

# ՄԻԱՄՆԱԿԱՆ ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

2020

## ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

### ԹԵՍՏ 2

Խմբի համարը

Նստարանի համարը

#### Հարգելի դիմորդ

Խորհուրդ ենք տալիս առաջադրանքները կատարել ըստ հերթականության: Ուշադիր կարդացե՛ք յուրաքանչյուր առաջադրանք 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. You know that you're doing something big when your company name becomes a
2. verb. Ask Xerox. In 1959 they created the first plain paper copy machine. It was one of
3. the most successful products ever. The company name Xerox grew into a verb that
4. means "to copy," as in "Bob, can you Xerox this for me?" Around 50 years later, the
5. same thing happened to Google. Their company name grew into a verb that means "to
6. do an internet search." Google wasn't the first company to invent their product, not by a
7. long shot. Lycos released their search engine in 1993. Yahoo! came out in 1994.
8. AltaVista began serving results in 1995. Google did not come out until years later, in
9. 1998. Though a few years difference may not seem like much, this is a major head start
10. in the fast moving world of tech. So how did Google do it? How did they overtake
11. their competitors who had such huge leads in time and money? Maybe one good idea
12. made all the difference.
13. There are millions of sites on the internet. How does a search engine know which
14. ones are relevant to your search? To understand how Google changed the game, you
15. need to know how search engines worked in 1998. Back then most websites looked at
16. the words in your query. They counted how many times those words appeared on each
17. page. Then they might return pages where the words in your **query** appeared the most.
18. This system did not work well and people often had to click through pages and pages
19. of results to find what they wanted. Google was the first search engine that began
20. considering links.
21. Links are those blue underlined words that take you to other pages when you click
22. on them. Larry Page, cofounder of Google, believed that meaningful data could be
23. drawn from how those links connect. Page figured that websites with many links
24. pointing at them were more important than those that had few. He was right. Google's
25. search results would soon become the world's most used search engine.
26. It was also due to the way they presented their product. Most of the other search
27. engines were **cluttered**. Their home pages were filled with everything from news
28. stories to stock quotes. But Google's homepage was, and still is, clean. People couldn't imagine such
29. a clean and open page as being complete. But the fresh design grew on people once they got used to
30. it. The Google search engine has changed our lives and our language.

1 Which event happened last?

- a) Lycos released their search engine.
- b) Yahoo! released their search engine.
- c) Google released their search engine.
- d) Xerox released their copy machine.

2 Which statement would the author of this text most likely disagree with?

- a) Part of Google's success is due to the design of their homepage.
- b) Google succeeded by following examples of others in their field.
- c) Google wasn't the first search engine, but it was the best.
- d) Google's success may not have been possible without Larry Page.

3 The word **query** in line 17 could best be replaced by

- a) quiz
- b) doubt
- c) inquiry
- d) examination

4 What is the author's main purpose in writing this article?

- a) To explain how Google overtook its rivals
- b) To compare and contrast Google and Xerox
- c) To persuade readers to use Google for internet searches
- d) To discuss how companies can influence language over time

5 Which statement would the author most likely agree with?

- a) Google became successful because its founders were well-connected.
- b) Google was the world's first and best search engine.
- c) Google changed the world by solving an old problem in a new way.
- d) Google's other products are now more important to its success than search.

6 Which best expresses the main idea of the third paragraph?

- a) Links allow people to surf from one website to the next.
- b) Larry Page's ideas about links helped Google get to the top.
- c) Larry Page contributed to the internet by inventing the link.
- d) Google is a website that serves important links to users.

7 Which best explains why the author discusses Xerox in this text?

- a) He is discussing big companies that came before Google.
- b) He is explaining how companies must change with the times.
- c) He is showing how companies can affect our language.
- d) He is comparing and contrasting Google and Xerox.

8 The word **cluttered** in line 27 is **NOT** synonymous to

- a) disarranged
- b) messed up
- c) jumbled
- d) clean

9

Which was cited as a reason why Google became so popular?

- a) Google's homepage was clean.
- b) Google provided catchy news stories on their homepage.
- c) Google homepage loaded quickly.
- d) Google provided useful stock quotes on their homepage.

10

Which title best expresses the author's main purpose in writing this text?

- a) Xerox Vs. Google: Battle of the Titans
- b) Search Engines: How They Work and Why They aren't Important
- c) A Better Way: How Google Rose to the Top
- d) Search Engines: A Short History of Important Tools

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

Doctor Watson found it pleasant to be once more in Sherlock Holmes's office, where so many unusual adventures (11)\_\_\_\_\_ their beginning. He looked around at everything in the room and at last his eyes (12)\_\_\_\_\_ back to the bright, smiling face of Billy. "There (13)\_\_\_\_\_ to be any change here, Billy. And you (14)\_\_\_\_\_ either. I hope you can say the same for him?" Billy threw a worried look at the closed door of the bedroom. "I think he is asleep," he said.

11

- a) have had
- b) had had
- c) are having
- d) have

12

- a) had come
- b) were coming
- c) have come
- d) came

13

- a) hasn't seemed
- b) doesn't seem
- c) didn't seem
- d) isn't seemed

14

- a) haven't changed
- b) aren't changed
- c) aren't changing
- d) haven't been changed

In 1859, a man Waterman S. Bodey by name (15) \_\_\_\_\_ gold in California. Shortly after, people began to pour into the area, and a town grew up near the spot where gold (16)\_\_\_\_\_. The people called the town Bodie. They preferred that spelling of Bodey's name. In the early 1880s, 10,000 people (17) \_\_\_\_\_ in the town; many of them were looking for gold. With so many gold seekers living there, Bodie became one of the wildest towns in the West. By the 1890s, however, people were leaving Bodie because the supply of gold (18)\_\_\_\_\_ out. The town of Bodie – what is left of it – now belongs to the state of California. It is a state historic park. Many visitors to the town consider Bodie to be an important historic monument. They think the town helps them to understand the past. When people see the old buildings, they (19)\_\_\_\_\_ imagine what life was like more than 100 years ago.

15

- a) finds
- b) found
- c) has found
- d) had found

16

- a) is found
- b) found
- c) would find
- d) had been found

17

- a) would live
- b) were living
- c) has been living
- d) live

18

- a) ran
- b) had run
- c) is running
- d) has been running

19

- a) have to
- b) must
- c) ought to
- d) can

Since the beginning of recorded history, humans (20)\_\_\_\_\_to mask or enhance their own odor by using perfume, which emulates nature's pleasant smells. Many natural and man-made materials (21)\_\_\_\_\_to make perfume to apply to the skin and clothing, to put in cleaners and cosmetics, or to scent the air. Because of differences in body chemistry, temperature, and body odors, no perfume (22)\_\_\_\_\_exactly the same on any two people.

Perfume comes from the Latin “per” meaning “through” and “fumum” or “smoke.” Many ancient perfumes (23)\_\_\_\_\_by extracting natural oils from plants through pressing and steaming. The oil was then burned to scent the air.

While fragrant liquids used for the body are often considered perfume, true perfumes (24)\_\_\_\_\_as extracts or essences and contain a percentage of oil distilled in alcohol. Water is also used.

20

- a) attempt
- b) have attempted
- c) have been attempted
- d) attempted

21

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

22

- a) smelled
- b) was smelled
- c) will smell
- d) will be smelled

23

- a) are made
- b) made
- c) are making
- d) were made

24

- a) are defined
- b) define
- c) will be defined
- d) are defining

III. Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:  
Choose the appropriate option.

25

“You know, Lucy, I made a terrible mistake yesterday.”  
“Don’t worry, \_\_\_\_\_ noticed what you did.”

- a) somebody
- b) nobody
- c) anybody
- d) anyone

26

I’ve played too much table tennis today. You \_\_\_\_\_ find another partner.

- a) would rather to
- b) would better
- c) had better
- d) had rather to

27

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

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

28

“Mrs. Williams is always beautifully dressed.”  
“She wears \_\_\_\_\_ nice clothes.”

- a) a so
- b) such
- c) such a
- d) so much

29

“Do you ever regret \_\_\_\_\_ to university?”

“No, I am proud that I once was a university student.”

- a) to go
- b) going
- c) being gone
- d) in going

30

“Is Jack the only relative of yours in this city?”

“No, I have two cousins living here \_\_\_\_\_ him.”

- a) beside
- b) except
- c) besides
- d) except for

31

“Do you like tennis?”

“I \_\_\_\_\_ , but now I really like it.”

- a) didn't use to
- b) used to
- c) wasn't used to
- d) wasn't used

32

“You look \_\_\_\_\_. You must have got an excellent mark.”

“More than that! I have won the competition.”

- a) happy
- b) happily
- c) unhappy
- d) so happily

33

“What do you know about \_\_\_\_\_?”

“I know that it is one of the world's largest and driest deserts.”

- a) the Desert Sahara
- b) Sahara Desert
- c) Sahara
- d) the Sahara Desert



34

“How do you like my article?”

“The more I read it \_\_\_\_\_ I get in it.”

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

35

“When are you leaving for South Carolina?”

“I think I’ll go \_\_\_\_\_.”

- a) at June 11
- b) between June 11
- c) to June of 11
- d) on June 11

36

“Do you live far from the Campus?”

“No, my house is \_\_\_\_\_ walk from the College.”

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

37

“Shall I buy fresh or tinned fruit for the salad?”

“\_\_\_\_\_ . I’m going to make a vegetable salad.”

- a) Neither
- b) Either
- c) Both
- d) Both of

**IV. Ընտրել համատեքստին համապատասխանող խոսքիմասային ձևը:**

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

If you're a student, your 'job' is (38)\_\_\_\_\_ and passing exams. It's easy to do well in subjects you like, but subjects you don't like are less motivating. They're not (39)\_\_\_\_\_ for you, but you have to study them so you need to find purpose. An excellent mark in a subject you hate won't help the world. But can you be part of a study team with friends? Each person can study one part until they understand it and then teach it to the rest of the group. The purpose becomes helping the team. Go back to your list of things that make you happy. How many of them are activities that bring purpose? Can you add any? Remember, some (40)\_\_\_\_\_ might bring both pleasure and purpose. Now you need to design a (41)\_\_\_\_\_ life. Paul Dolan believes people should "decide, design, do". First decide what brings you pleasure . Then, don't just think about these activities, fill your life with them. For example, you might love (42)\_\_\_\_\_ a bike but never have time to do it. So, ride to school or the library or the shops.

38

- a) study
- b) studied
- c) studying
- d) studies

39

- a) fun
- b) funnier
- c) funny
- d) funs

40

- a) active
- b) activities
- c) acts
- d) actively

41

- a) flex
- b) flexibility
- c) flexibly
- d) flexible

42

- a) ride
- b) riding
- c) rider
- d) ridden

V. Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:  
Choose the right option.

43 Millions of people around the world continue to smoke \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) in spite of the fact that smoking causes cancer
- b) due to the fact that smoking causes cancer
- c) even though the fact that smoking causes cancer
- d) because smoking causes cancer

44 \_\_\_\_\_ you don't agree with a person's ideas, make sure that you understand what he is saying.

- a) In spite of
- b) As
- c) Even if
- d) Unless

45 \_\_\_\_\_, 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) Since you are interested in this painter's works
- c) Even though in this painter's works you are interested
- d) As this painter's works are interested in you

46 Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ the office when he realized that he had left his wallet at home.

- a) he had entered
- b) had entered
- c) entered
- d) had he entered

47 Maria had a high temperature, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) although she stayed in bed whole day
- b) as consequently she stayed in bed the whole day
- c) for that reason she stayed in bed the whole day
- d) so she stayed in bed whole the day

48

\_\_\_\_\_ her father's advice , Sarah Dade chose medicine as her course of studies.

- a) Although
- b) Against
- c) Moreover
- d) However

49

\_\_\_\_\_ similar in appearance, the tangerine and the clementine differ in taste.

- a) Owing to
- b) Even though
- c) No matter
- d) As though

50

\_\_\_\_\_ it was extremely windy, we managed to have a good game of beach volleyball.

- a) However
- b) No matter
- c) In spite of
- d) Even though

**VI. Ընտրել ճիշտ փոխակերպված նախադասությունները:**

**Choose the correctly transformed sentences.**

51

1. *"If I ask you nicely, will you buy an ice-cream?" she said.*  
She told me to buy an ice-cream as she asks me nicely.
2. *Mr. Miller said Hans wouldn't mind carrying that sack of flour to the market.*  
"Hans, would you mind carrying this sack of flour to the market?" said Miller.
3. *"We'll be writing to you later this week," they told Maria.*  
They told Maria they'd be writing to her later that week.
4. *"The prices won't rise before the end of the year," Mrs. Roberts said.*  
Mrs. Roberts said the prices wouldn't rise before the end of the year.
5. *Sammy said to me, "Do you like the red or the white T-shirt?"*  
Sammy asked me whether I liked the red or the white T-shirt.

1. *"Why do you want to terminate the contract?" the manager said to me.*  
The manager asked me why I wanted to terminate the contract.
2. *The young man asked: "Are there any double rooms in this hotel?"*  
The young man wonders if there are any double rooms in this hotel.
3. *Jason said they would do their best in the exams the next day.*  
Jason says, "We will do our best in the exams tomorrow."
4. *"What time did he ring you up from the airport?" she said to me.*  
She asked me what time he had rang me up from the airport.
5. *They asked me, "Did Paul lose or win the match?"*  
They asked me whether did Paul lose or win the match.

1. *"You'd better buy a new digital camera," said Mary.*  
Mary advised me to buy a new digital camera.
2. *She says, "Mary looked at me with astonishment when I told her the news."*  
She said that Mary had looked at her with astonishment when she told her the news.
3. *She asks, "Do you have anything in mind for dinner tonight?"*  
She asked me whether I had something in my mind for dinner that night.
4. *He said, "Anita, did you check over the report yesterday?"*  
He asked Anita if she had checked over the report the day before.
5. *Lora asked the painter which picture was the most famous one.*  
Lora said to the painter, "Which picture is the most famous one?"

1. *"Let's stay in till the rain has stopped," Jim said.*  
Jim suggested staying in till the rain had stopped.
2. *The engineer wonders why the project changed so often.*  
The engineer said: "I wonder why the project changed so often."
3. *"How do you know there is going to be a demonstration?" Jack said.*  
Jack asked how did I know there was going to be a demonstration.
4. *The officer asked, "Why didn't the plane land in Calcutta?"*  
The officer asked why the plane hadn't landed in Calcutta.
5. *"Hello, Sam! Why didn't you join us yesterday?" Garry said.*  
Garry greeted Sam and asked why he hadn't joined them the day before.

1. *“Congratulations on getting engaged, Sue,” said Harry.*  
Harry congratulates Sue on her engagement.
2. *Amanda says, “Pass me the book, please.”*  
Amanda asks me to pass her the book.
3. *Mary asked Helen if she could meet Tom on Sunday.*  
“Can you meet Tom on Sunday, Helen?” asked Mary.
4. *“How long does it take you to reach Brussels by train?” the passenger asked him.*  
The passenger asked him how long it took him to reach Brussels by train.
5. *“Don’t pay attention to his words,” she said.*  
She advises me not to pay attention to his words.

**VII. Տեքստում բաց են թողնված բառեր: Լրացնել տեքստը՝ տեղադրելով համապատասխան բառը (տրված բառերից երկուսն ավելորդ են):**

**Fit the missing words into the gaps of the following text (two odd variants are given).**

The street party is a popular form of \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain. Whole streets come together to mark such important \_\_\_\_\_ occasions as a new millennium. Street parties need the \_\_\_\_\_ of as many people as possible. Street parties are \_\_\_\_\_, national affairs, which involve a great deal of eating, drinking, dancing. There should also be plenty of good music to \_\_\_\_\_ the teenagers to stay around.

1. involvement 2. traditional 3. simple 4. encourage 5. holidays 6. celebration 7. say

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

1. The girls could hardly carry the suitcases, could they?
2. It’s time you stopped smoking, isn’t it?
3. Does your brother or sister go in for basketball?
4. Can you tell me what time does the show begin?
5. When you did see Dr Adams last?

1. Can you tell me where have I to register my luggage?
2. They were listening to the news when he came, weren’t they?
3. They have to receive a long-term loan, haven’t they?
4. Have they had any problems with their son lately?
5. He ought to help his friends, shouldn’t he?

59

1. Mark's got a nice motor-bike, isn't he?
2. John had his laptop repaired, hadn't he?
3. Are you going to Palm Springs or to Palm Beach?
4. Can you tell me what do Armenians usually have for breakfast?
5. Are checks and balances an important concept in the formation of the US system of government?

60

1. He's fastened the papers together with a paper clip, isn't he?
2. Why do you think Alice felt very pleased with herself?
3. Whether we'll go there or not depends on your decision, doesn't it?
4. Who do you cooperate with?
5. Would you rather sit in the pilot's cabin or at the window?

61

1. Everybody was eager to take part in the discussion, wasn't he?
2. Can you tell me where can I find Dr Mortimer?
3. Do you agree that the destruction of that system is really inevitable?
4. Does your sister dance as gracefully as you are?
5. There's nothing in that box, is there?

**IX. Լրացնել տեքստը՝ տեղադրելով համապատասխան նախդիրները/մակբայները (տրված տարբերակներից երկուսն ավելորդ են):**

**Fill in the gaps with the prepositions/adverbs given below (two of them are odd).**

62

There were lots of kids from school \_\_\_\_\_ the bus. Kay felt they were all looking at her. Julie McGann was whispering \_\_\_\_\_ her friend. They started laughing. Kay and Becky sat down. 'Who is it?' asked Kay. 'Shh! He's sitting at the back. Don't look!' Kay looked. Ollie Jones was sitting on the back seat, looking \_\_\_\_\_ his phone. 'But why?' asked Kay. 'Well, you did just finish \_\_\_\_\_ him, didn't you?' said Becky. 'What? We weren't going \_\_\_\_\_,' said Kay. 'And I don't even like him.' 'Yeah, well I heard he *really* liked you.'

That day at school was terrible. When she didn't have classes with Becky, no one talked to her or sat next to her. She kept getting messages.

1. to, 2. for, 3. on, 4. out, 5. by, 6. with, 7. at

**X. Ընտրել այն նախադասությունները որոնցում կա ավելորդ բառ:  
Choose the sentences with an odd word.**

63

1. Feathers keep birds warm and dry; they also enable them to fly.
2. Marriage customs differ greatly from society to the society.
3. Medical students must learn both the theory and the practice of medicine.
4. Dreams are commonly made up of either both visual and verbal images.
5. The Prime Minister of Great Britain lives at No.10, the Downing Street.

64

1. In the 1800s, Asa Fray tried to describe and classify the plants found in America.
2. As they have moved away, they hardly for ever go to the beach.
3. While in London, they always stay at an expensive hotel close to the square.
4. I think I would enjoy working at the camp as though I am very fond of children.
5. The railway tunnel under the English Channel was officially opened in 1994.

65

1. Not only did he give us good advice but he also helped us do the work.
2. Scientists have discovered that at least ninety percent of the human race is right-handed.
3. I haven't picked up my mail for two days and I don't really care for.
4. My mother asked me if how we could help a neighbour of ours.
5. Adventure holidays are only recommended for those who want to return from their holidays more exhausted than when they left.

66

1. We had better to get up early so as not to miss the morning train.
2. This exercise is much more easier than the previous one.
3. Speech is the most advanced form of communication, but there are many ways of communicating without using speech.
4. By the end of the term I will have been attended this course for six months.
5. The most unique musical instrument in the Republic of Cuba is the maracas.

67

1. The Queen Victoria was the youngest queen to sit on the throne of England.
2. The students thanked to the professor for such an interesting report.
3. The new machine processes 50 percent more than the previous one.
4. My sister was fond of poetry and she used to read a lot when she was at the school.
5. We know that modern plants and factories send a lot of smoke into air.



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

68

1. Children should be taught foreign languages before starting school.
2. A report on Modern Linguistics had made by Mr. Porter.
3. Santa Claus believed to have entered their house through the chimney.
4. Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone.
5. He has been told everything, without concealing the facts.

69

1. On February 4, 1789, George Washington became the first and only president unanimously elected by the Electoral College.
2. The walls in your living-room shouldn't have painted in dark colours.
3. During World War I Ernest Hemingway was wounded on the Italian front.
4. The Presidential motorcade was moving slowly through the Central Square.
5. A lot of goods are brought to London from many countries.

70

1. If she hadn't been so bad-tempered, I might have married her.
2. *We Are the World* was written by Michael Jackson and Lionel Richie.
3. A ballet school is being built in this district.
4. Friends are needed both for joy and for sorrow.
5. Hemingway's experiences in Italy during World War I became the material for one of his best-loved novels, *A Farewell to Arms*.

71

1. The Congo, the world's deepest river, gets its name from the ancient *Kingdom of Kongo*.
2. In 1921, Chaplin was awarded by the French government for his outstanding work as a filmmaker.
3. Madame Tussaud's Museum in London has got branches in a number of major cities.
4. The president of their country elected two years ago.
5. He will be given all the necessary information.

72

1. Signals, signs, symbols and gestures may be found in every known culture.
2. Seven times a year the offices and banks in England are closed on a Monday.
3. Is your brother's shirt made of cotton?
4. He should have given up smoking years ago.
5. The metallic ball to mix hot and cold water invented Alec Manoukyan.

**XII. Համապատասխանեցնել բառերը և սահմանումները:**

**Match the words and their definitions.**

73

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| A) Amaze     | 1) surprise somebody very much          |
| B) Amuse     | 2) give someone confidence or hope      |
| C) Encourage | 3) believe that something is true       |
| D) Involve   | 4) make somebody laugh or smile         |
|              | 5) make somebody take part in something |

74

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| A) Stress    | 1) a worried or nervous feeling that makes you unable to relax |
| B) Hostility | 2) aggressive behaviour towards people or ideas                |
| C) Faith     | 3) complete trust or confidence in someone or something        |
| D) Fantasy   | 4) the act of imagining impossible or improbable things        |
|              | 5) a feeling of satisfaction                                   |

75

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| A) Embarrassment | 1) a time of intense difficulty or danger                   |
| B) Crisis        | 2) a change of mood   |
| C) Disaster      | 3) a natural catastrophe                                    |
| D) Enthusiasm    | 4) a strong feeling of excitement and interest in something |
|                  | 5) a feeling of shame or awkwardness                        |

76

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| A) Sympathy   | 1) a move to a more important job in a company                       |
| B) Support    | 2) encouragement or help that you give to somebody                   |
| C) Promotion  | 3) the act of making something stay the same                         |
| D) Aggression | 4) feelings of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune         |
|               | 5) feelings of anger and hatred that may result in violent behaviour |

**XIII. Համապատասխանեցնել նախադասության երկու մասերը:**

**Match the beginning and the end of the sentences.**

77

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| A) My friend recommended           | 1) to be ready for the journey at 6 sharp.              |
| B) Father reminded us              | 2) taking a single ticket.                              |
| C) Jenny didn't bother to thank me | 3) for lending her my bike.                             |
| D) Mr. Norris warned me not to     | 4) raise the issue of pay rise at the upcoming meeting. |
|                                    | 5) not delete those files.                              |
|                                    | 6) that he will reply to that email.                    |

78

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A) Never stretch over the table for something you want,           | 1) do not use a fork for it.  |
| B) Take a slice of bread from the bread-plate by hand,            | 2) ask your neighbour to pass it.   |
| C) Do not bite into the whole slice,                              | 3) read the morning newspaper while eating.                               |
| D) When the dish is placed before you, do not eye it suspiciously | 4) so do not use a knife for fish cutlets or omelets.                     |
|   | 5) as though it were the first time you had seen it, and do not sniff it. |
|   | 6) break it off piece by piece.   |

79

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A) After the interruption, the speaker went on talking     | 1) without sightseeing and photographs.          |
| B) Millions of people around the world continue to smoke   | 2) looking at the sights and taking photographs. |
| C) In summer a lot of tourists usually walk round the town | 3) in spite of the fact that it causes cancer.   |
| D) I didn't realize what he was saying because             | 4) as if nothing had happened.                   |
|  | 5) so they don't work here any more.             |
|  | 6) my mind was on something else.                |

80

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A) The style of an Islamic wedding varies depending | 1) to share a meal and celebrate the event.    |
| B) All my friends and relatives were invited        | 2) with a prayer that marriage will never end. |
| C) My birthday was a great occasion                 | 3) on the cultural background of the couple.   |
| D) Thousands of people were left without shelter    | 4) after the severe earthquake.                |
|   | 5) for violating the rules.                    |
|   | 6) in a restaurant with hundreds of people.    |