

ՄԻԱՄՆԱԿԱՆ ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

2024

ՀՈՒՆԻՍ

ԱՆՔԼԵՐԵՆ

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 Դուք 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:

Ցանկանում 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. When we hear the term *art*, we tend to think of private art - the kind displayed in private
2. spaces such as museums, concert halls and galleries. There is a growing interest in, and respect
3. for, public art: the kind of art created for and displayed in public spaces such as parks, building
4. lobbies and sidewalks. Public art, as opposed to art exhibited in museums and galleries, is art
5. specifically designed for a public arena where it will be encountered by people in their day-
6. to-day activities. Public art can be purely ornamental or highly functional; it can be as subtle
7. as a decorative door knob or as **remarkable** as “The Gates” by Christo and Jeanne-Claude.
8. “The Gates”, a large-scale art installation suspended from 16-foot-tall gates along 23 miles
9. of pathways in Central Park, New York City, was displayed in 2005. It is also an essential
10. element of effective urban design. The more obvious forms of public art include monuments,
11. sculptures, fountains, murals and gardens. Public art also takes the form of ornamental
12. benches or street lights, decorative manhole covers, and mosaics on trash bins. Many city
13. dwellers would be surprised to discover just how much public art is really around them and
14. how much art they have passed by without noticing it.
15. Public art fulfills several functions essential to the health of a city and its citizens. **It**
16. educates about history and culture - of the artist, the neighborhood, the city, the nation. Public
17. art is also a “place-making device” that instantly creates memorable landmarks and a unique
18. identity for a public place, personalizing it and giving it a specific character. It stimulates the
19. public, challenging viewers to interpret the art and arousing their emotions, and it promotes
20. community by stimulating interaction among viewers. In serving these multiple and important
21. functions, public art beautifies the area and regenerates both the place and the viewer. One
22. question often **debated** in public art forums is whether public art should be created with or by
23. the public rather than for the public. Increasingly, cities and artists are recognizing the
24. importance of creating works with meaning for the intended audience, and this generally
25. requires direct input from the community and from an artist rooted in that community. At the
26. same time, however, art created for the community by an “outsider” often adds a fresh
27. perspective.

1 What is the primary focus of public art?

- a) Display in private spaces
- b) Exhibition in museums
- c) Presentation in public areas
- d) Preservation in galleries

2 The word **remarkable** in line 7 is synonymous to

- a) delicate
- b) eminent
- c) reliable
- d) dependable

3

Which of the statements is true, according to the text?

- a) Public art affects local economies.
- b) Only professional artists can interpret public art.
- c) Public art fulfills only one function.
- d) Public art stimulates interaction among people.

4

The pronoun **it** in line 15 stands for

- a) history
- b) art
- c) nation
- d) city

5

What is described as an essential element of effective urban design?

- a) The Gates in New York City
- b) Pathways in Central Park
- c) Street lighting
- d) Fountains in the USA

6

Which of the following best paraphrases the sentence: “Public art is a *place-making device*”?

- a) Public art serves as a tool for creating spaces.
- b) Public art functions as a device to describe places.
- c) Public art acts as a mechanism for measuring locations.
- d) Public art is a means of constructing buildings.

7

Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a form of public art?

- a) Fountains
- b) Sculptures
- c) Traffic lights
- d) Benches

8

The word **debated** in line 22 may best be replaced by

- a) degraded
- b) isolated
- c) promoted
- d) discussed

9

According to Paragraph 3, the significance of public art is in

- a) damaging urban spaces
- b) creating barriers between people
- c) enriching the environment
- d) isolating individuals

10 The main idea given in the text is that public art

- a) is primarily focused on displaying artwork in private spaces and rural environments.
- b) is an emerging trend that is gaining popularity in galleries, museums and concert halls.
- c) includes a wide range of artworks displayed in public spaces and serves various functions in urban environments.
- d) is limited to ornamental sculptures and monuments found in parks and gardens.

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

Before becoming a famous scientist, Marie Curie (11) _____ tirelessly in challenging conditions. While she (12) _____ at the University of Paris, she often conducted experiments late into the night. By the time she received her second Nobel Prize, she (13) _____ already _____ the field of radioactivity. During World War I, Curie (14) _____ mobile radiography units to assist in medical treatment and her contributions saved many lives. Marie Curie's name (15) _____ countless scientists and remains synonymous with groundbreaking achievements in science.

11

- a) has worked
- b) is working
- c) has been working
- d) had worked

12

- a) was studying
- b) is studying
- c) has studied
- d) had studied

13

- a) had revolutionized
- b) was revolutionized
- c) will have revolutionized
- d) has revolutionized

14

- a) had developed
- b) was developed
- c) has developed
- d) developed

15

- a) will be inspired
- b) is inspired
- c) has inspired
- d) was inspired

Over the past few years, Artificial Intelligence (AI) (16) _____ its way into our life and now it (17) _____ various sectors of society, including education, healthcare, finance, and law, speeding up human life and changing behaviors. It is believed that in future AI (18) _____ education to individual needs. Of course, it (19) _____ humans, but will make them smarter. By the time we reach 2030, AI (20) _____ into our daily lives, changing the way we work, learn, and interact.

16

- a) has been making
- b) is making
- c) had made
- d) made

17

- a) transformed
- b) was transformed
- c) had transformed
- d) is transforming

18

- a) will adapt
- b) adapts
- c) will be adapted
- d) won't be adapted

19

- a) won't be replaced
- b) may be replaced
- c) can't replace
- d) had to replace

20

- a) will integrate
- b) integrated
- c) will have been integrated
- d) had been integrated

Sarah had missed the deadline for project submission, so she (21) _____ additional time. Reflecting on the experience, she realized that she (22) _____ improve her time-management skills and develop a greater ability to prioritize tasks more effectively. Fortunately, her request for an extension (23) _____ and she was able to submit her work late.

In future Sarah (24) _____ to be more active in managing her deadlines to avoid similar situations. Sarah's experience (25) _____ as a valuable lesson in the importance of effective time management and planning.

21

- a) requests
- b) is requesting
- c) has requested
- d) requested

22

- a) would have to
- b) is to
- c) may have to
- d) will have to

23

- a) is granting
- b) was granted
- c) will be granted
- d) granted

24

- a) should
- b) ought
- c) must
- d) was able

25

- a) is served
- b) have served
- c) serves
- d) was served

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

26

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

27

“I couldn’t find the report you were looking for.”

“Don’t worry, I _____ last week.”

- a) have emailed it
- b) have it emailed
- c) had it emailed
- d) had emailed it

28

“Jane, can I have one of those bananas you bought?”

“They’re still not _____.”

- a) too ripe
- b) such ripe
- c) ripe enough
- d) enough ripe

29

“I support the Democratic party, so I voted for Smith.”

“_____.”

- a) So I did
- b) Nor I did
- c) So did I
- d) Neither did I

30

“Have you called the police?”

“Sure. _____ doing their best to find the robber.”

- a) It is
- b) He is
- c) There are
- d) They are

31

“Let’s ask someone to help us with the luggage.”

“Yes, it’s too _____ for us.”

- a) many
- b) little
- c) much
- d) few

32

“Is there anything interesting on TV today?”

“Well, there is a new TV show. It’s worth _____.”

- a) to watching
- b) watch
- c) watching
- d) to watch

33

“Why is she so _____ in her school?”

“Because people can get on with her easily.”

- a) high regarded
- b) regarded high
- c) highly regarded
- d) regarded highly

34

“What a curious child!”

“The older he grows, _____ he becomes.”

- a) the curious
- b) the more curious
- c) more curious
- d) the most curious

35

“Mrs. Harrison looked really _____ in her short red dress, didn’t she?”

“I simply couldn’t help laughing when I saw her.”

- a) ridiculously
- b) ridiculous
- c) very ridiculously
- d) enough ridiculous

36

“Why are you putting on your coat?”

“I _____ go. It’s getting late.”

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

37

“This tea isn’t strong.”

“The taste isn’t good _____.”

- a) neither
- b) either
- c) as well as
- d) too

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

The US presidential (38) _____ of 2024 is set for November, where voters will elect the next President of the United States. The current President may run against the chosen Democratic and Republican candidates. This election will determine who will lead the country for the next four years. Key issues being debated include the economy, healthcare, climate change, and (39) _____ policies. Citizens are expected to engage actively, (40) _____ the campaigns and debates to make informed choices. The candidates are campaigning (41) _____, trying to persuade the electorate with their visions and policies. Participation in the election is crucial, as it allows Americans to influence their nation's direction. Voter engagement will play a (42) _____ role in the outcome.

38

- a) election
- b) electoral
- c) elected
- d) elector

39

- a) migrated
- b) migrate
- c) immigration
- d) immigrate

40

- a) follower
- b) following
- c) followed
- d) unfollowed

41

- a) enthusiast
- b) enthusiasm
- c) enthusiastic
- d) enthusiastically

42

- a) significant
- b) signify
- c) insignificant
- d) significantly

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

43

_____ had I gone to bed _____ the doorbell rang.

- a) Hardly / when
- b) As soon / than
- c) Hardly / than
- d) No sooner / when

44

Our economy will not improve this year. _____, all projections show that it will get worse.

- a) On the contrary
- b) On one hand
- c) In spite of
- d) In case of

45

Don't touch the electric wire, _____ it's too dangerous.

- a) although
- b) but
- c) therefore
- d) because

46

_____ everybody has come, we can start the meeting.

- a) Now that
- b) In spite of
- c) In order
- d) However

47

Jack is an interesting storyteller and conversationalist, _____ his brother bores other people by talking about himself all the time.

- a) as long as
- b) moreover
- c) whereas
- d) as though

48

Drivers have to wait in long lines at filling stations _____.

- a) in case that they buy a couple of gallons of gasoline
- b) if they will buy a couple of gallons of gasoline
- c) for to buy a couple of gallons of gasoline
- d) in order to buy a couple of gallons of gasoline

49 All flights to and from London have been cancelled _____ fog.

- a) due to
- b) because
- c) though
- d) even though

50 _____ the salad was very tasty, he asked for another helping.

- a) Because of
- b) As for
- c) Since
- d) So as

**VI. Ընտրել ճիշտ փոխակերպված նախադասությունները:
Choose the correctly transformed sentences.**

51

1. *The manager said, "Our company moved to this part of the city last month."*
The manager said that their company had moved to that part of the city last month.
2. *Nick said to Ann, "Can you fulfill the task alone?"*
Nick asked Ann if she could fulfill the task alone.
3. *"I won't be able to attend the meeting on Monday," said Jane to the secretary.*
The secretary said that Jane wouldn't be able to attend the meeting on Monday.
4. *The doctor told the patient that she would recover soon if she stayed in bed for a week.*
The doctor said to the patient, "You will recover soon if you stay in bed for a week."
5. *The chairperson said, "I will exclude this point from the agenda."*
The chairperson said that he would exclude that point from the agenda.

52

1. *The head of the company says, "We'll have to postpone the meeting."*
The head of the company announces that they would have to postpone the meeting.
2. *"Cindy, let's have coffee in the garden, shall we?" said Miriam.*
Miriam said that Cindy should have coffee in the garden.
3. *"Derek, could you call me later, please?" said Mike.*
Mike asked Derek to call him later.
4. *"It is not a good idea. Jane, try a different option, please?" said Sam.*
Sam said that it was not a good idea and asked Jane to try a different option.
5. *Rick told me that he had received his MA degree a year before.*
Rick told to me, "I received my MA degree a year ago."

1. *"I'm planning to travel to Europe next summer," Sarah said.*
Sarah said that she was planning to travel to Europe the following summer.
2. *"Please, buy me sweets when you go to the shop?" said little Nancy.*
Little Nancy asked me to buy her sweets when I went to the shop.
3. *John said, "Don't call Robert. He is having a shower."*
John told me not to call Robert as he was having a shower.
4. *Ken said, "Sam has failed the test. He is so upset."*
Ken said that Sam was very upset as he had failed the test.
5. *"It wasn't me who broke the flower vase," he said.*
He said that he had broken the flower vase.

1. *"Let's not dwell on the past; instead, let's focus on the future," he suggested.*
He suggested not dwelling on the past but focusing on the future, instead.
2. *"Where is the meeting going to be held?" asked the manager.*
The manager asked where was the meeting going to be held.
3. *"I can't believe how fast time flies," she remarked with nostalgia.*
She remarks with nostalgia that she couldn't believe that how fast time flies.
4. *She said she would like to have a word with them.*
"I will like to have a word with you," she said to them.
5. *Sam said, "Don't be so rude to your father, Leo!"*
Sam told Leo not to be so rude to his father.

1. *The student said to the lecturer, "When are we writing the test?"*
The student asked the lecturer if when they were writing the test.
2. *"It's a pity. I won't be able to attend the workshop," he said.*
He regretted that he wouldn't be able to attend the workshop.
3. *Sally refused to make a presentation for the cultural event.*
"I refuse to make a presentation for the cultural event." said Sally.
4. *"I'll be happy to assist you with the project," my friend said.*
My friend offers to assist me with the project.
5. *"You should go to Greta's party. It's going to be a lot of fun," Helen said.*
Helen advised me to go to Greta's party as it was going to be a lot of fun.

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

56

Emily Dickinson was born in Massachusetts, in 1830. Throughout her life, she seldom left her house and it was very strange. The people with whom she did come in contact, however, had an enormous impact on her thoughts and poetry. By the 1860s, Dickinson lived in isolation from the _____ world, but actively maintained many correspondences and read widely. She spent a great deal of this time with her family. Her father, Edward Dickinson, was actively _____ in state and national politics. Her brother Austin _____ law school and became a lawyer. Dickinson's younger sister Lavinia also lived at home for her entire life in _____ isolation.

Dickinson's poetry reflects her loneliness. Her work was heavily influenced by the metaphysical poets of seventeenth-century England. She _____ the poetry of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, as well as John Keats. The first volume of her work was published in 1890. She died in Amherst in 1886. Upon her death, Dickinson's family discovered 40 handwritten volumes of nearly 1800 of her poems.

1. involved 2. admired 3. outside 4. dropped 5. likely 6. similar 7. attended

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

57

1. The violent hurricane struck several cities, doesn't it?
2. I think Tom will win the race, won't he?
3. Nothing was being done to save the situation, was it?
4. Will that educational film be shown to the students or not?
5. What fell on the ground and broke to pieces?

58

1. You don't think Henry is a talented actor, do you?
2. How did Tom and Ted get home after the party?
3. What was the guard doing when the robbery took place?
4. Mr. Brown hardly worked in the office all day long, didn't he?
5. Do you know how long has he worked on the report?

59

1. What were Ann and John talking about when you met them?
2. His mother hopes he will grow out of that bad habit, won't he?
3. Who are you writing that e-mail to?
4. Do you know how many languages does your teacher speak?
5. Who did you visit yesterday evening?

60

1. Sarah has to go to the dentist today, hasn't she?
2. I am a better programmer now than I was two years ago, am not I?
3. Has the price of houses dramatically risen in recent years or not?
4. Can you tell me how much salt should a person consume a day?
5. Who makes such a noise every morning?

61

1. Was a new sport center built in your town or not?
2. Can you tell me where the Galapagos Islands are located?
3. You'd better start working a bit harder, wouldn't you?
4. Do you like jazz or do you prefer classical music?
5. Let's go to Scotland in July, will you?

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

The face is perhaps the most important human art object. People work _____ their faces as if it were an art canvas: they use cosmetics, colouring, ornaments to make their faces attractive. The face has been called the organ of emotion revealing attitudes, moods, opinions a person would rather keep _____ cover.

All five sensory modalities - sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch - are found on the face, and _____ all these, touch is the only modality also to be found elsewhere on the body. The ability to recognize and recall thousands of faces easily and _____ a glance is a unique talent of human beings alone. Friends and acquaintances recognize one another _____ a word is spoken.

1. at 2. under 3. afterwards 4. down 5. on 6. before 7. among

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

63

1. Leaders are people who go their own way without caring whether anyone is following them.
2. After several unsuccessful attempts, Robert Peary reached to the North Pole on April 6, 1909.
3. Coco Chanel is considered to be a revolutionary figure in fashion history.
4. The choices we make determine our happiness or unhappiness, because of we have to live with the consequences of our choices.
5. When Albert Einstein went to the school, neither his parents nor his teachers thought much of his mental abilities.

64

1. Some of our important choices have a time line; if we delay a decision, the opportunity is gone for forever.
2. I was told that the Smiths weren't invited to that ceremony yesterday.
3. The Congo, the world's most deepest river, gets its name from the *Kingdom of Kongo*.
4. Not only did the scientist study the active volcano, but he also predicted the danger that the villages could face too.
5. You might not remember the name of the hotel, so write it down in case you will forget it.

65

1. Benjamin West contributed a great many deal to American art: painting, teaching and lecturing.
2. Education has undergone significant transformations throughout history.
3. His monotonous lecture wasn't such interesting for the audience.
4. One basic question psychologists have been trying to give answer is how people learn.
5. In the Armenian language the subject of the sentence may be omitted.

66

1. Angela was heard to sing in the neighbouring room.
2. Some of people think that they can learn better by themselves than with a teacher.
3. Before trains were invented, people used to travel on horseback or in coaches.
4. They didn't let the boy to swim in the lake as it was very cold.
5. Effective speaking and proficient writing are generally seen as requirements for a professor to achieve success.

67

1. The first professional baseball game took place in the 1846 when *the New York Nine* defeated *the New York Knickers*.
2. Madame Tussaud's Museum has become a major of tourist attraction in London.
3. The museum's collection is so great in size that you can't have see everything even in three days.
4. The candidate for the presidency was asked a lot of questions by his voters.
5. In spite of the hard work she was made to do, Cinderella never complained to her father.

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

68

1. No major decision was taking without his father's knowledge or advice.
2. This medicine is to be taken twice a day.
3. I will have sent the money to you without any delay by next week.
4. At that time my favourite program was being broadcast on TV.
5. The song "We are the World" was originally recorded by the supergroup USA for Africa in 1985.

69

1. Mr Smith's lectures were being listened to with interest.
2. No prince of the house of Lancaster betrayed a wish to renew the quarrel with the Church.
3. "Surb-Surb" is a liturgical hymn composed by one of the greatest masters of Armenian academic music, maestro Makar Yekmalian.
4. Have her letters been written in an illegible handwriting?
5. Paul should have waited until the lights were green before crossing the street.

70

1. She has been dreaming of becoming an actress all her life.
2. According to the traditional account, the original flag was made in June 1776.
3. Oscar Wilde was involved in aesthetic and decadent movements during his days at Oxford.
4. Lucy remembered how many times she had stood by an operating table.
5. The tree had been decorated with colourful balloons.

71

1. You needn't have bought such an expensive watch.
2. The local party workers have adopted Mr. Green as their representative for the coming election.
3. Lincoln has to be remembered as the abolisher of slavery system.
4. Is this powder medicine to be taken three times a day?
5. Is Arthur the most talented student in your group?

72

1. Are your cousin's foolish jokes still laughed at?
2. Traces of old civilization were first found in the east of Africa.
3. Adventure holidays are only recommended for those who want to return from their holidays more exhausted than when they left.
4. Had been the hall decorated before our arrival?
5. In some countries, such as Kenya, you have to pay people if you want to photograph them.

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

73

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| A) Doubt | 1) recognize as a certain person or thing |
| B) Calculate | 2) not to speak or act for a short time |
| C) Estimate | 3) find out by adding, subtracting, multiplying or dividing |
| D) Identify | 4) form a judgement or opinion about |
| | 5) feel uncertain about |

74

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| A) Hospitality | 1) unfriendly or aggressive behaviour |
| B) Charity | 2) an organization which raises money in order to help people who are ill, disabled, or very poor |
| C) Morality | 3) friendly, welcoming behaviour towards guests |
| D) Hostility | 4) principles concerning the distinction between right or wrong behavior |
| | 5) lack of interest, concern, or sympathy |

75

- | | |
|------------|--|
| A) Frank | 1) having the ability to achieve things in a clever way, often by deceiving other people |
| B) Witty | 2) showing very close connection |
| C) Keen | 3) having or showing eagerness or enthusiasm |
| D) Cunning | 4) showing quick and inventive verbal humour |
| | 5) open and sincere |

76

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| A) Cancel | 1) allow somebody to do something |
| B) Permit | 2) make someone agree to do something |
| C) Forbid | 3) order somebody not to do something |
| D) Persuade | 4) help somebody do something |
| | 5) decide that something planned will not now take place |

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

77

- | | |
|---|--|
| A) Did they see the Wax Museum when | 1) on my arrival at Vienna Airport? |
| B) I forgot to call Nancy | 2) if they had told us their exact arrival time. |
| C) We would have gone to the station to meet them | 3) they were in London last spring? |
| D) What were you doing | 4) as I was busy packing my things for the trip. |
| | 5) because she has bought a new cell phone. |
| | 6) when I phoned you yesterday morning? |

78

- | | |
|---|---|
| A) Many tools and devices are designed to | 1) right-handed people, which can be |
| B) The majority of things are intended for | inconvenient for left-handers. |
| C) Left-handed people often encounter difficulties | 2) such as scissors, can openers, and even musical instruments. |
| D) Left-handers often face challenges using right-handed tools, | 3) had left right-handers at a disadvantage. |
| | 4) with the tools designed for right-handed people. |
| | 5) be comfortably used with the right hand. |
| | 6) like baseball, boxing and tennis. |

79

- A) For some public speakers one of the greatest fears is
 - B) Not only did she have to speak to an audience,
 - C) Actually, it's public speaking
 - D) What worries me most is
- 1) there was a thunder of applause after I made my speech.
 - 2) that makes me nervous.
 - 3) grasping the attention of their audience.
 - 4) but she also had to do it in a foreign language.
 - 5) that I may be unable to answer certain questions.
 - 6) but he had to speak in public.

80

- A) Sometimes stress can be helpful because
 - B) Almost any situation in life
 - C) If the stress lasts for a long time
 - D) Extreme long-lasting stress might
- 1) can cause stress.
 - 2) lead to health problems such as severe headaches.
 - 3) they might be viewed as a lucky opportunity.
 - 4) it can make you more alert and give you energy.
 - 5) helping to improve your health.
 - 6) talking with a doctor might be helpful.