current supporters of Esperanto to encourage its growth
- b) another of Zamenhof's accomplishments
- c) the disadvantages of using an artificial language
- d) attempts to reconvene the World Congress of Esperanto in the 1920s

54 The expression **popping up** in paragraph 4 could best be replaced by

- a) leaping
- b) opening
- c) shouting
- d) hiding

55 The main idea of this text is

- a) how language can be improved
- b) using an artificial language to communicate internationally
- c) a language developed in the last few years.
- d) one man's effort to create a universal language

56 In which paragraph does the author explain why Zamenhof chose the name that he did for his language?

- a) Paragraph 5
- b) Paragraph 4
- c) Paragraph 1-2
- d) Paragraph 3

57 According to the text, Zamenhof wanted to create a universal language

- a) to create one world culture
- b) to resolve cultural differences
- c) to build a name for himself
- d) to provide a more complex language

58 The word **simplified** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- a) underestimated
- b) natural
- c) understandable
- d) uncomplicated

59 According to the text what happened to the Tenth World Esperanto Congress?

- a) It was scheduled for 1915.
- b) It had attendees from 20 countries.
- c) It never took place.
- d) It had 4,000 attendees.

60 It can be inferred from the text that the Third World Congress of Esperanto took place

- a) in 1909
- b) in 1913
- c) in 1905
- d) in 1907

**X. Ընտրել մախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:
Choose the appropriate option.**

61 _____ exact statistics vary because of political changes, more than two hundred separate nation states are included in the official lists at any one time.

- a) Consequently
- b) Although
- c) In spite
- d) Nevertheless

62 An example of a nice dream is when we are doing something successfully, _____ a common nightmare is when we are making fools of ourselves.

- a) so
- b) because
- c) while
- d) that

63 _____, 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

64 _____, you will be pleased to learn that his exhibition is going to open in our city soon.

- a) As if you are interested in this painter's works
- b) As this painter's works are interested in you
- c) Since you are interested in this painter's works
- d) Even though in this painter's works you are interested

XI. Ընտրել այն նախադասությունները որոնցում կա ավելորդ բառ:

Choose the sentences with an odd word.

65

1. There is no question that Shakira is one of the most successful pop stars all in the world.
2. There's no doubt that Shakira's songs are listened to with great admiration.
3. In 1995, when Shakira was only nineteen years, she started her own charity, using the money she earned.
4. She has sold over sixty million albums worldwide and performed countless concert tours.
5. She has given millions of dollars to charity, especially to those that help children in living in poverty.

66

1. When one door of happiness closes, another opens, but often we look so long at the closed door that we do not see the one that has been opened for us.
2. The happy man is not he who seems thus to others, but who seems thus to himself.
3. Life is ten percent what happens to us and a ninety percent how we react to it.
4. Human life is like a box of matches; it's funny to treat it with seriously and it's dangerous to treat it not seriously.
5. Even if happiness forgets you a little bit, don't never completely forget about it.

67

1. Dreaming, like all other mental processes, it is a product of the brain and its activity.
2. When I saw the large crowd in front of our house I wondered what had happened.
3. The Sahara Desert in Africa is by far the most largest desert in the world.
4. Nowadays the most people do not believe in witches and magicians.
5. Strength of character has nothing to do with big muscles or the ability to lift 100 kg with ease.

68

1. You will never live if you are looking for the meaning of life.
2. Those who *give up* their *liberty* for more *security* don't deserve *neither liberty nor security*.
3. You won't to be punished for your anger; you will be punished by your anger.
4. Many commit the same crimes with a different result: one bears a cross for his crime, another – a crown.
5. You will never be happy if you will continue to search for what happiness consists of.

69

1. I am basically agree with the rules and regulations set by the government.
2. In ancient times and throughout the Middle Ages, most people believed that the earth was motionless.
3. Many of the sonnets Shakespeare wrote were devoted to a woman with a dark hair and black eyes.
4. Although polar bears hunt other animals, and they seldom kill people.
5. When I came home, I heard them to discuss that matter loudly.

XII. Ա. Տեքստում բաց են թողնված նախադասություններ: Լրացնել տեքստը՝ տեղադրելով համապատասխան նախադասությունը (տրված տարբերակներից երկուսն ավելորդ են):
Fit the missing sentences into the gaps of the following text (two of them are odd).

London taxi drivers know the capital like the back of their hands. Just jump into one of the city's 22,000 cars and tell the driver your destination. No matter how small and difficult to find the street is, the driver will be able to get you there without any trouble. _____. During this period, which can take from two to four years, the would-be taxi driver has to learn the most direct route to every single road and to every important building in London. To achieve this, most learners go around the city on small motorbikes, practicing how to move to and from different points of the city.

Learner drivers are not allowed to work and earn money as drivers. _____. The training period can cost quite a lot, because learners have to pay for their own expenses, the tests they take and a medical exam.

_____. Drivers agree that most passengers are very pleasant, although occasionally they can be nasty. But, as Brian Turner, 53, a taxi driver for thirty years, explains: "Your job is to take them where they want to go in a polite and pleasant manner, whatever they are like. After all, if you are unpleasant to your passenger, you won't get a tip."

_____. Colin Sinclair was once attacked by a passenger who did not want to pay the fare: "He grabbed my hand and pushed me towards the window. Luckily, I managed to reach the emergency radio and within five minutes twenty drivers had come to my aid."

_____. This means that they only deal with customers who have telephoned for a taxi and who often have an account with them. The big advantage of this system is that drivers then know the name and the destination of their passengers in advance, which is very useful if something nasty happens.

70

1. But sometimes it is not only the tip that is at risk; a taxi driver's job can also be dangerous.
2. Therefore, many of them keep their previous jobs until they get their taxi driving license.
3. Politicians often use taxis and this can add a bit of excitement to the lives of the drivers.
4. The reason London taxi drivers are so professional is that they have all gone through a very difficult training period to get the license needed to drive taxis.
5. But this is the art that London's taxi drivers have brought to perfection.
6. Once a new taxi driver has a license, the next thing he or she has to cope with is the public.
7. To avoid situations like this, more and more drivers are joining radio taxi companies.

Բ. Լրացնել տեքստը՝ տեղադրելով համապատասխան նախադրերը/մակբայները (տրված տարբերակներից երկուսն ավելորդ են):
Fill in the gaps with the prepositions/adverbs given below (two of them are odd).

The Wampanoag are the native American tribe that helped the Pilgrims _____ the Mayflower to survive their first year in the New World. The tribe was divided _____ smaller groups, and each group was ruled _____ a chief. The Wampanoag lived in villages on the southeastern coast of North America. Their name means 'people of the east'.

One member of the Wampanoag, Squanto, knew English because several years _____ he had been kidnapped and taken to Europe. Squanto was the first to meet the Pilgrims and he welcomed them _____ English. The Wampanoag shared their knowledge of hunting and fishing with the European settlers and showed them how to grow corn and it is now remembered as the first Thanksgiving.

71

1. after 2. onto 3. into 4. by 5. in 6. before 7. from

**XIII. Տրված նախադասություններից որո՞նք են կրավորական սեռով ճիշտ ձևակերպված:
Choose the correctly formulated Passive constructions.**

72

1. Naturally Frederick hurt by her rude remark.
2. Two skyscrapers are being built in this district.
3. The nurse insisted on the patient's taking the medicine at once.
4. Reaching the town, they were raided by the police.
5. The new calendar was not adopted uniformly across Europe until well into the 18th century.

73

1. May this agreement be signed the day after tomorrow?
2. After all I've done for them they might be more thankful.
3. Parks in London are planned to look as natural as nature itself.
4. Slavery was abolished due to the sacrifices and struggles of millions of people.
5. He could have organized it much better.

74

1. The Statue of Liberty given a present on the 100th anniversary of the USA.
2. She was dismissed for her incompetence.
3. The world had divided into the idle rich and the labouring poor.
4. Beethoven's *Moonlight Sonata* was devoted to one of his students, Countess Giulietta Guiccardi.
5. Our conversation might have been overheard.

75

1. This music seems to have heard from the next room.
2. Your drinks will be brought in a moment.
3. The police have issued a description of the burglar.
4. The motorbike George rode in the race was lent to him by Tom.
5. The Nile, the world's longest river, stretches north for about 4,000 miles from East Africa to the Mediterranean.

76

1. Had many guests invited to your sister's birthday?
2. The first high-heeled shoes were discovered in a tomb of Tebas in Old Egypt.
3. The football match ought to have been cancelled.
4. The experiment was carried out by an experienced scientist.
5. Yesterday a greeting card sent to him.

**XIV. Համապատասխանեցնել նախադասության երկու մասերը:
Match the beginning and the end of the sentences.**

77

- | | |
|---|---|
| A) How important is the money for you | 1) when you choose your future job? |
| B) What are you doing | 2) for the last few years. |
| C) A lot of students have decided to study IT at university | 3) as they think they can get well-paid jobs that way. |
| D) She has been working at a primary school | 4) in order to get the job you want? |
| | 5) it's usually badly paid, but I like working with children. |
| | 6) definitely wouldn't want to do? |

78

- | | |
|---|---|
| A) Four possible forms of transport were chosen: | 1) an overground train which connects east and west London. |
| B) The road was confusing, and Jeremy realized | 2) to find the quickest way to cross a busy city. |
| C) When the traffic lights turned red he thought of driving through them, | 3) that he was going in the wrong direction. |
| D) A BBC series about cars organized a race across London, | 4) a bike, a car, a motorboat, and public transport. |
| | 5) but he was afraid of the traffic police. |
| | 6) check the camera in the back of the car. |

79

- | | |
|---|--|
| A) He won't report me to the police | 1) provided I return the stolen necklace. |
| B) My boss will demand an explanation if he finds | 2) provided that they robbed the shop. |
| C) I would report to the police if someone broke | 3) into my house. |
| D) They would agree to collaborate unless they suspected us | 4) out what we have done. |
| | 5) in case the weather changes for the better. |
| | 6) of dishonesty. |

80

- | | |
|---|--|
| A) The plant produces pointed, dark leaves, small white flowers | 1) so that workers can pluck the leaves easily. |
| B) Both black and green teas come from the same plant, | 2) change the taste and character of the tea. |
| C) To make green tea, workers put the freshly picked leaves into a steamer, | 3) and seeds that look like hazelnuts. |
| D) Tea can be grown at a height of 2,000 meters above sea level, | 4) which keeps them green. |
| | 5) but the best quality grows in higher regions. |
| | 6) but are processed differently. |