

Հաստատված է Գնահատման և թեստավորման կենտրոնի կողմից

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ՇՏԵՄԱՐԱՆ

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ԵՐԵՎԱՆ
Հաշ Ընդ Հաշ Փրինթ
2013

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Իգոր Կարապետյան
Անուշ Խաչիկյան
Մերի Նազարյան
Անահիտ Ոսկանյան
Նաիրա Ավագյան
Լիլի Կարապետյան
Արուս Մարգարյան*

Ա 151 Անգլերենի 2014թ-ի պետական ավարտական և միասնական քննությունների առաջադրանքների շտեմարան.-Ա.1 Հեղ. խումբ՝ Լուսինե Աթոյան, Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան, Ռուբինա Գասպարյան, Իգոր Կարապետյան, Անուշ Խաչիկյան, Մերի Նազարյան, Անահիտ Ոսկանյան, Նաիրա Ավագյան, Լիլի Կարապետյան, Արուս Մարգարյան
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Contents

LEVEL A

SECTION 1	5
SECTION 2	45
SECTION 3	70
SECTION 4	153

LEVEL B

SECTION 1	168
SECTION 2	235
SECTION 3	273
ANSWER KEY	310

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Նախարան

Գնահատման և թեստավորման կենտրոնը (ԳԹԿ), իրականացնելով ՀՀ կառավարության և ԿԳՆ-ի կրթական քաղաքականությունը, ներկայացնում է անգլերենի պետական ավարտական և միասնական քննությունների թեստային առաջադրանքների շտեմարանը:

ԳԹԿ-ն տեղեկացնում է, որ պետական ավարտական և միասնական քննությունների թեստերը կազմվելու են շտեմարանի առաջադրանքներից:

Շտեմարանում ընդգրկված են հանրակրթական դպրոցի ծրագրային նյութին համապատասխանող առաջադրանքներ: Շտեմարանը կազմված է պետական ավարտական և միասնական քննությունների «Ուղեցույց»-ին համապատասխան:

Ձեռնարկը հասցեագրված է հանրակրթական դպրոցի շրջանավարտներին և ուսուցիչներին:

Հրատարակչությունը հատուկ շնորհակալություն է հայտնում շտեմարանը կազմող խմբի անդամներին:

Լուսինե Աթոյան

Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան

Ռուբինա Գասպարյան

Իզոբել Կարապետյան

Անուշ Խաչիկյան

Մերի Նազարյան

Անահիտ Ոսկանյան

Նաիրա Ավագյան

Լիլի Կարապետյան

Արուս Մարգարյան

ԳԹԿ անգլերենի մասնագետ

բ.գ.թ, ԵՊՀ

MA-TEFL ՀԱՀ

մ.գ.դ., պրոֆեսոր

ԿԱԻ անգլերենի մասնագետ, ուսուցչուհի

ԵՊՀ դասախոս

ԵՊՀ դասախոս

ԵՊՀ դոցենտ

ԵՊՀ ասիստենտ

ԵՊՀ դոցենտ

Շտեմարանի առաջին մասին նյութեր են տրամադրել նաև Նունե Բեքարյանը, Կարինե Հարությունյանը, Երանուհի Առաքելյանը:

LEVEL A

Section 1

Կարդալ տեքստը և պատասխանել հարցերին՝ ընտրելով ճիշտ տարբերակը:

Read the text and answer the questions choosing the right answer.

Text 1

Line number

1. Walt Disney was born in 1901 in Chicago, but soon moved to a
2. small farm near Marceline, Missouri. From this rural and rather humble
3. beginning, he later became one of the most famous and beloved
4. motion-picture producers in history. Although he died in 1966, his
5. name and artistic legacy continue to influence the lives of millions of
6. people throughout the world.

7. After several years of barely making ends meet as a cartoon artist
8. operating from his Los Angeles garage, Disney had his first success in
9. 1928, with his release of Mickey Mouse cartoon. Throughout the next
10. decade, he continued to produce a number of cartoons, and developed
11. more of his highly profitable and **enduring** creations, such as Donald
12. Duck and Pluto. In the late 1930s, he issued the first full-length
13. cartoon film. *Snow White* became an instant commercial and critical
14. success. This was only the first of many films, both animated and not,
15. produced by Disney and his studio.

16. But as renowned as Disney name is for cartoons and movies, it is
17. probably best known for a string of spectacular amusement and theme
18. parks. Starting with California's Disneyland in 1955 and culminating
19. with the fantastically successful Disney World and EPCOT Center in
20. Florida, Disney became a household name. In recent years, the theme
21. park concept has become international, with openings in Tokyo and
22. Paris. With the continuing success of Disney, the creation of future
23. theme parks is under discussion.

1. Which of the following best states the topic of the text?
 - a) Walt Disney and his Legacy.
 - b) The history of Disney World and Disneyland.
 - c) Walt Disney’s Boyhood Years.
 - d) Walt Disney and Animated Cartoons.

2. According to the text
 - a) Disney first achieved success after his death
 - b) Mickey Mouse was Disney’s only cartoon creation.
 - c) Snow White was the first full-length cartoon film.
 - d) Disney’s first concern was always profit.

3. The word **enduring** in line 11 is closest in meaning to
 - a) difficult
 - b) suffering
 - c) famous
 - d) lasting

4. In future years it’s most likely that
 - a) the remaining theme parks will also close.
 - b) Disney will produce only cartoons.
 - c) the Paris theme park will become successful.
 - d) the Disney name will stay well-known.

5. According to the text
 - a) *Snow White* was Disney’s most successful film
 - b) Disney created cartoon movies and “noncartoon” movies
 - c) the Tokyo theme park is in financial difficulty
 - d) the California theme park is now closed

Text 2

Line number

1. London Bridge isn’t actually in London anymore, but it used to be
2. there. When it was in London, the bridge crossed the Thames River, which is
3. in the middle of London. London Bridge is made of granite, and it’s an
4. arch bridge; you can see the five curved arches in the bridge. London
5. Bridge was built in the first half of the nineteenth century. When it was built,
6. it was a very difficult project. It took 800 men seven years to build the
7. bridge.
8. In 1968, the city of London decided that it needed a new bridge. London
9. Bridge was too narrow; a wider bridge with six lanes was needed.
10. city didn’t tear the bridge down and throw it away. Instead , the city found a

11. buyer and sold the bridge. The company that bought London Bridge paid a
12. lot of money for it. The company paid two and a half million dollars for
13. London Bridge. Then the company took the bridge apart stone by stone, put it
14. into crates, transported it across the Atlantic, and rebuilt it in its new home.
15. London Bridge is now far from its original home, on a lake in Arizona in
16. the southwest of the United States.

1. This text is mainly about a bridge that
 - a) is still in London.
 - b) was originally built in Arizona.
 - c) moved from Arizona to London.
 - d) moved from London to Arizona.
2. How many arches does London Bridge have?
 - a) one
 - b) three
 - c) five
 - d) seven
3. When was London Bridge originally built?
 - a) At the end of the eighteenth century
 - b) In the last half of the eighteenth century
 - c) In the first half of the nineteenth century
 - d) In the last half of the nineteenth century
4. Why was London Bridge replaced?
 - a) The city of London did not want a bridge.
 - b) The city of London wanted a wider bridge.
 - c) The city of London thought that the bridge was too old.
 - d) The city of London wanted a heavier bridge.
5. How much money was paid for the bridge?
 - a) half a million dollars
 - b) one and a half million dollars
 - c) two million dollars
 - d) two and a half million dollars

Text 3

Line number

1. Aspirin's origin goes back at least as early as 1758. In that year,
2. an Englishman Edward Stone noticed a distinctive bitter flavor in the bark
3. of the willow tree. To Stone, this particular bark seemed to have much
4. in common with "Peruvian Bark", which had been used medicinally
5. since the 1640s to bring down fevers and to treat malaria. Stone
6. decided to test the effectiveness of the willow bark. He obtained some,
7. pulverized **it** into tiny pieces, and conducted experiments on its
8. **properties**. His tests demonstrated that this pulverized willow bark was
9. effective both in reducing high temperatures and in relieving aches and
10. pains. In 1763, Stone presented his findings to the British Royal
11. Society.

12. Several decades later, further studies on the medicinal value of the
13. willow bark were being conducted by two Italian scientists. These
14. chemists, Brugnatelli and Fontana, determined that the active chemical
15. that was responsible for the medicinal characteristics in the willow bark
16. was chemical salicin, which is the active ingredient of today's aspirin.

17. The name "aspirin" is the trade name of the drug based on the
18. chemical salicin, properly known as acetylsalicylic acid. The trade
19. name "aspirin" was invented for the drug in the 1890s by the Bayer Drug
20. Company in Germany. The first bottles of aspirin actually went on sale
21. to the public just prior to the turn of the century, in 1899.

1. According to the text, aspirin originated
 - a) not later than 1758
 - b) some time after 1758
 - c) definitely some time in 1758
 - d) later than 1758

2. The pronoun **it** in line 7 refers to
 - a) malaria
 - b) the willow bark
 - c) effectiveness
 - d) fever

3. The word **properties** in line 8 could best be replaced by
- ownership
 - body
 - characteristics
 - materials
4. According to the text, Brugnattelli and Fontana
- were not from Italy.
 - added a chemical to the willow bark.
 - conducted studies on the willow bark.
 - were medical doctors.
5. Where in the text does the author name the scientific compound that makes up aspirin?
- Lines 2-5
 - Lines 6-8
 - Lines 9-11
 - Lines 12-16

Text 4

Line number

1. Alpha Centauri is a triple-star system. One of the three stars in Alpha
2. Centauri is Proxima Centauri, which is the nearest star to the Earth, except, of
3. Course, for the Sun. The name “Proxima” **comes** from a Latin word which
4. means “close”.
5. Even though Proxima Centauri is the closest star to the Earth outside of our
6. solar system, it is not really close. **Interstellar distances** are so large that
7. they are almost impossible to imagine. A person traveling in a modern
8. spacecraft would not arrive at Proxima Centauri within this lifetime, or the
9. next, or even ten lifetimes because the distance is so great. Light travels at a
10. speed of 186000 miles per second, and it still takes light more than four
11. years to travel from Proxima Centauri to the Earth.
12. Alpha Centauri can be easily seen in the night sky without a telescope
13. from certain parts of the Earth. It is the third brightest star in the sky, out of
14. approximately 6000 visible stars. It cannot be seen from most parts of the
15. United States because most of the United States is too far north; however, it
16. can be seen from the southern parts of the southernmost states.

1. The main subject of the text is
 - a) the closest stars to the Earth
 - b) modern space travel
 - c) the speed of light
 - d) interstellar distances
2. According to the text, which of the following is **NOT** true?
 - a) Alpha Centauri is composed of three stars.
 - b) Proxima Centauri is the closest star to the Earth.
 - c) Proxima Centauri is one of the stars in Alpha Centauri.
 - d) It is possible to see Alpha Centauri from the Earth.
3. The word **comes** in line 3 could best be replaced by
 - a) travels
 - b) is derived
 - c) is directed
 - d) visits
4. The expression **interstellar distances** in line 6 is
 - a) distances between stars
 - b) distances between the Earth and various stars
 - c) distances measured by the speed of light
 - d) distances from the Sun to each of the planets, including the Earth
5. It can be inferred from the text that if a person is left in one of today's spacecrafts, he or she would arrive at Alpha Centauri
 - a) within this lifetime
 - b) within the next lifetime
 - c) within ten lifetimes
 - d) after more than ten lifetimes

Text 5

Line number

1. In the 1930s, Carlson was working in the patents department of a large
2. electronics firm in New York City. One of the major problems in his work
3. was the length of time and **expense** involved in getting patents copied;
4. patents were lengthy legal documents, and the only way to get them copied
5. was to take them to a typist or to a photographer. Either way of copying
6. patents took a lot of time and cost a lot of money.
7. Carlson came up with the idea for a machine that would copy documents
8. quickly and efficiently. He **researched** the idea in the library and then
9. worked over a three-year period on developing a machine that used a light, an
10. electro statically charged plate, and powder to duplicate images on paper. The

11. result of this work was a machine that produced the first xerographic copy on
12. October 22, 1938. He named the process “Xerox”, which means “dry writing”.
13. Carlson felt that he had a good idea, one that would be extremely helpful
14. in the business world. He tried to sell his idea to a number of large
15. corporations, but they were not terribly interested in his machine. He was able
16. to get some help in developing the machine from a non-profit institute, and a
17. few years later he sold the process to a small family-owned company. This
18. small company grew into the giant Xerox Corporation, and both Carlson and
19. Xerox became rather wealthy in the process.

1. This text is mainly about
 - a) Carlson’s job in a patent office
 - b) how the Xerox machine works
 - c) Carlson’s success in business
 - d) the development of the Xerox machine
2. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a problem that Carlson encountered in getting patents copied?
 - a) The time needed for copying.
 - b) The expense of the copying.
 - c) The length of the patents.
 - d) The availability of money.
3. The word **expense** in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 - a) cost
 - b) difficulty
 - c) legality
 - d) payment
4. The word **researched** in line 8 is closest in meaning to
 - a) searched for
 - b) came up with
 - c) looked for information about
 - d) returned to his idea
5. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a component of the machine that Carlson developed?
 - a) A light
 - b) A charged plate
 - c) Powder
 - d) A typewriter

Text 6

Line number

1. Sometimes, when mail arrives at the post office it is impossible to deliver
2. it. Perhaps, there is an inadequate or illegible address and no return
3. address. The post office cannot just throw this mail away, so this becomes
4. “dead mail”. This “dead mail” is sent to one of the U.S. Postal Service’s dead
5. mail offices in Atlanta, New York, Philadelphia, St. Paul, or San Francisco.
6. Seventy five million pieces of mail can end up in the dead mail office in one
7. year.

8. The **staff** of the dead mail offices have a variety of ways to deal with all
9. of these pieces of dead mail. First of all, they look for clues that can help
10. them deliver the mail: they open packages in the hope that something inside
11. will show where the package came from or is going to. Dead mail will also be
12. listed on a computer so that people can call in and check to see if a missing
13. item is there.

14. However, all of this mail cannot simply be stored forever; there is just
15. too much of it. When a lot of dead mail has piled up, the dead mail offices
16. hold public **auctions**. Every three months, the public is invited in and bins
17. containing items found in dead mail packages are sold to the highest bidder.

1. The best title for this passage is
 - a) The U.S. Postal Service
 - b) Staff responsibilities at the U.S. Postal Service
 - c) Why mail is undeliverable
 - d) Dead mail offices
2. The word **staff** in line 8 is closest in meaning to
 - a) rules
 - b) machines
 - c) workers
 - d) pieces of furniture
3. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a way that post office staff members deal with dead mail?
 - a) They search for clues.
 - b) They throw the dead mail away.
 - c) They open dead mail.
 - d) They list dead mail on a computer.

4. The word **auctions** in line 16 is closest in meaning to
 - a) sales
 - b) deliveries
 - c) meetings
 - d) demonstrations

5. Where in the text does the author explain why the post office cannot store dead mail forever?
 - a) Lines 2-3
 - b) Lines 4-5
 - c) Lines 7-8
 - d) Lines 14-16

Text 7

Line number

1. The Grand Canyon, a long, narrow gorge in Arizona, is rich in
 2. geological history. **Its** record of past plant and animal life also makes it
 3. an exciting and invaluable object of study for biologists. Using samples
 4. from the two hundred and seventeen miles of the canyon's walls,
 5. scientists analyze the building materials that form the earth's surface
 6. and study the natural processes which have affected the canyon over its
 7. four-billion-year history. These processes include the eruption of
 8. volcanoes, which were active as recently as one thousand years ago,
 9. and gradual decomposition by erosion. Scientists also study a great
 10. variety of fossils that can be found in the canyon. These imprints of
 11. past forms of life are preserved in rock. The lower levels of canyon
 12. rock contain fossils of seashells and primitive algae, while the upper
 13. levels contain fossils of such creatures as dinosaurs and other
 14. prehistoric land animals. All of these discoveries provide scientists
 15. with information both on the earth's history in general and on the area
 16. around the Grand Canyon in particular.
1. The Grand Canyon is of particular interest as
 - a) its walls can be used as building materials in construction.
 - b) it contains a wealth of information in its walls.
 - c) modern plant and animal life there is varied and exciting.
 - d) there is great potential mineral wealth in the canyon.

 2. The word **its** in line 2 refers to
 - a) the Grand Canyon
 - b) Arizona
 - c) animal life
 - d) object of study

3. According to the text, the Grand Canyon is of special importance to geologists because
- it reveals much of the earth's past.
 - it is longer and deeper than any other canyon.
 - it has suffered little destruction over the years.
 - it is completely dry all year long.
4. The oldest parts of the canyon date back _____ years.
- 217
 - 1,000
 - 4,000,000
 - 4,000,000,000
5. Scientists can learn about previous life in the area by studying
- current animal life.
 - imprints in rocks.
 - feeding habits of dinosaurs.
 - construction materials.

Text 8

Line number

1. Beware of those who use the truth to **deceive**. When someone tells you
2. something that is true, but leaves out important information that should be
3. included, he can create a false impression.
4. For example, someone might say, "I just won a hundred dollars in the
5. lottery. It was great. I took that dollar ticket back to the store and turned it in
6. for one hundred dollars!"
7. This guy's a winner, right? Maybe, maybe not. We then discover that he
8. bought two hundred tickets, and only one was a winner. He's really a big
9. loser! He didn't say anything that was false, but he deliberately **omitted**
10. important information. That's called a half-truth. Half-truths are not
11. technically lies, but they are just as dishonest.
12. Unfortunately candidates in political campaigns often use this tactic. A
13. political campaign, like politics, has its foundation in persuasion; their goal is
14. to motivate the masses to stand behind a particular message or group of
15. messages.
16. Advertisers will sometimes use half-truths. It's against the law to make
17. false claims so they try to mislead you with the truth. An ad might boast,
18. "Nine out of ten doctors recommend Aspirin Pills to cure nose pimples." It
19. fails to mention that they only asked ten doctors and nine of them work for
20. the Aspirin Corporation. This kind of deception happens too often. It's a sad
21. fact of life: lies are lies, and sometimes the truth can lie.

1. Which statement is true according to the text?
 - a) Whenever people tell the truth, they are really lying.
 - b) You can avoid false impressions all the time.
 - c) All governors help their states and never tell a lie.
 - d) The truth can be used in dishonest ways as well.
2. The word **deceive** in line 1 means
 - a) escape
 - b) ignore
 - c) fool
 - d) repair
3. The word **omitted** in line 9 could best be replaced by
 - a) asked for
 - b) left out
 - c) told about
 - d) looked for
4. The author clearly wants people to
 - a) think carefully about what they read and hear.
 - b) refrain from buying aspirin and other pills.
 - c) never trust anyone and be ready for the worst.
 - d) learn how to cheat people and get the right answers.
5. An appropriate title for this text would be:
 - a) Learn How to Tell a Lie
 - b) Everyone Lies these Days
 - c) Lying With the Truth
 - d) Nose Pimples and Aspirin

Text 9

Line number

1. The most famous painter in Victoria's history is Emily Carr. She was born
2. in 1871 and, as a child, she discovered that walking in the woods appealed
3. more to her than playing with other children. She discovered that she was
4. more interested in **roaming** the streets of old Victoria than playing at home
5. with dolls. Emily was a plump little girl who spent much of her childhood in
6. Hill Park, which was very close to her family home. Drawing fascinated her,
7. and she also liked to play with the animals she kept as pets. She had ducks
8. and chickens, and even domesticated a crow. She was particularly interested
9. in the Chinese people she saw in Victoria's Chinatown.
10. Their culture and way of dressing seemed so distinct from her own.
11. At the age of sixteen she began to study drawing seriously. As she became a
12. young, strong and independent woman Emily began to go on longer and

13. longer trips into the **uncharted** forests to paint and draw what she saw. In the
14. summer of 1895 she went on an expedition with two other women to explore
15. the wilderness along the Cowichan River.
16. Some time later she travelled up the coast by boat to visit and draw the
17. native villages along the way. This required great daring and strength.
18. When you look at her paintings, you can sense the atmosphere of these
19. dark, mysterious forests. Her paintings are now very famous and, although
20. the dark colours may not be attractive to some people, they evoke the beauty
21. and mystery of the deep woods and the skill of a great artist.

1. According to the text,
a) Emily Carr was the only painter in Victoria's history.
b) Emily Carr was an outstanding painter in Victoria's history.
c) In Victoria's period the English art developed and flourished.
d) Nature was the main subject to be painted in Victoria's period.
2. The word **roaming** in line 4 means
a) cleaning
b) drawing
c) wandering
d) avoiding
3. Paragraph 1 (lines 1-9) implies that
a) the Chinese were very interested in Emily's art.
b) Emily Carr was particularly attracted to Chinese culture.
c) Chinese culture seemed to be unfamiliar to Victorian period.
d) toys and animals were the main topics for Emily to paint.
4. The word **uncharted** in line 13 could best be replaced by
a) not included on maps
b) dangerously far
c) well-known to many
d) different from others
5. The text mostly discusses
a) Victoria's Chinatown
b) Wild life of Victorian painters
c) Victoria's history
d) Emily Carr's love for the wild life

Text 10

Line number

1. Michelangelo was an Italian Renaissance sculptor, painter, architect,
2. poet, and engineer who exerted an unparalleled influence on the
3. development of Western art. He was born on 6 March
4. 1475 in Caprese, near Arezzo. For several generations, his family had
5. been small-scale bankers in Florence, but his father failed to **maintain**
6. the bank's financial status, and held occasional government positions
7. Several months after Michelangelo's birth, the family returned to
8. Florence, where Michelangelo was raised.
9. At later times when Michelangelo was six years old, he lived with a
10. stonecutter and his wife. He had a knack for handling chisel and
11. hammer, with which he made small figures. At thirteen, Michelangelo
12. was apprenticed to the painter Domenico Ghirlandaio. From 1490 to
13. 1492, Michelangelo attended the Humanist academy. At the academy,
14. both Michelangelo's outlook and his art were subject to the influence of
15. many of the most **prominent** philosophers and writers of the day.
16. Michelangelo was considered the greatest living artist in his lifetime,
17. and since then he has been held to be one of the greatest artists of
18. all time. A number of his works in painting, sculpture, and architecture
19. rank among the most famous in existence.

1. According to the text,
 - a) Michelangelo was a French sculptor, painter, architect, poet, and engineer.
 - b) After Michelangelo's birth, the family never moved anywhere.
 - c) When he was just six, Michelangelo lived with a stonecutter and his wife.
 - d) Ghirlandaio's works in painting, sculpture, and architecture were among the most famous in existence.
2. The word **maintain** in line 5 is **NOT** synonymous to
 - a) keep up
 - b) preserve
 - c) assert
 - d) retain
3. The word **prominent** in line 15 means
 - a) wonderful
 - b) distinguished
 - c) clever
 - d) wise

4. Which of the statements is **NOT** true?
- a) Michelangelo was a Spanish Renaissance sculptor, painter, architect, poet, and engineer.
 - b) Michelangelo exerted an unparalleled influence on the development of Western art.
 - c) Michelangelo attended the Humanist academy for two years.
 - d) At the academy, both Michelangelo's outlook and his art were subject to the influence of many of the most prominent philosophers and writers of the day.
5. The text is mainly about
- a) Domenico Ghirlandaio.
 - b) Stone-cutting.
 - c) Michelangelo's life.
 - d) Michelangelo's death.

Text 11

Line number

1. Great Britain has always been the cradle of industrial innovations and
2. unexpected solutions especially in architecture. British engineers and
3. designers were eager to put in life sometimes most unusual ideas. XIX
4. century was marked with such kind of constructions which seemed rather
5. strange on the customary surroundings of the British landscape. Perhaps the
6. most extraordinary building of the XIX century was the Crystal Palace,
7. built in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851.
8. The Crystal Palace was different from all other buildings in the world.
9. The construction was quite different from what the British were used to see,
10. for it was made from iron and glass. **It** was one of the biggest buildings of
11. all time, and a lot of people from many countries came to see it. A great
12. many goods were sent to the exhibition from various parts of the world.
13. There was also a great deal of **machinery** on display. The most wonderful
14. piece of machinery on show was Nasmyth's steam hammer. Though in those
15. days travelling was not easy as it is today steam boats carried thousands of
16. visitors across the Channel from Europe. On arriving in England, they were
17. taken to the Crystal Palace by train. There were six million visitors in all,
18. and the profits from the exhibition were used to build museums and
19. colleges. Later, the Crystal Palace was moved to South London. It remained
20. one of the most famous buildings in the world until it was burnt down
21. in 1936.

1. The Crystal Palace differed from all other buildings at the time because
 - a) it was very big.
 - b) it was in an exhibition.
 - c) it was made of unusual materials.
 - d) it was in Hyde Park.
2. The Great Exhibition of 1851 was
 - a) a failure.
 - b) highly successful.
 - c) not very profitable.
 - d) spoilt by fire.
3. The pronoun **it** in line 10 stands for
 - a) the iron
 - b) the glass
 - c) the world
 - d) the palace
4. The word **machinery** in line 13 may probably be replaced by
 - a) cars and vans
 - b) equipment and apparatus
 - c) computers and scanners
 - d) tools and clothes
5. The text most likely discusses
 - a) the great fire which destroyed the palace.
 - b) the crystal out of which the extraordinary palace was built.
 - c) the history of the once famous exhibition hall in the UK.
 - d) the machinery display in the South of London.

Text 12

Line number

1. It is well known that Brazil is one of the most interesting and fascinating
2. countries in the world. It has great historical past full of mysteries and
3. dramatic events. Besides, the country is extremely rich with natural
4. resources and especially with the famous forests which are considered to be
5. the lungs of our mother planet Earth. Still, much of it has not been
6. developed yet. It was mainly for this reason that the Brazilian government
7. decided to have a new city built 600 miles north-west of Rio de Janeiro.
8. They hope that this step will help them to solve several problems. One of
9. them is to make the areas far from the coast develop and attract more of their
10. citizens to settle down there. Designed by the great architect Lucio Costa,
11. the new city, Brasilia, replaced Rio de Janeiro as the capital of Brazil in
12. 1960.
13. Indeed, Brasilia has been carefully planned for modern living. Everything
14. has been taken into account. The city is designed to serve its inhabitants as a

15. pleasant place to live and work. Its wide roads, which can take fourteen
16. lanes of traffic, are kept away from living areas. Children do not have to
17. cross busy streets to go to school. Housewives can visit shopping centres on
18. foot for in these specially designed living areas cars are unnecessary. At first,
19. the government faced great difficulty in persuading people to leave Rio and
20. settle in Brasilia. Yet, the city has quickly established itself as the capital of
21. the country, and the population has been increasing all the time. The idea to
22. have the capital so far inland, which at first seemed simply **unsuitable**, will
23. have a great effect on the future of Brazil.

1. The new capital, Brasilia, was built inland
 - a) because Rio was not suitable any more.
 - b) because Lucio Costa suggested doing so.
 - c) because it was necessary to speed up the progress of the country.
 - d) because Brazil is one of the richest countries in the world.
2. Brasilia must be a wonderful city to live in because
 - a) it is new with a lot of shops.
 - b) it is out of danger as it is 600 miles inland.
 - c) it is well thought out and designed for modern living.
 - d) it has wide roads which can room a lot of cars.
3. Children do not have to cross busy streets which are full of
 - a) circulation
 - b) movement
 - c) traffic
 - d) people
4. According to the text,
 - a) Brasilia was replaced by Rio de Janeiro because the population increased very rapidly.
 - b) Brasilia very soon began to correspond to the status of the capital city with rapidly increasing population.
 - c) Brasilia, situated not far from Rio, became a paradise for housewives.
 - d) Brasilia is one of the ancient capitals of Brazil and was established by the Brazilian government.
5. The word **unsuitable** in line 22 can best be replaced by
 - a) inappropriate
 - b) indifferent
 - c) irregular
 - d) incomplete

Text 13

Line number

1. Thomas Adams, an American inventor, is the father of modern bubble
2. gum. During the 1870s, Adams discovered by accident a new way to make
3. chewing gum, while he was trying to find out a use of **chicle**. *Chicle* is a Spanish
4. word for the sap that comes from one kind of Mexican tree. Mr. Adams
5. wanted to make rubber from chicle.

6. Mr. Adams worked for a long time trying to make rubber from chicle. His
7. eldest son, Thomas Junior, also helped him now and then. But they never
8. discovered a way to make it work.

9. One day, Thomas Adams Senior was in a store when he heard a young
10. girl ask for some chewing gum. Adams and his son had been chewing chicle
11. while they were working on the rubber, so he decided to give up trying to
12. make rubber from the chicle and make gum instead.

13. At that time, chewing gum was made from sap from spruce trees. This
14. chewing gum had a strong taste. Adams thought chewing gum from chicle
15. tasted better. He and his son wrapped small pieces of chicle in colored paper
16. and sold it. In no time, people everywhere began chewing his gum.

17. People could blow bubbles with chicle chewing gum, but the bubbles
18. were very sticky. It was not until 1928 that Walter Diemer found a way to
19. improve chewing gum by making bubbles that were not sticky.

1. Where was Thomas Adams from?
 - a) Chile
 - b) Spain
 - c) America
 - d) Mexico
2. Who helped Mr. Adams in trying to make rubber?
 - a) a girl in a store
 - b) Walter Diemer
 - c) his best friend
 - d) a family member
3. The word **chicle** in line 3 means
 - a) fluid
 - b) tree
 - c) rubber
 - d) gum
4. Which of these sentences is **NOT** true?
 - a) Thomas Junior helped his father.
 - b) Mr. Adams was the first person to sell gum.
 - c) Mr. Adams thought spruce gum did not taste as good as gum from chicle.
 - d) Mr. Adams never found a way to make rubber from chicle.

5. How was Mr. Diemer's gum different from other gums?
- It was less sticky
 - It was sold in colored paper.
 - It made bubbles.
 - It was made from tree sap.

Text 14

Line number

1. There are many unique hotels around the world. In Greenland, there is a
2. hotel made out of ice, open between December and April every year. In
3. Turkey, there is a cave hotel with television, furniture, and a bathroom in each
4. room. And in Bolivia, there is the Salt Palace Hotel.
5. Thousands of years ago, the area around the Salt Palace Hotel was a large
6. lake. But overtime, all the water disappeared. Today, the area has only two
7. small lakes and two small deserts.
8. The larger of the two deserts, the Uyuni salt desert, is 12,000 square
9. kilometers. During the day, the desert is bright white because of the salt.
10. There are no roads across the Uyuni desert, so local people must show guests
11. the way to the hotel. In the early 1990s, a man named Juan Quesada built the
12. hotel. He cut big blocks of salt from the desert and used the blocks to build it.
13. Everything in the hotel is made out of salt: the walls, the roof, the tables, the
14. chairs, the beds, and the hotel's bar.
15. The sun heats the walls and roof during the day. At night the desert is very
16. cold, but the rooms stay warm. The hotel has twelve rooms. A single room
17. costs \$40 a night, and a double room costs \$60.
18. A sign on the hotel's wall tells guests, "Please don't lick the walls."
1. What is unique about the Salt Palace Hotel?
- Its long history
 - The price of the rooms
 - The guests that stay there
 - The substance it is made of
2. Which sentence about the area around the Salt Palace Hotel is **NOT** true?
- There was a lake in its place many years ago.
 - It is white during the day.
 - There are several roads to the hotel.
 - It is more than 10,000 square kilometres.
3. Where did the salt used for the hotel come from?
- a salt factory
 - the ground
 - Turkey
 - the walls of the hotel

4. Who is Juan Quesada?
 - a) a hotel guest
 - b) a guide
 - c) the hotel owner
 - d) an expert on salt

5. What keeps the rooms warm at night?
 - a) heat from the walls
 - b) the desert air
 - c) the bathroom
 - d) the furniture

Text 15

Line number

1. An old saying says, "Laughter is the best medicine." One person who
2. certainly would have agreed with this is Norman Cousins.
3. Norman Cousins was the editor of a magazine called Saturday Review for
4. almost forty years. He also wrote and spoke about world peace and anti-
5. nuclear and anti-war issues, travelling to many different countries to share his
6. ideas.
7. In the 1960s, after returning to the United States from a busy and tiring trip
8. to Europe, Mr. Cousins got sick. He discovered he had a rare disease, known
9. as *ankylosing spondylitis*, that caused the joints between his bones to become
10. stiff.
11. In less than a week after he got back, he could not stand. Every move that
12. he made was painful. He was not able to sleep at night. The doctors told Mr.
13. Cousins that they did not know how to cure his problem and he might never
14. get over the illness. Mr. Cousins, however, refused to give up hope.
15. Mr. Cousins thought that the illness could be caused by unhappy thoughts.
16. He did not want to take medicine to cure himself. Instead, he felt that happy
17. thoughts or laughter might cure his illness.
18. He began to experiment on himself while still in the hospital by watching
19. Comedy shows on television. Mr. Cousins quickly found that ten minutes of
20. real laughter during the day gave him two hours of pain-free sleep at night.
21. Deciding that the doctors could not help him, Mr. Cousins left the hospital
22. and checked into a hotel room where he could continue his experiments with
23. laughter. For eight weeks, Mr. Cousins rested in the hotel room watching
24. comedy shows on television, reading amusing books, and sleeping whenever
25. he felt tired. Within three weeks, he felt well enough to take vacation to
26. Puerto Rico where he began running on the beach for exercise.
27. After a few months, Mr. Cousins was able to carry on his work. He had
28. laughed himself back to health.

1. What is the main topic of the text?
 - a) a funny story
 - b) an interesting cure
 - c) an amazing life
 - d) why people laugh
2. What is **NOT** true about *ankylosing spondylitis*?
 - a) It is uncommon.
 - b) It makes walking difficult.
 - c) It is easily cured.
 - d) It is painful.
3. What did the doctors think about Mr. Cousin's disease?
 - a) It could be cured if he slept more.
 - b) It might never be cured.
 - c) It could be cured by taking medicine.
 - d) It would take a week to get over it.
4. What did Mr. Cousins think cured him?
 - a) laughter
 - b) running on the beach
 - c) medicine
 - d) taking a vacation
5. What did Mr. Cousins do after he got better?
 - a) He went back to the hospital.
 - b) He continued his job.
 - c) He wrote amusing books.
 - d) The passage doesn't say.

Text 16

Line number

1. What is the American Dream? President Franklin Roosevelt explained the
2. American Dream as freedom of speech and freedom of religion. For the early
3. immigrants the American Dream was a better life not with material goods, but by
4. freedom.
5. Norman Rockwell was a famous artist during the 1930's. Rockwell drew
6. pictures of the American dream during his time. His art of the American dream
7. consisted of families having a great time, or of a happily married couple.
8. Before World War II the American Dream was happiness with a family or a
9. loved one. The ending of the war caused the American Dream to change.
10. Now the American Dream is to become rich. Everyone's dream is to become just
11. like Bill Gates. People no longer do their work because they enjoy it. They do their
12. work because of the money.
13. A perfect example of this is baseball. When Major League Baseball first started

14. the players did it because they loved the game and loved playing in front of the
15. **huge** audiences. **They** got paid low wages but still played the game because they
16. loved it. Major League players these days complain because they're not getting paid
17. enough when they are making millions of dollars a year.
18. Many American kids set their goal to become a baseball player so that they can
19. earn millions of dollars too. Americans who hope to use their popularity and luck
20. for hard work are likely to fail at achieving the American Dream. While those who
21. find work they love to do and work hard to do it will continue to find their
22. American Dream.

1. The main idea of the text is that the American dream
 - a) has changed over time.
 - b) has brought freedom.
 - c) has lost its popularity.
 - d) has found its goal.
2. The word **huge** in line 15 is synonymous to
 - a) endless
 - b) enormous
 - c) numerous
 - d) hopeless
3. The pronoun **they** in line 15 stands for
 - a) players
 - b) audiences
 - c) wages
 - d) games
4. It is stated in Paragraph 4 (lines 10-12) that nowadays people do their work for
 - a) enjoyment
 - b) pleasure
 - c) money
 - d) popularity
5. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the text?
 - a) Everyone's dream is to be like Bill Gates.
 - b) Franklin Roosevelt was the President of the USA.
 - c) Major League Baseball team played because they loved the game.
 - d) Americans don't work hard to find their dream.

Text 17

Line number

1. People in many different countries celebrate Valentine's Day. Each year
2. on February 14, friends and lovers exchange candy, flowers, love notes
3. and greeting cards. These gifts are used as special messages of friendship
4. and love. This tradition, as we know it today, has grown from two basic
5. **roots**: the Roman festival of Lupercalia and the sad story of a Christian
6. doctor named Valentine.

7. Many years ago, the Romans celebrated the festival of Lupercalia on
8. February 15. At first, the festival honoured the Roman god Lupercus,
9. keeper of the crops and farm animals. However, as time passed, the
10. Romans began to honour a different god during the festival. Her name was
11. Juno, queen of the Roman gods and guardian of women and marriage. At
12. the festival, all unmarried people played a special game. All the females
13. wrote their names on pieces of paper and dropped them into a big jar.
14. Then, all the males drew names from the jar and spent the festival dancing
15. with the person whose name they had selected.

16. Celebrations of fun and love are still a part of today's Valentine
17. tradition. More than 2,000 years ago in Rome, there was a Christian doctor
18. named Valentine. According to the legend, Valentine had special abilities
19. that allowed him to cure many diseases. However, a Roman emperor
20. named Claudius did not like Valentine's Christian beliefs. At that time,
21. most Romans believed in different gods and goddesses. Claudius
22. sent Valentine to jail, where he was sentenced to death for his unpopular
23. beliefs. While he was imprisoned, Valentine became friends with the
24. jailer's blind daughter and he used his special abilities to cure her
25. blindness. Valentine was killed on February 14, but before he died, he sent
26. a special note to the girl and signed it "From Your Valentine". This note of
27. friendship was the world's first Valentine message.

28. Eventually, the Christians became more powerful in Rome. They
29. wanted people to stop the festival of Lupercalia because it honoured gods
30. that were not Christian. However, the people loved their festival and
31. did not want it to end. So, the Christian leaders encouraged people to
32. honor St. Valentine at the festival because they viewed him as a hero of
33. their religion. Since then, the traditions of Valentine's Day have
34. changed and grown, but millions of people still take part in this old
35. celebration of love and friendship.

1. Lupercalia was a Roman festival which was devoted to
 - a) god Lupercus.
 - b) dancing men.
 - c) unmarried females.
 - d) different gods.

2. Juno was a Roman goddess who was
 - a) the keeper of crops and farm animals.
 - b) the guardian of women and marriage.
 - c) the keeper of unmarried men.
 - d) the queen of Roman females.
3. The word **roots** in line 5 is synonymous to
 - a) copies
 - b) sources
 - c) reasons
 - d) ideas
4. Valentine was sentenced to death because he
 - a) loved the sick and the blind.
 - b) had Christian beliefs.
 - c) was a doctor for the Romans.
 - d) wrote a love letter.
5. Today Valentine's Day is a celebration of
 - a) unmarried girls who want to get married.
 - b) crops and farm animals after the harvest.
 - c) Roman gods who protected unmarried girls.
 - d) love and friendship among people.

Text 18

Line number

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the thirty-second president of the United States,
2. was from a wealthy, well-known family. As a child, he attended private
3. school, had private tutors, and traveled with his parents to Europe. He
4. attended Harvard University and afterwards studied law. At age 39,
5. Roosevelt suddenly developed polio, a disease that left him without the full
6. use of his legs for the rest of his life. Even through the worst of his illness,
7. however, he continued his life in politics. In 1924, he appeared at the
8. Democratic National Convention to nominate Al Smith for president, and
9. eight years after that he himself was nominated for the same office.
10. Roosevelt was elected to the presidency during the Great Depression of
11. the 1930s, at a time when more than 5,000 banks had failed and
12. thousands of people were out of work. Roosevelt took action.
13. First he declared a bank holiday that closed all the banks so that no
14. more could fail; then he reopened the banks **little by little** with
15. government support. Roosevelt believed in using the full power of
16. government to help what he called the "forgotten people." And it was
17. these workers, the wage earners, who felt the strongest affection
18. toward Roosevelt. There were others, however, who felt that

19. Roosevelt's politics were destroying the American system of
20. government, and they opposed him in the same intense way that others
21. admired him.
22. In 1940, the Democrats nominated Roosevelt for an unprecedented
23. third term. No president in American history had ever served three
24. terms, but Roosevelt felt an obligation not to quit while the United
25. States' entry into World War II was looming in the future. He accepted
26. the nomination and went on to an easy victory.

1. What does the text mainly discuss?
a) Political aspects of Roosevelt's life
b) Problems during the Great Depression
c) Roosevelt's upbringing
d) Criticism of Roosevelt's actions
2. Which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned in the text?
a) Roosevelt was elected during the Great Depression.
b) Roosevelt refused to nominate Al Smith.
c) Roosevelt had difficulty walking during his presidency.
d) Roosevelt supported strong government powers.
3. The phrase **little by little** in lines 14 means that Roosevelt opened
a) the smaller banks first.
b) the banks for minimal services.
c) the banks a few at a time.
d) the bank for a short time.
4. Where in the text does the author discuss Roosevelt's response to the Great Depression?
a) Lines 1-4
b) Lines 5-9
c) Lines 10-16
d) Lines 18-26
5. It can be concluded from the text that the people who mostly liked Roosevelt best were
a) poor people.
b) bankers.
c) rich people.
d) average workers.

Text 19

Line number

1. Through the centuries, many people have **confused** whales with fish.
2. Whales are mammals, not fish. They breathe air and give birth to their
3. young.
4. Orca whales, which are black and white, are highly trainable. They
5. are also called “killer whales,” but trainers tell us that these whales are
6. intelligent and sensitive. One time, a newly captured male orca refused
7. to eat for a long time. Finally, he took a fish from the trainer. However,
8. he didn’t eat the fish immediately; he took it to another recently
9. captured whale, a female who had also refused to eat, and shared it
10. with her.
11. Some species of whales dive deeply beneath the surface of the ocean
12. in order to feed and can stay under the water for more than an hour. All
13. whales, however, must come to the surface for air.
14. Whales make the longest migrations known among mammals. Gray
15. whales swim from the Pacific coast of Mexico to the icy arctic for the
16. summer.
17. Whales do not have vocal cords, but they can communicate with each
18. other. They have a wide range of clicks, whistles, and songs. When a
19. whale is captured in a net, other whales gather around **it** and
20. communicate through the net. They follow the captured whale for long
21. distances.

1. The text mainly discusses
 - a) types of whales and their features.
 - b) “killer whales” and their dangerous customs.
 - c) orca whales and their eating habits.
 - d) whales in captivity.
2. The word **confuse** in line 1 means
 - a) mess
 - b) mix up
 - c) take after
 - d) resemble
3. The fact that the male orca shared the fish with another whale proves that
 - a) whales are highly trainable.
 - b) the male orca was not hungry at all.
 - c) whales refuse to eat in captivity.
 - d) whales are clever and sensitive creatures.

4. Whales dive deep to
 - a) breathe air.
 - b) stay under the water.
 - c) eat something.
 - d) spend an hour there.

5. The word **it** in line 19 refers to
 - a) the net
 - b) vocal cords
 - c) a whale
 - d) the distance

Text 20

Line number

1. John James Audubon, a nineteenth-century artist and naturalist, is
2. known as one of the foremost authorities on North American birds.
3. Born in Les Cayes, Haiti, in 1785, Audubon was raised in France and
4. studied art under French artist Jacques-Louis David. After settling on
5. his father's Pennsylvania estate at the age of eighteen, he first began to
6. study and paint birds.
7. In his young adulthood, Audubon undertook numerous enterprises,
8. generally without a tremendous amount of success; at various times
9. during his life he was involved in a mercantile business, a taxidermy
10. business and a school. His general **mode** of operating a business was to
11. leave it either unattended or in the hands of a partner and take off on
12. excursions through the wilds to paint the natural life that he saw. His
13. business career came to an end in 1819 when he was imprisoned for
14. debt and forced to file for bankruptcy.
15. It was at that time that Audubon began to seriously pursue the dream of
16. publishing a collection of his paintings of birds. For the next six years
17. he painted birds in their natural habitats while his wife worked as a
18. teacher to support the family. His *Birds of America*, which included
19. engravings of 435 of his colorful and lifelike watercolors, was
20. published in parts during the period from 1826 to 1838 in England.
21. After the success of the English editions, American editions of his
22. work were published in 1839, and his fame and fortune were ensured.

1. The text is mainly about
 - a) North American birds
 - b) Audubon's route to success as a painter of birds
 - c) mercantile business
 - d) Audubon's preference for travel in natural habitats

2. In paragraph 2 (lines 7-14), the author mainly discusses
- how Audubon developed his painting style
 - Audubon's involvement in a mercantile business
 - where Audubon went on his excursions
 - Audubon's unsuccessful business practices
3. The word **mode** in line 10 could best be replaced by
- method
 - vogue
 - average
 - trend
4. Audubon decided not to continue to pursue business when he
- was injured in an accident
 - decided to study art in France
 - was put in prison because he owed money
 - made enough money from his paintings
5. It can be inferred from the text that after 1839 Audubon
- unsuccessfully tried to develop new business.
 - continued to be supported by his wife.
 - traveled to Europe.
 - became wealthy.

Text 21

Line number

1. One day Fleming, a poor Scottish farmer, was working in the fields. Suddenly
2. he heard a cry for help coming from a nearby swamp. He dropped his tools
3. and ran to the swamp. There, stuck to his waist in black mud, was a terrified
4. boy, screaming and struggling to free himself. Farmer Fleming saved the lad from
5. a slow and terrifying death.
6. The next day, a fancy carriage pulled up to the Scotsman's poor hut. An
7. elegantly dressed nobleman stepped out and introduced himself as the father of
8. the boy Farmer Fleming had saved. "I want to repay you," said the nobleman.
9. "You saved my son's life." "No, I can't accept payment for what I did," the
10. Scottish farmer replied, waving off the offer. At that moment the farmer's own
11. son came in. "Is that your son?" the nobleman asked. "Yes," the farmer replied
12. proudly. "I'll make you a deal. Let me take him and give him a good education.
13. If the lad is anything like his father, he'll grow to be a man you can be proud of."
14. And that he did. In time, Fleming's son graduated from St. Mary's Hospital

15. Medical School in London, and became known throughout the world as the **noted**
16. Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of Penicillin.
17. Some years later, the nobleman's son was stricken with pneumonia. What saved
18. him? Penicillin. The nobleman was Lord Randolph Churchill. And his son was Sir
19. Winston Churchill.

1. If Farmer Fleming hadn't saved him, the boy
 - a) would scream and save himself
 - b) would have died slowly
 - c) would have asked somebody else to do it
 - d) would free himself easily
2. The father of the boy Fleming had saved
 - a) was an ungrateful person
 - b) was a wealthy nobleman
 - c) never even thanked Fleming
 - d) introduced himself as an elegantly dressed nobleman
3. The word **noted** in line 15 may best be replaced by
 - a) noticed
 - b) famous
 - c) notorious
 - d) mentioned
4. Which of the statements is true?
 - a) Lord Churchill fell ill with pneumonia.
 - b) The boy Farmer Fleming had saved was Winston Churchill.
 - c) Farmer Fleming got a good education with Lord Churchill's help.
 - d) Alexander Fleming saved Randolph Churchill from death in the swamp.
5. According to the text,
 - a) Farmer Fleming discovered Penicillin
 - b) Sir Churchill gave Farmer Fleming a large sum of money
 - c) both Fleming and Churchill graduated from London medical school
 - d) the medicine the farmer's son discovered saved Winston Churchill's life

Text 22

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 dangerous.
3. But after that they were thought of as tiny, cute, lovable, angel-like creatures with
4. 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 feet.
9. Their dress was green or brown. Occasionally they were naked. They lived in
10. lonely places and were nocturnal by nature.
11. Fairies generally hated humans and stole their babies, tools, saucepans, food and
12. clothing. At night they **raided** the fruit trees and milked the cows. Sometimes they
13. were friendly. They did household jobs and mended things on the farm in return
14. 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. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–4, fairies
 - a) have always feared people
 - b) are cruel and dangerous creatures
 - c) were afraid of people before the 17th century
 - d) have been treated more positively since the 17th century
2. According to the text, some people thought that fairies were
 - a) spirits of animals
 - b) creatures made of water
 - c) small non-christened babies
 - d) ghosts of non-baptized babies
3. The word **raided** in line 12 means
 - a) climbed
 - b) planted
 - c) watered
 - d) attacked

4. Which of the statements is true?
- a) People served fairies and got food and clothes in return.
 - b) Fairies were kind and farmers helped them with their work.
 - c) Sometimes fairies did some jobs and were given food and clothes instead.
 - d) Fairies did some jobs on the farm and in return the farmers mended their things.
5. The author thinks that
- a) fairies were supernatural creatures
 - b) the needs of the fairies were unnatural
 - c) we have revealed the mystery of the fairies
 - d) we shall never reveal the mystery of the fairies

Text 23

Line number

1. September 11, 2001 was the day on which a series of major terrorist attacks took
2. place in New York and other places in the US. The terrorists carried out the attacks
3. using four passenger planes that they hijacked on flights from the east coast of the
4. US. At 8.46 a.m. the first plane crashed into the north tower of the World Trade
5. Center in New York. At 9.03 a.m. the second plane crashed into the south tower.
6. Less than 90 minutes later both towers fell down. The third plane crashed into the
7. Pentagon and the fourth into a field in Pennsylvania. Approximately 3000 people
8. died in the attacks, a greater number than were killed in the attack on Pearl
9. Harbor in the Second World War.
10. The place where the World Trade Center once stood is now known as ‘Ground
11. Zero’. The attacks were seen as the work of Al Qaeda, a terrorist organization led
12. by Osama Bin Laden. They resulted in strong anti-terrorist laws being passed in
13. many countries and a US-led war in Afghanistan, where Osama Bin Laden was
14. thought to be hiding.

1. According to the text,
- a) all the attacks took place in New York
 - b) all the four passenger planes had been hijacked
 - c) the four passenger planes were hijacked at 8.46 a.m.
 - d) the first plane crashed into the Pentagon

2. The number of the victims was
 - a) far more than 3000 people
 - b) about three thousand people
 - c) greater than in the Second World War
 - d) the same as in the attack on Pearl Harbor

3. According to the text, the World Trade Center
 - a) was called 'Ground Zero'
 - b) was known as 'Ground Zero'
 - c) stood in a place once called 'Ground Zero'
 - d) stood in a place now called 'Ground Zero'

4. According to the text, the attacks were recognized as the work of
 - a) a terrorist
 - b) Al Qaeda, a terrorist
 - c) a terrorist led by Osama Bin Laden
 - d) an organization led by Osama Bin Laden

5. As a result of the attacks
 - a) Afghanistan began a war against the US
 - b) Al Qaeda led Osama Bin Laden to Afghanistan
 - c) many countries passed strong anti-terrorist laws
 - d) Afghanistan passed strong anti-terrorist laws

Text 24

Line number

1. Near the end of the 1950s, the USSR was preparing to send a dog into orbit
2. above Earth. Scientists in the Soviet Union were sure that organisms from Earth
3. could live in space. To show that, they sent the world's second artificial space
4. satellite – Sputnik 2 on November 3, 1957. On board was a live dog named Laika.
5. She had been a street dog, around three years old. She was taken from the streets
6. and trained for space flight.
7. Sputnik 2 was equipped with life-support systems but was not designed for
8. recovery. The dog could move about to get food and water. Electrodes reported its
9. heartbeat, blood pressure and breathing rate.
10. People around the world sadly watched as the batteries that operated Laika's
11. life-support system ran down and the air on Sputnik 2 ran out. Life slipped away
12. from her. Later, Sputnik 2 fell into the atmosphere and burned.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–6, Sputnik 2 was sent into orbit
 - a) to show how a dog could control a spaceship
 - b) to demonstrate that it was an artificial satellite
 - c) to prove that living organisms could survive in space
 - d) to show how street dogs can be trained for space flight

2. It is stated in the text that Sputnik 2
 - a) had no recovery system
 - b) was sent to space in 1950
 - c) was the world’s first artificial satellite
 - d) disappeared in the space at once

3. According to Paragraph 2, lines 7–9,
 - a) Sputnik 2 had no life-support systems
 - b) the dog was motionless on board the spaceship
 - c) electrodes provided the dog with food and water
 - d) the dog could move on board the spaceship

4. According to the text, people around the world
 - a) sympathized with Laika
 - b) watched the satellite burn
 - c) operated Laika’s life-support system
 - d) watched Sputnik 2 fall into the atmosphere

5. Laika died because
 - a) there was no food on board
 - b) there was no more air for her to breathe
 - c) Sputnik 2 fell into the atmosphere and burned
 - d) she couldn’t operate her life-support system well

Text 25

Line number

1. Can dogs see television? We often think they can. But animals do not see as
2. much as we do. They don't see the many colours that we see, for they are colour-
3. blind.
4. You can see a brown rabbit in a green field. Your dog cannot. All he sees is in
5. grey. When the rabbit moves, your dog sees it as a moving grey thing in a big grey
6. world.
7. On television he sees moving grey **shadows** but cannot understand what he sees.
8. But your dog has a good sense of smell and hearing, and he can tell by the smells
9. from your body and the sounds you make if you are happy or angry. When you get
10. excited by the pictures you see on television, your dog smells and hears this, and
11. he may get excited, too. When this happens, you may think it is the picture on
12. television which is making him excited but this is not really so.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–3, animals
 - a) are blind
 - b) don't see any colours
 - c) can see many colours
 - d) don't distinguish all colours
2. According to Paragraph 2, lines 4–6, dogs
 - a) can't see the brown rabbit
 - b) can see the brown rabbit in grey
 - c) can't see the rabbit in a green field
 - d) can see the rabbit only when it moves
3. The word **shadows** in line 7 may best be replaced by
 - a) sounds
 - b) shows
 - c) figures
 - d) movies
4. According to the text, your dog
 - a) can smell the pictures on TV
 - b) gets excited by the pictures he sees on TV
 - c) gets excited by the sounds he hears on TV
 - d) can smell that you are excited and may get excited too

5. The text mainly discusses
- a) the behavior of wild animals
 - b) the problem of animation
 - c) the meaning of colours
 - d) the dog's perception of colours

Text 26

Line number

1. The inventors of cinema were French, not American. The Lumiere brothers gave
2. the first public show in France in 1895. In that first film, a train came towards the
3. camera. People ran out of the cinema thinking it was a real train!
4. But the United States film industry developed more quickly. The sunlight in
5. Hollywood, California, was good for making films (electric light was not strong
6. enough). And from 1914 to 1918 there was war in Europe. In the 1920s Hollywood
7. made 80% of the world's films. Of course, language didn't matter, because the films
8. were **silent**.
9. The cinema became popular very quickly. In 1908 the USA had 10,000 cinemas
10. (called 'nickel-odeons' because it cost a 'nickel', five cents, to get in) with twenty
11. million customers a week. In 1918 the film star Mary Pickford was the most
12. famous woman in the world; she received \$350,000 per film.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–3, the first film was
- a) invented by Americans
 - b) invented by the French
 - c) about people running out of the cinema
 - d) about a train coming towards the camera
2. The first film was shown to public in
- a) 1914
 - b) 1895
 - c) 1908
 - d) 1918
3. The word **silent** in line 8 may best be replaced by
- a) quiet
 - b) sound
 - c) spoken
 - d) soundless

4. According to the text,
 - a) cinemas in the USA are called 'odeons'
 - b) the US film industry developed very slowly
 - c) the tickets to the cinema were made of nickel
 - d) the tickets to the cinema cost five cents, a 'nickel'

5. The text is mainly about
 - a) the first film
 - b) the first films
 - c) Mary Pickford
 - d) the Lumiere brothers

Text 27

Line number

1. Taking a snooze in a mud hole may not sound very appealing to you. To a pig,
 2. however, a mud bath means coolness, comfort, and protection from bothersome
 3. insects. After all, a pig can't buy insect repellent or sunscreen the way you can.
 4. A thick coating of mud protects the pig's sensitive skin from bites and from the sun's
 5. burning rays. The mud also helps keep the animal cool. With very few sweat glands,
 6. pigs cannot cool off by sweating. On hot days, they may pant as dogs do. But
 7. stretching out in cool mud is an even better means to **escape** the heat of a summer
 8. afternoon. Some people think that pigs are dirty animals because of their habit of
 9. bathing in mud. Actually, pigs are very clean animals. Their relatives, wild swine,
 10. seek out clean, fresh water for cooling off. And when barnyard pigs are given a
 11. choice, they prefer bathing in cool water to lying in the mud. Many farmers help
 12. their pigs beat the heat by giving them frequent showers.

1. The main idea of Paragraph 1, lines 1–3, is that
 - a) people don't like mud baths
 - b) pigs can't buy insect repellent or sunscreen
 - c) a mud bath is a means of protection for a pig
 - d) people have found the best way of protection from insects

2. It is stated in the text that
 - a) pigs can cool off by sweating
 - b) the pig's skin is very sensitive
 - c) the mud cannot keep the pig cool
 - d) pigs and dogs have much in common

3. The word **escape** in line 7 may best be replaced by
- a) avoid
 - b) accept
 - c) admit
 - d) alter
4. According to the text,
- a) many farmers beat their pigs
 - b) barnyard pigs never lie in the mud
 - c) barnyard pigs like to lie in the mud
 - d) many farmers help their pigs overcome the heat
5. We can tell from the text that
- a) pigs are clean animals
 - b) pigs are dirty animals
 - c) wild pigs differ greatly from barnyard pigs
 - d) pigs seek out clean fresh water for cooling off

Text 28

Line number

1. To be a good teacher you need some of the gifts of a good actor. *You must be*
2. *able to hold the attention and interest of your audience*, you must be a clear
3. speaker, with a good, strong, pleasing voice which is fully under your control, and
4. you must be able to act what you are teaching in order to make its meaning clear.
5. Watch a good teacher and you will see that he does not sit **motionless** before his
6. class. He stands the whole time he is teaching. He walks about, using his arms,
7. hands and fingers to help him in his explanations, and his face to express feelings.
8. Listen to him and you will hear his voice changing according to what he is talking about.
9. The fact that a good teacher has some of the qualities of a good actor does not
10. mean that he will indeed be able to act well on the stage, for there are very
11. important differences between the teacher's work and the actor's. The actor has to
12. speak words which he has learned by heart. He has to repeat exactly the same
13. words each time he plays a certain part. A good teacher cannot learn his part by
14. heart, but must invent it as he goes along.

1. According to the text, a good teacher should
 - a) be physically strong
 - b) have a weak voice
 - c) change his voice all the time
 - d) have some qualities of an actor

2. The sentence '*You must be able to hold the attention and interest of your audience*' means
 - a) you have to shift the attention of your audience
 - b) you must try to listen to your audience with interest
 - c) you must be able to arouse interest in your audience
 - d) you must be able to divert the attention of your audience

3. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–8, a good teacher must
 - a) speak constantly
 - b) never sit before the class
 - c) stand motionless the whole time he is teaching
 - d) change his intonation from time to time

4. The word **motionless** in line 5 may best be replaced by
 - a) worried
 - b) still
 - c) moving
 - d) careless

5. According to the text,
 - a) a good teacher must be inventive
 - b) a good teacher must act well on the stage
 - c) the jobs of the teacher and the actor are completely the same
 - d) there is a slight difference between the teacher's and the actor's job

Text 29

Line number

1. If you want to keep a secret, don't tell it to a parrot. The bird might repeat it.
2. Parrots can copy the sounds of human speech in any language. The bird's vocal
3. organ, called a syrinx, produces the sounds. Muscles in the syrinx tighten and relax
4. by turns, helping the bird make sounds.
5. In the wild, parrots **imitate** only the sounds of other parrots. Pet parrots, however,
6. copy a variety of sounds. They imitate barking dogs and creaking doors. They
7. whistle and sing.
8. Parrots are able to connect certain sounds with other sounds. That is why, for
9. example, a parrot can be trained to respond to the ringing of a telephone and a
10. human voice saying "hello". The parrot will make a connection between the
11. ringing of the telephone and the word. Soon it may squawk "hello" when the
12. telephone rings.
13. Parrots are the most famous talkers of the bird world. But other birds, such as the
14. black-billed magpie and the crow also can imitate human speech.

1. The word **imitate** in line 5 is synonymous to
 - a) hear
 - b) react
 - c) imagine
 - d) reproduce

2. The physiology of the parrot is discussed in
 - a) Paragraph 1 (lines 1–4)
 - b) Paragraph 2 (lines 5–7)
 - c) Paragraph 3 (lines 8–12)
 - d) Paragraph 4 (lines 13–14)

3. It is stated in the text that pet parrots
 - a) can imitate only barking dogs
 - b) can copy a great range of sounds
 - c) don't differ from the wild parrots
 - d) copy only the sounds of other parrots

4. Parrots are able to
 - a) train other parrots
 - b) answer the telephone
 - c) connect the telephone wire
 - d) connect one sound with another

5. We may tell from the text that
 - a) parrots can imitate only human speech
 - b) parrots are the only birds which can produce sounds
 - c) all parrots can imitate the sounds of human speech
 - d) parrots aren't the only birds that can imitate human speech

Text 30

Line number

1. Dreams are made up of a series of mental pictures that form during sleep.
 2. People, places and events in dreams often seem very real to the person who is
 3. dreaming. Anything that can happen to you in real life can happen in a dream.
 4. However, very often dreams do not seem to make sense. Time might be unimportant.
 5. In your dreams, you might be in one place one minute, and the next minute you
 6. might be somewhere else. The strong feelings you have during the day can influence
 7. the content of your dreams. Dreams can be pleasant, or they can be very unpleasant.
 8. Unreal events often take place in dreams.
 9. Some people think they dream only once in a while. Others think they don't dream
 10. at all. Sleep studies, however, **indicate** that everyone dreams every night. If you
 11. think you don't dream, you probably just forget your dreams by the time you
 12. wake up. Scientists do not know what causes dreams or why people need to
 13. dream. Some experts think that dreams help people sort out their feelings. Others
 14. think that dreams reflect recent experiences people have had.
-
1. According to the text,
 - a) no dreams make sense
 - b) most dreams seem to make sense
 - c) dreams can be both enjoyable and disagreeable
 - d) strong feelings during the day are the basis for pleasant dreams

2. According to Paragraph 3, lines 9–14,
 - a) people dream every night
 - b) some people don't dream at all
 - c) people, as a rule, forget what they dream
 - d) some people dream only once in a while

3. According to the text, dreams
 - a) are always remembered
 - b) are not investigated at all
 - c) help scientists sort out their feelings
 - d) can reflect our recent experience

4. The word **indicate** in line 10 means
 - a) show
 - b) realize
 - c) contain
 - d) include

5. The author thinks that
 - a) real events often take place in dreams
 - b) unreal events often take place during the day
 - c) nobody can tell for sure what causes dreams
 - d) dreams can affect strong feelings

Section 2

Ընտրել ճիշտ տարբերակը:

Choose the right option.

1. Yesterday we had a houseful of children for my son's sixth birthday party. In the middle of the party the phone (1)_____, so I (2)_____ leave the children alone for a moment. When I came back into the room, most of the children still (3)_____ together nicely. Only Annie (4)_____ Bobby's car and now didn't want to give it back to him. I quickly ran over because they (5)_____ harm each other.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) rang | b) was ringing | c) had rung | d) has rung |
| 2. a) must | b) was obliged | c) had to | d) was able to |
| 3. a) were playing | b) had been playing | c) have played | d) played |
| 4. a) took | b) was taking | c) had been taking | d) had taken |
| 5. a) can | b) were able to | c) had to | d) might |

2. -Hi. Where are you going in such a hurry?

-I (1)_____ post a letter and after that I (2)_____ get something to eat before my driving lesson. I am starving.

-I did not know you (3)_____ to drive. How is it going?

-Fine.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. a) may | b) could | c) am able to | d) have to |
| 2. a) ought | b) had to | c) must | d) am able to |
| 3. a) learnt | b) were learning | c) would learn | d) had learnt |

3. Scientists (1)_____ that organic and non-organic food contain pretty much the same amounts and kinds of vitamins and other nutrients. This (2)_____ be surprising news for those of us who choose to buy organic food believing it to be healthier. Researchers from America's Stanford University concluded that there might not be any extra health benefits to buying organic food, thus people might be better off saving their money and buying non-organic produce. Lead researcher Dr. Crystal Smith-Spangle said there (3)_____ no difference in the vitamin content in fruit, vegetables, meat and dairy products in organically- and conventionally-produced food. She said the only difference was slightly more phosphorus in the organic products. Dr. Smith-Spangle's review of over 200 different reports on organic food (4)_____ people (5)_____ perhaps revise their shopping choices, based on the levels of pesticides.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) were revealing | b) had revealed | c) would reveal | d) have revealed |
| 2. a) is to | b) might | c) has to | d) ought to |
| 3. a) will be | b) has been | c) would be | d) was |
| 4. a) had suggested | b) will suggest | c) would suggest | d) suggests |
| 5. a) could | b) might | c) should | d) are able to |

4. A mayor in a small Spanish town (1) _____ a hero after helping steal food from supermarkets to give to the poor. The modern-day Robin Hood is Juan Manuel Sanchez Gordillo, 59, the elected leader of the southern town of Marinaleda in Andalusia. Mayor Gordillo has immunity from prosecution under Andalusian law and so (2) _____ break the law without being arrested. He has so far orchestrated several raids on supermarkets to hand out the stolen food to poor families. Unfortunately, those helping him are not immune from prosecution and seven have been arrested for theft. Gordillo (3) _____ mayor for 30 years and his recent exploits have seen his popularity skyrocket, with crowds gathering to see his food grabs. Many Spaniards (4) _____ severe economic conditions. A quarter of Spain's workforce is jobless and many now live in poverty. Things are even worse in Andalusia where unemployment (5) _____ over 30 per cent. Mr. Gordillo defended his role in stealing food for the less well-off.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) had become | b) would become | c) was becoming | d) has become |
| 2. a) is able to | b) can | c) should | d) must |
| 3. a) is | b) will be | c) would be | d) has been |
| 4. a) had faced | b) would be facing | c) were facing | d) are facing |
| 5. a) is | b) had been | c) was | d) would have been |

5. Scientists have announced that the layer of ice covering the Arctic Ocean has shrunk to an all-time low record. What's more, they say the ice (1) _____ disappear altogether in future summers. The area of ice recorded on August 26 (2) _____ just over four million square kilometers, which is 70,000 square kilometers less than the previous low in 2007. Experts said that record was a one-off and (3) _____ not be repeated. However, conditions (4) _____ quickly. The USA's National Snow and Ice Data Center said: "The ice cover (5) _____ now just so thin and weak in the springtime that large parts of it can't survive the melt season.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a) must | b) has to | c) should | d) can |
| 2. a) covered | b) had covered | c) has covered | d) covers |
| 3. a) would | b) is | c) was | d) will |
| 4. a) have changed | b) will have changed | c) would have changed | d) would have changed |
| 5. a) is | b) was | c) had been | d) will be |

6. I arrived over an hour late at the office and everyone (1) _____. Actually, they (2) _____ for over two hours on the new project and I (3) _____ really guilty.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. a) is working | b) was working | c) worked | d) had worked |
| 2. a) had been working | b) had worked | c) worked | d) have worked |
| 3. a) have felt | b) feel | c) felt | d) had felt |

7. Don't you hate it when people say things like "Let's be careful, (1) _____ we? It always seems to me as if two of us (2) _____ to do something together, but in fact the other person (3) _____ anything. I would prefer it if they just (4) _____," "You should be careful", because that's what they really mean.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. a) shall | b) should | c) would | d) will |
| 2. a) are going | b) will | c) will be | d) would |
| 3. a) wasn't doing | b) won't be doing | c) won't do | d) didn't do |
| 4. a) said | b) are saying | c) have said | d) will say |

8. When I was ten I (1) _____ to stay with my grandparents for a few weeks. At that time they (2) _____ in the country. I (3) _____ to climb trees and run around with their dog. I (4) _____ go near the lake by myself, but my grandfather sometimes took me fishing there.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. a) went | b) have gone | c) go | d) would go |
| 2. a) were living | b) live | c) have lived | d) will live |
| 3. a) was able | b) must | c) could | d) should |
| 4. a) can't | b) wasn't allowed to | c) might not | d) may not |

9. Tommy, you had better slow down and wait for the rest of us. I'm sure we (1) _____ lots of time, so we (2) _____ to run.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. a) have | b) will have | c) had | d) are having |
| 2. a) shouldn't | b) don't need | c) musntn't | d) couldn't |

10. Today , bicycles are so common that it's hard to believe they haven't always been around.

But two hundred years ago bicycles didn't even exist, and the first bicycle (1)_____in Germany in 1818,was nothing like our bicycles today. It (2)_____of wood and didn't even have pedals. Since then, however, numerous innovations and improvements in design (3)_____the bicycle one of the most popular means of transportation around the world.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) invented | b) was invented | c) was inventing | d) had invented |
| 2. a) was made | b) is being made | c) made | d) is made |
| 3. a) have made | b) had made | c) is made | d) makes |

11. The university president (1)_____to make sure that it is perfectly clear to all university professors, administrators, students, and any other members of the university community that university policy (2)_____ that no pets (3)_____on campus.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) would like | b) likes | c) is liked | d) looked like |
| 2. a) requires | b) require | c) is required | d) requiring |
| 3. a) be allowed | b) aren't allowed | c) not allowed | d) mightn't allowed |

12. Now modern jets (1)_____air travel possible for all people. No place in the world is more than 24 hours away by jet. Further improvements have lowered the cost of flying, and they (2)_____air travel much safer than it used to be. A modern 707 (3)_____carry 170 people and can fly at 600 miles per hour.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. a) make | b) makes | c) are made | d) has made |
| 2. a) have made | b) made | c) are made | d) will make |
| 3. a) can | b) ought | c) is able | d) might |

13. People (1)_____of having a personal means of communication for a long time. In the late 1960s, the idea (2)_____so far in the future that it (3)_____in the science fiction series. Since the 1980s, however, mobiles (4)_____a part of everyday life. Although they initially (5)_____as a status symbol for successful business people, mobile use has spread to include practically everyone in the developed world, old and young alike.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) have been dreaming | b) will have dreamt | c) are dreaming | d) dream |
| 2. a) had seemed | b) seemed | c) would seem | d) were seeming |
| 3. a) was included | b) included | c) had included | d) was including |
| 4. a) became | b) have become | c) would become | d) becoming |
| 5. a) were seen | b) saw | c) have seen | d) have been seen |

14. Like other products of human ingenuity, pencils (1)_____ be invented. Before the first half of the 16th century, people (2)_____ pens to write with and brushes to paint with. It was also possible to use a metal stick to make faint marks on paper. However, up to that point no one (3)_____ an easy way to make marks that (4)_____. Then, some time before 1565, a large deposit of the chemical, graphite was found in England. Soon, tales of this unusual soft substance spread to artists around the world, who (5)_____ to use it to produce works of art.

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|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) had to | b) ought | c) couldn't | d) shouldn't |
| 2. a) are used | b) used | c) were using | d) have used |
| 3. a) had been found | b) have found | c) had found | d) would find |
| 4. a) are erased | b) are erasing | c) have erased | d) could be erased |
| 5. a) were eager | b) will be eager | c) have been eager | d) had been eager |

15. In two weeks, Ted and his wife Sally (1)_____ Sun City to look for a place to live. If they (2)_____ time, Sally will be looking for a job there, too.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) will be visiting | b) visit | c) would have visited | d) were visiting |
| 2. a) had had | b) will have | c) have had | d) have |

16. Change, movement and transition (1)_____ our lives as we grow and (2)_____. In addition to our own personal growth and change, we frequently (3)_____ with global changes in technology, culture, religion, economics, and politics.

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|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) characterize | b) characterizes | c) is characterizing | d) is characterized |
| 2. a) age | b) aged | c) were aging | d) are aging |
| 3. a) faced | b) are faced | c) have faced | d) had been faced |

17. Janet takes the bus to work every day. She usually (1)_____ for the bus at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Pine Street. This morning it (2)_____. I can see Janet from my window holding her umbrella over her head. She looks angry. She (3)_____ for the bus for about 20 minutes.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) is waiting | b) was waiting | c) waits | d) has been waiting |
| 2. a) has been raining | b) was raining | c) has rained | d) rains |
| 3. a) is waiting | b) has waited | c) waited | d) has been waiting |

18. In the twentieth century, architects in large cities designed structures in a way that (1)_____ noise. They used such techniques as making walls hollow and filling this wall space with materials that hide noise. Thick carpets and heavy curtains (2)_____ to cover floors and windows. However, after much time and effort spent in making buildings less noisy, it (3)_____ that people also reacted in an unfriendly way to the lack of sound.

Now architects (4)_____ structures that reduce undesirable noise but keep the kind of noise that people seem to need.

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|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) have been reducing | b) had reduced | c) reduced | d) were reducing |
| 2. a) will be used | b) were used | c) would be used | d) have been using |
| 3. a) has discovered | b) discovered | c) will be discovered | d) was discovered |
| 4. a) design | b) designed | c) will design | d) had designed |

19. John always (1)_____ a lot. In fact, he was only two years old when he first (2)_____ to the US. His mother is Italian and his father is American. John (3)_____ in France, but his parents had met in Cologne, Germany after they (4)_____ there for five years. They met one day while John's father (5)_____ a book in the library and his mother sat down beside him. Anyway, John travels a lot because his parents also travel a lot.

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|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) will travel | b) will be travelling | c) had travelled | d) has travelled |
| 2. a) flew | b) has flown | c) was flying | d) had been flown |
| 3. a) has born | b) is born | c) was born | d) has been born |
| 4. a) lived | b) were living | c) had been living | d) have lived |
| 5. a) was reading | b) would read | c) is reading | d) had read |

20. Turner almost wished that he (1)_____ to the radio. He went to the closet and grabbed his umbrella. He (2)_____ silly carrying it to the bus stop on such a sunny morning when there still was no rain. Though it (3)_____ the day before and the ground still was wet people (4)_____ lightly and the sky was clear. Anyhow, he knew that by the afternoon everybody (5)_____ wet because the rain was unavoidable.

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|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) didn't listen | b) hadn't listened | c) listened | d) were listened |
| 2. a) felt | b) is feeling | c) has been felt | d) would feel |
| 3. a) had rained | b) has been raining | c) were raining | d) was raining |
| 4. a) were dressed | b) dressed | c) were dressing | d) had dressed |
| 5. a) got | b) would get | c) will get | d) had got |

21. "I'm so tired of Christmas I wish there never (1) _____ another one!" exclaimed a little girl, as she (2) _____ idly watching her mother arrange a pile of gifts two days before they were to be given. "Why, Effie, what a dreadful thing to say! You are as bad as old Scrooge; and I'm afraid something (3) _____ to you, as it did to him, if you don't care for dear Christmas," answered the mother, almost dropping the silver horn she (4) _____ with delicious candies.

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|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) is | b) has been | c) was | d) will be |
| 2. a) would sit | b) had sat | c) sat | d) has sat |
| 3. a) happens | b) happened | c) had happened | d) was happening |
| 4. a) had filled | b) has been filled | c) was filled | d) will have filled |

22. I felt surprised, then happy, then doubtful all in one split second when I found out I (1) _____ to be a star in the school play. My voice (2) _____, so I looked full of confidence, but, in fact, I (3) _____ very _____. When the notice (4) _____, everyone congratulated me. I knew I (5) _____ the golden star I had dreamed about for years.

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|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) had chosen | b) would choose | c) have chosen | d) had been chosen |
| 2. a) wasn't trembled | b) didn't tremble | c) hasn't trembled | d) isn't trembling |
| 3. a) was nervous | b) am nervous | c) had been nervous | d) would be nervous |
| 4. a) will publish | b) are published | c) was published | d) had published |
| 5. a) was awarding | b) had awarded | c) would be awarded | d) will be awarded |

23. Since computers first (1) _____ to the public in the early 1980s, technology (2) _____ a great deal. The first computers (3) _____ simple machines designed for important tasks. Times have changed and computers (4) _____ powerful machines. Programmers created a large selection of useful programs which do everything from teaching foreign languages to book-keeping. We still (5) _____ video games, but today's games are faster, more exciting. In short, the simple individual machines of the past (6) _____ into an international World Wide Web of knowledge.

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|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) had introduced | b) were introduced | c) have introduced | d) introduced |
| 2. a) would have changed | b) have been changed | c) has changed | d) change |
| 3. a) have been | b) were | c) would be | d) was been |
| 4. a) became | b) had become | c) would become | d) have become |
| 5. a) are playing | b) have played | c) were played | d) are being played |
| 6. a) have developed | b) is developing | c) would develop | d) were developing |

24. When I reached Victoria Station, I (1)_____ straight to the Lost Property Office. But the suitcase I had lost (2)_____. The original train in which I (3)_____ had now gone back to London Bridge Station. I (4)_____ because the lost suitcase contained important papers which I needed the next day. While I (5)_____ home, I felt very depressed because I (6)_____ the whole evening looking unsuccessfully for my suitcase.

1. a) went b) have gone c) will go d) was gone
2. a) didn't find b) was not found c) have not been found d) wouldn't have found
3. a) had been travelling b) have been travelling c) have travelled d) would travel
4. a) was upset b) have been upset c) will be upset d) had been upset
5. a) would travel b) was travelling c) had travelled d) am travelling
6. a) had wasted b) was wasted c) would waste d) was wasting

25. Humans always (1)_____ by the sky, the wind, and the stars. Through the years, some of the greatest inventions - telescopes, airplanes, satellites have come from people who (2)_____ to master the sky. There (3)_____ people who enjoy simply looking at the sky. For them, it's relaxing to sit quietly and look. They particularly (4)_____ a sunset or cloud formations.

1. a) were fascinating b) have been fascinated c) fascinated d) have fascinated
2. a) hoped b) has hoped c) had hoped d) would hope
3. a) were b) are c) have been d) has been
4. a) have been watching b) have watched c) were watched d) watch

26. The train ground on the halt at a small station and it (1)_____ apparent that the engine (2)_____. Everyone (3)_____ their cases down from the luggage racks, and we (4)_____ on the platform in the freezing wind for hours until the next train turned up.

1. a) becomes b) has become c) had become d) became
2. a) has broken down b) is breaking down c) will break down d) had broken down
3. a) got b) would get c) gets d) has got
4. a) are waiting b) waited c) have waited d) were waiting

27. Reporter Philip Taggart visits a farm where the sheep are super fit. Farmers as you may (1)_____, (2)_____ a hard time of it in Britain lately, and have turned to new ways of earning income from their land. This (3)_____ not only planting new kinds of crops, but also some strange ways of making money, the most unusual of which has got to be sheep racing.

1. a) know b) knew c) had known d) would know
2. a) had had b) have had c) would have d) have
3. a) involved b) had involved c) involves d) have involved

28. Ask hundreds of people what they are planning to do on a certain day in August next year, or the year after, and there (1)_____ only one reply. Provided of course that the people you (2)_____, belong to the Elvis Presley Fan Club. Although the king of Rock and Roll (3)_____ nearly two decades ago, his fans have been meeting every year since then.

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|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. a) would be | b) will be | c) has been | d) had been |
| 2. a) would ask | b) have been asking | c) ask | d) asked |
| 3. a) was dying | b) dies | c) died | d) has died |

29. I (1)_____ home from my work and was surprised that my wife was not there. "She must have gone shopping." I thought, but after waiting for ten minutes, I (2)_____ her mother. "I (3)_____ her all day", she said. "I wish I knew where she is," I said.

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|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) was arrived | b) have arrived | c) was arriving | d) arrived |
| 2. a) was telephoning | b) have telephoned | c) will telephone | d) telephoned |
| 3. a) haven't been seeing | b) haven't seen | c) don't see | d) am not seeing |

30. Two days ago I put an ad in the classified section of the newspaper so I could find a buyer for my old car. Yesterday I (1)_____ it. It (2)_____ by a teenager who (3)_____ for an old car to fix up himself. Today, a friend of mine told me he would like to buy my old car, but by the time he talked to me, the car (4)_____ already _____ to the teenager.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) was sold | b) sold | c) had sold | d) was selling |
| 2. a) bought | b) had been bought | c) has been bought | d) was bought |
| 3. a) has been looking | b) has looked | c) is looking | d) was looking |
| 4. a) had sold | b) has been sold | c) had been sold | d) had been selling |

31. The Statue of Zeus at Olympia (1) _____ no remains. We know what it looked like, because it (2)_____ on coins and travelers said that it was made of gold and ivory. It (3)_____ to celebrate the Olympic Games, and (4)_____ for 1000 years before it was destroyed in a fire in the fifth century AD. The sculptor (5)_____ the famous Phidias who made some of the finest statues on the Parthenon.

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|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) left | b) has left | c) is leaving | d) leaves |
| 2. a) was shown | b) has been shown | c) had shown | d) will be shown |
| 3. a) is built | b) is being built | c) was built | d) has been built |
| 4. a) stands | b) stood | c) has stood | d) is standing |
| 5. a) is | b) was | c) will be | d) is being |

32. Justin (1) _____ currently a book about his adventures in Tibet, I hope he (2) _____ find a good publisher when he is finished.

1. a) writes b) had been writing c) was writing d) is writing
 2. a) will be able to b) could c) was able to d) could have

33. Libraries today (1) _____ different from those in the 1800s. For example, the contents of libraries (2) _____ greatly through the years. In the 1800s libraries (3) _____ simply collections of books.

1. a) have been b) were c) are d) will be
 2. a) have changed b) had changed c) changed d) were changing
 3. a) had been b) have been c) are d) were

34. We (1) _____ three major snow storms so far this winter. I wonder how many more we (2) _____.

1. a) are having b) had c) have had d) have
 2. a) shall have b) would have c) have d) have had

35. In 1980 my parents (1) _____ to the USA from China. They never (2) _____ outside of China and were, of course, excited by the challenge of relocating in a foreign country.

1. a) would emigrate b) emigrated c) had emigrated d) have emigrated
 2. a) had travelled b) travelled c) travel d) were travelling

36. Last night I read an interesting article about New York City. According to the article, more people (1) _____ to New York these days from foreign countries than from other parts of the United States. And now people who live in New York (2) _____ and going to other parts of the country. As a result, the population of New York (3) _____ over the past ten years.

1. a) have moved b) will move c) will have moved d) have been moving
 2. a) have left b) are leaving c) left d) leave
 3. a) had declined b) declined c) has been declining d) declines

37. People have much greater freedom in choosing a job than people (1) _____ one hundred years ago. It also (2) _____ more common for people in the United States to make major career changes at some time during their lives. In fact, by the time the average person retires, it is not unlikely that he or she (3) _____ careers at least once.

1. a) have b) had c) have had d) had had
 2. a) became b) is becoming c) will have become d) had become
 3. a) changes b) will be changing c) is changing d) will have changed

38. An accountant and a sports coach (1) _____ a small shoe company called Blue Ribbons in 1964. In 1971 it changed its name to Nike, and since then it (2) _____ one of the world's most successful brands. Originally Nike was only associated with basketball but recently it (3) _____ into new markets like football. Now Nike has started buying other fashion brands that are not even connected with sport.

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|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) started | b) has started | c) was starting | d) had started |
| 2. a) had become | b) became | c) has become | d) becomes |
| 3. a) is expanding | b) had expanded | c) expands | d) has expanded |

39. I have just come back from Vietnam. It (1) _____ fascinating. Over recent years the Japanese have invested a lot of money in the country-we saw the factories all along the coast. But I'm really tired now-my flight arrived yesterday and I (2) _____ from the trip yet. And I got a shock this morning when I (3) _____ on my computer- I never (4) _____ so many emails in my box!

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|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) has been | b) will be | c) was | d) is being |
| 2. a) hadn't recovered | b) haven't recovered | c) wasn't recovering | d) didn't recover |
| 3. a) had turned | b) have turned | c) turned | d) turn |
| 4. a) will see | b) saw | c) will have seen | d) have seen |

40. The Star Tree hotel chain is in financial trouble and some of their smaller hotels are going to be sold. Rising costs (1) _____ for recent losses and many smaller hotels (2) _____ to have been losing money for many years. No buyer (3) _____ yet for the properties.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) are being blamed | b) blamed | c) have blamed | d) had blamed |
| 2. a) are reported | b) are reporting | c) will report | d) have reported |
| 3. a) has been found | b) is being found | c) found | d) would be found |

41. I know you're anxiously waiting to find out if I passed my exams, but I haven't heard anything yet. Perhaps I'll get the news today when the post (1) _____. I promise I (2) _____ you as soon as I get the news. It's three weeks since I (3) _____ the exams, but my teacher warned me that they sometimes don't announce the results until more than a month (4) _____.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. a) comes | b) came | c) is coming | d) will come |
| 2. a) call | b) called | c) will call | d) am calling |
| 3. a) will take | b) took | c) had taken | d) was taking |
| 4. a) has passed | b) is passing | c) passed | d) will pass |

42. In 1859, a man Waterman S. Bodey by name, found gold in California. Shortly after, people (1) _____ to pour into the area, and a town grew up near the spot where gold (2) _____. The people called the town Bodie, but they (3) _____ that spelling of Bodey's name.

1. a) began b) have begun c) will begin d) had begun
 2. a) will be discovered b) is discovered
 c) had been discovered d) has been discovered
 3. a) have preferred b) preferred c) will prefer d) had preferred

43. Acupuncture is a Chinese method of treating illnesses by inserting needles into certain points of the body. The idea (1) _____ that this restores the natural balance of energy which is disturbed when a person is ill. The origins of this therapy (2) _____ marked out over five hundred years, but it only _____ (3) _____ to be admitted in the West in the 1970s.

1. a) had been b) will be c) will have been d) is
 2. a) has been b) were c) was d) are being
 3. a) will have begun b) have begun c) began d) are beginning

44. I arrived at the station just in time to catch the train. Now I (1) _____ that I (2) _____ for my interview. I smiled happily at an elderly lady who (3) _____ at my hat and (4) _____ to the platform.

1. a) am sure b) was sure c) had been sure d) would be sure
 2. a) wasn't late b) won't be late c) wouldn't be late d) haven't been late
 3. a) has been staring b) was stared c) was staring d) would be staring
 4. a) went b) was going c) had been going d) would go

45. In future, astronauts (1) _____ to leave the spaceship while it is still in space and to return to it. The spaceship 'Astra' which (2) _____ the Earth a short time ago (3) _____ three hundred miles into space. The first message is expected to arrive at 7 o'clock this evening. By that time, the 'Astra' (4) _____ through the space for seventeen hours and will have circled the earth a great many times.

1. a) are required b) are requiring c) will be required d) will be requiring
 2. a) has left b) left c) had left d) was leaving
 3. a) will be travelling b) would be travelling c) had travelled d) was travelling
 4. a) has been circling b) will be circling c) will have circled d) will circle

46. Firemen (1) _____ the forest fire for nearly three weeks before they could get it under control. A short time before, great trees (2) _____ the countryside for miles around.

1. a) had been fighting b) were fighting c) had fought d) have been fighting
2. a) were covering b) were being covered
c) have been covering d) have covered

47. Late at night a young man who was going home from the railway station felt he (1) _____. He got very nervous, turned round and asked: "What _____ (2) _____? Why (3) _____ me?" "I want to find Mr. Smith. I know if I follow you I (4) _____ his place. He (5) _____ next to you," answered the other man with a smile.

1. a) was following b) has been following c) had been followed d) was being followed
2. a) are you wanting b) have you wanted c) do you want d) did you want
3. a) did you follow b) are you following
c) had you followed d) have you been following
4. a) will find b) will have found c) will be found d) would find
5. a) was living b) will be living c) lives d) lived

48. "I wonder if you know the short plump woman who (1) _____ out just now." "She is a bank manager. And the most amazing thing about her is the fact that she (2) _____ in the same bank for thirty years this autumn."

1. a) has gone b) had gone c) will be going d) went
2. a) is working b) will work c) has worked d) will have worked

49. After Howard Carter (1) _____ Tutankhamen's tomb, strange reports appeared in the newspapers. Three of the people who had taken part in the discovery (2) _____ soon afterwards. Fortunately nothing terrible happened to Carter. Archaeologists (3) _____ the valley of Kings for years, but until Carter's discovery nothing was found.

1. a) has discovered b) was discovered
c) had discovered d) would have discovered
2. a) had died b) were died c) died d) have died
3. a) would have searched b) were searching
c) have been searching d) had been searching

50. It was a cold stormy night. A traveler was riding his horse along the muddy road. It (1) _____ heavily and he (2) _____ to his skin. He _____ (3) _____ for a few hours before he could find an inn.

1. a) has been raining b) was raining c) would be raining d) rained
2. a) had been soaked b) was being soaked c) would be soaked d) was soaked
3. a) rides b) was riding c) had been riding d) had been ridden

51. I have just received a letter from my old school, informing me, that my former headmaster, Mr. Page, (1) _____ next week. To mark the occasion, a present will be sent to him by his old and new pupils of the school. All those who (2) _____ towards the gift will sign their names in a large album. It is interesting to mention that the day before his retirement, Mr. Page (3) _____ for a total of forty years.

1. a) retires b) would retire c) will be retiring d) was retiring
2. a) had contributed b) will contribute c) has contributed d) were contributing
3. a) will have taught b) will be teaching c) is teaching d) had taught

52. The Great St. Bernard Pass (1) _____ Switzerland to Italy. The famous monastery of St. Bernard, which (2) _____ in the eleventh century lies about a mile away. For hundreds of years St. Bernard dogs (3) _____ 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 (4) _____ .

1. a) is connected b) has connected c) will be connecting d) connects
2. a) has been founded b) was founded c) were founded d) was founding
3. a) have saved b) had saved c) saved d) are saving
4. a) will increase b) is increasing c) was increasing d) would have increased

53. Charles Dickens (1) _____ school when he was fifteen. When he was twenty, he was already a writer. He (2) _____ a great number of novels. People all over England liked every novel he (3) _____. Now all over the world people (4) _____ all his books with great pleasure.

1. a) left b) is left c) was leaving d) would leave
2. a) wrote b) writes c) has written d) is written
3. a) was writing b) had written c) would write d) was written
4. a) read b) had read c) are read d) has read

54. “My dear sir, it is useless to talk. I (1) _____ anything against you. But I can’t let my daughter marry a starving artist. I (2) _____ you have nothing to offer her.”

“Sir, I am poor, but my new statue of America (3) _____ famous one day.”

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|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) have | b) hadn’t | c) have had | d) don’t have |
| 2. a) believe | b) shall believe | c) had believed | d) was believed |
| 3. a) will become | b) has become | c) became | d) was becoming |

55. At the beginning of the War of Independence, George Washington (1) _____ Commander of the young American Army. He (2) _____ the English forces at Yorktown in 1781. America became independent and Washington (3) _____ the first President of the new State.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) was appointed | b) was appointing | c) appointed | d) had appointed |
| 2. a) defeated | b) has defeated | c) defeats | d) is defeating |
| 3. a) was electing | b) was elected | c) had elected | d) would elect |

56. Mary was afraid when her exam fell on Friday the 13th. Everyone (1) _____ that this is a bad luck day. She studied hard. When she (2) _____ in the morning on the 13th a black bird flew into her window. The bird hit the glass and fell to the ground. Mary told her mother, “I can’t go to school today. I’m sick.” Her mother said, “I know you (3) _____ about your exam but a black bird is not a black cat. You must go and take your exam.”

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|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) knows | b) is known | c) had known | d) was known |
| 2. a) woke up | b) wakes up | c) has woken up | d) will wake up |
| 3. a) would worry | b) are worried | c) had worried | d) had been worried |

57. A software company (1) _____ to have invented a program which allows your computer to talk to your pet. They say the computer (2) _____ your pet barking, chirping or meowing. Then after processing the sounds through the pet talk program it gives you a read out of what your pet (3) _____.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) has claimed | b) will claim | c) was claiming | d) is claimed |
| 2. a) records | b) was recording | c) had recorded | d) is recorded |
| 3. a) is said | b) has said | c) would say | d) is saying |

58. There was once a great artist in Belgium who said that his daughter never (1)_____ anyone but an artist. But the girl loved a blacksmith and the blacksmith was in love with her. So he (2)_____ his trade and studied hard to become a painter. He was certainly a man of great talent, as in a short time he (3)_____ become a good painter.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) will marry | b) would marry | c) has marrie | d) had been married |
| 2. a) left | b) had left | c) was leaving | d) has left |
| 3. a) was able to | b) should | c) might | d) had to |

59. The expression ‘a white elephant’ (1)_____ when people want to say that something costs more to keep or operate than it’s worth. It comes from what a certain king of Siam is supposed to have done. He (2)_____ make a present of a white elephant to members of his court whom he (3)_____ to ruin, knowing that they (4)_____ afford to keep the white elephant in the proper style.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. a) is used | b) was used | c) is using | d) uses |
| 2. a) has to | b) can’t | c) used to | d) mustn’t |
| 3. a) will want | b) wanted | c) wants | d) would want |
| 4. a) mustn’t | b) couldn’t | c) can | d) are able to |

60. In 1870 Mark Twain (1)_____ along the streets of Boston when he noticed in a shop window a machine he (2)_____ before. He entered the shop, asked the shop-assistant how the ‘monster’ functioned and (3)_____ it for 125 dollars.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) was walking | b) walked | c) had walked | d) has walked |
| 2. a) didn’t see | b) wasn’t seen | c) hadn’t seen | d) hasn’t seen |
| 3. a) bought | b) was buying | c) was bought | d) had bought |

61. As you (1)_____ see from this letter, I (2)_____ my address and live in Croydon now. I decided that I wanted a change from central London because it (3)_____ so expensive. A friend of mine told me about this flat, and I (4)_____ here about two months ago.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) mustn't | b) have to | c) couldn't | d) can |
| 2. a) am changing | b) had changed | c) will change | d) have changed |
| 3. a) will become | b) becomes | c) has become | d) will have become |
| 4. a) was moving | b) have moved | c) had moved | d) moved |

62. One of the greatest advances in modern technology (1)_____ the invention of computers. They are capable of doing extremely complicated work in all branches of learning and (2)_____ be put to varied uses. For instance, they (3)_____ provide information on the best way to prevent traffic accidents or count the number of times the word 'and' (4)_____ in the Bible. Because they work accurately and at high speeds, they (5)_____ research workers years of hard work. This whole process is called *automation*.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. a) was being | b) has been | c) had been | d) will be |
| 2. a) are able | b) can | c) ought | d) dared not |
| 3. a) mustn't | b) are not allowed to | c) might not | d) can |
| 4. a) has been used | b) had been using | c) had been used | d) has used |
| 5. a) saved | b) are saved | c) would save | d) save |

63. There are various ways of using sound to communicate. (1)_____ ever on a ship when they practise for an emergency? The international signal for this is three short blasts on a whistle. This sound (2)_____ "Stop whatever you are doing! Go to the special meeting place!" The sound of the whistle (3)_____ all this. In the same way, bells or sirens (4)_____ in buildings to signal a fire alarm.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) Are you | b) Were you | c) Have you been | d) Had you been |
| 2. a) meant | b) means | c) is meant | d) has meant |
| 3. a) is saying | b) is said | c) was said | d) says |
| 4. a) use | b) were used | c) are used | d) are using |

64. During the rush-hour a woman got on a London bus, but every seat (1)_____. There was an old man sitting by the window with his eyes closed. Thinking that the man was asleep, the conductor (2)_____ up to him and pushed him. The man opened his eyes and said that he (3)_____.

1. a) occupied b) has occupied c) was occupied d) had occupied
 2. a) comes b) came c) was coming up d) had come up
 3. a) didn't sleep b) isn't sleeping c) hadn't slept d) wasn't sleeping

65. Years ago, I arrived one day at Salamanca near New York, where I (1)_____ change trains and take the sleeper. There were crowds of people on the platform, and they all (2)_____ to get into the long sleeper train which already (3)_____. I asked the young man in the booking-office if I (4)_____ have two tickets, and he answered "No!". Then he shut the window in my face.

1. a) have to b) was to c) ought d) might
 2. a) were trying b) have tried c) are trying d) have been trying
 3. a) has been packed b) packed c) had packed d) was packed
 4. a) should b) could c) must d) had to

66. English people (1)_____ Guy Fawkes Night on November 5 every year since 1605. Guy Fawkes was an English Catholic who (2)_____ to kill King James I. He tried to destroy the Houses of Parliament with a bomb. His plan failed and he (3)_____.

1. a) celebrate b) are celebrating c) celebrated d) have celebrated
 2. a) wanted b) wants c) has wanted d) would want
 3. a) arrested b) was arrested c) would be arrested d) had arrested

67. Sara and Polly planned to play ball in the park. Mom told Polly she couldn't go until she (1)_____ her room. "If I can't go to the park," Polly said, "then Sara can't use my ball and bat!" Polly went into her room and shut the door. Sara knocked on Polly's door and told her she (2)_____ her clean her room. Then they could go to the park together. After the girls finished, they were ready to go to the park. Mom said they (3)_____ eat lunch first.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) was cleaning | b) cleans | c) would clean | d) had cleaned |
| 2. a) was helping | b) will help | c) would help | d) had helped |
| 3. a) can | b) should | c) ought | d) have to |

68. The British (1)_____ to be among the worst tippers in the world. But is that because they simply (2)_____ the rules? Customs (3)_____ between countries, so it is not surprising that in Tokyo they do things differently from London. In British restaurants, for example, a tip (4)_____ in the bill and this is the case in most Northern European countries.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) is considered | b) are considering | c) are considered | d) consider |
| 2. a) aren't known | b) haven't known | c) aren't knowing | d) don't know |
| 3. a) differ | b) are differing | c) had differed | d) differed |
| 4. a) includes | b) is included | c) has included | d) is including |

69. The island of Janitzio is famous for its Day of the Dead celebrations, and (1)_____ a major tourist attraction. Just before midnight on November 1, the lake which surrounds Janitzio (2)_____ up with hundreds of torches. These show the route of the small boats which (3)_____ the families to the island.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) is become | b) became | c) has become | d) was becoming |
| 2. a) has lit | b) is lit | c) is lighting | d) has been lit |
| 3. a) carry | b) are carried | c) were carried | d) carried |

70. My dentist had just pulled out one of my teeth. I (1)_____ to say something, but my mouth was full of cotton-wool. When the dentist at last (2)_____ the cotton-wool from my mouth, I (3)_____ to tell him that he (4)_____ out the wrong tooth.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) was tried | b) tried | c) have tried | d) have been trying |
| 2. a) will remove | b) was removed | c) removed | d) was removing |
| 3. a) was able | b) could | c) need | d) might |
| 4. a) pulled | b) was pulling | c) was pulled | d) had pulled |

71. No one really knows where the game of golf was first played. The Romans (1)_____ a game with wooden sticks and a leather ball filled with feathers, but details (2)_____.

In the 15th century, golf first (3)_____ in the written history of Scotland. In 1457 the Scottish Parliament was displeased with the number of people playing golf instead of training for the army and the game (4)_____. However, by 1503 even the King had started playing golf again.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) play | b) have played | c) had played | d) played |
| 2. a) aren't known | b) didn't know | c) haven't been known | d) hadn't known |
| 3. a) appeared | b) was appeared | c) appears | d) had appeared |
| 4. a) banned | b) had been banned | c) was banned | d) was banning |

72. Our house needed a new kitchen sink. Dad decided he (1)_____ put it in himself. He never (2)_____ to fix anything before so he had to borrow a book from the library. First, he (3)_____ get the right size sink. Then he bought new pipes. He brought the sink and pipes home and put them on the kitchen floor. Then he took the old pipes off. Oh, the kitchen flooded! He (4)_____ to turn off the water!

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. a) might | b) could | c) has to | d) may |
| 2. a) had tried | b) was trying | c) has tried | d) tries |
| 3. a) had to | b) need | c) might | d) was able |
| 4. a) has forgotten | b) forgot | c) had forgotten | d) forgets |

73. All housewives who went to the supermarket on that day (1)_____ one great wish – to be the lucky customer who (2)_____ pay for the shopping. There was a notice inside the shop. It said, “Remember, once a week one of our customers gets free goods. This (3)_____ be your lucky day.”

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. a) had | b) were having | c) have had | d) have |
| 2. a) had to | b) ought to | c) did not have to | d) should |
| 3. a) may | b) had to | c) can't | d) has to |

74. Young Canadian writers often (1)_____ to the famous humorist S. Leacock to ask him to tell them the secret of his success, so that they (2) _____ become famous, too. Most of these young people had little or no talent, but all of them had high hopes. In answer to their question, Leacock (3)_____ tell them: “It isn’t at all difficult to write funny stories. All you need is a pen and paper; you sit down and write whatever comes into your head.”

And when the future author (4)_____ with him, he continued, “Yes, it isn’t difficult to write. The only difficulty is to make something come into your head.”

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|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) have come | b) came | c) come | d) were coming |
| 2. a) had to | b) could | c) may | d) can |
| 3. a) could | b) was able to | c) should | d) used to |
| 4. a) agreed | b) agrees | c) has agreed | d) will agree |

75. Two people (1)_____ seriously in a collision at the junction of Mill Road and Wrights Lane early yesterday morning.

Jackie Hill, 22, (2)_____ a yellow Nissan Cherry when she approached the junction and crashed into a delivery van coming out of Wrights Lane. She was on her way home from her job as a night nurse when the accident (3)_____. Now the driver of the van, William Stephens, 27, (4)_____ for head and back injuries.

According to city councilor David Wilkins, authorities (5)_____ put up traffic lights at the junction.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) had injured | b) were injured | c) have injured | d) injured |
| 2. a) drove | b) is driving | c) was driving | d) had driven |
| 3. a) happens | b) happened | c) was happened | d) had happened |
| 4. a) is being treated | b) was treated | c) has been treated | d) will treat |
| 5. a) needn’t | b) ought | c) mustn’t | d) will have to |

76. In 1903, the famous Irish playwright, George Bernard Shaw, (1)_____ for a striking title for an important new play he just (2)_____. He went back to Latin to retranslate a German term which (3)_____ by the philosopher Frederick Nietzsche. The term was *Urbmensch*, which literally (4)_____ higher being or superior person.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) was looking | b) had looked | c) has looked | d) was looked |
| 2. a) was written | b) has written | c) had written | d) had been written |
| 3. a) had invented | b) invented | c) would be invented | d) had been invented |
| 4. a) means | b) is meant | c) was meant | d) would mean |

77. When the potato was first introduced, it was surprisingly unpopular. It (1)_____ to be poisonous and it (2)_____ a long time to become common. There (3)_____ 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 (4)_____ to be planted in their own gardens.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) was considered | b) considered | c) had considered | d) is considered |
| 2. a) was taking | b) will take | c) takes | d) took |
| 3. a) has been | b) will be | c) is | d) had been |
| 4. a) had been stolen | b) were stealing | c) were stolen | d) stole |

78. Once a little boy (1)_____ a shop and said to the shop assistant: "How much (2)_____ to pay for ten pounds of sugar and three pounds of butter?" The shop assistant answered: "Four dollars and thirty cents." "Thank you," said the boy, "I (3)_____ to buy anything. It's my homework for tomorrow."

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) enters | b) entered | c) had entered | d) will enter |
| 2. a) should I | b) shall I have | c) was I able | d) must I |
| 3. a) don't want | b) hadn't wanted | c) haven't wanted | d) shan't want |

79. Arthur worked in the Central Post-office. Every night he (1)_____ in front of a long line of boxes and threw letters and postcards into them. His work was not interesting, but he (2)_____ give his full attention to the address on each letter: if he put it in the wrong box, it (3)_____ never reach the person whose name was on it.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. a) was standing | b) has stood | c) stands | d) stood |
| 2. a) may | b) had to | c) ought | d) shouldn't |
| 3. a) might | b) had to | c) should | d) was able to |

80. George (1)_____ Mabel when he was on holiday in England. He proposed marriage to her and she accepted him. When he returned to Burma, it was arranged that she (2)_____ join him in six months. But one difficulty arose after another: Mabel's father died, the war broke out, George (3)_____ to an area unsuitable for white women; so that in the end it was seven years before she was able to start. He made all arrangements for the marriage, which (4)_____ take place on the day of her arrival, and went down to Rangoon to meet her.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. a) met | b) was meeting | c) had met | d) has met |
| 2. a) used to | b) ought | c) should | d) has to |
| 3. a) sent | b) was sent | c) had sent | d) has been sent |
| 4. a) could | b) should | c) was to | d) ought |

81. Jean Nicot was apparently a man of many parts. He (1)_____ articles on the subject of philology and published a lexicon of the French language. Monsieur Nicot, in addition to his other qualities, was a skilled diplomat, and while he (2)_____ as ambassador to Lisbon, he bought some seeds of a strange plant that (3)_____ over from the new country, America.

In this fashion he (4)_____ tobacco to France. Therefore, his own name, Nicot, finally (5)_____ as the basis of nicotine, the poisonous drug in tobacco.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) has written | b) wrote | c) writes | d) was written |
| 2. a) had served | b) serves | c) was serving | d) is serving |
| 3. a) had come | b) has come | c) will come | d) would come |
| 4. a) is introduced | b) introduced | c) was introduced | d) has introduced |
| 5. a) used | b) will be used | c) has used | d) was used |

82. A visit to Yale, Iowa, is a treat you (1)_____ miss! Here are two places you (2)_____ particularly.

Although smaller than the zoo in Ames, Yale Zoo (3)_____ a fun-packed morning. Near the main gate are the polar bears. Sit on a bench and watch them splash about in their pool. Then walk down the main path to the dolphin tank for the 11:00 show. Stand at the rail to watch the dolphins leap, squeal, and chatter wildly. You (4)_____ end the morning with a picnic on the soft green field nearby.

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|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) must | b) shouldn't | c) should | d) have to |
| 2. a) will enjoy | b) had enjoyed | c) enjoyed | d) have enjoyed |
| 3. a) is offered | b) was offering | c) offers | d) had offered |
| 4. a) could | b) couldn't | c) mightn't | d) are able |

83. Dogs and fish make excellent pets. They have some similar qualities, but they are also quite different.

You (1)_____ play with a dog, but you (2)_____ be satisfied with just watching fish. Dogs are affectionate. Fish are not. On the other hand, fish are inexpensive and (3)_____ medical care and room to roam as dogs do.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. a) are able to | b) must | c) can't | d) can |
| 2. a) have to | b) mustn't | c) need | d) ought |
| 3. a) didn't need | b) hadn't needed | c) don't need | d) aren't needed |

84. The Louvre is the world's largest museum. It was originally a fortress built by Philippe-Auguste in the 13th century. 300 years later Francois I (1)_____ it with a Renaissance style building. It was first opened to the public in 1793 and (2)_____ as a museum ever since. The latest addition to the building is the glass pyramid which was designed by I. M. Pei. The pyramid (3)_____ in 1989. The Louvre's collection is overwhelming in size and it (4)_____ paintings, sculptures, antiquities, furniture, coins, etc. So, it is impossible to see everything in one day.

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|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) has replaced | b) was replaced | c) replaces | d) replaced |
| 2. a) was used | b) has been used | c) used | d) had been used |
| 3. a) unveiled | b) had been unveiled | c) was unveiled | d) has been unveiled |
| 4. a) is including | b) includes | c) included | d) will include |

85. As one (1)_____ guess, Tyson’s road to the top has been anything but easy. He was born in Brooklyn, and never (2)_____ his father. Mike was raised by his mother Lorna to be a shy and gentle child.

At the age of 10, Tyson found himself constantly bothered by neighborhood boys. “They (3)_____ take my sneakers, my clothes, my money,” he says. “They’d beat me up and smack me around.”

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. a) must | b) might | c) ought to | d) has to |
| 2. a) knows | b) had known | c) is known | d) knew |
| 3. a) shouldn’t | b) couldn’t | c) would | d) had to |

86. If you ever go to Cornwall, you (1)_____ try something especially Cornish – the pasty. It is rather long in shape and there’s a reason for this. It (2)_____ be eaten by Cornish tin-miners for lunch and had to fit their pockets. Nowadays most Cornish pasties (3)_____ in large bakeries and are certainly not as good as the old-fashioned home-made pasty.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. a) are allowed | b) should | c) are able to | d) were to |
| 2. a) used to | b) must | c) ought to | d) has to |
| 3. a) were made | b) are made | c) have made | d) make |

87. Last Saturday I (1)_____ into a shoe shop with my friends to buy some new trainers. There were some horrible ones in the window. I (2)_____ to them and said “Ugh! Who wears those things?”

Just then I saw that my new boyfriend (3)_____ near the window and he (4)_____ trainers like those. He looked furious, and he walked out. I don’t know what to say to him.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) had gone | b) went | c) was going | d) have gone |
| 2. a) pointed | b) have pointed | c) was pointing | d) point |
| 3. a) stands | b) was standing | c) had been standing | d) was stood |
| 4. a) wore | b) had been wearing | c) has worn | d) was wearing |

Section 3

Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:

Choose the appropriate option.

1. When population is not checked by artificial means, _____ increases, putting more strain on limited natural resources.
 - a) they
 - b) them
 - c) its
 - d) it
2. The portion of a mountain _____ trees cannot grow is called the tree line.
 - a) there
 - b) that
 - c) so
 - d) where
3. In 1892, Dr. James Naismith invented the game of basketball _____ college students with exercise during the winter months.
 - a) provide
 - b) provided
 - c) to have provided
 - d) to provide
4. _____ Mary Ann Shadd famous for helping escaped slaves, she was also the first African Canadian woman to establish a newspaper.
 - a) Was only not
 - b) Not only was
 - c) Was not only
 - d) Not only
5. Everest being the highest, K2 is _____ mountain peak in the world.
 - a) the second of the
 - b) of the second highest
 - c) the second highest of the level
 - d) the second highest

6. "It is not very cold. I don't think we need these big jackets."
"I don't think so, _____."
- a) anyway
 - b) either
 - c) neither
 - d) too
7. _____ Nebraska nor Iowa has any coastline.
- a) Either
 - b) Neither
 - c) Both
 - d) Together
8. _____ owe much of their success as a group to their unusual powers of migration.
- a) That birds
 - b) A bird
 - c) The bird
 - d) Birds
9. The house sparrow, _____ in NY city, was first seen in the city in 1850.
- a) now a common bird
 - b) bird in common
 - c) a bird now in common
 - d) which a common bird
10. During the early period of Ocean navigation _____ any need for sophisticated instruments and techniques.
- a) was so hardly
 - b) so that hardly
 - c) when there hardly was
 - d) there was hardly
11. It was difficult at first, but Mike _____ at night.
- a) be used to working
 - b) were used to working
 - c) got used to working
 - d) is used to working

12. The legal systems of most countries can be classified _____ common law or civil law.
- a) as either
 - b) either as
 - c) either to
 - d) to either
13. _____ is your own business.
- a) Who you work for
 - b) Whose you work for
 - c) Who for you work
 - d) You work for whom
14. _____ an aerobic exercise for 20 minutes a day will strengthen your heart and you will get rid of excess fat.
- a) Do
 - b) Make
 - c) Making
 - d) Doing
15. _____ that climbers can take only a couple of steps per minute as they near the summit.
- a) The height of Mount Everest
 - b) How high Mount Everest is
 - c) Mount Everest is high
 - d) So high is Mount Everest
16. Eight ounces of skim milk contain _____ the same volume of regular milk.
- a) more than protein as
 - b) more protein than
 - c) more protein as
 - d) as more protein
17. In 1983 astronaut Sally Ride became _____ from the USA to travel into space.
- a) of the first woman
 - b) the first woman was
 - c) the first woman
 - d) she was the first woman

18. The accordion, a musical instrument, consisting of a rectangular bellows expanded and contracted _____, is frequently used in folk music.
- a) the hands that between them
 - b) them between the hands
 - c) by between the hands
 - d) between the hands
19. Mason bees are solitary bees, which means _____ in colonies like honey bees or bumble bees.
- a) do not live
 - b) when they do not live
 - c) that they do not live
 - d) that do not live
20. Zora Hurston first undertook fieldwork in anthropology, but eventually settled into her most cherished calling, _____.
- a) was writing fiction
 - b) that she wrote fiction
 - c) that of fiction writer
 - d) who wrote fiction
21. Not until a frog develops lungs _____ the water and lives on the land.
- a) that it leaves
 - b) it leaves
 - c) leaves it
 - d) does it leave
22. The mass of insects on Earth is _____ all other land animals combined.
- a) greater than that of
 - b) as large
 - c) more greater
 - d) broader than the one of
23. Many people hate to eat in restaurants by _____.
- a) themselves
 - b) theirselves
 - c) himself
 - d) ourselves

24. Actor Paul Newman received an Academy Award for Lifetime Achievement _____ dozens of popular movies over several decades.
- a) because acting
 - b) for acting in
 - c) with acting in
 - d) in his acting in
25. The American and the Soviet space exploration programs, even though they are reputedly opposites, are very much _____ in their empirical goals.
- a) unlike
 - b) alike
 - c) not alike
 - d) like
26. I don't _____ staying home today.
- a) feel unlike
 - b) feel alike
 - c) feel like
 - d) feel likely
27. "What did you think of the book?"
"_____ the books I've read, it was the most interesting."
- a) From
 - b) All
 - c) All of
 - d) Of all
28. "Is your husband a good dancer?"
"Yes. He dances _____."
- a) exceptional good
 - b) exceptionally good
 - c) exceptionally well
 - d) exceptional well
29. "Is Marsha still here?"
"No. She was the first _____."
- a) leaving
 - b) leave
 - c) to leave
 - d) in leaving

30. "I took the TOEFL. It was _____".
"Had you studied a lot before you took it?"
- a) real hardly
 - b) real hard
 - c) really hard
 - d) really hardly
31. "Did you meet Ann here at the university?"
"No, we had _____ met when I started college."
- a) still
 - b) already
 - c) till
 - d) yet
32. "What's wrong with your car?"
"The rear mirror needs _____."
- a) to replace
 - b) replacing
 - c) replaced by
 - d) replace
33. "How about going to the theater?"
"O.K., but I would rather _____ a concert."
- a) attend
 - b) to attend
 - c) attending
 - d) have attended
34. "What is that book about?"
"It concerns _____ your money."
- a) investing
 - b) to invest
 - c) about investing
 - d) with investing

35. “Are you _____ employed at the post office?”
“Yes, I have been working there since 1982.”
- a) yet
 - b) almost
 - c) already
 - d) still
36. “Mrs. Williams is always beautifully dressed.”
“She wears _____ nice clothes.”
- a) so
 - b) such a
 - c) such
 - d) so much
37. “When you were living in the country, were there a lot of deer?”
“Yes, but hardly ever _____ any.”
- a) did we saw
 - b) we did see
 - c) did we see
 - d) we saw
38. “John and Jack both get good grades.”
“Nonetheless, John is _____ of the two.”
- a) the more talented
 - b) the most talent
 - c) more talent
 - d) most talented
39. “Did you sell your car?”
“No, but there’s a woman who is _____ in buying it.”
- a) definitely interested
 - b) definite interested
 - c) definitely interesting
 - d) interesting definitely
40. “Is your dog afraid of me?”
“A little. It’s not used to _____.”
- a) be petted
 - b) petting
 - c) being petted
 - d) pet

41. "How old are you?"
"I am _____ you are."
- the same old as
 - as same age as
 - the same age as
 - as same old as
42. "Can I help _____?"
"Yes, do you know when the bus comes?"
- us
 - yourself
 - you
 - ourselves
43. "There was an eclipse yesterday."
"Unfortunately, I didn't even _____ it."
- saw
 - seen
 - see
 - to see
44. "You look tired."
"I am _____ I can't keep my eyes open."
- so tired that
 - such a tired
 - too tired that
 - very tired that
45. "Tom didn't tell the truth about the accident."
"Never _____ him again."
- will believe I
 - I will believe
 - will I believe
 - I won't believe
46. "Christine is moving to Los Angeles."
"I think _____ will make everyone sad."
- her leaving
 - she leaves
 - she leaving
 - her to leave

47. “Some teenagers own cars when they’re still in high school.”
“Our sons’ friend _____ one.”
- a) drive
 - b) have
 - c) do
 - d) has
48. “When are you leaving for South Carolina?”
“I think I’ll go _____ June 11.”
- a) at
 - b) in
 - c) between
 - d) on
49. “Did you go to Hawaii for vacation?”
“I had been planning to go, but I got sick _____ minute.”
- a) at the last
 - b) at last
 - c) the last
 - d) the least
50. “Do we need more drinks for the party?”
“No, _____ have already been bought.”
- a) the drinks
 - b) some drink
 - c) a drink
 - d) drink
51. “Would you prefer jazz or rock music?”
“I dislike _____ music in general.”
- a) listening to
 - b) to listen
 - c) listening at
 - d) listen to

52. “Do you like living alone?”
“Yes, and now I _____ for myself.”
- used to cook
 - used to cooking
 - am used to cooking
 - am used to cook
53. “Would you like to go to the movies tomorrow?”
“Sure. _____ I will have finished my exam.”
- And than
 - After then
 - By then
 - By that
54. “Do you think Barbara speaks _____ well?”
“She should. She has been studying it since she was in high school.”
- Spanish language
 - a Spanish language
 - Spanish
 - the Spanish
55. “I passed the admission test!”
“Congratulations. Had you studied _____ before you took it?”
- a lot of
 - a lot
 - lots
 - lot
56. “Bob, I am not going to buy this encyclopedia”.
“I know, because it costs _____ the other one.”
- twice as much as
 - twice more times
 - twice as much
 - twice as many as

57. “Mom, this is _____tasty ice cream that I’ll have another helping”
“Of course, if you like”.
- a) such
 - b) so
 - c) such an
 - d) so much
58. “Are you all here dear students, can we start our lesson?”
“Yes, everyone _____ Virginia.”
- a) but
 - b) except to
 - c) from
 - d) beside
59. “_____ fish are there in the basket near you?”
“Quite a lot.”
- a) How much number of
 - b) Do you know how much
 - c) How many
 - d) What is the number of
60. “Which football team do you support?”
“We’d like _____.”
- a) the *Monsters* will win
 - b) the *Monsters* to win
 - c) that the *Monsters* win
 - d) the *Monsters* win
61. “I don’t understand the instructions of the document because of my poor English.”
“_____ your English teacher to help you.”
- a) Ask
 - b) Make
 - c) Have
 - d) Let

62. “Jane said you telephoned me last night.”
“Yes. I called _____ if you would like to come to dinner tomorrow.”
- a) for seeing
 - b) for to see
 - c) because to see
 - d) to see
63. “Ann looks like a smart student.”
“Oh, yes, she is always the first _____ her homework.”
- a) to be finished with
 - b) to being finished with
 - c) to finish
 - d) finishing
64. “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) do not accustomed to keeping
 - b) am not accustomed to keeping
 - c) am not accustomed to keep
 - d) do not accustomed keeping
65. “You know that doctors are trying to find out _____ there is a risk to get the virus.”
“ No. I haven’t heard about it yet.”
- a) whether if
 - b) if not
 - c) whether not
 - d) whether
66. According to the economic laws, the greater the demand _____ the price.
- a) higher
 - b) the high
 - c) the higher
 - d) high

67. The observation deck at the World Trade center was _____ any other one in New York.
- a) highest than
 - b) higher than
 - c) the highest that
 - d) higher that
68. Let's listen for more information about the storm on _____ radio stations.
- a) other
 - b) another
 - c) else
 - d) the another
69. The classroom equipment usually includes _____ chalk.
- a) few
 - b) several
 - c) a few
 - d) some
70. "Have the workers _____ the kitchen cupboard and then let them go."
- a) to bring in
 - b) brought in
 - c) bring in
 - d) bringing in
71. "Did you order _____ cakes for your birthday party?"
"I only ordered one, but I wish I had ordered three."
- a) a little
 - b) any
 - c) little
 - d) no
72. My English teacher said we should write another composition for tomorrow related _____ our experience at last week's excursion.
- a) to
 - b) for
 - c) into
 - d) from

73. The president's advisor studied the case carefully and reported that it _____ improved.
- a) needed be
 - b) was needed
 - c) needed to
 - d) needed to be
74. "Don't you think the trip to the Black Sea would be fantastic?"
"To tell the truth I dislike _____ in salt water".
- a) for me to swim
 - b) swimming
 - c) to swim
 - d) swim
75. "Why does the detective want to meet you today as soon as possible?"
"Surprisingly enough, I am the only person who saw the money _____ last night".
- a) to steal
 - b) been stolen
 - c) being stolen
 - d) stealing
76. _____ was said about the war, and people thought it was planned secretly by some authorities to confuse them.
- a) A few
 - b) Few
 - c) Little
 - d) Some
77. "Is Angelina still single?"
"No, she is married _____ a lawyer and they are really happy to have each other."
- a) to
 - b) of
 - c) with
 - d) for

78. "I spend more than 10 dollars on cigarettes, I am not used to smoking cheap ones."
"Really, it is a _____ habit you know, and I wish I would stop smoking."
- a) dangerously
 - b) so dangerous
 - c) dangerous
 - d) very dangerously
79. "_____ Bob's winter holidays in Scotland led to his marrying a Scotswoman."
- a) Enough surprising
 - b) Surprised enough
 - c) Enough surprisingly
 - d) Surprisingly enough
80. "Mom, please, can you make Dad _____ us to London at Christmas time?"
"I will try, though I know he is very busy these days."
- a) taking
 - b) his taking
 - c) take
 - d) to take
81. "To be frank, I am against borrowing books from the library and then not giving them back in time because I think that other students may need it."
"Yes, you are right _____."
- a) as usual
 - b) as usually
 - c) usual
 - d) usually
82. "Why are you _____? Didn't you sleep well last night?"
"You should have told me you weren't coming to the cinema. I waited more than three hours but you didn't come."
- a) so nervous
 - b) so nervously
 - c) very nervously
 - d) such a nervous

83. “Mike, help me to decide which book to buy- “English Tales” or “Christmas Tales.”
“Of the two, I think the second one is _____.”
- a) a nice one
 - b) nicer
 - c) the nicer
 - d) the nicest
84. “Hi Nick, I hear you were in New York, did you like it?”
“_____ all the cities I have visited, I like New York the best!”
- a) For
 - b) From
 - c) In
 - d) Of
85. “Miss Erica, these flowers are for you.”
“Thank you. They have _____ beautiful colours.”
- a) too
 - b) as
 - c) such a
 - d) very
86. Although there is no evidence of water on Mars, for years the dark lines visible _____ were referred to as canals.
- a) in the planets
 - b) on planets
 - c) on the planet
 - d) in planet
87. Because Galileo published a paper supporting Copernicus’s heliocentric theory of _____, he was charged with heresy by the Inquisition.
- a) universe
 - b) the universe
 - c) a universe
 - d) an universe

88. Building codes and fire laws prevent concert promoters from selling as many tickets _____ they possibly can.
- a) as
 - b) if
 - c) how
 - d) that
89. “Have you got any plans for the weekend?”
“What about _____ in the lake?”
- a) go swimming
 - b) swimming
 - c) doing a swim
 - d) to swim
90. “Would you like some hot coffee or tea?”
“I do like them _____, but I’d rather have something cold.”
- a) either
 - b) neither
 - c) both
 - d) too
91. “I was hoping that you’d wear your new dress. It’s much _____.”
“But this one is more comfortable for hot weather.”
- a) pretty
 - b) more prettier
 - c) most prettiest
 - d) prettier
92. “I can’t stand this class!”
“Well, you might as well _____ it.”
- a) used to
 - b) get used to
 - c) get use to
 - d) be used

93. "I think that the game starts at eight."
"Good. We have just _____ to get there."
- a) enough time
 - b) too time
 - c) so much time
 - d) very much time
94. "The music and the flowers are lovely"
"Yes. I hope that the food is _____,too."
- a) well
 - b) well enough
 - c) good
 - d) enough good
95. "Henry and Dolores are careful."
"Yes, but Olga is _____ of the three."
- a) the carefulest
 - b) carefuller
 - c) the most careful
 - d) the more careful
96. "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
97. "Their son is very bright."
"Yes, he is. When we saw them at graduation I was surprised how _____ he could talk".
- a) clearer
 - b) clean
 - c) clearly
 - d) cleaner

98. "Did you go to the museum with your friend?"

"No, I went there _____."

- a) by my own
- b) on myself
- c) with me
- d) by myself

99. "I don't have to be there until seven."

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

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

100. "What time are your friends arriving?"

"They have _____ arrived."

- a) yet
- b) already
- c) still
- d) never

101. "This is a very expensive shop, _____ is cheap here."

"I can't believe it!"

- a) nothing
- b) anything
- c) something
- d) everything

102. "This soup is hot!"

"The _____, the better."

- a) hot
- b) hotter
- c) hottest
- d) hotly

103. "How old is Susan?"

"She is _____ as I am".

- a) the same age
- b) as same age
- c) so old
- d) the same

104. "If only I had taken your _____!"

"Yes. You wouldn't have any problem."

- a) advices
- b) an advice
- c) advice
- d) advises

105. "You look _____. You must have received good news!"

"You are right. I've got a job in a bank."

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

106. "Would you like some more coffee?"

"Only _____, thank you."

- a) little
- b) some
- c) a little
- d) a few

107. "My brother doesn't like our Math class."

"_____."

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

108. "What's the problem?"

"Oh, doctor, I've got _____ bad cold."

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

109. "Have you finished your term paper _____?"

"I started to read a novel instead."

- a) just
- b) still
- c) yet
- d) also

110. "What about bringing John along to the meeting?"

"That isn't _____ bad idea."

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

111. "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

112. "Are you coming to the party with me?"

"I am sorry, I am too busy and I don't want _____".

- a) too
- b) also
- c) either
- d) neither

113. "You will make fewer mistakes if you work hard."
"I'll try to do my _____."
- a) good
 - b) best
 - c) the best
 - d) well
114. "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
115. "No sooner _____ everyone started to gossip about her."
"That's typical!"
- a) had Maria left than
 - b) did Maria leave when
 - c) had Maria left when
 - d) Maria had left then
116. "Would you like to go to the zoo or to the circus?"
"_____ to the circus."
- a) I'd prefer to go
 - b) I'd rather to go
 - c) I'd better to go
 - d) I'd rather went
117. "My hat is the same colour _____ yours."
"Yes, but the style is quite different."
- a) as
 - b) like
 - c) unlike
 - d) than

118. “Why did you stop _____ tennis?”
“I got tired.”
- a) for playing
 - b) to play
 - c) playing
 - d) being played
119. _____ Michelangelo began painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican.
- a) At the age of 33
 - b) At 33 years
 - c) At the age of 33 years
 - d) At the age of 33-year-old
120. The changes in this city have occurred _____.
- a) so fastly
 - b) rapidly
 - c) fastly
 - d) so rapid
121. Mary and her sister have just bought _____ coats at the clearance sale.
- a) two new winters
 - b) new two winter
 - c) two new winter’s
 - d) two new winter
122. How _____ times did Rick and Jenifer have to do the experiment before they got the results they had been expecting?
- a) many
 - b) many of the
 - c) much
 - d) much of
123. George is not _____ to pass the test in economics without anybody’s help.
- a) enough intelligent
 - b) intelligent enough
 - c) intelligence enough
 - d) enough intelligently

124. Nora _____ misses an opportunity to play in the tennis tournaments.
- a) hardly never
 - b) ever hardly
 - c) never hardly
 - d) hardly ever
125. “What a nice photograph! I like it so much!”
“So do I. Tomorrow I am going _____.”
- a) to have enlarged
 - b) to have it enlarge
 - c) to make it enlarged
 - d) to have it enlarged
126. “Why don’t you throw these apples away? Can’t you see they have _____?”
- a) gone badly
 - b) gone bad
 - c) come worse
 - d) got better
127. “What do you think about the project I introduced at the meeting yesterday?”
“To tell the truth the more I thought about it _____ I liked it. I think I’ll vote against it.”
- a) the more
 - b) the least
 - c) less
 - d) the less
128. “Did they go to James’s party last Saturday?”
“Yes, it was a great mistake. No one enjoyed _____.”
- a) himself
 - b) itself
 - c) themselves
 - d) them

129. Unfortunately, I've never seen Mary _____. They say she took the first place at the competition last year.
- a) to dance
 - b) dance
 - c) dances
 - d) is dancing
130. They want their _____ to become a doctor. They don't even think that she can be against it.
- a) fifteen years old girl
 - b) fifteen-years girl
 - c) fifteen-year-old girl
 - d) a fifteen-years-aged girl
131. "I was so busy last week. I could not even find time to watch the news on TV."
"_____."
- a) Nor I could
 - b) Neither could I
 - c) So could I
 - d) I neither
132. _____ Hemingway lived in Cuba where he wrote "The Old Man and the Sea".
- a) In his later years
 - b) In his latter years
 - c) In his lasted years
 - d) In his lasting years
133. Nobody likes talking to Bill because he is fond of giving _____.
- a) a useless advice
 - b) useless advices
 - c) useless advice
 - d) some useless advices

134. _____, London is one of the most interesting and oldest cities in the world.
- a) In my mind
 - b) For my mind
 - c) In my opinion
 - d) By my opinion
135. Our Literature teacher _____ a lot of poems by heart.
- a) makes us to learn
 - b) makes that we learn
 - c) makes us learning
 - d) makes us learn
136. Alan said that it was _____ he had ever driven.
- a) a very fast car
 - b) one of the most fast
 - c) the most fastly car
 - d) one of the fastest cars
137. When Jane came to Britain, she had to get used _____ on the left.
- a) driving
 - b) to drive
 - c) to driving
 - d) to be driving
138. “Where are you planning to spend your holiday?”
“To tell the truth, I haven’t got _____ on holiday at the moment.”
- a) money enough to go
 - b) enough money to go
 - c) money enough for going
 - d) enough money for going
139. “Have you got any idea why the children are so strangely quiet? There is absolutely no noise.”
“Don’t worry. There is nothing dangerous. They are simply cutting some _____.”
- a) ten pound note
 - b) a ten-pound note
 - c) ten-pound notes
 - d) ten-pounds notes

140. If you are worried about the problem, you should do _____ it.
- a) something about
 - b) anything for
 - c) nothing against
 - d) something at
141. "I am so tired."
"In that case let's get a taxi. It's _____ to walk."
- a) a quite long way
 - b) quite a long way
 - c) so a long way
 - d) a so long way
142. The exam was quite easy, _____ we expected.
- a) more easy that
 - b) more easy than
 - c) easier as
 - d) easier than
143. My mother is very happy as my father gave up _____ three weeks ago.
- a) to smoke
 - b) smoke
 - c) smoking
 - d) having smoked
144. "Did you enjoy the play last night?"
"Yes, of course, I did. I just couldn't help _____ every single scene of it."
- a) to admire
 - b) admiring
 - c) but admiring
 - d) admire
145. "I see you have a lot of work to do."
"Yes, and, if you don't mind I'd like _____ me."
- a) you to help
 - b) that you help
 - c) you are helping
 - d) you help

146. He's a fast runner. I cannot run as fast _____.
- so he could
 - than him
 - he can
 - as him
147. "I hate cleaning fish."
"If you really do why don't you _____ at the fishmonger's?"
- clean them
 - have them cleaned
 - have cleaned them
 - to have them cleaned
148. "What time will you arrive?" "I don't know. It depends _____ traffic."
- in the
 - from the
 - on the
 - against the
149. "Have I come _____?"
"No, it's quite all right."
- early so
 - too early
 - early quietly
 - such an early
150. "Why did you refuse to lend Ann money?"
"Because I didn't want to risk _____."
- to lose it
 - to lose them
 - losing it
 - losing them
151. "When are you leaving for South Carolina?"
"I think I'll go _____."
- at June 11
 - between June 11
 - in June 11
 - on June 11

152. Coffee beans are picked by hand and then _____.
- a) drying
 - b) dried
 - c) which are dried
 - d) by drying
153. The higher a mountaineer climbs, _____.
- a) the thinner the air will become
 - b) thinner air will be there
 - c) there will be thinner air
 - d) the air will become thinner
154. "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
155. "I'll buy the cake for David's birthday party."
"And I'll be responsible _____ the ice cream."
- a) of
 - b) to
 - c) for
 - d) with
156. "What musical instrument does Irene play?"
"She is famous _____ her piano playing."
- a) by
 - b) for
 - c) about
 - d) to
157. "Did you like the new French movie?"
"My wife liked it but I was _____."
- a) some boring
 - b) a little bored
 - c) just a bore
 - d) just boring

158. “Mrs. Williams is always beautifully dressed”
“She wears _____ nice clothes.”
- a) a so
 - b) such
 - c) such a
 - d) so much
159. “When do you work now?”
“Usually _____ the afternoon.”
- a) for
 - b) to
 - c) in
 - d) on
160. “What was your impression _____ the art exhibit?”
“I thought some of the works were uninteresting.”
- a) of
 - b) to
 - c) with
 - d) at
161. At the end of the meeting it became obvious that the question being discussed is _____ than they expected.
- a) much serious
 - b) more seriously
 - c) the most serious
 - d) much more serious
162. Sorry Tom, I have to return. I remember _____ the front door but I cannot find the key.
- a) lock
 - b) locking
 - c) to lock
 - d) to locking

163. My black jeans _____ dirty. I'll put on something else and we can go out.
- a) was
 - b) is
 - c) are
 - d) aren't
164. I don't like stories _____ have unhappy endings.
- a) those
 - b) they
 - c) which
 - d) who
165. "Where are you going?"
"I am going to buy _____."
- a) a bread
 - b) some breads
 - c) a loaf of bread
 - d) a loaf of breads
166. The bus service is very good. There is a bus _____ ten minutes.
- a) each
 - b) every
 - c) all
 - d) either
167. We still live in Texas in a house near _____ I work.
- a) there
 - b) where
 - c) wherever
 - d) here
168. He had to work _____ ; otherwise he'd have fallen behind the others.
- a) more harder
 - b) hardly
 - c) hard
 - d) the hardest

169. I'd _____ go on foot than travel on that overcrowded bus.
- a) rather
 - b) like
 - c) prefer
 - d) love
170. "Would you like to eat anything?"
"Nothing. I'll just have _____."
- a) a cup of coffee
 - b) a little of coffee
 - c) a coffee cup
 - d) a glass of coffee
171. The girl insisted on _____ to an art school, although her parents were against it.
- a) go
 - b) going
 - c) to go
 - d) to going
172. "You look so pale, you'd better see the doctor _____", he noticed anxiously.
- a) as soon as possible
 - b) so soon as possible
 - c) possible soon
 - d) soon as possible
173. The dictation was quite easy, _____ we expected.
- a) more easy that
 - b) more easy than
 - c) easier than
 - d) easy as
174. Jim and Susan study at the same University. The _____ studies Arts and Jim studies Science.
- a) latter
 - b) late
 - c) latest
 - d) later

175. She tried to be serious but she couldn't help _____.
- a) to laugh
 - b) laughing
 - c) that she laughed
 - d) to laughing
176. "Could you tell me where my trousers are?"
"Haven't you put _____ in the wardrobe?"
- a) it
 - b) them
 - c) they
 - d) its
177. Some of my classmates decided to study Electrical Engineering because they wanted _____ computers.
- a) to build
 - b) building
 - c) be built
 - d) build
178. "What's the matter with your cat?"
"I am taking it to the vet. It has injured _____ tail."
- a) its
 - b) it's
 - c) it
 - d) itself
179. This coffee isn't strong."
"The taste isn't good _____."
- a) neither
 - b) either
 - c) also
 - d) too
180. "The more you read, the _____ you'll be."
"Why don't you read then?"
- a) the clever
 - b) cleverer
 - c) the cleverer
 - d) the cleverest

181. She ate _____. She wasn't feeling hungry.
- a) hardly anything
 - b) hard anything
 - c) anything hardly
 - d) anything hard
182. "Who has been planning the dance?"
"Everyone in the club _____."
- a) is
 - b) have
 - c) has
 - d) are
183. I have a terrible headache so I don't feel like _____ out for a walk tonight. I'd better stay at home and watch TV.
- a) going
 - b) to go
 - c) go
 - d) gone
184. My sisters are all very clever but lazy and naughty girls. _____ of them has her own responsibilities which they never carry out.
- a) Some
 - b) Every
 - c) Both
 - d) Each
185. "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
186. "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 repaired it
 - b) having it repaired
 - c) having it repair
 - d) having it repairing

187. My new glasses cost me _____ the last pair that I bought.
- times three
 - three times more
 - three times as much as
 - as much three times as
188. It was _____ that we went camping in the mountains last weekend.
- such nice weather
 - so nice a weather
 - too nice weather
 - so nice weather
189. The jury think Annie is the best singer among all the candidates. Have you ever heard her _____?
- singing
 - sung
 - to sing
 - sang
190. "What are the expectations?"
"Many of _____ not expect to win."
- the participants in the race do
 - participant in the race are
 - participants of the race does
 - the participant in the race has
191. Do you know that _____ children are classmates?
- Kate and Ann's
 - Kate's and Ann's
 - Kate and Ann
 - Kate's and Ann
192. Very few people know about Jack's secret. So, please, don't _____.
- give it in
 - give it up
 - give it away
 - give it

193. Mrs. Simpson is really an excellent teacher. She is _____ appreciated by her students.
- a) highly
 - b) high
 - c) higher
 - d) highest
194. If I leave early in the morning I'll arrive at about 12 o'clock in the afternoon, it's about _____ to that town from my house.
- a) three hour drive
 - b) three hours' drive
 - c) three hour's drive
 - d) three hours drive
195. When he was young he used _____ every day.
- a) to going swimming
 - b) to go swimming
 - c) going to swimming
 - d) to go swim
196. He is very punctual. We hope he won't keep us _____.
- a) to wait
 - b) wait
 - c) waiting
 - d) to waiting
197. This was _____ film I had ever seen.
- a) worse
 - b) the worse
 - c) the worst
 - d) worst
198. _____ nice weather to go for a walk!
It is really a nice day.
- a) Such a
 - b) So
 - c) Such
 - d) How

199. I am going to a wedding on Saturday. _____ is getting married.
- A friend of mine
 - One my friends
 - A friend of me
 - A friend of my
200. “Did you hear about that concert?”
“There was _____ news about it on TV last night.”
- many
 - lot
 - a lot of
 - much of
201. “Have you got any plans for the Christmas holidays?”
“How about _____ in the mountains?”
- go skiing
 - skiing
 - do skiing
 - to ski
202. “Would you like to go sailing or swimming?”
“I like them _____, but I’d rather have a walk today.”
- either
 - neither
 - both
 - too
203. “I was hoping to meet you in the morning. I’m usually _____ at _____ that time of day.”
- much cheerful
 - more cheerful
 - cheerfully
 - most of cheerful
204. “I hate studying for exams!”
“_____ it because it’s the only way to pass.”
- Used to
 - Get used to
 - Get using to
 - Be used to

205. "I think the movie starts at 8 pm."
"Oh. We don't have _____ to get there."
a) enough time
b) too time
c) little time
d) no time
206. "Can this drug _____ cure my cold?"
"Yes, we believe your cold will be cured in three days."
a) really
b) real
c) a real
d) be really
207. "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
208. "I don't play tennis very well!"
"_____."
a) So don't I
b) Neither do I
c) So I don't
d) Nor don't I
209. "Her English is easy to understand."
"Yes, I was surprised how _____ she could talk".
a) well
b) good
c) better
d) best
210. "Did you go on vacation with your family?"
"No, I went _____."
a) alone
b) lonely
c) by alone
d) all lonely

211. “The weather is much _____ today.”
“Yes, but the weather reports say that it will rain tomorrow.”
- a) better
 - b) best
 - c) good
 - d) well
212. ‘Did you know the man who tried _____ your bag?’
‘No, but I would certainly recognize him if I saw him again.’
- a) to steal
 - b) to stealing
 - c) of stealing
 - d) steal
213. “This book is _____ for you to read.”
“I don’t want to read it, I just want to look at the pictures.”
- a) too difficult
 - b) such difficult
 - c) enough difficult
 - d) difficulty
214. “Do you like to play Scrabble?”
“I _____ it a lot but now I’m tired of it.”
- a) used to play
 - b) using to play
 - c) get used playing
 - d) am used playing
215. “I can’t wait to see the photos you took of our trip.”
“Just give me _____ to download them to my computer.”
- a) a few minutes
 - b) fewer minutes
 - c) little minutes
 - d) a little minutes

216. "The room is too hot. Can you open the window _____ to let in some cool air?"
- a) enough wide
 - b) wide enough
 - c) widely enough
 - d) enough widely
217. "I've been accused of stealing money at work."
"You _____ get a lawyer to help you with that."
- a) would rather to
 - b) would better
 - c) had better
 - d) had better to
218. "What's wrong with the washing machine?"
"I tried to use _____, but the clothes were still dirty."
- a) it
 - b) them
 - c) its
 - d) they
219. "I thought you were going to leave work early."
"My boss didn't _____."
- a) let me go
 - b) to let me go
 - c) let me going
 - d) let me to go
220. "I've been _____ lately that I haven't been able to visit my mother."
"She's been unable to leave her house to visit me."
- a) so busy
 - b) such busy
 - c) too busy
 - d) as busy

221. It isn't a question _____. Let's discuss it tomorrow.

- a) little importance
- b) fewer importance
- c) in least importance
- d) of less importance

222. "Why did you refuse to lend Ann money?"
"Because I didn't want to risk _____."

- a) to lose it
- b) to lose them
- c) losing it
- d) losing them

223. "Have I come _____ early?"
"No, it's quite all right."

- a) very
- b) such
- c) quite
- d) rather

224. Don't drive _____, there is ice on the road.

- a) so fast
- b) such fast
- c) more fast
- d) so faster

225. "Help _____ some caviar."
"Oh, thank you. It's delicious."

- a) you to
- b) me to
- c) yourself to
- d) myself to

226. "It's a pity to stay at home in _____."
"Oh, yes the weather is fine."

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

227. “Would you like to have _____?”
“No thanks, I’ve already had breakfast.”
- a) something
 - b) any things
 - c) every things
 - d) nothing
228. What nice news! Everyone will be glad _____.
- a) to hear them
 - b) hearing it
 - c) to hear they
 - d) to hear it
229. He will be listened to with great interest. His report is _____.
- a) the better
 - b) good of all
 - c) best
 - d) the best
230. I enjoyed the concert. It was _____.
- a) rather excited
 - b) quite exciting
 - c) quite an exciting
 - d) excited rather
231. “Yesterday it was Mary’s birthday.”
“The children had _____ time, didn’t they?”
- a) well
 - b) a good
 - c) good
 - d) a well
232. “He is _____ liar.”
“Nobody likes to be cheated, do they?”
- a) a such
 - b) such a
 - c) so
 - d) a very

233. "Harry is _____."
"Who is he talking to?"
- a) near the phone
 - b) on the phone
 - c) at phone
 - d) by phone
234. "Are we going to be late?"
"No, we are going to arrive _____ the airport in time."
- a) in
 - b) to
 - c) at
 - d) on
235. "Shall we eat here?"
"The food looks _____ to me."
- a) badly
 - b) well
 - c) good
 - d) nicely
236. "_____?"
"She is tall and slim."
- a) How is she like
 - b) Who is she
 - c) What is she
 - d) What is she like
237. "There must be many bottles of beer in the fridge."
"I can see only _____."
- a) a few bottle
 - b) many bottles
 - c) a few bottles
 - d) a little bottles
238. "Shall I open the window?"
"_____"
- a) Do please.
 - b) Please you won't.
 - c) You may please.
 - d) Please don't you.

239. "At what age did he go to school?"
"He went to school _____ five.
- a) at age of
 - b) at the age
 - c) by age of
 - d) at the age of
240. "What is their new house like?"
"It _____."
- a) looks very well
 - b) looks like an office block
 - c) likes yours
 - d) seems like very comfortable
241. "Was he late?"
"When he came two minutes ago everybody _____."
- a) have already been there
 - b) were there
 - c) has already arrived
 - d) had already arrived
242. They got valuable _____ from the night watchman.
- a) piece of information
 - b) informations
 - c) pieces of informations
 - d) information
243. "These new trains are fantastic!"
"They move _____."
- a) so quick
 - b) such quickly
 - c) very quickly
 - d) too quick
244. Tell me more about your work, I'm very _____.
- a) interested for it
 - b) interesting in it
 - c) interesting
 - d) interested in it

245. "Could you help me?"
 "I don't see why I should help _____."
- yourself
 - to you
 - you
 - by yourself
246. "Could you help me to solve the problem?"
 "I'm not good _____ mathematics."
- on
 - at
 - in
 - with
247. "_____?"
 "I have a bad headache."
- What does it matter
 - What is matter with you
 - What's the matter with you
 - What matters
248. "Have you ever met Tom?"
 "Yes, we met _____."
- the concert
 - at the concert
 - in the concert
 - in concerts
249. "Have you been to New York?"
 "_____."
- Already not
 - Not still
 - Still not
 - Not yet
250. "Have you ever been to their place?"
 "Their apartment is very modern, but they have some antique _____
 in it."
- pieces of furniture
 - pieces of furnitures
 - furnitures
 - piece of furnitures

251. "Did you like this film?"
"This film was _____ interesting than last week's."
- a) rather
 - b) much
 - c) not so
 - d) more
252. "Have you finished _____?"
"Nearly."
- a) still
 - b) yet
 - c) till
 - d) until
253. "Have you got books by Dickens?"
"_____ books on this shelf were written by Dickens."
- a) The all
 - b) All
 - c) All the
 - d) Every
254. "Is it still raining?"
"No, it's not raining _____."
- a) more
 - b) no more
 - c) some more
 - d) any more
255. "Is he as intelligent as his sister?"
"No, he's _____ intelligent as his sister."
- a) not so
 - b) much less
 - c) much fewer
 - d) least

256. “Who is Janet?”
“Janet is _____.”
- a) an old my friend
 - b) an old friend of me
 - c) a my old friend
 - d) an old friend of mine
257. “How did you get there?”
“We went by car and the children went _____ foot.”
- a) to
 - b) in
 - c) with
 - d) on
258. “Shall we go out?”
“I don’t think it’s a good idea. It looks _____ rain.”
- a) for
 - b) so
 - c) as
 - d) like
259. “The players can’t find their boots.”
“_____ boots are in their place.”
- a) The three player's
 - b) The three players
 - c) The three players'
 - d) Three players' their
260. “The car I bought last year has turned out to be just awful.”
“I bet you’ll never buy _____ one of the same make.”
- a) the other
 - b) others
 - c) other
 - d) another

261. "Could I borrow fifty dollars from you?"
"I am sorry, I don't have _____ money."
- a) much
 - b) a lot
 - c) many
 - d) plenty
262. "What are the results of the report?"
"The company has made _____ progress in the last five years."
- a) many
 - b) a lot of
 - c) few
 - d) lots
263. "Doing _____ a lot of work!"
"You'd better start working on your paper now."
- a) research need
 - b) researches need
 - c) researches needs
 - d) research needs
264. "Your project _____ the committee."
"That's good news."
- a) highly interesting
 - b) high interested
 - c) highly interested
 - d) interested high
265. "Is the final exam required?"
"Yes. _____ in the class has to take it."
- a) Each student
 - b) All the student
 - c) Every students
 - d) Each students

266. “Alex took an extended vacation in Northern Europe last summer.”
“ I know. Sweden was _____ he visited when he was in Scandinavia.”
- a) one of the country
 - b) one of the countries
 - c) country
 - d) one of countries
267. “Did you like the new restaurant?”
“ They had _____ service ever!”
- a) the worse
 - b) worst
 - c) the worst
 - d) worse
268. “Do you know that Mary has left for Paris?”
“She’s been looking forward _____ Paris for years.”
- a) to visit
 - b) visiting
 - c) to visiting
 - d) to have visited
269. “Have you apologized to Helen?”
“I did, even though it’s hard for me _____ my mistake.”
- a) admiting
 - b) admit
 - c) to admiting
 - d) to admit
270. “Can you hear the rain tapping on the roof?”
“ Yes. The sound is getting _____ my nerves!”
- a) on
 - b) at
 - c) in
 - d) to

271. “How far is the Reading Hall from the main building?”
“Have a look _____ the map. It’ll tell you.”
- a) on
 - b) at
 - c) to
 - d) in
272. “Tom is a clever boy.”
“True, he’s very intelligent but has no interest in _____ school or in learning.”
- a) a
 - b) the
 - c) these
 - d) –
273. “Mr. Hill is always making new rules for his children to follow.”
“Some of _____ rules are unreasonable, though.”
- a) this
 - b) -
 - c) a
 - d) the
274. Coli has proven to be _____ most dangerous bacteria that can be acquired from food and water, even in developed countries.
- a) one of the
 - b) one of
 - c) one
 - d) of one
275. “Don’t you want to play with me?”
“No, You had better find _____ partner.”
- a) the other
 - b) other
 - c) another
 - d) the another

276. In the past six months, the company has already received twice _____ income as it earned in the entire preceding year.
- a) as much
 - b) more
 - c) as many
 - d) as more
277. Swimming is a beneficial exercise, _____ aerobic activity and uses a number of muscle groups.
- a) not only because it provides
 - b) because it both provides
 - c) for provision
 - d) as result of providing
278. 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
279. "Her French is easy to understand."
"Yes, I was surprised how _____ she could talk".
- a) well
 - b) good
 - c) better
 - d) best
280. The tube worm, _____ stationary plant-like creature that lives at the bottom of the deep sea, can live for hundreds of years.
- a) is a
 - b) it is a
 - c) a
 - d) that is a

281. Due to her agility and speed, that runner is _____ to be the first one chosen.
- a) likely
 - b) like
 - c) alike
 - d) a like
282. The man got angry when he discovered that the laundry machine was _____ order.
- a) out
 - b) out of
 - c) on
 - d) outside
283. “Why did you stop _____ football?”
“We got tired.”
- a) for playing
 - b) to play
 - c) playing
 - d) play
284. “You must have received _____ news!”
“You are right. I’ve got a job.”
- a) well
 - b) good
 - c) better
 - d) a good
285. The BFI poll has taken place once every ten years _____ 1962.
- a) in
 - b) since
 - c) during
 - d) within

286. The Old Man and the Sea, a novel about _____ harrowing adventure catching a huge fish, is one of Ernest Hemingway's most famous books.
- a) an old fisherman's
 - b) an old fisherman
 - c) old fisherman's
 - d) the old fisherman
287. American Herman Melville became famous by writing one of the greatest adventure novels _____.
- a) in the English language
 - b) in the English
 - c) of English
 - d) on English language
288. "What are you doing?"
"I am working _____ Physics experiment."
- a) on my
 - b) in mine
 - c) by myself
 - d) by my
289. He always insists _____ for everything when we go out for dinner.
- a) on the paying
 - b) for paying
 - c) on paying
 - d) to pay
290. "If you take a train, it'll be _____."
"I also think so."
- a) much good
 - b) best
 - c) much better
 - d) more well
291. Gerard Jensen is regarded _____ of Vanuato's major expatriate artists.
- a) the one
 - b) at first
 - c) as the first
 - d) as one

292. “Is Mary very talented?”
“Yes, she is _____ everyone admires her.”
- a) so talent
 - b) such talented
 - c) so talented that
 - d) very talented that
293. Increasing the possibility of a state-wide strike in New Mexico, major supermarket chains said _____ would not agree to an extension of a contract with Albuquerque workers beyond today.
- a) there
 - b) they’re
 - c) their
 - d) they
294. “Could I have a word with you, please?”
“Sorry I’m in a hurry. My train leaves _____ minutes.”
- a) in fifteen
 - b) in the fifteen
 - c) at fifteen
 - d) at the fifteen
295. The best way to treat panic disorder is by simply pulling yourself together _____ things out with someone.
- a) or by talking
 - b) beside talking
 - c) and to talk
 - d) or to talk
296. “Who do you think is going to win the game tomorrow?”
“I think our team has _____ players, so we’ll win.”
- a) better
 - b) a good
 - c) a better
 - d) well

297. "Excuse me. Do you know where the bus terminal is?"
"It is opposite _____ the large police station."
- a) of
 - b) at
 - c) with
 - d) -
298. He will arrive _____ of July.
- a) on the first
 - b) in a first
 - c) on first
 - d) at first
299. On a trip down to the bottom of _____ Grand Canyon, the equipment will in all probability be carried by burros.
- a) the
 - b) a
 - c) _
 - d) an
300. "Isn't Mr. John _____?"
"Yes, but he has enough experience."
- a) too young
 - b) a younger too
 - c) a youngest
 - d) young very
301. "Excuse me officer. Is this the way to the station?"
"Yes, sir, it is. Turn _____ at the traffic lights."
- a) to right
 - b) rightly
 - c) right
 - d) the right

- 302.** “Have you finished with the paper?”
“No, I have _____ started reading it.”
- a) even
 - b) just
 - c) still
 - d) already
- 303.** “What’s wrong with your car?”
“It keeps breaking down. We had to _____ twice last month.”
- a) have repaired it
 - b) have it repaired
 - c) it have repaired
 - d) had repaired it
- 304.** “Luckily Grandpa is getting _____ day by day.”
“So, we needn’t send for the doctor.”
- a) bad
 - b) better
 - c) worse
 - d) well
- 305.** “It took Edward a long time to _____ living alone. He had always lived with his parents.”
- a) be used to
 - b) get used to
 - c) used to
 - d) be used
- 306.** “I am not going to _____ this noise any longer.”
“Then you had better go for a walk in the garden.”
- a) give away
 - b) put up with
 - c) put off
 - d) give up

- 307.** “Do you go home by bus or _____?”
“I usually take a bus, but when the weather is fine I prefer to walk.”
- a) on foot
 - b) by foot
 - c) by walk
 - d) for a walk
- 308.** “All of your teachers seem to think _____ of you.”
“I am doing my best to please them.”
- a) too high
 - b) very much highly
 - c) high enough
 - d) very highly
- 309.** “Children, don’t quarrel! Let’s have _____!”
- a) peace
 - b) in peace
 - c) a peace
 - d) the peace
- 310.** “Why _____ to stand up when the teacher enters the classroom?”
“It’s a sign that you respect your teacher.”
- a) have we
 - b) do we have
 - c) haven’t we
 - d) don’t we have
- 311.** “Jimmy seems to be unaware of the accident.”
“He may not _____ about it yet.”
- a) tell
 - b) to tell
 - c) have told
 - d) have been told

- 312.** “Do you have _____ money to pay the bill?”
“No, I’ll have to borrow some from you.”
- a) such
 - b) enough
 - c) too much
 - d) so many
- 313.** “Do you have any English books in the original?”
“Yes, I have _____.”
- a) any
 - b) some
 - c) much
 - d) no
- 314.** “Did you know that _____ washes 19 countries?”
“No, I didn’t know about it.”
- a) the Mediterranean Sea
 - b) Mediterranean
 - c) Mediterranean Sea
 - d) the Sea Mediterranean
- 315.** “Excuse me, sir! Can I pay by cheque?”
“_____ in cash.”
- a) I’d prefer you paid
 - b) You’d better to pay
 - c) I’d rather you paid
 - d) You’d prefer to pay
- 316.** “Did you hear what Tom said?”
“He was speaking in such a low voice that I could _____ what he was saying.”
- a) hardly hear
 - b) hard to hear
 - c) hear hard
 - d) hear hardly

317. “Keep this knife away from the child! It is very sharp.”
“Oh, yes! I _____ yesterday.”
- a) had sharpened it
 - b) had it sharpened
 - c) had it sharp
 - d) made it sharpen
318. “Bob, get ready for your test!”
“I have _____ revised everything, Mummy.”
- a) yet
 - b) still
 - c) already
 - d) ever
319. “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) their
 - b) theirs’
 - c) there’s
 - d) theirs
320. “Why should I tidy up my room?”
“If you tidy up your room, you will be able to find things _____.”
- a) much more easy
 - b) most easier
 - c) more easily
 - d) more easier
321. “Is there anything interesting _____ today?”
“Well, there is a new TV show. It’s worth watching.”
- a) on TV
 - b) on the TV
 - c) by TV
 - d) on the TV set

- 322.** “Did you go to your grandparents’ yesterday?”
“No, but I am going to visit them _____.”
- a) the other day
 - b) another one day
 - c) one of these days
 - d) some days
- 323.** “Have you seen Bob lately?”
“It’s two weeks since I saw him _____.”
- a) latest
 - b) last
 - c) the last
 - d) later
- 324.** “Hello, Mike! It’s a pleasure to meet you! Where have you been?”
“I was in Budapest _____.”
- a) for a short holiday
 - b) in a short holiday
 - c) on short holiday
 - d) over short holidays
- 325.** “It will take me only a few minutes _____ this website.”
“So much the better. I thought it was a long job.”
- a) to update
 - b) for updating
 - c) to updating
 - d) updating
- 326.** “Didn’t you know that Greg was in hospital last month?”
“No, I didn’t. _____, I would certainly have visited him.”
- a) Had I known
 - b) Did I know
 - c) Have I known
 - d) Would I know

327. “Who is the girl standing at the counter?”
“She is _____ eldest daughter.”
- a) Ann’s and Jack’s
 - b) Anns’ and Jacks’
 - c) Ann and Jack’s
 - d) Ann and Jacks’
328. “Was Daniel arrested?”
“The police _____ more evidence to prove his guilt.”
- a) are looking for
 - b) is looking after
 - c) are looking to
 - d) are looking at
329. “Did you speak to the manager?”
“No, I _____ him about the problems I’ve faced.”
- a) dared not telling
 - b) dared not tell
 - c) dared telling
 - d) didn’t dare telling
330. “How far is the new metro station from your house?”
“It is about _____ walk.”
- a) twenty-minute
 - b) a twenty minutes’
 - c) twenty minutes’
 - d) a twenty-minutes
331. “_____ left for Bristol yesterday evening.”
“Really? And I was wondering why their gate was locked.”
- a) The Smith
 - b) The Smiths
 - c) Smiths
 - d) Smiths’

332. “Where’s _____ dress that grandma gave you?”
“It’s in the wardrobe.”
- a) the nice red
 - b) nice red
 - c) the red nice
 - d) a red nice
333. “Do you still want to marry Agnes?”
“No, I am not _____ her anymore.”
- a) interested about
 - b) interest with
 - c) interested in
 - d) interest in
334. “Is the examination over?”
“No, _____ students haven’t been examined yet.”
- a) a number of
 - b) the numbers of
 - c) the number of
 - d) some number of
335. “Mrs Gibson looked really ridiculous in her short red dress, didn’t she?”
“I simply couldn’t _____ when I saw her.”
- a) help to laugh
 - b) help laugh
 - c) be helped to laugh
 - d) help laughing
336. “What is _____?”
“I think it’s (0077) 96166587.”
- a) Dave’s phone’s number
 - b) phone number of Dave
 - c) Dave’s phone numbers
 - d) Dave’s phone number

337. “_____ more wine, Chris?”
“No, thanks, I have had enough.”
- a) Do you like
 - b) Would you like
 - c) Did you like
 - d) Will you like
338. “My business failed again!”
“You need _____ in order to have success in business.”
- a) patience
 - b) any patience
 - c) a patience
 - d) the patience
339. “Mike, will you _____ and carry my suitcase upstairs, please?”
“Of course, madam.”
- a) do me a favour
 - b) give me some favour
 - c) make a favour for me
 - d) have a favour to me
340. “The pupils are making _____!”
“Indeed, they are very excited today.”
- a) such much noise
 - b) too much noise
 - c) such a noisy
 - d) a lot noise
341. “What were you doing yesterday?”
“I was busy writing my term-paper _____.”
- a) all the day
 - b) all day long
 - c) all the day long
 - d) whole the day
342. “Have you heard the news?” “
“Yes, but I can’t believe that Jack was fired _____ a few paperclips home.”
- a) to take
 - b) to taking
 - c) being taken
 - d) for taking

343. "I have never met Ann's sister before. Will you please describe _____?"
- a) her me
 - b) me to herself
 - c) her to me
 - d) her to myself
344. "You _____ be very good at tennis, did you?"
"No, I am not so keen on tennis."
- a) never used to
 - b) got used to
 - c) are used to
 - d) didn't use
345. "How long did the party last?"
"It began at seven in the evening and continued _____."
- a) till the midnight
 - b) by the midnight
 - c) until midnight
 - d) from midnight
346. "Don't press the keys _____, you'll break the keyboard."
"Don't worry, this is not the first time I've worked on a computer."
- a) such hard
 - b) so hard
 - c) so hardly
 - d) such hardly
347. "Alan is asleep, don't _____, please."
"Sorry, I didn't know about it."
- a) do a noise
 - b) do any noise
 - c) make no noise
 - d) make a noise
348. "We have lived in this area for over 20 years, and I can say that things have definitely changed _____."
- a) for the worst
 - b) to the better
 - c) for the worse
 - d) for the best

349. “Have I told you about the time I sailed _____?”
“No, you never seem to have time for it.”
- a) across the Northern Pacific
 - b) by North of the Pacific
 - c) in Northern Pacific
 - d) to the North of Pacific
350. “How old is Bill?”
“He is approximately the same age _____.”
- a) like me
 - b) like I
 - c) as me
 - d) as I do
351. “Why do you want me to stay with you?”
“I don’t want _____ alone in this room.”
- a) leaving
 - b) to be left
 - c) being left
 - d) to leave
352. “How much do we have to pay?”
“You can get in _____ if you are members of the club.”
- a) too freely
 - b) rather free
 - c) free
 - d) more freely
353. “Tomorrow is a public holiday, so the police will have _____ trying to keep order.”
- a) difficult time
 - b) the difficult time
 - c) a difficult time
 - d) a difficulty in time
354. “Should I _____ a suit?”
“You don’t have to wear a suit. You can wear casual clothes.”
- a) put on
 - b) put off
 - c) take off
 - d) take out

355. "I support the Democratic party, so I voted for Smith."
"Did you? _____."
- a) So I did
 - b) Also did I
 - c) So did I
 - d) Neither did I
356. "Would you like to have dinner at home or at the restaurant?"
"_____ to the restaurant."
- a) I'd prefer to go
 - b) I'd better to go
 - c) I'd rather to go
 - d) I'd rather went
357. "Did you enjoy your flight?"
"It was _____ from being the most comfortable flight I've ever been on."
- a) far
 - b) farther
 - c) away
 - d) a long way
358. "_____ have the highest standard of living in South America."
- a) Falkland Islands
 - b) The Falkland Islands
 - c) A Falkland Islands
 - d) The Falkland Island
359. "Is there anything left on the table?"
"It has almost been cleared away. Just a bottle of wine and a _____."
- a) wine of glass
 - b) wine glass
 - c) glass wine
 - d) glasses with wine
360. "It's time we set off. What's Miranda doing?"
"She is busy _____ her things in the next room."
- a) packing
 - b) to pack
 - c) pack up
 - d) for packing

- 361.** “Can I help myself to the sweets?”
“I thought you were already helping _____.”
- a) you
 - b) yourself
 - c) to yourself
 - d) to yourselves
- 362.** “These are lovely flowers!”
“And they smell _____, too!”
- a) nice
 - b) nicely
 - c) in a nice way
 - d) so nicely
- 363.** “Which is nearer to London: Manchester or Liverpool?”
“Both Manchester and Liverpool are _____ from London.”
- a) quite near
 - b) a rather far
 - c) quite a long way
 - d) a rather long
- 364.** “This restaurant seems to be very popular with tourists.”
“Yes, _____ people visit it day by day.”
- a) less and less
 - b) fewer and fewer
 - c) more and more
 - d) many and more
- 365.** “Jane, _____ the idea of going on an excursion on such a rainy day!”
- a) put up
 - b) give up
 - c) take up
 - d) put on
- 366.** “I’d like a meal somewhere.”
“There are a lot of pubs in the town, but only _____ restaurants.”
- a) a few of
 - b) a little of
 - c) few
 - d) a few

- 367.** “Did you have a nice holiday?”
“Oh, I spent _____ holiday in London.”
- a) much interesting
 - b) more interesting
 - c) a very interesting
 - d) a too interested
- 368.** “Shall I ask Judy to help us with the task?”
“_____. She is so irresponsible.”
- a) I would rather you didn't
 - b) I would prefer you don't
 - c) You had better not to
 - d) You would rather not
- 369.** “No sooner _____ everyone started to gossip about him.”
- a) had Mike left than
 - b) had Mike left when
 - c) did Mike leave when
 - d) Mike had left than
- 370.** “Do you want to become a millionaire?”
“I just want _____ a successful business.”
- a) running
 - b) to run
 - c) run
 - d) to running
- 371.** “Europe's most active volcano, _____ erupted this spring.”
- a) Mount Etna
 - b) the Etna Mount
 - c) the Mount Etna
 - d) the Etna
- 372.** “Did you manage to buy the book I told you about?”
“When I got to the bookshop _____ were already sold out.”
- a) every book
 - b) all the books
 - c) every of books
 - d) each of the books

373. “Did you remember _____ William for money?”
“Well I did, but I dared not.”
- a) asking
 - b) to asking
 - c) to ask
 - d) ask
374. “_____ beautiful your dress is!”
“Really? I bought it at the shopping mall yesterday.”
- a) How much
 - b) What
 - c) How
 - d) What a
375. “Which is the shortest day of the year?”
“It is _____ of December.”
- a) twenty-second
 - b) the twenty-second
 - c) twenty-two
 - d) the twenty-two
376. “I haven’t _____ Michael for ages.”
“Should I have any news, I shall let you know.”
- a) heard about
 - b) listened from
 - c) heard of
 - d) heard from
377. “Who was to let Mike know about our appointment?”
“Jan _____ to call him yesterday, but he forgot.”
- a) supposed
 - b) is supposed
 - c) was supposed
 - d) supposes

- 378.** “Many people consider Davies _____ the finest artist of his generation.”
“I don’t think he was that talented.”
- a) being
 - b) to be
 - c) to being
 - d) be
- 379.** “Fiona is really talented, isn’t she?”
“Yes, she is _____ student in our group.”
- a) most talented
 - b) a most talented
 - c) the most talented
 - d) a talented
- 380.** “Which one is the train to Manchester?”
“The one on _____.”
- a) the platform 13
 - b) the 13 platform
 - c) 13th platform
 - d) Platform 13
- 381.** “Lindbergh was the first to cross _____ by air.”
“That isn’t quite correct. Two Englishmen did so before him.”
- a) Atlantic
 - b) the Atlantic
 - c) Atlantic Ocean
 - d) an Atlantic
- 382.** “Are you coming with me to the party?”
“I am sorry, I am too busy and I don’t want, _____.”
- a) too
 - b) also
 - c) either
 - d) neither
- 383.** “Driver, be careful! This is the first time I’ve ever ridden _____.”
“It’s the first time I’ve driven a taxi, too, madam!”
- a) in a taxi
 - b) in the taxi
 - c) a taxi
 - d) the taxi

- 384.** “I had a terrible headache in the morning.”
“How are you now? Are you _____?”
- a) good
 - b) well
 - c) badly
 - d) more better
- 385.** “You had better take the dog out of the car.”
“You are right; it’s not fair to make the dog wait in the car _____.”
- a) on such a hot day
 - b) in such hot day
 - c) on a such hot day
 - d) during such a hot days
- 386.** “What happens if you park your car in the wrong place?”
“The traffic police _____ a ticket.”
- a) gives you
 - b) give to you
 - c) give you
 - d) gives yourself
- 387.** “_____ stretch more than 3,000 miles across North America, covering eight states.”
- a) Rocky Mountains
 - b) The Rocky Mountains
 - c) The Rocky Mountain
 - d) The Rocky
- 388.** “I don’t like the dinner menu; it’s very short.”
“And it’s _____ as well.”
- a) varied
 - b) more varied
 - c) less varied
 - d) least varied

- 389.** “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
- 390.** “Why did you stop _____ badminton?”
“Because it is raining.”
- a) for playing
 - b) to play
 - c) playing
 - d) being played
- 391.** “It's cold. Take a warm jacket with you.”
“OK, I'll put _____.”
- a) on it
 - b) over it
 - c) it away
 - d) it on
- 392.** “Let's ask someone to help us with the luggage.”
“Almost _____ person I've asked for help, refused to help us.”
- a) every
 - b) every of
 - c) all the
 - d) each of
- 393.** “Why are you in such a bad mood, Alex?”
“Well, I didn't even have time to make myself _____.”
- a) a proper breakfast
 - b) the proper breakfast
 - c) a breakfast proper
 - d) properly breakfast

- 394.** “Spencer West, an American with no legs, reached the summit of ____ by walking on his hands.”
- a) the Mount Kilimanjaro
 - b) the Kilimanjaro
 - c) Mount Kilimanjaro
 - d) Kilimanjaro Mount
- 395.** “Who is the young man over there?”
“His name is Derek. He lives _____.”
- a) at the United Arab Emirates
 - b) in United Arab Emirates
 - c) at a United Arab Emirate
 - d) in the United Arab Emirates
- 396.** “When did you meet Greg last?”
“It was last summer. We were travelling to Rome _____.”
- a) on the same train
 - b) with a same train
 - c) by the same trains
 - d) by a same train
- 397.** “We aren’t on _____ road, Andy, are we?”
“I hope not.”
- a) the right
 - b) a right
 - c) the wrong
 - d) a wrong
- 398.** “Where can I buy that book?”
“I remember _____ it in a bookshop, but I don’t remember which one.”
- a) seeing
 - b) to see
 - c) to seeing
 - d) being seen

399. “Could you provide me with _____ I asked for yesterday?”
“Of course, I’ll e-mail it to you in a couple of minutes.”
- a) the information
 - b) those informations
 - c) an information
 - d) information
400. “Do the penguins live in _____?”
“They surely do.”
- a) an Antarctic
 - b) Antarctic Ocean
 - c) Antarctic
 - d) the Antarctic
401. “Oh! I spilt the juice on the box of medicine.”
“Luckily only _____ medicine got spoilt.”
- a) little of
 - b) a little of the
 - c) few of the
 - d) a few
402. “Why did you refuse _____ the policeman’s question?”
“I didn’t understand what he was hinting at.”
- a) answering
 - b) that you answer
 - c) for answering
 - d) to answer
403. “How many _____ have you got?”
“Two.”
- a) sisters-in-law
 - b) of sisters-in-law
 - c) sister-in-laws
 - d) sisters-in-the-laws

404. “Are these windows really not made of _____?”
“I have no idea.”
- a) the glass
 - b) glass
 - c) a glass
 - d) glasses
405. “I bought a large cake, but the children were so hungry that it wasn’t _____.”
- a) much large
 - b) enough large
 - c) quite
 - d) enough
406. “_____ did you invite to your birthday party?”
“Just a few colleagues and my neighbour.”
- a) Whom
 - b) Whose
 - c) Who’s
 - d) To whom
407. “How long have you been working at the project?”
“About _____.”
- a) two years and a half
 - b) two and a half year
 - c) a two and half years
 - d) two and half years
408. “_____ is the hostel from here?”
“It’s about three miles away.”
- a) How many miles
 - b) How much
 - c) How long
 - d) How much distance

409. "Where is my scarf? I've been looking for it for an hour."
"It's _____ beside the wardrobe."
- a) on the bed
 - b) between the bed
 - c) in bed
 - d) on bed
410. "Did you give the letter to the boss _____?"
"No, his secretary gave it to him."
- a) herself
 - b) himself
 - c) by yourself
 - d) yourself
411. "The novel *War and Peace* was written by Tolstoy."
"Which one? _____ who wrote *Anna Karenina* or the one who wrote *The Adventures of Buratino*?"
- a) Tolstoy
 - b) The Tolstoy
 - c) A Tolstoy
 - d) Some Tolstoy
412. "I can't stand this hot weather!"
"_____. Dreadful, isn't it?"
- a) So can't I
 - b) Neither can I
 - c) So I can't
 - d) Nor I can
413. "It's important _____ that *if there is a will, there is a way.*"
- a) to remember
 - b) remembering
 - c) for remembering
 - d) remember

- 414.** “What was the film like? Was it _____?”
“No, it was very dull.”
- a) exciting
 - b) excited
 - c) an exciting
 - d) an excited one
- 415.** “I don’t like tea with such a lot of milk.”
“Well, put in _____ milk next time.”
- a) a little
 - b) less
 - c) a little of
 - d) less than
- 416.** “How do I make this pasta?”
“It’s very easy; just cook it in _____ water for about 10 minutes”.
- a) a boiling
 - b) the boiled
 - c) boiling
 - d) a boiled
- 417.** “Who is that woman in a green coat?”
“She is _____.”
- a) an aunt of Henry
 - b) an aunt of Henry’s
 - c) the Henry’s aunt
 - d) the aunt of Henrys
- 418.** “I don’t like the idea of telling _____.”
“OK, we shall keep it secret.”
- a) truth to everybody
 - b) to everybody the truth
 - c) the truth to everybody
 - d) everybody a truth

419. "Do you want _____ the invitation letter for you?"
"No, thanks. I'll do it myself."
- a) to have written
 - b) that I write
 - c) me write
 - d) me to write
420. "Ingrid is so strange! She always does her shopping _____ work."
- a) on her way to
 - b) by the way to
 - c) in her way at
 - d) in the way of
421. "Gustave Eiffel built the inner structure of _____."
- a) Statues of the Liberty
 - b) the Statue of Liberty
 - c) Statue of Liberty
 - d) a Statue of Liberty
422. "The girl in the corner doesn't look _____ the girl by the window."
- a) so nicer as
 - b) much nicer as
 - c) nice than
 - d) as nice as
423. "How old is your nephew?"
"He is _____."
- a) at the age of five
 - b) a five-year-old
 - c) five-year-old boy
 - d) five years old
424. "What shall we do in the evening? Do you have any interesting ideas?"
"I suggest that we _____ to the disco."
- a) gone
 - b) will go
 - c) go
 - d) going

425. “Jane, this is _____ essay as the one you gave me last week.”
“Sorry, I simply handed in the wrong paper.”
- a) same
 - b) the same
 - c) such an
 - d) that
426. “When are you going to present your paper?”
“Only after I have completed the experiment _____ to make a report presentation.”
- a) I shall be able
 - b) I will be able
 - c) will be able I
 - d) shall I be able
427. “Did I leave my keys in the car or didn’t I? I can’t remember _____ them into my coat pocket.”
- a) to put
 - b) putting
 - c) being put
 - d) to have put
428. “The ticket isn’t in my pocket.”
“_____ can it be?”
- a) Where else
 - b) When else
 - c) Where other
 - d) What other place
429. “Would you like some more coffee?”
“Only _____, thank you.”
- a) little
 - b) some little
 - c) a little
 - d) a few

430. "Was the news of the accident announced on TV or _____?"
"Neither, Lucy told me about it."
- a) on radio
 - b) with the radio
 - c) by the radio
 - d) on the radio
431. "Did you like the performance?"
"No, nobody _____ it."
- a) didn't like
 - b) liked
 - c) did liked
 - d) does like
432. "What is his name?"
"_____, but I think it's *Roland*."
- a) I'm sure
 - b) I make sure
 - c) I don't make sure
 - d) I'm not sure
433. "Waiter, this fish isn't so fresh as _____ you served us last Sunday!"
"I beg your pardon, sir, it's the same fish."
- a) the one
 - b) one
 - c) ones
 - d) the others
434. "How do you put up with Helen?"
"The more I get to know her, _____ I work with her."
- a) more easier
 - b) the more easy
 - c) easier than
 - d) the easier
435. "*Harry's* is a very expensive shop, _____ cheap there."
- a) nothing is
 - b) anything isn't
 - c) something is
 - d) nothing isn't

436. "It was already midnight when we arrived _____ airport."
- a) at Los Angeles'
 - b) in Los Angeles
 - c) the Los Angeles
 - d) at Los Angeles
437. "Does he play any other musical instrument _____ the violin?"
"Oh, yes! He plays the piano and the flute."
- a) beside
 - b) except for
 - c) except
 - d) besides
438. "You aren't working hard Jane!"
"I agree. I don't work _____."
- a) systematic
 - b) systematically
 - c) such systematically
 - d) so systematic
439. "Listen Jim! Here's _____. Let's go to the Temple Street Market."
"That sounds like fun."
- a) tomorrow's idea
 - b) an idea for tomorrow
 - c) the idea of tomorrow
 - d) an idea of tomorrow's
440. "You have parked your car in the wrong place."
"Sorry, I didn't _____ the sign."
- a) give attention on
 - b) pay attention to
 - c) pay attention at
 - d) take any attention at
441. "_____ had I gone out into the street when I noticed a well-dressed man standing by the side of the bookstall."
- a) Hardly
 - b) No sooner
 - c) As soon as
 - d) Hard

442. "I have had a terrible toothache since morning."
"You _____ see the dentist."
- a) have better to
 - b) have better
 - c) had better
 - d) had better to
443. "Which country would you like to live in?"
"I like warm countries, _____."
- a) as in Spain
 - b) like Spain
 - c) as the Spain
 - d) like Spanish
444. "Where does your brother work?"
"He has _____ with the BBC."
- a) a good work
 - b) good work
 - c) a good job
 - d) good job
445. "Someone is knocking _____. Is that the postman?"
"It can't be the postman, it's 7 o'clock in the morning and he usually comes at 10."
- a) at the door
 - b) on doors
 - c) to the door
 - d) at door
446. "Was everybody present at the meeting?"
"_____ Angela, everybody was present. Angela couldn't come as she was ill."
- a) Except
 - b) Besides
 - c) Except for
 - d) Apart for

447. “Does your sister help you with your English?”
“Yes, she has _____ English.”
- a) better knowledge on
 - b) a well knowledge of
 - c) a good knowledge of
 - d) good knowledges in
448. “What’s wrong with this dress?”
“I don’t like its colour. I want a completely _____ colour.”
- a) another
 - b) different
 - c) other
 - d) the other
449. “What nations live in the Caucasus?”
“Lots of different nations live _____ there.”
- a) side by side
 - b) side after side
 - c) side into side
 - d) side to side
450. “What nationality is Daniel?”
“He is German, or _____ Austrian.”
- a) quite an
 - b) better
 - c) quite
 - d) rather

Section 4

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

Text 1

In 332 BC Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia, (1) _____ Egypt. In 305 BC Alexander's general Ptolemy of Egypt, and for almost 300 years his (2) _____, the Ptolemies, ruled Egypt. Although Ptolemy was Macedonian by birth and the Ptolemians remained tied to Greek culture, they were (3) _____ for one of the greatest periods of building and decorating temples in Egypt. The Ptolemies did so to win acceptance for their (4) _____ from their Egyptian subjects. The Ptolemaic dynasty ended when Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, committed suicide after the Romans (5) _____ her forces at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) conquest | b) conquering | c) conqueror | d) conquered |
| 2. a) descendants | b) descendible | c) descend | d) descending |
| 3. a) responsibly | b) responsibility | c) responsive | d) responsible |
| 4. a) commitment | b) committing | c) commit | d) committed |
| 5. a) defeatism | b) defeat | c) defeating | d) defeated |

Text 2

A number of (1) _____ diamonds have become (2) _____ because of the size. The largest of all known diamonds is the Cullinan, which was discovered in South Africa in 1905 and was presented to Edward VII, king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by the government of the Transvaal. The Cullinan weighed 3, 106 carats before cutting and was pronounced by crystallographers to be a fragment of a (3) _____ larger stone. When the stone was cut, a total of 105 gems were produced, weighing 1, 063 carats in all. The largest of these was a stone called the Star of Africa, the biggest cut diamond in (4) _____, and now set in the British (5) _____ scepter.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) individuality | b) individum | c) individual | d) individually |
| 2. a) famed | b) famous | c) famously | d) fame |
| 3. a) considerably | b) considerable | c) considering | d) considered |
| 4. a) exist | b) existing | c) existed | d) existence |
| 5. a) royally | b) royal | c) royalty | d) royals |

Text 3

Quebec has several problems with (1) _____. Because of its location at the northeast corner of North America, winds from the southwest carry pollution to the (2) _____. Acid rain has (3) _____ damaged (4) _____ lakes and some forestlands, with maple trees the hardest hit. About half of the sulfur compounds that cause acid rain originate at power plants and industrial sites in the United States, a quarter originate in Ontario, and a quarter originate within Quebec. In (5) _____, large parts of the St. Lawrence River are polluted by fertilizer runoff and toxic industrial discharges.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) pollute | b) polluted | c) polluter | d) pollution |
| 2. a) provincialism | b) provincial | c) province | d) provincially |
| 3. a) seriously | b) serious | c) seriousness | d) seriosity |
| 4. a) numerously | b) numerate | c) numerous | d) numerated |
| 5. a) additional | b) addition | c) add | d) added |

Text 4

The Great Depression in the United States, the worst and longest (1) _____ collapse in the history of the modern industrial world, lasted from the end of 1929 until the early 1940s. Beginning in the United States, the depression spread to most of the world's industrial countries, which in the 20th century had become economically (2) _____ on one another. The Great Depression saw rapid declines in the production and sale of goods and a sudden, severe rise in (3) _____. Businesses and banks closed their doors, people lost their jobs, homes, and savings, and many depended on (4) _____ to (5) _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) economize | b) economy | c) economically | d) economic |
| 2. a) depend | b) dependent | c) dependence | d) dependably |
| 3. a) unemployment | b) unemployed | c) employ | d) employee |
| 4. a) charitable | b) charitably | c) charity | d) uncharitable |
| 5. a) survival | b) survived | c) survive | d) surviving |

Text 5

Periodicals are publications released on a (1)_____ basis that feature articles, poems, stories, and other types of writing. Many periodicals also (2)_____ photographs and drawings. Periodicals that are aimed at a general audience, such as weekly news roundups, are also called magazines. Those with a (3)_____ audience, such as publications of scholarly (4)_____, can be termed journals. (5)_____, the difference between periodicals and newspapers has been a matter of format and content.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. a) regularity | b) regular | c) regularly | d) regulate |
| 2. a) inclusion | b) inclusive | c) including | d) include |
| 3. a) narrow | b) narrowing | c) narrowly | d) narrowness |
| 4. a) unorganized | b) organize | c) organized | d) organizations |
| 5. a) history | b) historically | c) historic | d) historical |

Text 6

In the 1990s, with the (1)_____ of the Internet, publishers began to release newspapers and periodicals online. This (2)_____ blurred the line between the two forms because the general format of online newspapers and periodicals is (3)_____, and the publication schedule of both forms became more (4)_____. For example, many newspaper publishers update their online versions throughout the day, and some online periodicals do the same. Despite these technological changes, the two forms' differing emphasis in choice of content remains a (5)_____ factor.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) growth | b) growing | c) grow | d) grown |
| 2. a) developing | b) developed | c) develop | d) development |
| 3. a) similarity | b) similarly | c) similar | d) dissimilarly |
| 4. a) flex | b) flexible | c) flexibility | d) flexibly |
| 5. a) distinguish | b) distinguishing | c) undistinguished | d) distinguisher |

Text 7

A new painting was hanging in the Mills Art Gallery. Throughout the day, visitors stood before the new (1)_____ and speculated as to what it represented. "I think it's a (2)_____ picture," said Misty. "There's no name on it, but I'm sure it was drawn by a famous artist." Miss Culture, the local art critic for the Hemlock Weekly News, made the announcement. "This is (3)_____ a masterpiece created by an artist who wishes to be anonymous at this stage of his or her career. The (4)_____ mixture of colors symbolizes a person who is looking back at an exciting lifetime of (5)_____!" At that moment, Mr. Lightman, the gallery curator, entered the room. "Isn't it great?" he asked with a big smile on his face. "My three year old son did that this morning. He says it's a maze. I think it's amazing!"

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) exhibited | b) exhibiting | c) exhibition | d) exhibit |
| 2. a) delighted | b) delightful | c) delight | d) delightedly |
| 3. a) cleared | b) clear | c) clearly | d) clearing |
| 4. a) brilliant | b) brilliantly | c) brilliance | d) brilliancy |
| 5. a) accomplish | b) accomplishment | c) accomplishing | d) accomplished |

Text 8

Robin Hood is a legendary hero who lived in Nottingham, with his band of (1)_____. Stories about him and his adventures began to appear in the 14th century, but the facts about the legend are uncertain. Everyone knows that Robin robbed the rich to give to the poor, but he had his own ideas of right and wrong. He fought against injustice, and tried to give ordinary people a (2)_____ of the riches owned by people in authority and the Church. He was a brave fighter and was very (3)_____ with his bow and arrow.

Some stories say that the Sheriff of Nottingham killed Robin by poisoning him. When he was about to die he shot a final arrow from his famous bow (4)_____ and asked his friend to bury him where the arrow landed. The legend of Robin Hood is many things to many people. That's what keeps it alive to this day and for centuries to come. Fact or (5)_____, the Robin Hood legend remains a part of people's lives across the world.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) follow | b) followed | c) following | d) followers |
| 2. a) share | b) unshared | c) shared | d) sharer |
| 3. a) well | b) good | c) better | d) best |
| 4. a) braving | b) brave | c) bravely | d) braver |
| 5. a) fictional | b) fiction | c) fictionist | d) fictionally |

Text 9

Money causes teenagers to feel stress. It makes them (1) _____ other people. My friend, for instance, lives with her family and has to share a room with her younger sister. This girl wishes she could have her own room, but she cannot have these things because her family doesn't have much money. Her family's income is (2) _____ low because her father is old and doesn't go to work. Her elder sister is the only one who works. Because her family cannot buy the things she wants, she feels a lot of (3) _____ and gets angry sometimes. Once, she wanted a beautiful dress to wear to a sweetheart dance. She asked her sister for some money but she refused. She was (4) _____ because her sister did not have money to give her. Not having money has caused this girl to think negatively about herself and her family. She said her friends got anything they wanted but she did not. Then she felt sorry for herself and asked why she was born into a poor family. She sat in (5) _____ for a little while and then started complaining. It has caused a lot of stress in her life.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. a) envious | b) envy | c) envier | d) enviously |
| 2. a) consider | b) considerably | c) considering | d) considered |
| 3. a) stressfully | b) stressing | c) stressful | d) stress |
| 4. a) disappoint | b) disappointing | c) disappointed | d) dispointer |
| 5. a) silence | b) silent | c) silently | d) silencer |

Text 10

Robert Edwards was blinded in an automobile accident nine years ago. He was also (1) _____ deaf because of old age. Last week, he was walking near his home when a thunderstorm approached. He hid under a tree and was struck by (2) _____. He was knocked to the ground and when he woke up later he clearly understood he could see and hear again. Doctors confirm he has regained his sight and hearing, apparently from the flash of the lightning. They are (3) _____ to explain the (4) _____. One of the doctors has offered the only (5) _____ explanation. Another trauma was needed to restore Edward's sight.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) part | b) partial | c) impartiality | d) partially |
| 2. a) lightning | b) lights | c) lightly | d) lightness |
| 3. a) able | b) ability | c) unable | d) enable |
| 4. a) occurrence | b) occur | c) occurring | d) occurred |
| 5. a) possibility | b) possible | c) possibly | d) impossibility |

Text 11

What characterizes almost all the Hollywood pictures is their inner (1)_____. This is compensated for by an outer impressiveness. Such impressiveness usually takes the form of a true realism. Nothing is spared to make it look as (2) _____ as possible and all the surface details correct. These efforts help to mask the (3)_____ emptiness of the characterization and the absurdities of the plots. The houses look like houses; the streets look like streets; the people look and talk like people; but they are empty of (4)_____, credibility and motivation. In addition to this impressiveness of the settings, there is the use of the camera which at times seems (5)_____.

1. a) emptiness b) empty c) emptily d) emptying
2. a) realism b) unreal c) realistic d) really
3. a) essentially b) unessentially c) essentiality d) essential
4. a) human b) humanly c) humanity d) humanities
5. a) magically b) magical c) magician d) magics

Text 12

Chimps use different sounds. These sounds may have (1)_____ meanings, and chimps use them as a means of (2) _____. This is one (3) _____ between chimps, whales and dolphins. There has been a great deal of (4) _____ research into this matter recently. However, this research has not produced (5) _____ that these animals really have a language.

1. a) variety b) variously c) vary d) various
2. a) communicative b) community c) communication d) communicate
3. a) similarity b) similar c) similarly d) similarness
4. a) science b) scientifically c) scientist d) scientific
5. a) prove b) proof c) improve d) improvement

Text 13

Madame Tussaud's is one of the most popular attractions in London and as it is very crowded in summer, make sure you get there early. This famous and highly (1) _____ museum contains life-like wax figures which are

(2) _____ brought up to date. On display are realistic models of famous people, from the latest pop stars to (3) _____ figures.

You can also see today's politicians and the most well-known TV

(4) _____. You can buy a combined ticket which will allow you admission to both the Museum and the Planetarium next door. The Planetarium is open daily from 10.00 am to 5.30 pm and (5) _____ are given every hour. Baker Street is the nearest underground station for both attractions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) entertain | b) entertainer | c) entertaining | d) entertainment |
| 2. a) continue | b) continuity | c) continuous | d) continually |
| 3. a) history | b) historically | c) historical | d) historicism |
| 4. a) personal | b) personalities | c) impersonal | d) personally |
| 5. a) presented | b) presently | c) presentations | d) presenting |

Text 14

A recent report on the eating habits of children in Britain suggests that children from the age of three to sixteen show a strong dislike for vegetables and only eat (1) _____ amounts of fruit and vegetables at Christmas.

One researcher says not eating properly may have serious (2) _____ on a child's speech and physical development, resulting in poorer performance at school.

One (3) _____ is to give children extra iron and vitamins but in the long run it is more (4) _____ if children get the right ingredients in their daily diet.

Unfortunately, parents choose food for their children that is quick and

(5) _____ to prepare, rather than food which is fresh and healthy. Consequently, it is difficult later to get children to change their habits.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) suffice | b) sufficiency | c) sufficient | d) sufficiently |
| 2. a) consequent | b) consequently | c) consequential | d) consequences |
| 3. a) solved | b) solve | c) solution | d) solving |
| 4. a) effectively | b) effective | c) effectiveness | d) ineffective |
| 5. a) convenience | b) conveniently | c) convenient | d) inconvenient |

Text 15

Mountaineering is an almost unique sport as the climber is in competition with nature itself rather than with other humans. For this reason it is an extremely dangerous activity. Nature does not follow any rules or (1) _____, and can often play very (2) _____.

Professional mountaineers are quite aware of the risks involved in their sport. Although they are (3) _____ spirits at heart, they have a full understanding of the vital safety measures (4) _____ to keep them alive, and never knowingly put themselves in needless danger. On the other hand, they say that the sense of (5) _____ at the end of the climb is directly proportional to the risks involved.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) regulate | b) regulators | c) regulations | d) regulating |
| 2. a) fairly | b) unfair | c) fairness | d) unfairly |
| 3. a) adventure | b) adventurously | c) adventurous | d) adventurer |
| 4. a) necessarily | b) necessary | c) necessitate | d) necessities |
| 5. a) achievable | b) achiever | c) achievement | d) achieved |

Text 16

Salvador Dali (1904-1989) was a Spanish (1) _____ and a member of the Surrealist Movement. He was born in Figueras in Catalonia and completed his (2) _____ at the School of Fine Arts in Madrid. After 1929 he became a Surrealist. Dali's paintings are famous for their brilliant colours. His paintings from the 1920's and 30's use dream imagery and present them in an (3) _____ way. In 1940, Dali migrated to the United States, where he stayed until 1948. His later paintings often have a (4) _____ theme and are more (5) _____ in style.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) paint | b) painter | c) painting | d) paintwork |
| 2. a) education | b) educative | c) educated | d) educate |
| 3. a) usual | b) unusual | c) usually | d) unusually |
| 4. a) religion | b) religious | c) religiously | d) religiousness |
| 5. a) classical | b) classics | c) classically | d) classicism |

Text 17

The world's (1) _____ is not only growing, it is also becoming more urbanized. An (2) _____ number of people are moving to cities in the (3) _____ of having a better life. The cities promise steady work and higher salaries. With more money, people think they can (4) _____ for their families more easily.

We cannot get rid of megacities- they are here to stay. What we should (5) _____ on, however, is building "villages" inside the cities.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) population | b) populated | c) popular | d) popularly |
| 2. a) increasingly | b) increasing | c) increase | d) increasable |
| 3. a) hopeful | b) hopeless | c) hope | d) hoping |
| 4. a) provider | b) providing | c) provided | d) provide |
| 5. a) concentrate | b) concentration | c) concentrating | d) concentrator |

Text 18

People live longer in the cities. Medical (1) _____ is better there. And of course, (2) _____ opportunities can be found everywhere in the city. We should continue to develop city services so that people can (3) _____ their lives in the world's urban centers.

Rather than limiting development, we should encourage it. Public transportation systems need to be developed so that people can travel to and from work and school easily. Carpooling should be encouraged to cut down on (4) _____. The more we clean up and (5) _____ our megacities, the more life will improve for the residents of those cities.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. a) care | b) careful | c) carefully | d) carless |
| 2. a) employ | b) employment | c) employing | d) employer |
| 3. a) enjoying | b) enjoyable | c) enjoy | d) enjoyed |
| 4. a) pollute | b) polluted | c) polluting | d) pollution |
| 5. a) develop | b) developed | c) development | d) developing |

Text 19

A man in Washington, DC who was (1) _____ of housebreaking went to court. He had stolen some money from a house. His (2) _____ argued that the thief was the man's arm and not the man himself. 'You cannot (3) _____ a man for what his arm has done,' said the lawyer. The judge found the arm (4) _____ and told the man, 'You can go to jail with your arm or not, as you choose.' What the judge didn't know was that the man had an (5) _____ arm. He took it off and gave it to the judge.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) accused | b) accuse | c) accuser | d) accusing |
| 2. a) lawyer | b) law | c) lawful | d) law-maker |
| 3. a) punishment | b) punish | c) punishable | d) punishing |
| 4. a) guiltily | b) guiltless | c) guilt | d) guilty |
| 5. a) artificial | b) artificer | c) artifice | d) artificially |

Text 20

Recently, I was walking home from work late at night when I heard someone walking behind me. I looked back, but it was too(1)_____ to see (2)_____. Until then, I had felt very relaxed because it was Friday evening - I had the whole weekend to look forward to. As soon as I heard the footsteps, however, I started to feel nervous. I began to walk more (3)_____. Just then, I could hear the person behind me walking faster. I was being followed. I got scared and had to run. Until that moment, I hadn't (4)_____ noticed that a woman carrying a shopping bag was walking slowly in front of me. The moment I began to run, she screamed, dropped her shopping bag, and turned to face me with a (5)_____ of terror on her face. She thought I was chasing her.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. a) dark | b) darkness | c) darken | d) darkly |
| 2. a) clear | b) clearly | c) unclear | d) clearing |
| 3. a) quick | b) quicker | c) quickly | d) quickie |
| 4. a) real | b) unreal | c) reality | d) really |
| 5. a) look | b) looking | c) unlooked | d) lookout |

Text 21

The old saying 'It's never too late to learn' is as (1)_____ of making music – even learning to play an instrument – as of any other (2)_____ occupation. I know a lady in her seventies who is making great progress with her piano playing. Another in her forties didn't get very far on the piano as a child, but now that her children need less of her (3)_____, all her spare time is spent practising her (4)_____ and playing some quite advanced Chopin. She is (5)_____ improving all the time.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) truthfully | b) true | c) truly | d) truth |
| 2. a) worth | b) worthless | c) worthily | d) worthwhile |
| 3. a) attentive | b) attention | c) attentively | d) inattentive |
| 4. a) technique | b) technical | c) technician | d) technology |
| 5. a) persistence | b) persistently | c) persistent | d) persisting |

Text 22

It was George Walker and Col Landmann who planned and built the first railway line into London. The railway, nearly four miles long, was to be placed on a brick bridge (1)_____ of 878 arches. This (2)_____ way to build a railway had several advantages. It would get round the problem created by the (3)_____ roads and lanes that intersected the route and would require less land.

The first brick was laid on April 4, 1834. At the same time the company purchased a plot of (4)_____ near London Bridge for £7500. A huge army of labourers, engineers and builders moved in to begin the (5)_____ task of building the bridge and laying the track. Across the fields little townships of huts sprang up to house the railway workers.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) consist | b) consistently | c) consistent | d) consisting |
| 2. a) sensitive | b) insensible | c) sensational | d) sensation |
| 3. a) numeric | b) numeral | c) numerous | d) innumerate |
| 4. a) landscape | b) land | c) landmark | d) landing |
| 5. a) enormous | b) enormously | c) enormity | d) enormousness |

Text 23

Superman is the best-known hero of US comic books. He was created by the writer Jerry Siegel and the artist Joseph Shuster, and first appeared in 1938. The (1)_____ began in newspapers a year later and has been used for (2)_____, radio and television programmes and several films. Superman has (3)_____ powers, including great strength and the (4)_____ to fly. He uses these powers to fight evil and (5)_____. He only appears when he is needed. For the rest of the time he is Clark Kent, a rather dull and timid journalist.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) character | b) characteristic | c) characterized | d) characterless |
| 2. a) novelties | b) novels | c) novelists | d) novelistic |
| 3. a) specially | b) specialist | c) special | d) especially |
| 4. a) disability | b) able | c) ability | d) disabled |
| 5. a) danger | b) dangerously | c) dangerous | d) endanger |

Text 24

Stonehenge is Britain's most famous (1)_____ monument. It consists of two circles of large standing stones, one inside the other. The inner circle consisted of arches made by laying one stone across the tops of two others. Some of these have fallen, but some are still in (2)_____. Stonehenge was built between 3000 and 1500 BC. Nobody knows why it was built, but many people think it was to study the stars and planets or to worship the sun, because a line through its centre would point (3)_____ to the position of the rising sun on Midsummer's Day. Since the 1980s young people have been going there for their own midsummer (4)_____, but the police (5)_____ prevent them from getting near the stones. Stonehenge was made a World Heritage Site in 1986.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) historically | b) history | c) prehistoric | d) prehistory |
| 2. a) preposition | b) positionally | c) postpositional | d) position |
| 3. a) indirect | b) directly | c) direction | d) directive |
| 4. a) celebrations | b) celebrators | c) celebrities | d) celebratory |
| 5. a) usual | b) unusual | c) usually | d) unusually |

Text 25

Fashion forms a key part of many of our important industries, (1)_____ those involving design, such as cars, computer printers and (2)_____. In the world of machines, changes in design often accompany (3)_____ improvements.

However, new design in clothing is more (4)_____ motivated by fashion. Differences in the climate from season to season and the tendency to connect each new year with a new look provide textiles companies with (5)_____ opportunities to renew their sales.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. a) especially | b) specially | c) specialist | d) specialty |
| 2. a) cloth | b) clothing | c) unclothed | d) clothe |
| 3. a) technically | b) technical | c) technician | d) technique |
| 4. a) uncommon | b) uncommonly | c) commoner | d) commonly |
| 5. a) infrequently | b) frequently | c) frequent | d) frequency |

Text 26

Being the third son of the family, and not bred to any trade, my head began to be filled very early with (1)_____ about travelling. My father, who was very aged, had given me a (2)_____ share of learning, as far as house (3)_____ and a country free school can (4)_____ give, and wanted me to study law; but I would be satisfied with nothing but going to sea; and my inclination to this led me strongly against the (5)_____ of my father, and against all the persuasions of my mother.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) thoughtful | b) thoughtless | c) thoughts | d) thoughtfully |
| 2. a) incompetent | b) competence | c) competently | d) competent |
| 3. a) educational | b) educative | c) education | d) educator |
| 4. a) general | b) generally | c) generality | d) generalization |
| 5. a) willful | b) unwilling | c) willing | d) will |

Text 27

On the first of September I went on board a ship bound for London. Never any young adventurer's (1)_____ began at an earlier age or continued longer than mine. The ship had no sooner got out of the port than the wind began to blow in the most (2)_____ manner. I was most (3)_____ sick in body and (4)_____ in mind. I began now seriously to reflect upon what I had done and how (5)_____ I was overtaken by the judgment of Heaven, for wickedly leaving my father's house.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) misfortunes | b) fortunes | c) fortunately | d) unfortunate |
| 2. a) fright | b) frightfully | c) frightened | d) frightful |
| 3. a) unexpressed | b) inexpressibly | c) expressive | d) express |
| 4. a) terrific | b) terrifically | c) terrified | d) terrifying |
| 5. a) justly | b) just | c) justified | d) injustice |

Text 28

A research by psychologists suggests that our name can have a direct (1)_____ on our (2)_____ happiness. Having a (3)_____ name, it seems, can make other people think you are (4)_____ and attractive even before they have met you. This is because people associate a particular name with a certain (5)_____. However, having an unpopular name can have the opposite effect. As a result, people with less attractive names tend to work harder to get on in life.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) effective | b) effect | c) effectively | d) effectual |
| 2. a) personally | b) personage | c) personal | d) personality |
| 3. a) popular | b) popularly | c) popularity | d) unpopular |
| 4. a) intelligence | b) unintelligent | c) intelligently | d) intelligent |
| 5. a) imagination | b) image | c) imaginative | d) imaginary |

Text 29

At the age of ten Barbara was different from her family. She gave you the (1)_____ of being (2)_____. So she went to the local grammar school.

This year is quite an (3)_____ one for Barbara. She's taking her O-levels in nine subjects. She chose these subjects last year when she and her parents went to the school for an interview with some of her teachers – three, to be (4)_____. It was quite a shock for Barbara's parents that the teachers thought their daughter was 'university material'. The teachers meant that Barbara could pass the entrance exams. But of course, this doesn't mean that she is (5)_____ going to university.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) unimpressed | b) impression | c) impressive | d) impressionable |
| 2. a) thoughtlessly | b) thoughtfulness | c) thoughtful | d) thought |
| 3. a) unimportance | b) importance | c) important | d) importantly |
| 4. a) precise | b) precision | c) precisely | d) imprecisely |
| 5. a) definite | b) definitely | c) definition | d) indefinite |

Text 30

In the old days of (1)_____ theatrical companies, a travelling company had experienced a bad (2)_____ week, and there was no money to pay the actors. When the actor, who played the (3)_____ of the Ghost in 'Hamlet' heard this, he promptly told the manager: "Then the ghost won't walk tonight!" As that meant that there could be no (4)_____ that night, he was immediately paid.

Ever since the (5)_____ of salaries in the theatre is known as "the ghost is walking."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) touring | b) tour | c) tourist | d) tourism |
| 2. a) finance | b) financier | c) financially | d) financial |
| 3. a) partner | b) participant | c) part | d) participation |
| 4. a) performance | b) performer | c) perform | d) performative |
| 5. a) paid | b) payment | c) payable | d) unpaid |

LEVEL B**Section 1**

Կարդալ տեքստը և պատասխանել հարցերին՝ ընտրելով ճիշտ տարրերակը:

Read the text and answer the questions choosing the right answer.

Text 1

Line number

1. Elizabeth “Betsy” Ross (1752-1836) was a Philadelphia
2. seamstress, and, according to legend, the designer of the first
3. American flag, the “Stars and Stripes”, a rectangle of red and white
4. stripes with a circle of stars in one corner.
5. The legend of her role began in 1870, when her grandson William
6. J. Canby presented a paper about Ross at a meeting of the Historical
7. Society of Pensilvania. According to Canby’s paper, General George
8. Washington visited Ross’s home frequently, and Ross sewed clothes
9. for him.
10. One day, George Washington came to her house and asked that
11. she design a flag for the soon-to-be independent American nation.
12. Ross made alterations to the **rough** sketch that Washington gave her
13. and created the first American flag. Canby’s story has become part of
14. American folklore, but there are doubts about its accuracy.
15. To begin with, his story was recorded 94 years after the events **it**
16. describes and was told to him when he was a small boy. Canby says
17. Ross and Washington’s meeting took place in June of 1776, but
18. historians have found no mention of meetings about a flag in
19. government records, or in Washington’s personal diaries and writings.
20. Finally, Canby asserted that the Betsy Ross Flag was in use soon after
21. the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, but Congress
22. did not officially adopt national **colors** until 1777.
23. Ross may not have designed the Stars and Stripes, but she
24. definitely made flags of some kind for the new American State. The
25. **minutes** of the State Navy Board of Pennsylvania for May 29, 1777,
26. refer to “an order on William Webb to Elizabeth Ross for fourteen
27. pounds twelve shillings, and two pence, for making ship’s colors.”

1. Paragraph 1 (lines 1-4) of the text most likely discusses
 - a) Elizabeth Ross's life
 - b) the first American flag
 - c) the sightings of Philadelphia
 - d) the rectangles and circles of the flag

2. According to the text, what was the relationship between George Washington and Betsy Ross?
 - a) They were friends.
 - b) They were romantically involved.
 - c) Betsy Ross did work for him
 - d) George Washington was her landlord.

3. The word **rough** in line 12 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 - a) unfinished
 - b) inappropriate
 - c) bumpy
 - d) hard

4. According to the author, Canby's story
 - a) is extremely accurate
 - b) cannot be verified
 - c) has been forgotten
 - d) is definitely false

5. The author implies that Canby's story may be inaccurate because
 - a) Canby hadn't witnessed.
 - b) he deliberately falsified historical documents.
 - c) George Washington was uninterested in flag design.
 - d) Betsy Ross never made clothes for George Washington.

6. The term **colors** in line 22 is closest in meaning to
 - a) nation
 - b) Congress
 - c) flag
 - d) shade

7. The word **it** in line 15 refers to
 - a) years
 - b) story
 - c) events
 - d) 94

8. Which of the following conclusions about Betsy Ross could best be drawn from this passage?
- Ross wanted to be remembered for her work on America's first flag.
 - Ross made flags, but she may not have designed the Stars and Stripes.
 - Ross was well paid for her work as a flag designer.
 - Ross met several times with George Washington, but he never gave her a sketch of the Stars and Stripes.
9. Where in the text does the author tell when the Congress officially adopted the new flag?
- Lines 16-17
 - Lines 1-3
 - Lines 6-7
 - Lines 20-22
10. The word **minutes** in line 25 is closest in meaning to
- time
 - record
 - payment
 - script

Text 2

Line number

- The organization that today is known as the Bank of America did
- start out in America, but under quite a different name. Italian American
- A. P. Giannini established this bank on October 17, 1904, in a
- renovated saloon in San Francisco's Italian community of North Beach
- under the name Bank of Italy, with immigrants and first-time bank
- customers comprising the majority of his first customers. During its
- development, Giannini's bank survived major crises in the form of a
- natural disaster and a major economic upheaval that not all other banks
- were able to overcome.
- One major test for Giannini's bank occurred on April 18, 1906,
- when a massive earthquake struck San Francisco followed by a raging
- fire that destroyed much of the city. Giannini obtained two wagons and
- teams of horses, filled the wagons with the bank's reserves, mostly in
- the form of gold, covered the reserves with crates of oranges and
- escaped from the **chaos** of the city with his clients' funds protected. In
- the aftermath of the disaster Giannini's bank was the first to resume
- operations. Unable to install the bank in a proper office setting,
- Giannini opened up a shop on the Washington Street Wharf on a
- makeshift desk created from boards and barrels.
- In the period following the 1906 fire the Bank of Italy continued to
- prosper and expand. By 1918 there were twenty-four branches of the
- Bank of Italy, and by 1928 Giannini had acquired numerous other

23. banks, including a Bank of America located in New York City. In 1930
24. he **consolidated** all the branches of the Bank of Italy, the Bank of
25. America in New York City, and another Bank of America that he had
26. formed in California into the Bank of America, National Trust and
27. Savings Association.
28. A second major crisis for the bank occurred during the Great
29. Depression of the 1930s. Although Giannini had already retired prior to
30. the darkest days of the Depression, he became incensed when his
31. successor began selling off banks during the bad economic times.
32. Giannini resumed leadership of the bank at the age of 62. Under
33. Giannini's leadership the bank **weathered the storm of** the Depression
34. and moved into a phase of overseas development.

1. According to the text, Giannini
- opened the Bank of America in 1904
 - worked in a bank in Italy
 - set up the Bank of America prior to setting up the Bank of Italy
 - later changed the name of the Bank of Italy
2. Where did Giannini open his first bank?
- In New York City.
 - In what used to be a bar until October 1904.
 - On Washington street Wharf.
 - On a makeshift desk.
3. According to the text, which of the following is **NOT** true about the San Francisco earthquake?
- It happened in 1906.
 - It occurred in the aftermath of a fire.
 - It caused problems for Giannini's bank.
 - It was a tremendous earthquake.
4. It can be inferred from the text that Giannini used crates of oranges after the earthquake
- to hide the gold.
 - to fill up the wagons.
 - to provide nourishment for his customers.
 - to protect the gold from the fire.
5. The word **chaos** in line 15 is closest in meaning to
- legal system
 - extreme heat
 - overdevelopment
 - total confusion

6. The word **consolidated** in line 24 is closest in meaning to
- a) hardened
 - b) merged
 - c) moved
 - d) sold
7. The passage states that after his retirement, Giannini
- a) began selling off banks
 - b) caused economic misfortune to occur
 - c) supported the bank's new management
 - d) returned to work
8. The expression **weathered the storm of** in line 33 could best be replaced by
- a) found a cure for
 - b) rained on the parade of
 - c) survived the ordeal of
 - d) blew its stack at
9. Where in the text does the author describe Giannini's first banking clients?
- a) Lines 2-4
 - b) Lines 5-6
 - c) Lines 12-13
 - d) Lines 14-16
10. How is the information in the text presented?
- a) In chronological order
 - b) In order of importance
 - c) A cause followed by an effect
 - d) Classifications with examples

Text 3

Line number

1. Harvard University, today recognized as part of the top echelon of
2. the world's universities, came from very inauspicious and humble
3. beginnings.
4. This oldest of American universities was founded in 1636, just
5. sixteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. Included in the
6. Puritan emigrants to the Massachusetts colony during this period were
7. more than 100 graduates of England's prestigious Oxford and
8. Cambridge universities, and these university graduates in the New World

9. were determined that their sons would have the same educational
10. opportunities that **they** themselves had had.
11. Because of this support in the colony for an institution of higher
12. learning, the General Court of Massachusetts appropriated 400 **pounds**
13. for a college in October of 1636 and early the following year decided
14. on a parcel of land for the school; this land was in an area called
15. Newetowne, which was later renamed Cambridge after its **English**
16. **cousin** and is the site of the present-day university.
17. When a young minister named John Harvard, who came from the
18. neighboring town of Charlestowne, died from tuberculosis in 1638, he
19. willed half of his estate of 1700 pounds to the fledgling college. In
20. spite of the fact that only half of the bequest was actually paid, the
21. General Court named the college after the minister in appreciation for
22. what he had done.
23. The amount of the bequest may not have been large, particularly by
24. today's standards, but it was more than the General Court had found it
25. necessary to appropriate in order to open the college.
26. Henry Dunster was appointed the first president of Harvard in
27. 1640, and it should be noted that in addition to serving as president, he
28. was also the entire faculty, with an entering freshman class of four
29. students. Although the staff did expand **somewhat**, for the first century
30. of its existence the entire teaching staff consisted of the president and
31. three or four tutors.

1. The main idea of this text is that
 - a) Harvard is one of the world's most prestigious universities.
 - b) what is today a great university started out small
 - c) John Harvard was key to the development of a great university
 - d) Harvard University developed under the auspices of the General Court of Massachusetts

2. The text indicates that Harvard is
 - a) one of the oldest universities in the world.
 - b) the oldest university in the world.
 - c) one of the oldest universities in America
 - d) the oldest university in America.

3. The pronoun **they** in line10 refers to
 - a) Oxford and Cambridge universities
 - b) university graduates
 - c) sons
 - d) educational opportunities

4. The expression **English cousin** in line 15 refers to
- a city
 - a relative
 - a person
 - a court
5. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned about John Harvard?
- What he died of.
 - Where he came from.
 - Where he was buried.
 - How much he bequeathed to Harvard.
6. The text implies that
- Henry Dunster was an ineffective president
 - someone else really served as president of Harvard before Henry Dunster
 - Henry Dunster spent much of his time as president managing the Harvard faculty.
 - the position of president of Harvard was not merely an administrative position in the early years.
7. The word **somewhat** in line 29 could best be replaced by
- back and forth
 - to and fro
 - side by side
 - more or less
8. Where in the text is it indicated how much money Minister Harvard was really responsible for giving to the university?
- Lines 3-7
 - Lines 7-11
 - Lines 12-15
 - Lines 17-22
9. It can be inferred from the text that the Puritans who traveled to the Massachusetts colony were
- rather well educated
 - rather rich
 - rather supportive of the English government
 - rather undemocratic

10. The word **pounds** in line 12 probably means
- a) types of books
 - b) college students
 - c) units of money
 - d) school campuses

Text 4

Line number

1. It was the first photograph that I had ever seen, and it **fascinated**
2. me. I can remember holding it at every angle in order to catch the
3. **flickering** light from the oil lamp on the dresser. The man in the
4. photograph was unsmiling, but his eyes were kind. I had never met
5. him, but I felt that I knew him.
6. One evening when I was looking at the photograph, as I always did
7. before I went to sleep, I noticed a shadow across the man's thin face. I
8. moved the photograph so that the shadow lay perfectly around his
9. hollow cheeks. How different he looked!
10. That night I could not sleep, thinking about the letter that I would
11. write. First, I would tell him that I was 11 years old, and that if he had
12. a little girl my age, she could write to me instead of him. I knew that
13. he was a very busy man. Then I would explain to him the real purpose
14. of my letter. I would tell him how wonderful he looked with the
15. shadow that I had seen across his photograph, and I would most
16. carefully suggest that he grow whiskers.
17. Four months later when I met him at the train station near my home
18. in Westfield, New York, he was wearing a full beard. He was so much
19. taller than I had imagined from my tiny photograph.
20. "Ladies and gentlemen", he said, "I have no speech to make and no
21. time to make **it** in. I appear before you that I may see you and that you
22. may see me." Then he picked me right up and kissed me on both
23. cheeks. The whiskers scratched. "Do you think I look better, my little
24. friend?" he asked me.
25. My name is Grace Bedell, and the man in the photograph was
26. Abraham Lincoln.

1. The author wants to explain
 - a) how Grace Bedell took a photograph of Abraham Lincoln.
 - b) why Abraham Lincoln wore a beard.
 - c) why the first photographs were significant in American life.
 - d) why Westfield is an important city.

2. The word **fascinated** in line 1 could best be replaced by
 - a) interested
 - b) frightened
 - c) confused
 - d) disgusted

3. The word **flickering** in line 3 could best be replaced by
 - a) burning constantly
 - b) burning unsteadily
 - c) burning very dimly
 - d) burning brightly

4. The man in the photograph
 - a) was smiling
 - b) had a beard
 - c) had a round, fat face
 - d) looked kind

5. What did Grace Bedell do every night before she went to sleep ?
 - a) She wrote letters.
 - b) She looked at the photograph.
 - c) She made shadow figures on the wall.
 - d) She read stories.

6. The little girl could not sleep because she was
 - a) sick
 - b) excited
 - c) lonely
 - d) sad

7. Why did the little girl write the man a letter?
 - a) She was lonely.
 - b) She wanted his daughter to write to her.
 - c) She wanted him to grow a beard.
 - d) She wanted him to visit her.

8. The word **it** in line 21 stands for
 - a) time
 - b) speech
 - c) photograph
 - d) station

9. It can be inferred from the text that
- Grace Bedell was the only one at the train station when Lincoln stopped at Westfield
 - there were many people waiting for Lincoln to arrive on the train
 - Lincoln made a long speech at the station in Westfield
 - Lincoln was offended by the letter
10. Why did the author wait until the last line to reveal the identity of the man in the photograph?
- The author did not know it.
 - The author wanted to make the reader feel foolish.
 - The author wanted to build the interest and curiosity of the reader.
 - The author was just a little girl.

Text 5

Line number

- Scientists have developed a new bionic computer chip that can be
 - mated** with human cells to combat disease. The tiny device, smaller
 - and thinner than a **strand** of hair, combines a healthy human cell with
 - an electronic circuitry chip. Doctors can control the activity of the cell
 - by controlling the chip with a computer.
 - It has long been established that cell membranes become permeable
 - when exposed to electrical impulses. Researchers have conducted
 - genetic research for years with a trial-and-error process of bombarding
 - cells with electricity in an attempt to introduce foreign substances such
 - as new drug treatments or genetic material. They were unable to apply
 - a particular level of voltage for a particular purpose. With the new
 - invention, the computer sends electrical impulses to the chip, which
 - triggers** the cell's membrane pores to open and activate the cell in order
 - to correct diseased tissues. It permits physicians to open a cell's pores
 - with control.
 - Researchers hope that **eventually** they will be able to develop more
 - advanced chips whereby they can choose a **particular** voltage to
 - activate particular tissues, whether they be muscle, bone, brain, or
 - others**. They believe that they will be able to implant multiple chips
 - into a person to deal with one problem or more than one problem.
1. The author implies that scientists are excited about the new technology because
- it is less expensive than current techniques.
 - it allows them to be able to shock cells for the first time.
 - it is more precise than previous techniques.
 - it is possible to kill cancer with a single jolt.

2. The word **mated** in line 2 is closest in meaning to
- avoided
 - combined
 - introduced
 - developed
3. The word **strand** in line 3 is closest in meaning to
- type
 - thread
 - chip
 - color
4. The author states that scientists previously were aware that
- they could control cells with a separate computer.
 - electronic impulses could affect cells.
 - electric charges could harm a person.
 - cells interact with each other through electrical charges.
5. The author implies that up to now, the point of applying electric impulse to cells was to
- kill them.
 - open their walls to introduce medication.
 - stop growth.
 - combine cells.
6. The word **triggers** in line 13 is closest in meaning to
- damages
 - causes
 - shoots
 - assists
7. The word **others** in line 19 refers to other
- researchers
 - chips
 - voltages
 - tissues
8. The word **eventually** in line 16 is closest in meaning to
- finally
 - at last
 - possibly
 - especially

9. The word **particular** in line 17 is closest in meaning to
- huge
 - slight
 - specific
 - controlled
10. The author indicates that it is expected doctors will be able to
- place one large chip in a person to control multiple problems.
 - place more than one chip in a single person.
 - place a chip directly inside a cell.
 - place a chip inside a strand of hair.

Text 6

Line number

- Bees, classified into over 10000 **species**, are insects found in almost
 - every part of the world except the northernmost and southernmost
 - regions. One commonly known species is the honeybee, the only bee
 - that produces honey and wax. Humans use the wax in making candles,
 - lipsticks, and other products, and use the honey as a food. While
 - gathering the nectar and pollen with **which** they make honey, bees are
 - simultaneously** helping to fertilize the flowers on which they land.
 - Many fruits and vegetables would not survive if bees did not carry the
 - pollen from blossom to blossom.
 - Bees live in a structured environment and social structure within a
 - hive, which is a nest with storage space for the honey. The different
 - types of bees each perform a unique function. The worker bee carries
 - nectar to the hive in a special stomach called a honey stomach. Other
 - workers make beeswax and shape it into a honeycomb, which is a
 - waterproof mass of six-sided compartments, or cells. The queen lays
 - eggs in completed cells. As the workers build more cells, the queen
 - lays more eggs.
 - All workers, like the queen, are female, but the workers are smaller
 - than the queen. The male honeybees are called drones; they do not
 - work and cannot sting. They are developed from unfertilized eggs, and
 - their only job is to impregnate a queen. The queen must be fertilized in
 - order to lay worker eggs. During the season when less honey is
 - available and the drone is of no further use, the workers block the
 - drones from eating the honey so that they will starve to death.
1. Which of the following is the best title for this text?
- The many species of Bees
 - The Honeybee. Its characteristics and usefulness
 - The useless drone
 - Making honey

2. The word **species** in line 1 is closest in meaning to
 - a) mates
 - b) varieties
 - c) killers
 - d) enemies
3. The word **which** in line 6 stands for
 - a) fertilizer
 - b) nectar and pollen
 - c) honey
 - d) bees
4. The word **simultaneously** in line 7 is closest in meaning to
 - a) stubbornly
 - b) concurrently
 - c) skillfully
 - d) diligently
5. According to the text, a hive is
 - a) a type of honey
 - b) a nest
 - c) a type of bee
 - d) a hole
6. According to the text, the drone
 - a) collects less honey than the workers
 - b) mates with the queen and has no other purpose
 - c) comes from eggs fertilized by other drones
 - d) can be male or female
7. The author implies that
 - a) bees are unnecessary in the food chain
 - b) drones are completely dispensable
 - c) the queen can be a worker
 - d) drones are never females
8. According to the text, honey is carried to the hive in a honey stomach by the
 - a) workers
 - b) queens
 - c) drones
 - d) males
9. In what way does the reading imply that bees are useful in nature?
 - a) They pollinate fruit and vegetable plants.
 - b) They kill the dangerous drones.
 - c) They make marvelous creations from wax.
 - d) They create storage spaces.

10. All of the following are characteristic of a honeycomb except
- it contains hexagonal sections.
 - it is made of wax.
 - it is made of honey.
 - it is waterproof.

Text 7

Line number

1. What is superstition? According to dictionaries it is the traditional
 2. belief in the power of the supernatural; fear of the unknown; any
 3. **blindly accepted belief.**

4. All of us to a more or less extent believe in some signs and it's
 5. quite natural. We inherited these beliefs from primitive religions.
 6. **They** are based on human psychology and closely connected with
 7. man's fear of bad luck and his wish to succeed. Education is unable to
 8. save us from superstitions and only by understanding their nature we
 9. may overcome our fears. It has become a part of any culture today,
 10. although it was more alive a hundred years ago. Some people though
 11. claim not to be superstitious it is still a part of them.

12. Superstition has grown for something, as there is no smoke
 13. without fire. Religions, diseases, and fire might have been the most
 14. essential reasons for them. But no one knows who was the first man
 15. to decide that opening an umbrella in a house is bad luck. For
 16. example, salt which itself never spoils and provides long life for other
 17. foods was the symbol of **immortality**. Therefore, it was used in all
 18. sacred rituals and served as a defense against evil. The avoidance of
 19. number 13 goes back to Scandinavian mythology and it is not
 20. surprising that in most hotels all over the world you will not find a
 21. room with this number.

22. There are no people, no culture, no nation without at least a few
 23. superstitions, many of which others might consider **odd**, eccentric or
 24. even childish. Some of them may seem strange today, but they can be
 25. better understood by studying their psychological, social and
 26. entertainment value to those who believe in them.

1. What is the main topic of the text?
- Customs and traditions are undoubtedly based on superstition.
 - The belief of supernatural goes back to Scandinavian mythology.
 - Superstitions are part of any culture and still are observed.
 - Diseases and fires are caused by superstition for some people.

2. It can be implied from the text that
 - a) a century ago superstitions were more widely spread.
 - b) people inherited superstitions from religions education.
 - c) superstitions are meant to help people to succeed.
 - d) all of us unquestionably believe in some signs and it's natural.

3. The word **they** in line 6 refers to
 - a) signs
 - b) beliefs
 - c) superstitions
 - d) religions

4. The word **immortality** in line 17 could most easily be replaced by
 - a) holiness
 - b) abundance
 - c) fertility
 - d) eternity

5. The word **odd** in line 23 means
 - a) strange
 - b) frightening
 - c) childish
 - d) special

6. According to the text, salt served
 - a) to treat people from being wicked.
 - b) as a means to frighten and escape from evil.
 - c) for cultures to bring about great amount of soil.
 - d) as a special symbol to make somebody's life endless.

7. The author states that number 13
 - a) is a common number in Scandinavian mythology
 - b) brings good luck to many hotels all over the world
 - c) frightens evil and brings wealth to many families
 - d) is an unfavorable symbol in many cultures

8. Which of the following reflects the idea of **blindly accepted belief**
 - a) a belief which gives rise to doubt
 - b) no facts call the belief into question
 - c) a worshipped idol to rely on
 - d) a belief under suspicion

9. The text claims that
- there are few nations devoid of superstition.
 - cultures tend to avoid strange superstition.
 - every culture has at least some superstition.
 - people aren't confined to believe in magic.
10. Where in the text does the author bring examples of common superstitions?
- Lines 1-5
 - Lines 11-14
 - Lines 16-21
 - Lines 22-26

Text 8

Line number

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

1. What is the main topic of the text?
 - a) Magnification of scripts at some age.
 - b) Handwriting as a means of investigation.
 - c) The history of graphology and its restrictions.
 - d) How to improve one's handwriting in adulthood.
2. The text implies that
 - a) Handwriting changes mostly as a result of illness and sometimes marriage.
 - b) Handwriting interested only Japanese researchers and Chinese investigators.
 - c) The handwriting of adults is more or less a representative of their character.
 - d) Graphology is a study of handwriting as well as an analysis of physiology.
3. The author of the text states that
 - a) it is not always workable to verify age and sex from one's handwriting.
 - b) each of the handwriting elements cannot have a definite meaning.
 - c) emotional stress can be caused by the age and sex of an individual.
 - d) large handwriting characterizes a person as a serious individual.
4. The word **resemblance** in line 12 can best be replaced by
 - a) witness
 - b) trustworthiness
 - c) capability
 - d) likeness
5. According to the text
 - a) magnification of script isn't an indicator of feelings and control.
 - b) changes in handwriting indicate our intelligence and mood.
 - c) handwriting transformation shows our feelings and characteristics.
 - d) beautiful handwriting changes into bad when still in teens.
6. The word **scrutinizing** in line 24 means
 - a) covering
 - b) examining
 - c) driving out
 - d) trying
7. Which of the following is mentioned in the text about twins?
 - a) No matter how similar twins may be, their handwriting may differ.
 - b) Twins usually don't have identical handwriting as ordinary people have in their adulthood.
 - c) The handwriting of twins is a subject for scientists to be investigated in the near future.
 - d) The analysis of twins' handwriting helps to advise people on what jobs they should choose.

8. The word **myopia** in line 21 is probably
- loss of motor control
 - a type of disease
 - some kind of water
 - a type of writing
9. The author claims that
- Teenagers' handwriting almost always tends to remain the same.
 - Adulthood is the only period for handwriting change.
 - Changes in our handwriting occur almost never.
 - Handwriting usually changes when we are still teenagers.
10. Where in the text does the author describe handwriting similarities among relatives?
- Lines 1-5
 - Lines 6-10
 - Lines 11-13
 - Lines 16-20

Text 9

Line number

1. There are four basic stages that human beings pass through
2. when they enter and live in a new culture. This process is called
3. culture shock which is the way our brain and our personality reacts to
4. the strange new things we **encounter** when we move from one
5. culture to another. Culture begins with the "honeymoon stage".
6. This is the period of time when we first arrive in which everything
7. about the new culture is strange and exciting.
8. We may be suffering from "jet lag" but we are thrilled to be in the
9. new environment, seeing new sights, eating new kinds of food.
10. The second stage can be more difficult. After we have settled
11. down into our new life, working or studying, buying groceries, we
12. can become very tired and begin to miss our homeland and our
13. family, girlfriend/boyfriend, pets. All the little problems seem to be
14. much bigger and more disturbing when you face them in a foreign
15. culture.
16. The third stage is called the "adjustment stage". This is when you
17. realize that things are not so bad in the host culture. You realize
18. that you are becoming stronger by learning to take care of yourself
19. in the new place. Things are still **intractable** but you are now a
20. survivor!
21. The fourth stage can be called "at ease at last". Now you feel
22. quite comfortable in your new surroundings. You can **cope with**
23. most problems that occur. You may still have problems with the

24. language, but you know you are strong enough to deal with them. If
25. you meet someone from your country who has just arrived, you can
26. be the expert on life in the new culture and help them to deal with
27. their culture shock.
1. When does culture shock happen?
 - a) when you move to a big city
 - b) when you meet foreign people for the first time
 - c) when you go to live in a foreign culture
 - d) when you reach your teens
 2. According to the text how do you feel during the first stage of culture shock?
 - a) lonely and depressed
 - b) bored and homesick
 - c) happy and excited
 - d) angry and frustrated
 3. The word **encounter** in line 4 means
 - a) meet
 - b) hesitate
 - c) disgust
 - d) cooperate
 4. How could the third stage be described?
 - a) enthusiasm
 - b) rejection
 - c) anger
 - d) adaptation
 5. The word **intractable** in line 19 may best be replaced by
 - a) interesting
 - b) difficult
 - c) solvable
 - d) habitual
 6. The author states that the forth stage of culture shock is
 - a) tense but positive
 - b) negative and stressful
 - c) relaxed
 - d) full of fear
 7. The word **cope with** in line 22 is most likely
 - a) create
 - b) estimate
 - c) experience
 - d) manage

8. The text implies that
 - a) culture shock starts still in teens
 - b) culture shock is a psychological process
 - c) usually adults experience culture shock
 - d) culture shock is a process of maturing

9. The best title for the text would be
 - a) The four basic stages that human beings pass through.
 - b) Suffering from "jet lag" and its consequences.
 - c) Culture shock and its consequences.
 - d) Problems seem to be much bigger and more disturbing.

10. Where in the text does the author give the definition of culture shock?
 - a) Lines 2-5
 - b) Lines 6-9
 - c) Lines 11-16
 - d) Lines 12-15

Text 10

Line number

1. The 'unknown' world has always been around us. We have begun to
2. investigate the universe, the ocean, the planet we live on. Yet, one of
3. the greatest mysteries – the man himself and his unbelievable abilities
4. – remains unsolved.
5. In Russia several cases have been reported recently of people who
6. can read and detect colours with their fingers, and even see through
7. solid doors and walls. One case concerns an eleven-year-old schoolgirl,
8. Vera Petrova, who has normal vision but who can also **perceive** things
9. with different parts of her skin, and through solid walls. This ability
10. was first noticed by her father. One day she came to his office and
11. happened to put her hands on the door of a locked safe. Her father and
12. an employee of his were busy discussing a certain business problem.
13. Suddenly she asked her father why he kept so many old newspapers
14. locked away there. Moreover, she described the way **they** were done up
15. in bundles.
16. Vera's **curious** talent was brought to the notice of scientific research
17. institute in the town of Ulyanovsk, near where she lives. In April she
18. was given a series of tests by a special commission which consisted of
19. very distinguished scientists and doctors of different spheres. During
20. these tests she was able to read a newspaper through a vague screen.
21. What's more, by moving her elbow over a child's game of Lotto she
22. was able to describe the figures and colours printed on it, and in
23. another instance, wearing stockings and slippers, to make out with her
24. foot the **outlines** and colours of a picture hidden under a carpet. That
25. was really fantastic. But the commission was to accept that the girl did
26. have extraordinary abilities.

27. Other experiments, carried out by another scientific group, showed
28. that her knees and shoulders had a similar sensitivity. During all these
29. tests Vera was blindfold. Indeed, except when blindfold, she lacked
30. the ability to perceive things with her skin. It was also found out
31. that although she could perceive things with her fingers this ability
32. ceased the moment her hands were wet.

1. What is the main idea of the text?
 - a) Some people have the ability to 'see' through different obstacles.
 - b) Some people can read and detect colours with closed eyes.
 - c) Most people can 'see' not only with their eyes but also with their skin.
 - d) There are very few people who can describe the figures and colours with their bare feet.

2. The text implies that
 - a) nowadays science can explain everything.
 - b) most people are well aware of the talents a human being can have.
 - c) there are people whose abilities can puzzle the scientists.
 - d) experiments, held by the special commission, proved that some people have normal vision.

3. The word **perceive** in line 8 means
 - a) catch
 - b) distinguish
 - c) take
 - d) miss

4. Vera's father accidentally discovered that his daughter possessed unusual powers of perception when
 - a) she entered his office and saw the old newspapers in bundles on the safe.
 - b) she touched the unlocked safe in his office.
 - c) she suddenly described the unlocked safe and asked what there was.
 - d) she told that there were packs of old newspapers in the locked safe.

5. The pronoun **they** in line 14 stands for
 - a) bundles
 - b) newspapers
 - c) hands
 - d) walls

6. Which of the options is **NOT** synonymous to the word **outlines** in line 24?
 - a) shapes
 - b) forms
 - c) contours
 - d) volumes

7. Vera was unable to perceive objects with her skin even when
- she was blindfold.
 - she was not blindfold.
 - she was wearing stockings and slippers.
 - she was to read through an unclear screen.
8. The word **curious** in line 16 can best be replaced by
- ordinary
 - inquiring
 - peculiar
 - mystic
9. Where in the text does the author describe the tests given to Vera by the special commission?
- Lines 24-29
 - Lines 1- 5
 - Lines 20-32
 - Lines 6-10
10. Which statement is true according to the text?
- Vera lost her ability to perceive objects with her fingers when it rained suddenly.
 - Vera never had any difficulty in perceiving things with her fingers.
 - Vera became incapable of perceiving things when she moved her elbow over a game of Lotto.
 - Vera lost the ability to perceive objects with her fingers whenever her fingers got wet.

Text 11

Line number

- An Italian explorer, Verrazano, about whom little is known, would
- never even dream or imagine that one day his name will forever be
- connected with a place which did not seem so noteworthy and relevant
- at first sight. Thus he sailed into New York Harbour in 1524.
- Being inspired with the new discoveries of his time, he was eager to
- find new and not investigated unknown lands which would bring
- wealth and prosperity to his motherland and - why not - to his own
- family, too. In his diary he made another ordinary note and described
- the harbor as “a very **agreeable** situation located within two small hills
- in the midst of which flowed a great river”. Though Verrazano is by no
- means considered to be an outstanding explorer, his name will
- probably remain immortal, for in 1965, one of the greatest bridges in
- the world was named after him.
- The Verrazano Bridge, which was designed by Othmar Amman,

15. joins Brooklyn to Staten Island. It has a span of 4260 feet. The bridge
16. is so long that the shape of the earth had to be taken into account by its
17. designer.

18. Four huge cables are supported by two great towers. They are built
19. on **immense** underwater platforms made of steel and concrete. The
20. platforms extend to a depth of over 100 feet under the sea. These alone
21. took sixteen months to build. Above the surface of the water, the
22. towers rise to a height of **about** 700 feet. They support the cables from
23. which the bridge has been suspended. Each of the four cables contains
24. 26,108 lengths of wire. It has been estimated that if the bridge
25. were packed with cars, it would still only be carrying a third of its **total**
26. capacity. However, size and strength are not the only important things
27. about this bridge. It is not only considered to be a notable achievement
28. in engineering but is also believed to have a great aesthetic effect. It is
29. not surprising that this gigantic construction has become one of the
30. famous attractions in New York. Yet, we cannot but confess that
31. despite its immensity, it is both simple and elegant, fulfilling its
32. designer's dream to create 'an enormous object drawn as faintly as
33. possible'.

1. What is the main topic of the text?
 - a) Verrazano was an outstanding Italian explorer.
 - b) Verrazano has designed the greatest bridge in the world with huge capacity.
 - c) Verrazano is a platform the length of which is 100 feet.
 - d) Verrazano is one of the well-designed and faintly-drawn bridges in the world.

2. According to the text
 - a) the surface of the water has been taken into account while the bridge was being built.
 - b) the whole bridge is built from steel and concrete.
 - c) the designer of the bridge was to take into account the earth's shape while making the necessary calculations.
 - d) the size and the strength are the only important things about this bridge.

3. The word **agreeable** in line 9 does **NOT** mean
 - a) pleasant
 - b) comfortable
 - c) suitable
 - d) respectful

4. The following statement probably implies
Though Verrazano is by no means considered to be an outstanding explorer, his name will probably remain immortal...
- In spite of being immortal, Verrazano will be an outstanding explorer.
 - Although Verrazano was a famous explorer his name will never be forgotten.
 - Despite the fact that Verrazano was not a well-known explorer his name will perhaps be remembered for ever.
 - Even though Verrazano was not an explorer at all he will be called immortal.
5. The word **immense** in line 19 may best be replaced by
- large
 - gigantic
 - tiny
 - insignificant
6. Which of the following mentioned in the text is about the platforms?
- These alone took sixteen months to build.
 - They support the cables from which the bridge has been suspended.
 - Two great towers support four huge cables.
 - Each of the four cables contains 26,108 lengths of wire.
7. The word **about** in line 22 means
- concerning
 - regarded
 - approximately
 - nearby
8. Where in the text does the author describe the structure of the bridge?
- Lines 15 – 26
 - Lines 7 – 9
 - Lines 1 – 6
 - Lines 28-33
9. It is stated in the text that
- the bridge is unable to hold a lot of cars.
 - the bridge is able to hold only a third of the packed cars on it.
 - the bridge is ill-designed and it will collapse as soon as possible.
 - the bridge is designed to carry even more cars than it can actually hold.
10. It was the designer's dream
- to build immense underwater platforms supported by huge towers.
 - to join Brooklyn to Staten Island.
 - to create something immortal, impossibly faint and pleasing to everybody's taste.
 - to construct a really huge object which would seem graceful and not so heavy.

Text 12

Line number

1. In recent decades, scientific and technological developments
2. have dramatically changed human life on our planet, as well as our
3. views both of ourselves as individuals and of the universe as a
4. whole. The desire to find some hints of any life in our Solar System
5. and to get more precise information on other planets, has always
6. moved us forward.

7. Of the six outer planets, Mars, commonly called the Red Planet, is
8. the closest to Earth. Mars, 42000 miles in diameter and 55 percent
9. of the size of Earth, is 34 600 000 miles from Earth and
10. 141 000 000 miles from the Sun. It takes this planet, along with its
11. two moons, Phobos and Deimos, 1.88 years to circle the Sun,
12. compared to 365 days for the Earth.

13. For many years, Mars had been thought of as the planet with the
14. man-made canals, **supposedly** discovered by an Italian astronomer,
15. Schiaparelli, in 1877. For many years we were quite certain that
16. other intelligent life exists in universe. Moreover, these so-called
17. 'man-made canals' made us think that the Red Planet was the
18. planet to host intelligent life. Yet, with the United States spacecraft
19. Viking I's landing on Mars 1976, the man-made canal theory was
20. proven to be only a **myth** and the expectation, to meet there
21. something or somebody intelligent, disappointed us greatly.

22. Viking I, after landing on the soil of Mars, performed many
23. scientific experiments and took numerous pictures. The pictures
24. showed that the red colour of the planet is due to the reddish, rocky
25. Martian soil.

26. No biological life was found, though it had been speculated by
27. many scientists. The Viking also monitored many weather changes
28. including violent dust storms. Some water vapor, polar ice, and
29. frost below the surface were found, indicating that at one time there
30. were significant quantities of water on this **distant** planet. Evidence
31. collected by the spacecraft shows some present volcanic action,
32. though the volcanoes are believed to be inactive, if not dead.

1. Which statement is **NOT** true according to the text?
- a) Mars has two moons.
 - b) It takes longer for Mars to circle the Sun than it takes Earth.
 - c) Martian soil is rocky.
 - d) Mars is larger than Earth.

2. The planet was thought to have man-made canals until
 - a) Schiaparelli discovered them in 1877.
 - b) Vikings conquered the planet with the help of an Italian astronomer.
 - c) Viking I took down on the planet and picked the necessary information.
 - d) Phobos and Mars sent the necessary information to Earth.

3. The word **supposedly** in line 14 could best be replaced by
 - a) actually
 - b) certainly
 - c) unquestionably
 - d) presumably

4. Mars has been nicknamed
 - a) Viking I
 - b) the Red Planet
 - c) Deimos
 - d) Martian

5. The word **myth** in line 20 is closest in meaning to
 - a) fact
 - b) event
 - c) legend
 - d) mystery

6. According to the text, after the spacecraft had landed on Mars
 - a) it became obvious that there did not exist any life.
 - b) the soil of Mars became red.
 - c) many weather changes occurred in its atmosphere.
 - d) many scientists began to speculate on violent dust storms.

7. What is the main idea of the text?
 - a) Very little of Martian landscape has changed over the years.
 - b) Scientists are no longer interested in the planet as there is no life on it.
 - c) The recent landing of the spacecraft provided the scientists with more realistic information.
 - d) Evidence collected by Viking shows the rocky Martian soil in action.

8. The word **distant** in line 30 is **NOT** synonymous to
 - a) far-away
 - b) remote
 - c) far-off
 - d) nearby

9. The text describes Martian volcanoes as
- constantly erupting though no one knew about it.
 - having significant qualities.
 - possessing certain activity.
 - motionless and boring.
10. Where in the text does the author speak about the existence of water on the planet in remote times?
- Lines 28-30
 - Lines 16 – 20
 - Lines 11 – 16
 - Lines 1 – 3

Text 13

Line number

- Although both Luther Burbank and George Washington Carver
- drastically** changed American agriculture and were close friends,
- besides, their methods of working could hardly have been more
- dissimilar.
- Burbank’s formal education ended with high school, but he was
- inspired by the works of Charles Darwin. In 1872, on his farm near
- Lunenburg, Massachusetts, he produced his first “**plant creation**”- a
- superior potato developed from the Early Rose variety. It still bears his
- name.
- After moving to Santa Rosa, California, in 1875, Burbank created a
- stream of creations, earning the nickname “the plant wizard.” He
- developed new varieties of fruits, vegetables, flowers, and other plants,
- many of which are still economically important. He began his work
- some thirty years before the rediscovery of Gregor Mendel’s work on
- heredity, and while he did not participate in the developing science of
- plant genetics, **his** work opened the country’s eyes to the productive
- possibilities of plant breeding. However, the value of his contributions
- was diminished by his methods.
- He relied on his keen memory and power of observation and kept
- records only for his own use. He thus dissatisfied attempts by other
- scientists to study his achievements.
- Carver, on the other hand, was a careful researcher who took
- thorough** notes. Born a slave, he attended high school in Kansas,
- Simpson College in Iowa, and Iowa State College, which awarded him
- a master’s degree. When the eminent black educator Booker T.
- Washington offered him a position at Tuskegee Institute in
- Alabama he accepted. While Burbank concentrated on developing new
- plants, Carver found new uses for existing ones. He produced hundreds
- of synthetic products made from the soybean, the sweet potato, and
- especially the peanut, helping to free Southern agriculture from the
- tyranny of cotton.

1. What is the author's main purpose in writing the text?
 - a) To compare the products created by two agricultural scientists
 - b) To demonstrate how Carver and Burbank influenced American agriculture
 - c) To contrast the careers and methods of two scientists
 - d) To explain how Charles Darwin inspired both Carver and Burbank

2. The word **drastically** in line 2 means
 - a) dramatically
 - b) primarily
 - c) accidentally
 - d) possibly

3. According to the text, which of the following best describes the relationship between Burbank and Carver?
 - a) They were competitors.
 - b) Carver was one of Burbank's teachers.
 - c) Burbank invited Carver to work with him.
 - d) They were close friends.

4. It can be inferred that Burbank's first **plant creation** is known as the
 - a) Early Rose potato
 - b) Burbank potato
 - c) Lunenberg potato
 - d) Wizard potato

5. The word **his** in line 16 refers to
 - a) George Washington Carver
 - b) Gregor Mendel
 - c) Luther Burbank
 - d) Charles Darwin

6. The word **thorough** in line 23 could be best replaced by
 - a) complete
 - b) general
 - c) puzzling
 - d) confusing

7. The author implies that a significant difference between the techniques of Burbank and those of Carver is that
 - a) while Carver kept careful research records, Burbank did not
 - b) Carver popularized his achievements, but those of Burbank were relatively unknown
 - c) Unlike Burbank, Carver concentrated mainly on developing new varieties of plants
 - d) Burbank bred both plants and animals, but Carver worked only with plants

8. According to the text, which school awarded Carver a master's degree?
- Simpson College
 - Iowa State College
 - Tuskegee Institute
 - The University of Alabama
9. Carver developed new uses for all of the following crops EXCEPT
- cotton
 - soybeans
 - peanuts
 - sweet potatoes
10. At what point in the text does the author focus on Burbank's weaknesses as a researcher?
- Lines 4-7
 - Lines 5-9
 - Lines 14-16
 - Lines 19-21

Text 14

Line number

- Certain animals have an intuitive awareness of quantities. They know,
- without analysis, the difference between a number of objects and a
- smaller number. In his book *The Natural History of Selbourne* (1786),
- the naturalist Gilbert White tells how he **cautiously** removed one egg a
- day from a plover's nest, and how the mother laid another egg each day
- to make up for the missing one. He noted that other species of birds
- ignore the absence of a single egg but **abandon** their nests if more than
- one egg has been removed. It has also been noted by naturalists that a
- certain type of wasp always provides five-never four, never six-
- caterpillars for each of their young to have something to eat when the
- eggs hatch. Research has also shown that both mice and pigeons can be
- taught to distinguish between **odd** and even numbers of food pieces.
- These and similar accounts have led some people to infer that
- creatures, other than humans can actually count. They also point to
- dogs that have been taught to respond to numerical questions with the
- correct number of barks, or to horses that seem to solve arithmetic
- problems by stamping their hooves the proper number of times.
- Animals respond to quantities only when they are connected to
- survival as a species-as in the case of the eggs-or survival as
- individuals-as in the case of food.
- There is no transfer to other situations or from concrete reality to the
- abstract notion of numbers. Animals can "count" only when the
- objects are present and only when the numbers involved are small-no
- more than seven or eight.

25. In lab experiments animals trained to “count” one kind of object were
26. unable to count any other type.
27. The objects, not the numbers, are what interest them. Animals’
28. **admittedly** remarkable achievements simply do not amount to
29. evidence of counting, nor do **they** reveal more than inborn instincts,
30. refined by the genes of following generations, or the results of clever,
31. careful conditioning by trainers.

1. What is the main idea of this text?
 - a) Careful training is required to teach animals to perform tricks involving numbers.
 - b) Animals cannot “count” more than one kind of object.
 - c) Of all animals, dogs and horses can count best
 - d) Although some animals may be aware of quantities, they cannot actually count.
2. Why does the author refer to Gilbert White’s book in line 3?
 - a) To show how attitudes have changed since 1786
 - b) To contradict the idea that animals can count
 - c) To provide evidence that some birds are aware of quantities
 - d) To indicate that more research is needed in this field
3. The word **cautiously** in line 4 is closest in meaning to
 - a) quickly
 - b) secretly
 - c) occasionally
 - d) stubbornly
4. The word **abandon** in line 7 could best be replaced by
 - a) leave
 - b) rebuild
 - c) watch
 - d) guard
5. The word **odd** in line 12 refers to
 - a) unusual numbers
 - b) numbers such as 1,3,5
 - c) lucky numbers
 - d) numbers such as 2,4,6
6. The author mentions that all of the following are aware of quantities in some way **EXCEPT**
 - a) plovers
 - b) mice
 - c) caterpillars
 - d) wasps

7. How would the author probably characterize the people who are mentioned in lines 13-14?
- As mistaken
 - As demanding
 - As clever
 - As foolish
8. The word **admittedly** in line 28 means
- improbably
 - arguably
 - apparently
 - undeniably
9. The word **they** in line 29 refers to
- numbers
 - animals
 - achievements
 - genes
10. Where in the passage does the author mention research that supports his own view of animals' inability to count?
- Lines 3-6
 - Lines 9-12
 - Lines 13-16
 - Lines 18-26

Text 15

Line number

- Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few
- speakers to become the dominant language of international
- communication. English as we know it today emerged around 1350,
- after having incorporated many **elements** of French that were
- introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s,
- English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not
- extended even as far as Wales, Scotland, or Ireland. However,
- during the **course** of the next two centuries, English began to spread
- around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave
- trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small enclaves of
- English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the
- world. As these communities **expanded**, English gradually became the
- primary language of international business, banking, and diplomacy.
- Currently, about 80 percent of the information stored on computer
- systems worldwide is in English. Two-thirds of the world's science
- writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology,
- advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers.
- Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and

19. over half of **these** are non-native speakers, constituting a larger
20. number of non-native users than any other language in the world.

1. What is the main topic of this text?
 - a) The number of non-native users of English
 - b) The French influence on the English language.
 - c) The expansion of English as an international language.
 - d) The use of English for science and technology.

2. The word **elements** in line 4 means
 - a) declaration
 - b) features
 - c) curiosities
 - d) customs

3. Which lines in the passage best summarize how English was initially extended to many areas of the world?
 - a) Lines 1-3
 - b) Lines 3-6
 - c) Lines 7-13
 - d) Lines 15-17

4. Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England?
 - a) in 1066
 - b) around 1350
 - c) before 1600
 - d) after 1600

5. According to the text, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world **EXCEPT**
 - a) the slave trade
 - b) the Norman invasion
 - c) missionaries
 - d) colonization

6. The word **course** in line 8 means
 - a) subject
 - b) policy
 - c) time
 - d) track

7. The word **expanded** in line 12 could be best replaced by
 - a) prospered
 - b) organized
 - c) separated
 - d) enlarged

8. According to the text, approximately how many non-native users of English are there in the world today?
- a) a quarter million
 - b) half a million
 - c) 350 million
 - d) 700 million
9. The word **these** in line 19 refers to
- a) controllers
 - b) users
 - c) native speakers
 - d) non-native speakers
10. According to the text, which of the following is **NOT** true?
- a) French rather than English is the most common language in the globe.
 - b) Most of the information installed in the computers is in English
 - c) Most scientific documents in the world are written in English
 - d) English became the most widely used language under some circumstances.

Text 16

Line number

1 Cellular phones have become a part of everyday life for many
2 Americans. Many people depend on **them** to carry out their daily work,
3 even while driving. As a result, many accidents have taken place in the
4 last ten years due to the use of cellular phones while on the road. It seems
5 that people can't concentrate on the road while talking on a cell phone.

6 Driver inattention was the most frequently identified factor for cell
7 phone use related accidents. The next most frequently noted conditions
8 were failure to yield and following too close. Based on these facts alone,
9 it is easy to see that cellular phones and driving don't mix well.

10 I understand why people think restricting cell phone usage while
11 driving is the best means of solving this problem. However there are
12 many good aspects to cellular use in the car. For example, accidents get
13 reported to 911 rapidly, traffic updates occur more often because citizens
14 call and report traffic jams, and drivers who need to be taken off the road
15 because of being intoxicated or just plain reckless can be located quickly.
16 Rather than restricting access, the **goal** should be to provide safer ways of
17 using cellular phones while driving.

18 In fact phones are being **created** by Ericsson, Motorola, and Nokia
19 today which offer a hands-free cell so that you can keep both hands on the
20 wheel while driving and talking. Some of the safety precautions needed
21 for using cell phones while driving come in the form of headsets and give
22 the user a voice activated sequence, which allows them to talk into the
23 speaker, and dials the number instantly.

24 This feature allows drivers to keep their hands on the wheel and eyes on
25 the road. One of the most recent advancements in cellular technology
26 comes from Brightcell Technologies. It is called the Triflex Hands-free
27 phone kit. The Triflex turns a cell phone into a speakerphone.
28 It works by plugging a DC adapter into the car's cigarette lighter or power
29 outlet. The phone is placed in the cradle of the kit and a special connector
30 in the base recharges your unit, saving battery power and converting your
31 conversations into speakerphone mode. The safety means necessary to
32 achieve safe driving while talking on the phone can be accomplished
33 through the application of good engineering and human factors design
34 practice.

35 In conclusion, because of the rapid growth in use of cell phones while
36 driving many more accidents are occurring daily. Cell phone use in cars
37 has some good purposes and have become a part of life to some
38 individuals. Accidents **related** to cell phone use will decline as proper
39 safety precautions are made. So it's simple to see that we can't just ban
40 use of cells while driving.

1. It's stated in paragraph 1 (lines 1-5) that
 - a) many Americans do their daily work while driving.
 - b) many accidents have taken place in the roads.
 - c) many people use cellular phones in the USA.
 - d) cellular phones allow people to concentrate while driving.
2. The pronoun **them** in line 2 stands for
 - a) Americans
 - b) accidents
 - c) years
 - d) phones
3. The main idea of paragraph 3 (lines 10-17) is that
 - a) accidents get reported to 911 rapidly.
 - b) citizens call and report traffic jams.
 - c) traffic updates occur more often.
 - d) people must find safer ways of using cellular phones while driving.
4. The word **goal** in line 16 means
 - a) aim
 - b) idea
 - c) meaning
 - d) gift
5. The word **created** in line 18 may best be replaced by
 - a) marketed
 - b) formed
 - c) planned
 - d) invented

6. Why should cell phone use be banned while driving?
- Cell phones are easy to use.
 - Car accidents due to cell phone use are increasing.
 - Drivers can easily talk and drive at the same time.
 - Cell phones are easy to hold while driving.
7. People who want cell phones banned while driving would agree that
- cell phone safety features will reduce accidents.
 - safety features won't increase driver attention.
 - cell phones can't be safely used while driving.
 - voice activated phones will keep driver's attention.
8. The word **related** in line 38 is synonymous to
- participated
 - rejected
 - repeated
 - connected
9. Which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned in the text?
- There are many good aspects to cellular use in the car.
 - Ericsson, Motorola, and Nokia have created many cellular phones.
 - The Triflex turns a cell phone into a speakerphone.
 - People think that cell phone usage while driving is solving this problem.
10. What is the writer's opinion of using cell phones while driving?
- Cell phones should never be used in a car.
 - Cell phones should never be used for work.
 - Reports on accidents should never be while driving.
 - Cell phones can be used while driving.

Text 17

Line number

1. Video games were first introduced in the 1970s. By the end of that
2. decade they had become a preferred childhood leisure activity. Video
3. game sales rose in the late 1980s. After the introduction of the Nintendo
4. system parents became **concerned** about the effects on their children. Some
5. research suggested that playing video games affected children's physical
6. functioning.
7. The effects from playing video games for hours at a time ranged from
8. triggering seizures to causing heart rate and blood pressure changes. Serious
9. adverse physical effects, however, seemed to be limited to a small number of
10. players. More recent research has begun to find a connection between
11. children's playing of violent video games and aggressive behaviour.
12. Some research studies on the impact of violent video games on normal
13. children reported harmful effects. Performing violent actions in video games

14. may lead children to become more aggressive than passively watching
15. violent acts on television or in movies. The more children practise violent
16. acts, the more likely **they** are to perform violent acts.

17. Other studies show that in playing video games, normal children can
18. develop a sense of skill which they might not otherwise achieve. Researchers
19. identified benefits associated with creative and pro-social uses of video
20. games.

21. Some educational professionals, while allowing that video games **permit**
22. children to engage in a somewhat creative dialogue, **maintain** that this
23. engagement is highly limited compared to other activities, such as creative
24. writing.

25. Another problem seen by critics of video games is that the games stress
26. individual action rather than co-operation. A common game scenario is that
27. of a character performing an aggressive act against an enemy.

28. One study found that each of the top 10 Nintendo video games was based
29. on a theme of an individual working alone against an evil force. The world
30. of video games has little sense of community and few team players. Also,
31. most video games can't be played by more than one player at a time.

32. A ban on video games won't work. Parents must limit playing time,
33. monitor game selection and allow video game use as a reward.

1. It's stated in paragraph 1 (lines 1-6) that
 - a) Video games had physical effects on children.
 - b) Video games had leisure effects on children.
 - c) Video games had perfect effects on children.
 - d) Video games had creative effects on children.
2. The word **concerned** in line 4 may best be replaced by
 - a) worried
 - b) afraid
 - c) astonished
 - d) frustrated
3. According to paragraph 3 (lines 12-16) video games
 - a) teach children to cooperate
 - b) teach children to be aggressive
 - c) teach children to watch movies
 - d) teach children to be players
4. The pronoun **they** in line 16 stands for
 - a) children
 - b) acts
 - c) games
 - d) studies

5. Which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned in the text?
- While playing video games children are engaged in somewhat creative dialogue.
 - While playing video games children can develop a sense of skill.
 - While playing violent video games children become more aggressive.
 - While playing violent video games children become more creative.
6. The word **permit** in line 21 is synonymous to
- consent
 - allow
 - limit
 - agree
7. A common video game scenario is
- an aggressive act against an enemy.
 - an interesting talk with an enemy.
 - an individual cooperation with an enemy.
 - an important action for an enemy.
8. The word **maintain** in line 22 means
- to insist
 - to find
 - to rule
 - to effect
9. It is stated in the text that parents
- must limit their children's playing time.
 - must select games for their children.
 - must find time to play with their children.
 - must give rewards to their children.
10. We may conclude from the text that banning video games
- will be good.
 - always works.
 - will never work.
 - will damage our children.

Text 18

Line number

- In summer 2007 England and Wales experienced some of the wettest
- weather and worst floods since 1766, the date when weather records began.
- There were several periods of very heavy rainfall which resulted in the
- worst flooding in living memory. Almost 50,000 houses and just under
- 7,000 businesses were flooded. This effect extended to the daily lives of

6. everyone in these areas as transport, schools, power and water supplies
7. were all seriously affected.
8. The problem seems to be that the infrastructures in England and Wales
9. are not prepared for sudden **downpours**. When a large amount of rain
10. comes in a short time, drains and rivers cannot cope with the volume of
11. water. This can lead to flooding, the location of which is extremely
12. difficult to predict. The situation would have been much worse if the UK's
13. Environment Agency had not been well prepared. Flood warnings were
14. sent out to thousands of businesses and homes. Many people managed to
15. leave danger areas as a result of these warnings and travel to safer places.
16. However, these record-breaking floods still caused a huge amount of
17. damage and personal loss for thousands of people. Many people were
18. moved into temporary accommodation, having been forced to leave their
19. homes. Many of those whose homes were saved still lost personal
20. possessions that cannot be **replaced**.
21. The Environment Agency continues to support these victims of the
22. floods. Part of the successful damage limitation strategy that prevented the
23. effects of the flooding being any worse than **they** were, was the way that
24. different organizations worked together. This joined-up approach was part
25. of a carefully planned strategy to cope with such flooding.
26. Some examples of the groups who participated in the damage limitation
27. activity were the Met office (weather forecasters); the police (who used
28. their control centres for communication); the fire service (who used
29. equipment to help people); the Royal Air Force (who used helicopters to
30. rescue people from the most dangerous areas); and the local councils (who
31. helped place sand bags in vulnerable areas as well as clean up afterwards).

1. According to paragraph 1 (lines 1-7),
 - a) flooding in England and Wales resulted in heavy rainfall.
 - b) weather was not recorded before 1766.
 - c) the flood hardly affected the daily lives of the population.
 - d) periods of very heavy rainfall refer to the year 1766.

1. The word **downpour** in line 9 means
 - a) flood
 - b) water supplies
 - c) rainfall
 - d) infrastructures

3. The reason why sudden downpours caused the flooding could be explained by the fact that
 - a) power and water supplies were badly damaged.
 - b) the daily busy life of the inhabitants of the area brought to serious problems.
 - c) it is difficult to predict the location of flooding.
 - d) it is impossible for drains and rivers to cope with big amounts of water.

4. The word **replaced** in line 20 stands for
 - a) recovered
 - b) misplaced
 - c) rearranged
 - d) saved

5. The word **they** in line 23 refers to
 - a) different organizations working together
 - b) damage limitations
 - c) successful strategies
 - d) the effects of the flooding

6. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the passage?
 - a) All the people who suffered from the flood lost their homes.
 - b) Many groups participated in the damage limitation activity.
 - c) Many people were provided with temporary accommodation.
 - d) Had the UK's Environment Agency not been well prepared, the situation would have been much worse.

7. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - a) The support of the Environment Agency is limited to the prevention of flooding.
 - b) Many people received warnings from the Environment Agency about the upcoming disaster.
 - c) The UK's Environment Agency had not been well prepared.
 - d) But for the UK's Environment Agency, the flooding could have been worse.

8. The Met office and the Royal Air Force are examples of
 - a) local councils
 - b) flood participants
 - c) damage limitation groups
 - d) strategy planning groups

9. According to paragraph 5 (lines 26-31),
 - a) only the local councils placed sand bags in dangerous areas
 - b) the Royal Air Force helicopters were used to remove people from damaged areas.
 - c) the police control centres were used for a variety of purposes.
 - d) weather forecasters provided very little help.

10. The purpose of the text is to
 - a) congratulate those who worked hard to limit the damage caused by the floods.
 - b) discuss the increasing problems of flooding caused by global warming.
 - c) criticise the UK Environment Agency for insufficient preparation work.
 - d) give information about the flooding in England and Wales in the summer of 2007.

Text 19

Line number

1. Any list of the greatest thinkers in history contains the name of the
 2. brilliant German physicist Albert Einstein. His theories of relativity led to
 3. entirely new ways of thinking about time, space, matter, energy, and
 4. gravity. Einstein's work led to such scientific advances as the
 5. control of atomic energy, even television as a practical application of
 6. Einstein's work. In 1902 Einstein became an examiner in the Swiss
 7. patent office at Bern. In 1905, at age 26, he published the first of five
 8. major research papers. The first one provided a theory explaining
 9. Brownian movement, the zig-zag motion of microscopic particles in
 10. suspension.
 11. The second paper laid the foundation for the photon, or quantum,
 12. theory of light. In it he proposed that light is composed of separate
 13. packets of energy, called quanta or photons, that have some of the
 14. properties of particles and some of the properties of waves. A third
 15. paper contained the "special theory of relativity" which showed that
 16. time and motion are relative to the observer, if the speed of light is
 17. constant and the natural laws are the same everywhere in the universe.
 18. The fourth paper was a mathematical addition to the special theory of
 19. relativity. Here Einstein presented his famous formula, $E = mc^2$,
 20. known as the energy mass equivalence. In 1916, Einstein published his
 21. general theory of relativity. In it he proposed that gravity is not a force,
 22. but a curve in the space-time continuum, created by the presence of
 23. mass.
 24. Einstein spoke out frequently against nationalism, the **exalting** of one
 25. nation above all others. He opposed war and violence and supported
 26. Zionism, the movement to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine.
 27. When the Nazis came to power in 1933, they denounced his ideas.
 28. He then moved to the United States. In 1939 Einstein learned that two
 29. German chemists had split the uranium atom. Einstein wrote to
 30. President Franklin D. Roosevelt warning him that this scientific
 31. knowledge could lead to Germany developing an atomic bomb. He
 32. suggested the United States begin its own atomic bomb research.
1. Einstein's primary work was in the area of
 - a) chemistry
 - b) biology
 - c) physics
 - d) engineering

2. Which of the following inventions is mentioned in the text as a practical application of Einstein's discoveries?
 - a) Radio
 - b) Automobiles
 - c) Computers
 - d) Television
3. According to the text, Einstein supported all of the following except
 - a) the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.
 - b) nationalism
 - c) atomic bomb research in the United States.
 - d) the defeat of the Nazis.
4. In which country was Einstein born?
 - a) Switzerland
 - b) United States
 - c) Germany
 - d) Israel
5. What is "Brownian movement"?
 - a) The zig-zag motion of microscopic particles in suspension
 - b) The emission of electrons from solids when struck by light
 - c) The motion of photons in light
 - d) The basis of the theory of relativity
6. Einstein was a citizen of all of the following countries EXCEPT
 - a) Belgium
 - b) Germany
 - c) United States
 - d) Switzerland
7. It is clear from the text that the author feels
 - a) Einstein's work in physics was somewhat tarnished by his conservative political views.
 - b) Albert Einstein was one of the most brilliant thinkers in history.
 - c) Einstein's work in physics, though theoretically impressive, led to few practical applications.
 - d) Einstein's theories have been consistently proven incorrect.
8. According to Einstein's special theory of relativity,
 - a) all properties of matter and energy can be explained in a single mathematical formula
 - b) light is composed of separate packets of energy.
 - c) time and motion are relative to the observer.
 - d) some solids emit electrons when struck by light.

9. The word **exalting** in line 24 means
- elevation.
 - criticism.
 - support.
 - elimination.
10. According to Einstein, light is composed of separate packets of energy called
- electrons.
 - photoelectrons.
 - quanta.
 - gamma rays.

Text 20

Line number

- He brought an entirely new level of style and sophistication to jazz
- music. Although a gifted piano player, Duke Ellington used the
- orchestra as his principal instrument. He considered himself a
- composer and arranger rather than just a musician, like Jelly Roll
- Morton before him.
- It was in 1917 when Duke began playing music professionally in
- Washington, D.C. Stride piano players like James P. Johnson and
- Willie "The Lion" Smith influenced his piano technique. Duke led a
- band called The Washingtonians, which played at The Hollywood Club
- in Manhattan (the club was later renamed as the Kentucky Club). This
- band acquired a style all its own when trumpet player Bubber Miley
- joined it, bringing with him his unique plunger-mute style of playing.
- Called the "Jungle Sound," **this sound** came to be largely responsible
- for Ellington's early success. A good example of this style of playing is
- the song East St. Louis Toodle-Oo. In 1924, the group recorded their
- first album, Choo Choo (Gotta Hurry Home and Rainy Nights (Rainy
- Days). However, the band didn't **hit the big time** until after Irving
- Mills became their manager and publisher in 1926. In 1927, the band
- re-recorded versions of East St. Louis Toodle-Oo, then debuted two
- songs that would be associated with Duke the for rest of his career, Black and
- Tan Fantasy and Creole Love Call. Ellington's Orchestra,
- unlike many of its **contemporaries**, was able to make the transition
- from hot jazz of the 1920s to 1930s swing music. One song it played,
- It Don't Mean a Thing (If It Ain't Got That Swing), even came to
- define the era. What kept the Ellington Orchestra a major force in jazz
- was this very ability to adapt and grow with the times.
- The fame and influence of Ellington continued to grow throughout
- the 40s and 50s. His band continued to come up with jazz standards
- like Take the 'A' Train, Perdido, The 'C' Jam Blues, and Satin Doll.
- Duke wrote several religious pieces in the 1960s. He also composed
- The Far East Suite, then also collaborated with a highly **diverse** group
- of jazz musicians, among them Charles Mingus and Max Roach with
- whom he played a trio.

1. What is the main topic of this text?
 - a) the life of Duke Ellington
 - b) the shift from jazz to swing music
 - c) the music of Duke Ellington
 - d) the development of jazz music

2. The expression **this sound** in line 13 refers to
 - a) plunger-mute style
 - b) jazz standards
 - c) jazz fusion style
 - d) rock & roll

3. The expression **hit the big time** in line 17 can best be replaced by
 - a) form
 - b) known
 - c) fail
 - d) succeed

4. The word **contemporaries** in line 22 is closest in meaning to
 - a) artists
 - b) peers
 - c) rivals
 - d) followers

5. According to the text, Duke Ellington worked as all of the following EXCEPT as a
 - a) band leader
 - b) singer
 - c) manager
 - d) composer

6. Which musical band does the text say Duke Ellington helped in forming?
 - a) Ellington's Orchestra
 - b) Hollywood Club
 - c) Kentucky Club
 - d) The Washingtonians

7. The word **diverse** in line 31 means
 - a) varied
 - b) many
 - c) few
 - d) inverted

8. When did Duke Ellington compose church music?
- in the 1960s
 - in the 1950s
 - in the 1940s
 - in the 1930s
9. Which of the following statements would the author most probably agree with?
- Duke Ellington's resistance to change caused the collapse of his musical career.
 - Duke Ellington did most of his jazz compositions in collaboration with others.
 - Duke Ellington's classical compositions are his greatest contribution to music.
 - Duke Ellington's sophisticated musical style greatly influenced the jazz genre.
10. All of the following statements about Duke Ellington are true EXCEPT
- He was a major influence in jazz music.
 - He had always performed with his own band.
 - He trained several bands to perform his jazz music.
 - He composed many songs that defined a certain period.

Text 21

Line number

- Professor Jerald Jellison of the University of California has recently made
- a scientific study of lying. According to his **research**, women are better liars than men.
- They are especially good at telling 'white lies', such as when a woman at a party tells
- another woman that she likes her dress, even though she really thinks it is awful.
- However, this is only one side of the story. Other researchers say that men
- are more likely to tell more serious lies, such as making a promise, which they do
- not intend to keep. This is the kind of lie politicians and some businessmen are
- supposed to be good at; the kind of lie they can profit from in some way.
- Some psychologists believe that certain gestures show that one is lying. For
- example, they may make sudden, **unconscious** movements when they tell a lie.
- This suggests that they are thinking: "I wish I were not here."
- They may also touch their lips or rub their noses. Perhaps these gestures are
- caused by mental stress. However, we should remember that they can tragically
- mislead** us in other ways.
- In Miami a man was recently found guilty of murdering his wife whom he
- suspected of having a love affair with another man. When denying this, she had
- rubbed her nose several times. He believed this was proof that she was lying. Her
- doctor later said that he had seen her the day before she was killed. She had
- come to him because she was suffering from a rare skin disease. This is just one
- small example of how gestures can deceive people, often with a tragic end.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–8,
 - a) men are better liars than women
 - b) men are unlikely to tell serious lies
 - c) women are good at telling serious lies
 - d) men are inclined to tell more serious lies

2. The word **research** in line 2 is NOT synonymous to
 - a) study
 - b) expedition
 - c) exploration
 - d) investigation

3. The expression ‘white lies’ means
 - a) cruel lies
 - b) awful lies
 - c) innocent lies
 - d) serious lies

4. According to the text, some psychologists are sure that
 - a) liars always touch their lips
 - b) liars always rub their noses
 - c) lying is caused by mental stress
 - d) certain gestures may betray the liar

5. The word **unconscious** in line 10 may best be replaced by
 - a) deliberate
 - b) purposeful
 - c) unintentional
 - d) extraordinary

6. The word **mislead** in line 14 may best be replaced by
 - a) prove
 - b) show
 - c) deceive
 - d) misunderstand

7. According to Paragraph 4, lines 15–20, the woman
- was not guilty
 - proved to have a love affair
 - had a love affair with her doctor
 - didn't suffer from any disease
8. The example of the murdered woman implies that gestures
- are always true
 - are always false
 - always deceive people
 - can sometimes be deceptive
9. Some gender peculiarities of lying are discussed in
- Paragraph 1 (lines 1–8)
 - Paragraph 2 (lines 9–11)
 - Paragraph 3 (lines 12–14)
 - Paragraph 4 (lines 15–20)
10. The text is mainly about
- a recent case of murder
 - politicians and businessmen
 - researchers and psychologists
 - a recent scientific study of lying

Text 22

Line number

1. Cleve Backster was an expert at cross-examination who was specialized in
2. lie detection. One day, when he was watering the plants in his office, he began to
3. wonder if it would be possible to see how a plant's leaf was affected when water
4. was poured on its roots, and how fast any reaction would show. He decided to use a
5. polygraph, a **device** which he used a lot in his work. Attached to the human skin, a
6. polygraph shows any variation in electrical impulses. The person is asked carefully
7. worded questions and an expert can tell from the electrical impulses recorded when
8. the person is lying.
9. Backster selected one of his plants, and attached the polygraph's electrodes to a
10. leaf. When he watered the plant, the reaction on the polygraph was similar to that
11. of a human experiencing a brief emotional stimulus. The questions he had used on
12. people normally involved some kind of threat to the person's safety. To produce a

13. similar state, he dipped one of the plant's leaves in his cup of coffee. There was no
14. reaction, so *he decided to go further*. He decided to burn one of the leaves. To his
15. amazement, as soon as he thought of this, a reaction was shown on the
16. polygraph. And yet, he hadn't actually done anything! It seemed that the plant
17. must be reacting to his thoughts.

18. Backster decided to expand his experiments. He discovered that the plant was
19. aware of other life forms. He tried putting live crabs into boiling water, and each
20. time one of the crabs was killed, the plant showed a violent reaction on the poly-
21. graph. When he put dead crabs in the water, there was no reaction at all.

22. During his research, Backster also found that there was a special **bond**
23. between the plant and the keeper. Plants could react to their keeper's thoughts,
24. even when the keeper was in another room. He found that his plants could react to his
25. thoughts when he was eighty miles away!

1. The polygraph is a device meant for
 - a) curing people
 - b) watering the plants
 - c) examining the human skin
 - d) recording electrical impulses

2. Once Backster decided to use the polygraph
 - a) to see if the person was lying
 - b) to examine the roots of the plants
 - c) to see the reaction of the plants
 - d) to see how fast the plants grow

3. The word **device** in line 5 is **NOT** synonymous to
 - a) material
 - b) equipment
 - c) machine
 - d) mechanism

4. According to Paragraph 2, lines 9–17, Backster
 - a) began a new experiment on people
 - b) poured coffee on the device
 - c) burnt the leaves of the plants
 - d) held an experiment on a plant

5. The sentence *'he decided to go further'* means that
- he intended to go on with the experiment
 - he decided to stop the experiment
 - he decided to go away
 - he quit the work and went far away
6. Backster was surprised to see that
- the leaves of the plant burnt
 - he had destroyed his laboratory
 - the plant could react to his thoughts
 - the polygraph was out of order
7. The word **expand** in line 18 is NOT synonymous to
- enlarge
 - increase
 - develop
 - cease
8. According to Paragraph 3, lines 18–21,
- the crabs showed a violent reaction on the polygraph
 - the crabs showed no reaction on the polygraph
 - plants feel the existence of other life forms
 - Backster discovered other life forms
9. The word **bond** in line 22 means
- connection
 - difference
 - comparison
 - contrast
10. The text is mainly about
- lie detection
 - growing plants
 - sensitivity of plants
 - experiments on crabs

Text 23

Line number

1. Readers the world over have lost themselves in her books. These fans are known as
2. “armchair detectives”. Many thought her to have been the world’s greatest mystery
3. writer.
4. Agatha Christie was **encouraged** to write by her mother. When sick, she was
5. told to write a story. So putting her thoughts on paper became a habit. Whenever
6. she didn’t feel well, she wrote. She had studied music and wanted to be a singer.
7. But she soon realized her voice was not as good as it needed to be. She picked
8. up a pen and began to write. She wrote and wrote; a book was the result. One of
9. her friends told her she should keep writing.
10. Marriage to an English army officer was her next step. She wrote detective
11. stories in her free time. The hero was a small fat man, Hercule Poirot. She tried
12. to sell the book. She sent it to many firms but no one wanted it. Finally, it was
13. **accepted** and printed. It was sold, read and became a success.
14. A. Christie continued to write mystery stories. She **created** a new character,
15. Miss Jane Marple, another super detective. Meantime, she was not very happy
16. and got a divorce. Her second marriage was to an archeologist. Together, they
17. spent much time in Egypt and around the Nile, and that experience was reflected
18. in many of her best books. Besides books, she wrote short stories and plays. Her
19. works have been printed in most countries in the world. Next to Shakespeare, she is
20. considered to be the second most popular English writer.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–3,
 - a) many readers all over the world dislike detective stories
 - b) readers are attracted by A. Christie’s books
 - c) A. Christie’s books are known as “armchair detectives”
 - d) many people are thought to be the world’s greatest mystery writers
2. The word **encourage** in line 4 is closest in meaning to
 - a) force
 - b) insist
 - c) compel
 - d) support

-
3. A. Christie wrote her first story when
- she was sick
 - she got married
 - she studied music
 - her friends told her to do that
4. According to the text, A. Christie's dream to become a singer
- was fulfilled
 - never came true
 - was reflected in her books
 - was realized very soon
5. According to the text, Christie's marriage to an English army officer
- lasted till the end of her life
 - ended in divorce
 - was a very happy one
 - was the most important step in her life
6. The word **accept** in line 13 is NOT synonymous to
- admit
 - allow
 - deny
 - acknowledge
7. The hero of A. Christie's first detective stories was
- Miss Jane Marple
 - Hercule Poirot
 - an archeologist
 - a national hero
8. The word **create** in line 14 means
- invent
 - discover
 - criticize
 - recognize

9. According to Paragraph 4, lines 14–20, A. Christie
- got acquainted with Miss Jane Marple
 - married an archeologist
 - wrote a story about an archeologist
 - married a super detective
10. The background for many of A. Christie's best works was
- her unhappy life
 - her second marriage
 - Shakespeare's plays
 - the time spent in Egypt

Text 24

Line number

1. Chaplin was born in England in 1889. His mother was so poor that she couldn't
2. look after him. He went to an orphanage. But he started acting at the age of five,
3. and was soon a successful comic at the theatre. When he went to America, he got
4. into films and became a star almost immediately. In 1916, Chaplin earned \$10,000
5. a week, and an extra \$150,000 per film.
6. His silent films were **perfect** works of art. He could say everything without words.
7. He **created** a language with his face and his body. In *'The Kid'* (1921) Charlie
8. Chaplin is a window repairer. The little boy helps him by breaking windows! In
9. most of his films, Chaplin plays a poor man on the streets. But the actor was a
10. millionaire.
11. In 1929 the age of the silent film came to an end. A new technology made it
12. possible to record sound and picture together. The 'talkies' arrived. They were very
13. different from silent films. The public loved them, of course. But **they** were the end
14. of the road for many film-makers. Some old directors just couldn't change their
15. style. Some great silent actors had terrible voices. They couldn't get parts in the
16. 'talkies'.
17. Chaplin's voice was good but he didn't really want to work in the 'talkies'. His
18. love was the silent films. In 1931 he made another classic film, *'City Lights'*, but
19. again it was silent. Even *'Modern Times'*, probably his most successful film, made
20. in 1936, had music but no dialogue.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–5, Chaplin
 - a) went to an orphanage at the age of five
 - b) went to an orphanage as he had no parents
 - c) started his career at the age of five
 - d) earned \$10,000 a week, still a child

2. It is stated in the text that Chaplin
 - a) started acting in 1916
 - b) was poor all his life
 - c) made a fortune in England
 - d) became a star in America

3. We may conclude from Paragraph 2, lines 6–10, that Chaplin
 - a) really achieved success
 - b) worked as a window repairer
 - c) created a new language in 1921
 - d) earned money on the streets

4. The word **perfect** in line 6 is **NOT** synonymous to
 - a) ideal
 - b) unreal
 - c) wonderful
 - d) great

5. The word **created** in line 7 may best be replaced by
 - a) made up
 - b) discovered
 - c) studied
 - d) learnt

6. According to Paragraph 3, lines 11–16,
 - a) the public disliked the ‘talkies’
 - b) silent actors were not allowed to get parts in the ‘talkies’
 - c) many film-makers were delighted by the ‘talkies’
 - d) some great silent actors couldn’t get parts in the ‘talkies’ \

7. The word **they** in line 13 stands for
 - a) the silent films
 - b) the silent actors
 - c) the public
 - d) the ‘talkies’

8. Chaplin didn't act in the 'talkies' because
- his voice was not good
 - he hated them
 - he loved the silent films
 - he didn't want to work any longer
9. The conflict between 'the new' and 'the old' is represented in
- Paragraph 1 (lines 1–5)
 - Paragraph 2 (lines 6–10)
 - Paragraph 3 lines (11–16)
 - Paragraph 4 lines (17–20)
10. It can be inferred from the text that
- the last silent film was made in 1929
 - the first sound films were made in 1929
 - 'City Lights' was the last film made by Chaplin
 - 'Modern Times' wasn't a success for it had music but no dialogue

Text 25

Line number

1. One of the most influential American behavioural scientists, Professor John
2. Watson states that a certain amount of anxiety or fear is normal. Fear is an emotion
3. necessary for survival. Babies are born with an instinctive fear of loud noises, and
4. little children know instinctively to stay away from the edge of a cliff. The fear of
5. heights is common, but the majority of people do not rush to their doctor for
6. treatment – they just avoid those things that evoke fear, such as ladders and tall
7. buildings.
8. When does fear stop being normal, and become abnormal? Simple – when it
9. starts interfering with your everyday life or makes coping difficult. Doctors recognize
10. three types of anxiety: "state", "trait" and "phobic". "State" anxiety arises from
11. stress and is of short duration: you may feel anxious, even show some physical
12. symptoms like blushing, stammering or hand trembling, but you get through it.
13. Making speeches, meeting people for the first time or starting a conversation can
14. fall into this category. "Trait" anxiety refers to a personality type: some people,
15. either due to genetic nature or because of a trauma in early life, can be natural
16. worriers. *They have a slight, vague anxiety about everything.* The third type,
17. "phobic" anxiety, is less common.
18. Phobias are very strong fears which may start in childhood. Usually there has

19. been an early experience which started the fear. A person may forget the experience
20. which started the fear, but the fear remains. For example, a person who is afraid of
21. closed rooms has claustrophobia. Perhaps that person had parents who once locked
22. him in a closet as a child. As an adult, he has forgotten the experience in the dark
23. closet, but he fears locked rooms.
24. A person who is afraid of animals has zoophobia. People who are afraid of
25. spiders suffer from arachnophobia. Those who fear open space have agoraphobia.
26. Fearing height is acrophobia. The most common type is microphobia – fearing
27. **germs**. Microphobic people wash their hands many times a day, and they refuse to
28. be near people who are sick. Fortunately, only about three per cent of the population
29. suffers from phobias.

1. According to the text,
 - a) “state” anxiety is the most serious type
 - b) “state” anxiety is durative
 - c) a certain amount of fear is normal
 - d) the feeling of fear is abnormal
2. Little children stay away from the edge of a cliff
 - a) consciously
 - b) instinctively
 - c) as they are aware of the danger
 - d) as they are taught to behave like that
3. According to the text, fear stops being normal when
 - a) it makes coping difficult
 - b) someone interferes with your life
 - c) a person overcomes it
 - d) a person gets physically hurt
4. The sentence ‘*They have a slight, vague anxiety about everything*’ means
 - a) they worry greatly about everything
 - b) they don’t worry about anything
 - c) they have an indistinct feeling of anxiety about everything
 - d) they feel strong anxiety about everything

5. According to Paragraph 3, lines 18–23, claustrophobic people
- a) are mainly children
 - b) fear darkness
 - c) are afraid of being inside an enclosed space
 - d) are afraid of open spaces
6. According to Paragraph 4, lines 24–29, microphobic people
- a) refuse to wash their hands
 - b) are not tidy and accurate
 - c) dislike sick people
 - d) are afraid of germs
7. The word **germs** in line 27 may **NOT** be replaced by
- a) microorganisms
 - b) diseases
 - c) bacterias
 - d) microbes
8. The author thinks that the most common type of phobia is
- a) microphobia
 - b) agoraphobia
 - c) zoophobia
 - d) claustrophobia
9. Some types of phobias are enumerated in
- a) Paragraph 1 (lines 1–7)
 - b) Paragraph 2 (lines 8–17)
 - c) Paragraph 3 (lines 18–23)
 - d) Paragraph 4 (lines 24–29)
10. The text is mainly about
- a) incurable diseases
 - b) personality types
 - c) American scientists
 - d) types of anxiety

Text 26

Line number

1. Men have known writing for at least six thousand years. The oldest kind of
2. writing is picture writing. If you wanted to write “man”, you just drew a picture of
3. a man; if you wanted to write “the man is eating”, you drew the picture of a man
4. eating. A modern example of picture writing is Chinese. The Chinese characters do
5. not look much like pictures because they have changed over the centuries, but
6. that’s how they began.
7. Picture writing isn’t very convenient. You have to draw too many pictures. It’s
8. very hard to learn to read and write Chinese because you have to remember thousands
9. of characters and what they stand for.
10. But **gradually** people developed marks that stand not for words or ideas but for
11. sounds. This was a great thing as it was much simpler. *There’s no limit to the number*
12. *of ideas that a language can express.* But the number of phonemes in a language is
13. small – twenty or thirty or forty. So man could now write with only twenty or forty
14. marks. The ancient Phoenicians and the ancient Greeks developed this new system
15. of writing.
16. The Phoenicians wrote their words from right to left. The Greeks, too, wrote
17. from right to left for quite a time, but then they changed and wrote from left to
18. right, just as we do. The Greeks wrote all in large letters, with no **interval** between
19. words or sentences.

1. In order to write “man”, ancient people
 - a) created letters
 - b) had to draw a picture of a man eating
 - c) drew a picture of a man
 - d) had to create a symbol
2. The word *they* in line 5 stands for
 - a) the Chinese
 - b) the characters
 - c) the centuries
 - d) the pictures
3. According to the text,
 - a) picture writing proved to be very convenient
 - b) the Chinese invented a new system of writing
 - c) the new system of writing proved to be much simpler
 - d) in the new system of writing marks stand for ideas

4. The sentence ‘*There’s no limit to the number of ideas that a language can express*’ means that a language
- a) can convey innumerable ideas
 - b) cannot express many thoughts
 - c) conveys restricted thoughts
 - d) expresses a limited number of ideas
5. According to the text,
- a) the Greeks initially wrote from left to right
 - b) the Greeks wrote all in capital letters
 - c) the Phoenicians wrote from left to right
 - d) the Phoenicians changed the way of writing
6. It’s difficult to learn to write Chinese as
- a) you have to keep in mind thousands of symbols
 - b) the number of phonemes in this language is small
 - c) you have to memorize twenty or forty marks
 - d) nobody knows what the characters stand for
7. The word **gradually** in line 10 is NOT synonymous to
- a) simply
 - b) slowly
 - c) increasingly
 - d) progressively
8. The word **interval** in line 18 means
- a) interview
 - b) view
 - c) time
 - d) space
9. We can tell from the text that
- a) the Chinese invented writing
 - b) the Chinese invented picture writing
 - c) the Greeks invented writing six hundred years ago
 - d) Chinese is a current model of picture writing

10. The text mainly discusses
- a) modern languages
 - b) ancient peoples
 - c) the development of writing
 - d) great discoveries

Text 27

Line number

1. Both our ears work in the same way. Even if you only had one ear that worked
2. properly, you would still hear sounds and understand them. But with two ears we
3. can tell which direction a sound is coming from. Ears act as direction finders
4. because sound arrives at one ear before it reaches the other ear. Your brain measures
5. the differences and automatically works out the direction of the sound. Even very
6. young babies turn to look in the direction a noise is coming from. As we grow up,
7. we get better at working out where a noise is coming from and how far away the
8. thing making the noise is. This **skill** is called 'directional hearing' and it was very
9. important to our ancestors. They had to **track** animals to hunt for food. They also
10. had to know which way to run when large animals were tracking them.

11. Wild animals need this skill today, and many of them have better directional
12. hearing than people. Bats, for instance, use echo-location to find their way in the
13. dark. But directional hearing is very important for us too. If you hear someone
14. shouting for help, you will know **definitely** which way to run to get to them.

15. Our ears work best at listening to sounds like music or people talking, but
16. animals have ears suited to different needs. Some animals can hear notes much
17. higher than any sound your ears can hear, and others have ears that work best for
18. listening to very deep notes. Some animals can hear faint noises, while others are
19. completely deaf.

20. Snakes do not have ears at all and people used to think they were deaf. But they
21. can hear sounds through a bone that lies under the skin of their face. The bone
22. vibrates when the air or the ground vibrates. Most insects are deaf but grass-
23. hoppers can hear through their legs. They call to one another by making chirping
24. sounds with their legs. Dogs' hearing is superior to ours; they can hear notes that
25. are higher than those we hear. If you blow a special dog whistle that makes a very
26. high note, you will not be able to hear it, but any dogs nearby will hear the note
27. and might come running. You may have noticed the way dogs twitch their ears to
28. and fro: they do this to find out where a sound is coming from.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–10,
 - a) we would be unable to hear with one ear
 - b) two ears help us detect the direction of the sound
 - c) babies can't hear where the noise is coming from
 - d) sound arrives at one ear

2. The word **skill** in line 8 may best be replaced by
 - a) noise
 - b) direction
 - c) ability
 - d) sound

3. According to the text,
 - a) animals don't have directional hearing
 - b) directional hearing was useful for our ancestors, not for us
 - c) wild animals have better directional hearing than domestic ones
 - d) directional hearing is important for everybody

4. According to Paragraph 3, lines 15–19,
 - a) bats cannot find their way in the dark
 - b) animals can't hear faint noises
 - c) some animals are absolutely deprived of hearing
 - d) some people can hear very high notes

5. The word **track** in line 9 may best be replaced by
 - a) follow
 - b) seize
 - c) kill
 - d) catch

6. We can tell from the text that
 - a) snakes can't hear at all
 - b) though snakes have no ears, they can hear
 - c) most insects hear well through their legs
 - d) all insects are deaf

7. Which of the following words from the text means “*entirely*”?
- properly
 - automatically
 - definitely
 - completely
8. The word **definitely** in line 14 is synonymous to
- undoubtedly
 - unwillingly
 - distrustfully
 - doubtfully
9. According to the text,
- babies can detect the direction of the coming sound
 - most animals communicate by making chirping sounds with their legs
 - most insects can hear high notes
 - insects have well-developed brains
10. Which of the statements is true?
- All animals have better hearing than people.
 - People have better hearing than dogs.
 - Dogs blow a special whistle which makes a very high note.
 - Some animals hear much higher notes than people do.

Text 28

Line number

1. Slang words are very informal words. They may be new, or existing words used
2. in a new sense and context. As time goes by, some are used more widely and are
3. no longer thought of as slang. *Clever* and *naughty*, for instance, were both formerly
4. slang words that are now accepted as standard. Many slang words die out after a
5. few years or sooner. The regular introduction of new words to replace them helps
6. keep the language alive. A lot of slang words are restricted to a particular social
7. group. Use of slang suggests an easy, informal relationship between people and
8. helps reinforce social identity.
9. In the 18th century the word *slang* described the language of criminals, but since
10. then every group in society has developed its own slang terms. The groups that use
11. most slang are still those closest to the edge of society: criminals, prisoners and
12. drug users. Young people also develop slang expressions to distance themselves

13. from older people. The street language of young people changes rapidly. Street
 14. slang **includes** words relating to young people’s attitudes.
 15. Young people today may describe something ‘exciting’ as *cool*, *massive*, *wicked*,
 16. or (especially in American English) *bad* or *phat*. If something is ‘old-fashioned’ or
 17. ‘undesirable’, it is *naff*. Anything bad is *rank* or *minging*. A *geek*, *prat*, *anorak*,
 18. *nerd* or *dweeb* is somebody who seems rather stupid. ‘Going out’ and ‘having a
 19. good time’ is *chilling*.
 20. As people get older they sometimes keep on using the same slang words and in
 21. this way slang may **indicate** a person’s age.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–8, slang words
 - a) were formerly standard
 - b) are now accepted as standard
 - c) may change into standard
 - d) are no longer thought of as slang

2. The word **formerly** in line 3 is synonymous to
 - a) formally
 - b) precisely
 - c) previously
 - d) properly

3. The author states that the use of slang
 - a) suggests formal relationship between people
 - b) helps emphasize social identity
 - c) restricts the contact between people
 - d) causes the language to die out

4. The word **include** in line 14 is NOT synonymous to
 - a) invest
 - b) involve
 - c) contain
 - d) comprise

5. Examples of modern slang are illustrated in
 - a) Paragraph 1 (lines 1–8)
 - b) Paragraph 2 (lines 9–14)
 - c) Paragraph 3 (lines 15–19)
 - d) Paragraph 4 lines (20–21)

6. According to Paragraph 2, lines 9–14,
- the word ‘slang’ originated in the 18th century
 - slang is used only by criminals
 - slang is mostly used by old people
 - slang is used by young people to differ from older ones
7. The street language of young people
- changes quickly
 - develops slowly
 - is also used by old people
 - remains unchanged
8. According to the text, slang is the language of
- the old
 - the young
 - criminals
 - a social group
9. The word **indicate** in line 21 means
- increase
 - reduce
 - show
 - hide
10. The author thinks that
- slang will die out one day
 - slang is mostly used by those closest to the edge of society
 - getting older people develop new slang words
 - old people keep away from using slang words

Text 29

Line number

1. If you are superstitious, *you are not unlike innumerable humans* who have lived
2. before and who are living today. One group of ancient people who believed in luck
3. were the Aztecs.
4. The Aztec calendar was 360 days divided into 18 months of 20 days each; this
5. left five days remaining and they were considered to be unlucky. During that time
6. the Aztecs would smash their old gods and let the sacred fires of the temples burn
7. out. Even furniture and goods were destroyed. On the night of the fifth day the
8. priests prepared to give sacrifices to the gods.
9. As the forked tongues of the fires licked at the darkening sky of the fifth day,
10. messengers hurried about the country to announce that the gods of the evil had
11. been finally satisfied and that happier times would return with the rising sun. Once
12. the sun came up it was considered to be lucky times again.
13. Today, with the exception of Friday the thirteenth, our calendar does not contain
14. days that are considered to be particularly unlucky. Still there are many who
15. believe that luck plays an important role in determining their destiny. If you shy
16. away from walking under a ladder, throw salt over your shoulder when the shaker
17. spills, or never open an umbrella in the house, you are at least partially showing
18. that what has been identified as lucky or unlucky affects you.
19. So **concerned** are some people about the simple number *thirteen*, that many
20. hotels do not have Room 13 or even a thirteenth floor.
21. Whatever your personal opinion about lucky or unlucky things, one thing is
22. certain – what an individual person perceives as luck influences his or her behavior.

1. The sentence '*you are not unlike innumerable humans*' means
 - a) you differ from many people
 - b) you resemble many people
 - c) you are not similar to innumerable people
 - d) you are unlike numerous people
2. The Aztec year consisted of
 - a) 360 days
 - b) 365 days
 - c) 18 months and 20 days
 - d) 18 months of 20 days each

3. The unlucky days of the Aztecs were
 - a) the first five days of the year
 - b) the last 20 days of the year
 - c) the last five days of winter
 - d) five days that belonged to no month

4. During the unlucky days the Aztecs
 - a) gave sacrifices to their old gods
 - b) made a fire in the temples
 - c) destroyed all their temples
 - d) destroyed their old gods

5. Lucky times for the Aztecs came with
 - a) the rising sun
 - b) the messengers
 - c) the darkening sky
 - d) the forked tongues of the fires

6. Which of the statements is true?
 - a) Shy people don't walk under a ladder.
 - b) If you avoid walking under a ladder you will be unlucky.
 - c) The number of superstitious people is still great.
 - d) There are no unlucky days in our calendar.

7. The word **concerned** in line 19 may NOT be replaced by
 - a) confident
 - b) afraid
 - c) worried
 - d) troubled

8. The author thinks that what a person perceives as luck
 - a) is not important
 - b) influences other people's life
 - c) affects his behaviour
 - d) determines other people's destiny

9. According to the text,
- a) hotels don't have Room 13
 - b) five-star hotels don't have a thirteenth floor
 - c) The Aztec calendar didn't contain Friday the 13th
 - d) number 13 is considered to be unlucky
10. The text mainly discusses
- a) ancient people
 - b) the Aztecs
 - c) superstitions
 - d) Friday the 13th

Text 30

Line number

1. Most Americans and British people would agree that it is good manners to be
2. punctual for an appointment. Arriving on time for formal events such as a business
3. meeting or an interview is considered important. Many people try to arrive a few
4. minutes early for an appointment to avoid the risk of rushing in at the last minute.
5. Even in less **formal** situations people are generally expected to think about the
6. person they are meeting and not to keep them waiting unnecessarily. People are
7. also expected to arrive on time for social events, especially weddings. Traditionally,
8. only the bride is allowed to be late.
9. People are generally more relaxed about the time when arriving for more informal
10. social occasions. When meeting a friend for lunch at a restaurant, people try to
11. arrive at the time arranged, or no more than five minutes late. If they are later than
12. this, the person they are meeting will start to think they are not going to come at all.
13. However, when invited to dinner in somebody's home it is actually considered
14. polite to arrive a few minutes late. Under no circumstances should guests arrive
15. early. Some formal invitations to dinner may say 'seven for seven-thirty', meaning
16. that guests should arrive any time after 7 p.m. in order to be at table at 7.30 p.m. At
17. a party, however, people may arrive an hour or more after the start time written on
18. the invitation. If somebody arrives later, they are expected to apologize. Depending
19. on the circumstances and how late they are, people may say, 'Sorry to have kept
20. you waiting'. If they are very late, they may feel obliged to give an **explanation**
21. as well, e.g. "I'm sorry I'm so late, but the traffic was bad."
22. People expect concerts, plays, etc. to start at the time advertised, and if they are
23. kept waiting a long time they may start a slow handclap to show that they are
24. impatient. But anyone who arrives late for a show may not be allowed in until there
25. is a convenient break in the performance. People also expect public transport to

26. depart and arrive on time and get very frustrated if delays are frequent. *Most people*
27. *do not like being kept waiting without good reason.*

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–8,
 - a) many people try to rush in at the last minute
 - b) traditionally people are allowed to be late only for wedding
 - c) people must arrive a few minutes early for an appointment
 - d) it's essential to arrive on time for formal events
2. According to the text,
 - a) people are generally more concerned about the time arriving for more informal social occasions.
 - b) people don't worry much about the time when arriving for more formal social occasions.
 - c) when invited to dinner in somebody's home it is considered polite to arrive a few minutes early.
 - d) when meeting a friend for lunch at a restaurant you can arrive no more than five minutes late.
3. According to the text, it is bad manners
 - a) to clap before a performance
 - b) to keep people waiting unnecessarily
 - c) to arrive early for an appointment
 - d) to arrive on time for social events
4. The word **formal** in line 5 means
 - a) casual
 - b) unusual
 - c) official
 - d) awkward
5. The word **explanation** in line 20 is **NOT** synonymous to
 - a) expectation
 - b) clarification
 - c) justification
 - d) reason

6. According to Paragraph 4, lines 22–27, a slow handclap at concerts expresses
- a) approval
 - b) irritation
 - c) admiration
 - d) explanation
7. The sentence ‘*Most people do not like being kept waiting without good reason*’ means that
- a) being kept waiting, people expect a reasonable explanation
 - b) people are never kept waiting without good reason
 - c) most people don’t keep others waiting without good reason
 - d) most people have good reason to keep others waiting
8. Frequent delays of public transport
- a) irritate people
 - b) hardly bother anybody
 - c) never annoy anybody
 - d) make people patient
9. According to the text, people may arrive a little late for
- a) concerts
 - b) plays
 - c) formal events
 - d) informal receptions
10. The text is mainly about
- a) table manners
 - b) American traditions
 - c) punctuality
 - d) speech etiquette

Section 2

Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարրերակը:

Choose the right option.

1. The melting point is the temperature _____ a solid changes to a liquid.
 - a) at which
 - b) when
 - c) unless
 - d) while

2. Most folk songs are ballads _____ have simple words and tell simple stories.
 - a) what
 - b) that
 - c) when
 - d) although

3. In 1850, Yale University established Sheffield Scientific School, _____.
 - a) where engineers were educated
 - b) engineers were educated there
 - c) in which were engineers educated
 - d) where were engineers educated

4. The size and shape of a nail depends primarily on the function _____ it is intended.
 - a) so that
 - b) for which
 - c) in spite
 - d) as if

5. No one knows what color dinosaurs were _____ no sample of their skin has survived.
 - a) because
 - b) because of
 - c) because that
 - d) it is because

6. _____ they are tropical birds, parrots can live in temperate or even cold climates.
 - a) Even though
 - b) Despite
 - c) Nevertheless
 - d) But

7. _____ added to a liquid, antifreeze lowers the freezing temperature of that liquid.
- a) When
 - b) Even
 - c) As if
 - d) In spite
8. _____ advertizing is so widespread in the United States, it has had an enormous effect on American life.
- a) Since
 - b) In case
 - c) Unless
 - d) In spite
9. _____ people are increasingly linked over long distances by electronic communications, many of them still prefer face-to-face encounters.
- a) In spite of
 - b) Although
 - c) But
 - d) Yet
10. _____ together in one place, they form a community.
- a) Whenever living people
 - b) When people who live
 - c) When people living
 - d) Whenever people live
11. _____ managed by an independent governor and board of directors, the Bank of Canada is owned by the Canadian government.
- a) Although
 - b) Due to
 - c) Even
 - d) However
12. _____, the seeds of the Kentucky coffee plant are poisonous.
- a) Until they have been cooked
 - b) Cooking them
 - c) They have been cooked
 - d) Cooked until
13. Natural silk is still highly prized _____ the availability of similar artificial fabrics.
- a) in spite of
 - b) moreover
 - c) however
 - d) nevertheless

14. You'd better do physical exercises _____ you will be fat before your twentieth birthday.
- or
 - in spite
 - but
 - although
15. _____ through a prism, a beam of white light breaks into all the colors of the rainbow.
- When shines
 - It shines
 - It is shone
 - When shone
16. One basic question psychologists have tried to answer is _____ people learn.
- how
 - even
 - as if
 - in case
17. It was in 1875 _____ joined the staff of the astronomical observatory at Harvard University.
- that Anna Winlock
 - Anna Winlock, who
 - as Anna Winlock
 - Anna Winlock then
18. Heavy industry developed rapidly in Alabama primarily _____ its rich natural resources.
- so that
 - in spite
 - as if
 - owing to
19. In order to grow vegetables properly, gardeners must know _____.
- that the requirements for each vegetable
 - what are each vegetable's requirements
 - what the requirements for each vegetable are
 - that is required by each vegetable

20. For many years people have wondered _____ life exists elsewhere in the universe.
- a) whether
 - b) so that
 - c) even if
 - d) though
21. Tom kept none of the promises _____.
- a) that he had made
 - b) than he had made
 - c) when he had made
 - d) because he had made
22. The children got hungry in the middle of the afternoon _____.
- a) even though they had eaten lunch
 - b) after they had eaten lunch
 - c) even they had eaten lunch
 - d) therefore they had eaten lunch
23. Whether we are going or not _____.
- a) has not been decided yet
 - b) while has been decided
 - c) have they decided
 - d) they haven't decided
24. The Empire State building, the largest building in New York, _____.
- a) it was built in 1933
 - b) was built in 1933
 - c) that was built in 1933
 - d) when built in 1933
25. They follow her _____.
- a) wherever she goes
 - b) whatever she goes
 - c) however she goes
 - d) nowhere she goes
26. _____ you're fond of singing foreign songs, why don't you translate these lyrics?
- a) Owing to
 - b) Due to
 - c) Since
 - d) As long

27. _____ a lack of time, they couldn't succeed in choosing the most appropriate subject for their report.
- a) Because of
 - b) Although
 - c) As
 - d) Despite of
28. They couldn't raise the wages of their employees _____ the financial position of the company.
- a) since
 - b) due to
 - c) because
 - d) as
29. Geysers have often been compared to volcanoes _____ they both emit hot liquids from below the Earth's surface.
- a) due to
 - b) because
 - c) in spite of
 - d) even
30. _____ a novelty in the late nineteenth century, photography was limited to the rich.
- a) Unless
 - b) Due
 - c) Despite
 - d) Still
31. The President of the U.S. appoints the cabinet members, _____ their appointments are subject to Senate approval.
- a) due
 - b) unless
 - c) because
 - d) but
32. Scientists are now beginning to conduct experiments on _____ noise pollution can trigger different sorts of health risks.
- a) since
 - b) still
 - c) unless
 - d) how

33. Farce is a _____ excite laughter through exaggeration and extravagance rather than by realistic imitation of life.
- drama intended to form to
 - form intended to drama of
 - drama form of intended to
 - form of drama intended to
34. In Prehistoric _____ of western Utah was covered by Lake Bonneville.
- times, a large part
 - times, there was a large part
 - part of the time
 - for large parts of time
35. Humans reach physical maturity more slowly than _____.
- most other large mammals were
 - most other large mammals
 - does most other large mammals
 - the most other large mammals
36. Though they travel _____ Central America, the swallows always make a punctual return to the mission in Capistrano.
- not far as
 - far as away
 - as far as
 - away as far
37. _____ contained in the chromosomes, and they are thought of as the units of heredity.
- Genes which are
 - Genes are
 - When genes
 - Because of genes
38. This evening after he got home, he was scolded by his mother _____ the extravagant green dye in his hair.
- since
 - as
 - because of
 - in spite of

39. When played in certain ways, the bassoon can produce comical sounds, _____ it is sometimes referred to as the clown of the orchestra.
- or
 - that
 - whether
 - so
40. It is said he is a man, _____ to have the vision of an eagle and courage of a lion.
- which appeared
 - he appeared
 - that appears
 - and appears
41. _____ he works hard, John is not doing well in his career.
- Although
 - Because
 - Despite of
 - In spite of
42. The sky is dark. It looks _____ it will start raining soon.
- even if
 - even though
 - as if
 - if
43. _____ Johnson & Smith reached great heights in the business world, they encountered many great difficulties in promoting their theories and methods.
- Before
 - Despite of
 - Due to
 - Still
44. _____ getting the highest result in the class, John still had problems with the teacher.
- Despite of
 - In spite of
 - Even though
 - Nonetheless

45. _____ photosynthesis were to stop, life would disappear from Earth.
- a) For
 - b) However
 - c) If
 - d) Although
46. _____ is your own business.
- a) Who you work for
 - b) Whose you work for
 - c) Who for you work
 - d) You work for whom
47. _____ older, Liza Minelli looks more and more like her mother, Judy Garland.
- a) She grows
 - b) So that she grows
 - c) As she grows
 - d) In spite she grows
48. _____ other cells in the body, nerve cells are not healed or replaced when they are damaged or destroyed.
- a) Unlike
 - b) Despite of
 - c) Even if
 - d) But
49. _____ for a few species that live on the ground, most monkeys live in trees.
- a) Besides
 - b) Though
 - c) Except
 - d) All but
50. _____ is the biggest city in Michigan , it is not the capital.
- a) Unless Detroit
 - b) If Detroit
 - c) Although Detroit
 - d) Despite of Detroit
51. _____ black cats are bad luck is considered a superstition rather than a fact.
- a) That
 - b) Though
 - c) However
 - d) Even

52. Travelers had better get their reservations well in advance _____ they want to fly during the Christmas holidays.
- but
 - despite
 - if
 - however
53. _____ are not filed by the 15th of April, penalties and interest may be added to the unpaid balance.
- For taxes of income
 - Income taxes that
 - With taxes of income
 - If income taxes
54. My grade depends on _____.
- what I master calculus
 - whether calculus mastered by me
 - whether I master calculus
 - when master calculus
55. The cost of shipping a car is related to _____.
- how much does it weigh
 - how it weighs much
 - that it weighs
 - how much it weighs
56. _____ in many colleges and universities, Latin is no longer spoken as an everyday tongue.
- Although they are still studied
 - Although he is still studied
 - Although this still studies
 - Although it is still studied
57. _____ similar in appearance, the tangerine and the clementine are unlike each other in taste.
- Due to
 - Although
 - Despite
 - In spite
58. _____ built as a private home for Elvis Presley, Graceland is now open to the public.
- Although
 - Despite
 - Nevertheless
 - Due

59. _____ her father's advice , Sarah Dade chose medicine as her course of studies.
- Although
 - Against
 - Moreover
 - However
60. Not until a student has mastered algebra _____ the principles of geometry, trigonometry, and physics.
- he can begin to understand
 - can he begin to understand
 - he begins to understand
 - begins to understand
61. It would be impossible to say that Spanish _____ Japanese.
- is like to
 - is exactly like
 - likes
 - is not alike
62. _____ leaves from certain trees, such as the maple and sassafras, turn bright colors.
- During the fall
 - While the fall
 - The fall comes
 - When comes fall
63. _____ the 1930s and 1940s, F.D. Roosevelt was elected to the presidency four times.
- Since
 - During
 - Until
 - While
64. Although born in Germany, _____ a citizen of the United States in 1940.
- but Albert Einstein became
 - that Albert Einstein became
 - Albert Einstein became
 - since became Albert Einstein
65. Benjamin West contributed a great deal to American art:_____.
- painting, teaching, and lecturing
 - painting, as a teacher and lecturer
 - painting, teaching, and as a lecturer
 - painting, a teacher, and a lecturer

66. Almost everyone fails _____ on the first try.
- is passing the driver's test
 - to pass the driver's test
 - to have passed the driver's test
 - passing the driver's test
67. _____ in space, a rocket has to be powerful enough to break out of the pull of the Earth's gravity.
- It is travel
 - To travel
 - That travel
 - Travel
68. One problem with all languages is _____ they are full of irregularities.
- when
 - so
 - that
 - yet
69. Here is the report and document _____ for you.
- that I have prepared
 - I have prepared that
 - who have prepared
 - which have I prepared
70. The knee is _____ other joints in the body as it cannot twist without injury.
- to be damaged more than likely
 - more likely to be damaged than
 - likely to be more than damaged
 - more than likely to be damaged
71. One of the laws states _____ the greater the distance between galaxies, the greater is the speed of separation.
- because of
 - despite
 - still
 - that
72. The Academy of poets _____ the 1930's provides financial assistance to working poets.
- was founded in
 - was founded
 - which was founded in
 - when it was founded

73. He came as soon as he could _____ to help me to complete the work by midnight.
- a) in order
 - b) therefore
 - c) so that
 - d) provided that
74. _____ we had already improved our English, we couldn't understand an Englishman who was trying to ask something.
- a) as
 - b) still
 - c) while
 - d) though
75. _____ my neighbour waters the flowers everyday and takes care of them the garden will soon become a pleasant place.
- a) Provided that
 - b) Until
 - c) Nevertheless
 - d) Even if
76. The house was cosy and clean _____ I didn't hesitate to rent it for some weeks.
- a) however
 - b) accordingly
 - c) in case
 - d) yet
77. _____ better, the team would have been able to defeat the opponent.
- a) If it prepares
 - b) If prepares
 - c) Preparing
 - d) Had it prepared
78. _____ Java Man, who lived before the first Age, is the first manlike animal.
- a) Believed generally is
 - b) It is generally believed that
 - c) Generally believed it is
 - d) That is generally believed

79. _____ is necessary for the development of strong bones and teeth.
- It is calcium
 - That calcium
 - Calcium
 - Although calcium
80. I still cannot get used to _____.
- while I drive on the left
 - drive on the left
 - when I drive on the left
 - driving on the left
81. _____ the snow stopped, the children ran into the yard to make a snowman and ski.
- However
 - Because of
 - While
 - After
82. He had hardly begun to speak, _____ he was interrupted by a shriek.
- when
 - than
 - otherwise
 - while
83. She behaves _____ she were the boss of the company and the staff obeys humbly.
- as though
 - as long as
 - even though
 - because
84. _____ she had never been fired, she felt that the director was going to do it in the following month.
- Moreover
 - Unless
 - Provided that
 - Even though
85. Many minerals break along smooth surfaces called cleavage planes, _____ parallel to internal layers of atoms.
- which they are
 - which
 - and they
 - which are

86. _____ exact statistics vary because of political changes, more than two hundred separate nation states are included in the official lists at any one time.
- Although
 - In spite
 - Nevertheless
 - Consequently
87. _____ Carl Sandburg is also well known for his multivolume biography of Lincoln.
- He is an eminent American poet
 - The eminent American poet
 - The eminent American poet who is
 - Despite an eminent American poet
88. Before Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin, many people died _____.
- infecting with simple bacteria
 - infections were simple bacteria
 - from simple bacterial infections
 - infecting of simple bacteria
89. _____ it was late and our children had already gone to bed, we didn't feel tired and sleepy.
- Because
 - Although
 - If
 - As
90. They have lived in our neighbourhood for a long time, _____ I know them well.
- when
 - since
 - therefore
 - while
91. She is a good specialist, _____ I didn't hesitate to ask her for help.
- so that
 - although
 - even though
 - that's why

92. I am working on my English from morning till late at night _____ I can enter a university.
- so that
 - if
 - that's why
 - in case
93. George showed me some pictures _____ by his father.
- which were they painted
 - that been painted
 - they were painted
 - that were painted
94. The games children play become increasingly complex _____ they become older.
- due to
 - as
 - so
 - so that
95. What's the name of the man _____ ?
- you borrowed his car
 - which car you borrowed
 - whose car you borrowed
 - his car you borrowed
96. I _____ feel very tired when I wake up in the morning.
- still
 - unless
 - since
 - already
97. He is learning English _____ he can get a better and more interesting job.
- when
 - so that
 - although
 - as soon as
98. I don't know him very well, _____ I have met him socially on a couple of occasions.
- unless
 - although
 - when
 - so that

99. I don't mind if you go out for lunch _____ you're back for the meeting at two.
- a) as long as
 - b) while
 - c) until
 - d) as if
100. We will go ahead with the project _____ our partners refuse to help us.
- a) even if
 - b) though
 - c) because
 - d) consequently
101. A telephone recording tells callers _____ .
- a) what time starts the movie
 - b) when does the movie start
 - c) what time the movie starts
 - d) the movie starts what time
102. George knew how to improve his test scores _____ he did not have enough time to study.
- a) despite
 - b) but
 - c) due to
 - d) unless
103. Colin told me about his new job, _____ very much.
- a) though he's enjoying
 - b) which he's enjoying
 - c) where he's enjoying
 - d) why he's enjoying it
104. Ben likes walking, especially _____ .
- a) when the weather is cool
 - b) when is the weather cool
 - c) the weather when is cool
 - d) when it is cool weather
105. I'm going shopping for food this evening _____ I don't have to go at the weekend.
- a) until
 - b) while
 - c) as if
 - d) so that

106. You can come to the meeting _____ you have nothing to say.
- so that
 - even if
 - while
 - despite
107. I couldn't sleep _____ I was very tired.
- though
 - despite
 - so that
 - in order
108. It's not cold now, but take your coat with you _____ it gets colder.
- in case
 - if
 - unless
 - while
109. Public television stations are different from commercial stations _____.
- because they receive money different and different types of shows
 - for money and program types
 - in the areas of funding and programming
 - because the former receives money and has programs differently from the latter
110. A good student must know _____.
- even if to how effectively study
 - so that to study effectively
 - how to study effectively
 - still to study effectively
111. Dave lost his job and was short of money, so _____ his flat and go to live with his brother.
- that he did was to sell
 - what he did was to sell
 - whatever he did to sell
 - while he sold
112. Many of the international problems we are facing now _____.
- linguistic incompetences
 - are the result of misunderstandings
 - are because of understanding themselves
 - lacks of the intelligent capabilities of understanding each other

113. After Barlow was arrested, his wife and daughters were questioned by the police _____ they knew nothing about his business affairs.
- a) even though
 - b) so that
 - c) in spite
 - d) because of
114. I like travelling by ship _____ the sea is not rough.
- a) as long as
 - b) unless
 - c) despite
 - d) in spite of
115. I'm playing tennis tomorrow _____ it doesn't rain.
- a) providing
 - b) unless
 - c) until
 - d) because
116. You might not remember the name of the hotel, so write it down _____ you forget it.
- a) in case
 - b) unless
 - c) so that
 - d) as if
117. Having finished lunch, _____.
- a) the detectives began to discuss the case
 - b) the case was discussed again by the detectives at the table
 - c) they are going to discuss on the case together
 - d) because the detectives were beginning to discuss the case
118. Joan _____ that she could not attend classes the following week.
- a) while informed by her professors
 - b) which her professors informed
 - c) that informed her professors
 - d) informed her professors
119. _____ Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamon's tomb, than strange reports appeared in the newspapers.
- a) Not lately
 - b) Soon after
 - c) No sooner had
 - d) Hardly ever had

120. When travelling it is advisable to write your name and address on your bag _____.
- unless you lose it
 - if you lose it
 - when you lose it
 - in case you lose it
121. The children were alone in the house all day long. _____, it was in complete mess.
- Consequently
 - However
 - Nevertheless
 - Even though
122. It is so annoying to find somebody in your own room _____.
- at reading your personal letters
 - has been reading your personal letters
 - reading your personal letters
 - without reading your personal letters
123. Some parts of the White House, _____ the US president lives and works, are open to the public.
- that
 - which
 - where
 - whenever
124. Many English words (for example, 'work' and 'rain') can be used _____.
- like verbs and nouns
 - as verbs and nouns
 - as well as verbs and nouns
 - as they are verbs and nouns
125. In summer a lot of tourists usually walk round the town _____.
- looking at the sights and taking photographs
 - walked round the town and took photographs
 - when looking at the sights with taking photographs
 - without sightseeing and photographs
126. The fur traders are sure there would be more unemployment and less choice for fashion industry because of _____.
- their opponents have banned fur trade campaign
 - their opponents' fur trade banning campaign
 - their opponents are against fur trading
 - their opponents had banned fur trade campaign

127. The teacher suggested that her students _____ experiences in Europe.
 a) write a composition on their
 b) to write composition about the
 c) wrote some compositions of his or her
 d) had written any compositions for his
128. Travelling by sea can be much more fascinating _____.
 a) as long as you are seasick
 b) providing that you are seasick
 c) even though you are seasick
 d) unless you are seasick
129. The buses are so expensive these days, _____.
 a) you will need also to take a taxi
 b) you may as well take a taxi
 c) you may be able to take taxi
 d) you may as good as take taxi
130. _____, but he had also predicted the danger that the nearby two villages could face.
 a) Not only did the Polish scientist study the active volcano
 b) Provided the Polish scientist studied the active volcano
 c) Not only the Polish scientist would study the active volcano
 d) Only the Polish scientist did not study the active volcano
131. Spiders are not insects, as many people think. _____, they are not even related to them.
 a) Even though
 b) Consequently
 c) Moreover
 d) However
132. Modern alpinists try to climb mountains by a route _____ will give them a good sport.
 a) what
 b) which
 c) where
 d) as if
133. Their office consisted of two rooms, _____ was used as a conference room.
 a) the larger of which
 b) the largest of what
 c) the largest of them
 d) largest which

134. Ann _____. She left three months ago.
- still does not work here
 - doesn't work here any more
 - no more works here
 - any longer works here
135. I just wonder _____ spent her last year's holiday.
- while she
 - yet she
 - how often she
 - where she
136. _____ Albert Einstein went to school, neither his parents nor his teachers thought much of his mental abilities.
- Unless
 - So
 - Even
 - When
137. Yesterday Jack was having a party but Sheila couldn't come, _____ was a pity.
- while
 - which
 - so
 - what
138. Swimming is a beneficial exercise, _____ aerobic activity and uses a number of muscle groups.
- not only because it provides
 - because it both provides
 - for provision
 - as result of providing
139. _____ in Japan as after that terrible earthquake.
- Never was the situation so serious
 - Not only was the situation so serious
 - Never the situation was so serious
 - No sooner had the situation been so serious
140. After the interruption, the speaker went on talking _____.
- as nothing had happened
 - though nothing had happened
 - in spite of nothing had happened
 - as if nothing had happened

141. People _____ from other countries are called immigrants.
- who come to live in America
 - come to live in America
 - that live in America
 - which live in America
142. Jane started feeling sad _____ couldn't come to her party.
- by two of her best friends
 - till two of her best friends
 - for two of her best friends
 - because of two of her best friends
143. At last I found the information _____.
- that I was looking for
 - what I was looking for
 - in which I was looking for
 - because I was looking for
144. After six months of hard work _____ is a vacation.
- that I really need of
 - which I really need
 - this I really need
 - what I really need
145. _____ Mary didn't know how to swim, she jumped into the pool.
- However
 - Although
 - When
 - While
146. _____ the fact that we warned him about it he continued his work.
- Though
 - In spite
 - Despite
 - Because
147. _____ graduating from university, George went to New York to start his career.
- Because
 - After
 - While
 - During

148. I didn't tell him what I thought _____ he wouldn't be upset.
- even if
 - in case
 - because of
 - so that
149. The other day I met a man _____ in television.
- who sister works
 - while sister works
 - whose sister works
 - whom sister work
150. _____ several unsuccessful attempts, Robert Peary reached the North Pole on April 6, 1909.
- After
 - He made
 - When
 - His
151. Atlanta is the city _____ the Olympic Games were held in 1996.
- which
 - when
 - where
 - while
152. Sarah put the papers back into the file _____ them.
- once she had copied
 - so she had copied
 - and she had copied
 - what she had copied
153. The car suddenly went out of control _____ the driver's experience with driving on snowy roads.
- in spite of
 - in order
 - despite of
 - because
154. We worked all night on the decorations for the party, _____ we couldn't finish the job properly.
- however
 - even if
 - as though
 - as a matter

155. School was cancelled for the day _____ the biggest snow storm in five years.
- a) due to
 - b) as though
 - c) only if
 - d) in fact
156. The bride's parents spent a lot on the wedding, _____ she felt that she had to pay at least some of it back.
- a) consequently
 - b) otherwise
 - c) whenever
 - d) whether
157. Birds make nests in trees _____ hide their young in the leaves and branches.
- a) can where they
 - b) where they can
 - c) where can
 - d) from where they
158. Kitchen appliances called blenders began _____ in the 1930s.
- a) using
 - b) to use
 - c) which used
 - d) to be used
159. Birthdays _____ occasions for congratulations.
- a) that usually considered
 - b) are usually considered
 - c) usually considering birthdays
 - d) that consider usually
160. _____ the painting looked like genuine Picasso, the signature was definitely a fake.
- a) despite
 - b) in spite of
 - c) although
 - d) while

161. _____ his strong will, he wouldn't have become a sportsman.
- a) Although
 - b) But for
 - c) If
 - d) Unless
162. _____ putting on sun cream, Martha got burnt.
- a) Despite
 - b) In spite
 - c) While
 - d) Although
163. Penicillin is a powerful antibiotic, _____, some people are allergic to it.
- a) because
 - b) in spite of
 - c) however
 - d) although
164. I'll never understand the reason _____ you decided to postpone our meeting.
- a) that
 - b) for
 - c) why
 - d) how
165. People's attitudes to disability are changing, _____ more and more places have wheelchair access these days.
- a) and
 - b) when
 - c) although
 - d) however
166. I shall make my final decision _____ I have discussed the problem with my family.
- a) afterwards
 - b) after
 - c) while
 - d) as soon

167. _____ 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
168. You had better start working a bit harder _____ you'll be dismissed.
- a) or
 - b) however
 - c) although
 - d) but
169. You can see your skin _____ you cannot see the cells that form it.
- a) similarly
 - b) consequently
 - c) but
 - d) besides
170. _____ fire, leave the building by the nearest emergency exit.
- a) In case
 - b) On condition that
 - c) In case of
 - d) In the event
171. I can lend you my laptop _____ you give it back to me by Sunday.
- a) in order
 - b) that
 - c) so
 - d) provided that
172. _____ water sports can be very enjoyable, they can also lead to injuries.
- a) Despite
 - b) Although
 - c) That
 - d) Unless

173. *Four Weddings and a Funeral* is an enjoyable film, _____ there is hardly any plot to speak of.
- a) despite
 - b) even though
 - c) but for
 - d) besides
174. Take some water with you _____ you get thirsty on the way.
- a) provided
 - b) even if
 - c) so that
 - d) in case
175. Sleep not only takes up a large part of your life, _____ is an essential part of your health as well.
- a) yet
 - b) in addition
 - c) but
 - d) besides
176. Bacterial infections can be cured with antibiotics, _____ viruses cannot.
- a) even though
 - b) whereas
 - c) despite
 - d) similarly
177. The judge allowed the accused to stay at home _____ she reported to the police every morning.
- a) on condition that
 - b) whether
 - c) otherwise
 - d) as though
178. A wife is a woman, _____ not every woman is a wife.
- a) therefore
 - b) because
 - c) but
 - d) consequently

179. Friends are an important part of your life. _____, they have more influence on what you do.
- a) Otherwise
 - b) Consequently
 - c) Yet
 - d) Beside
180. For most people, choosing a career is not easy, _____ it is one of the most important decisions you make in your life.
- a) in case of
 - b) yet
 - c) as though
 - d) because of
181. _____ I were you, I would go out and get a job I like.
- a) Even if
 - b) Despite
 - c) Although
 - d) If
182. Finally I received _____ I had always wanted – independence.
- a) which
 - b) that
 - c) what
 - d) whatever
183. Maria wondered _____ her son would like the present.
- a) if
 - b) that
 - c) in case
 - d) but
184. Make sure you mix the ingredients well, _____ you might get lumps in your cake.
- a) provided
 - b) unless
 - c) yet
 - d) otherwise

185. You might be interested in learning _____ speech pathologists help deaf people to speak clearly.
- while
 - how
 - how often
 - why
186. In some families one parent is responsible for taking care of the home _____ the other parent is employed.
- where
 - while
 - whether
 - because of
187. Jack failed to do his lessons properly. _____ he got bad marks.
- As a result
 - If so
 - Otherwise
 - However
188. _____ most people, you probably enjoy the beauty of delicate, brightly coloured flowers.
- Like
 - Unlike to
 - In contrast
 - Similarly
189. _____ Matilda were not a feminist she would want to be equal and develop her potential.
- Whether
 - While
 - Because of
 - Even if
190. You must fasten the boat to that pole, _____ the current will carry it away.
- otherwise
 - if
 - therefore
 - so

- 191.** Air pollution can affect people's health. _____, it can damage people's lungs.
- a) Yet
 - b) For example
 - c) Consequently
 - d) Therefore
- 192.** Stress caused by hunger or tiredness lasts _____ a person satisfies his or her needs.
- a) if
 - b) because of
 - c) until
 - d) despite
- 193.** It was the middle of July, _____ the morning was cloudy and chilly.
- a) so that
 - b) therefore
 - c) so
 - d) yet
- 194.** I couldn't understand _____ he could cope with such a difficult task.
- a) that
 - b) how
 - c) until
 - d) however
- 195.** Plain women are always jealous of their husbands, _____ beautiful women seldom are.
- a) since
 - b) so that
 - c) while
 - d) because
- 196.** An accident can happen to anyone at any time, _____ some people think that accidents happen only to others.
- a) yet
 - b) otherwise
 - c) because
 - d) so that

197. My grandma has a mobile phone. She doesn't use it _____.
- a) despite
 - b) in spite of
 - c) but
 - d) though
198. Crime is spreading rapidly in our country, _____ the government should do something about it.
- a) so that
 - b) so
 - c) before
 - d) although
199. I argued with Dan for hours, _____, I threatened to tell his parents about what he had done.
- a) otherwise
 - b) nevertheless
 - c) moreover
 - d) but
200. He didn't do well in mathematics. _____ he failed the exam.
- a) Although
 - b) Consequently
 - c) Despite
 - d) However
201. _____ a child grows older, his need for independence might cause some problems in the family.
- a) On condition that
 - b) As
 - c) Afterwards
 - d) As if
202. Losing weight will take both time and effort, _____ the results will make you happy.
- a) for
 - b) in spite of
 - c) but
 - d) because

203. We all know _____ dogs are the most faithful animals.
- a) that
 - b) because
 - c) but
 - d) how
204. In some countries, teenagers have jobs _____ they are still students.
- a) since
 - b) despite
 - c) as though
 - d) while
205. One could never trust a woman _____ tells one her real age.
- a) who
 - b) which
 - c) whom
 - d) what
206. _____ quickly we ran, we couldn't catch up with the van.
- a) Although
 - b) Even
 - c) However
 - d) Nevertheless
207. Our teacher keeps a record of our test scores _____ she can see how much we've progressed.
- a) since
 - b) so that
 - c) because
 - d) when
208. A company has announced _____ it wishes to build a factory near our house.
- a) how
 - b) what
 - c) that
 - d) no matter

209. The problem with freedom is to decide _____ mine ends and yours begins.
- a) where
 - b) how
 - c) why
 - d) whenever
210. I'll be able to defend you _____ you tell me the whole truth.
- a) unless
 - b) despite
 - c) even though
 - d) only if
211. I can't explain _____ I refused the offer to work for that agency.
- a) that
 - b) when
 - c) why
 - d) yet
212. Some people prefer to live in a small town, _____ others prefer to live in a big city.
- a) while
 - b) how
 - c) or else
 - d) because
213. I am completely dissatisfied with my current position, _____ I've decided to change my job.
- a) but
 - b) so
 - c) so that
 - d) provided
214. It will be great to see you on Saturday evening _____ you have already got other plans.
- a) if
 - b) until
 - c) as long as
 - d) unless

215. Sue isn't the person _____ you could share your problems.
- a) who
 - b) whom
 - c) whose
 - d) with whom
216. Anything that can happen to you in real life can happen in a dream. _____, sometimes dreams do not seem to make sense.
- a) Thus
 - b) So
 - c) However
 - d) For instance
217. I am quite happy to lend you money _____ you promise to give if back soon.
- a) as long as
 - b) in case of
 - c) that
 - d) or
218. Sometimes you might buy food _____ has been damaged or spoilt.
- a) what
 - b) whether
 - c) that
 - d) because
219. How should a person treat people _____ he/she does not like?
- a) whose
 - b) which
 - c) whom
 - d) what
220. After finishing his breakfast, _____ consisted of a sandwich and a cup of tea, Mike left the house.
- a) which
 - b) whose
 - c) what
 - d) who

221. We often drink tea _____ they do in China.
- because
 - that
 - which
 - as
222. My uncle, _____ we hope will arrive soon, is the manager of the firm.
- whom
 - who
 - which
 - whose
223. Indians traditionally eat with their right hand, _____ the left is considered unclean.
- that
 - however
 - as
 - though
224. My partner is an interesting character. _____ I like her so much.
- That's why
 - As
 - However
 - Nevertheless
225. I admired the patience and calmness with _____ she spoke.
- which
 - that
 - how
 - what
226. _____ in many other cultures, the Nepalese are sensitive about being photographed.
- In contrast
 - Likewise
 - How
 - Like

227. She passed her exam, _____ surprised everybody.
- a) that
 - b) what
 - c) which
 - d) who
228. I am going to join the athletics team, _____ you want it or not.
- a) if
 - b) whether
 - c) in case
 - d) no matter how
229. It was raining heavily. _____ Jack went into the street without an umbrella.
- a) That's why
 - b) For that matter
 - c) Yet
 - d) So
230. I like sweets very much. _____, I try not to have too much sugar in my tea.
- a) How
 - b) As a matter of fact
 - c) However
 - d) In contrast
231. Fats are a source of energy. _____, a tablespoon of fat gives you about twice as much energy as a tablespoon of sugar.
- a) So that
 - b) For example
 - c) On the other hand
 - d) Therefore
232. Please, speak slowly and distinctly _____ everybody is able to understand you.
- a) so
 - b) as
 - c) in order
 - d) in order that

233. I am of the same opinion about this matter _____ everybody else in this room is.
- that
 - as
 - unlike
 - than
234. You are usually allowed to photograph the exterior of mosques, _____ you are rarely allowed to photograph the interior of the buildings.
- similarly
 - as
 - likewise
 - but
235. All memory is based on association. _____ you can remember any new piece of information by associating it with something you already know.
- Though
 - Like
 - So
 - Likewise
236. _____ you feel well when you get on the plane, you will possibly feel ill when you get off.
- In spite of
 - Even if
 - Because
 - While
237. We are going to have the living room done up _____ it hasn't been painted for years.
- because of
 - as
 - despite
 - even though
238. Radio waves could be studied _____ the radio telescope was invented.
- though
 - while
 - as soon
 - after

239. Limestone powder is added to animal food _____ animals form strong bones.
- a) because
 - b) in order
 - c) yet
 - d) so that
240. _____ the Ancient Chinese and Egyptians took astronomy seriously, the Greeks were the first to study the stars scientifically.
- a) Despite
 - b) Although
 - c) In spite of
 - d) Because

Section 3

Ընտրել ավելորդ բառը:

Choose the odd word.

1. “Alice in Wonderland”, was first published in 1865, has since been translated into thirty languages.
 - a) was
 - b) published
 - c) has
 - d) translated
2. At the start of the American revolution, lanterns were hung in the Old North Church as a signal that the British were coming to.
 - a) of
 - b) were
 - c) the
 - d) to
3. Before he died, Linus Pauling had won two Nobel Prizes: the 1954 Nobel Prize in the Chemistry and the 1962 Nobel Peace Prize.
 - a) he
 - b) had
 - c) the
 - d) Peace
4. A patient suffering from amnesia may have partial or total loss of the memory.
 - a) a
 - b) from
 - c) of
 - d) the
5. Helium has the most lowest boiling point of all substances.
 - a) the
 - b) most
 - c) lowest
 - d) all
6. Florida has became the twenty-seventh State in the United States in 1845.
 - a) has
 - b) became
 - c) the
 - d) in

7. The Peace Corps was established on March 1, 1961 by the President John F. Kennedy.
- was
 - on
 - by
 - the
8. The study demonstrated that neither experience nor awareness will not improve chances.
- the
 - neither
 - nor
 - not
9. Some of the eye in movements used in reading are actually unnecessary.
- of
 - the
 - in
 - are
10. Most of people had written with quill pens until pens with metal points became popular in the middle of the nineteenth century.
- of
 - until
 - with
 - the
11. To determine an object's force, then the mass and the speed of the object must be measured.
- to
 - then
 - the
 - be
12. John Chapman became such famous in American folklore as "John Appleseed" after he had planted apple trees throughout the northeastern part of the United States.
- such
 - as
 - after
 - the

13. Operas can be to broadly classified as either comedies or tragedies.
- to
 - broadly
 - classified
 - or
14. Inside the Lincoln Memorial where is a large statue of Lincoln made from white marble.
- the
 - where
 - is
 - of
15. Plans for both the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank were drawn and up.
- for
 - both
 - the
 - and
16. The closer it gets to December 1, the first day of winter, the shorter than the days become.
- the
 - to
 - of
 - than
17. The Spanish introduced not only horses, but also cattle to the North American continent too.
- the
 - but
 - also
 - too
18. Despite of much public criticism, history has proved Jimmy Carter to have been more politically astute than many other past U.S. presidents.
- of
 - to
 - than
 - other

19. The plants that they belong to the family of ferns are quite varied in their size and structure.
- a) they
 - b) to
 - c) are
 - d) their
20. Despite of the increase in air fares, most people still prefer to travel by plane.
- a) despite
 - b) of
 - c) still
 - d) to
21. Beside the value of the dollar declines as the rate of inflation rises.
- a) Beside
 - b) the
 - c) declines
 - d) as
22. People voice their opinions first in small groups or among friends and with acquaintances.
- a) their
 - b) first
 - c) and
 - d) with
23. Before TV, the common man have never had the opportunity to see and hear his leaders express their views.
- a) have
 - b) never
 - c) had
 - d) their
24. After he had run for half a mile, and he passed the stick to the next runner.
- a) had
 - b) for
 - c) and
 - d) the
25. Never before have so many people in the US been interested in soccer with.
- a) never
 - b) have
 - c) the
 - d) with

26. First raise your right hand, and then, you should repeat after me.
- raise
 - then
 - should
 - after
27. When a patient's blood pressure is much higher than it should be, a doctor usually insists that he will not smoke.
- a
 - much
 - than
 - will
28. Although the two signatures are supposed to be exactly the same, but they are not at all alike.
- two
 - the
 - but
 - all
29. The assigned text for history class it contains more than twenty chapters.
- the
 - for
 - it
 - than
30. The new machine is processes 50 percent more than the previous machine.
- new
 - is
 - percent
 - the
31. Shopping in the downtown area of the city it has improved a lot in recent years.
- downtown
 - it
 - improved
 - a
32. The US Congress consists of both the Senate and the House of Representatives either.
- both
 - House
 - of
 - either

33. She used to visit her friend when she has lived in London.
- a) to
 - b) her
 - c) has
 - d) in
34. When a country is in an early step of development, so investments in fixed capital are vital.
- a) When
 - b) in
 - c) so
 - d) fixed
35. Although in English these questions have been formed by changing the word order of a statement, whereas in some languages the word order remains the same.
- a) although
 - b) changing
 - c) word
 - d) the
36. Operas can be broadly classified as either comedies or are tragedies.
- a) broadly
 - b) as
 - c) or
 - d) are
37. We had better to send the letter today and receive the answer as soon as possible.
- a) had
 - b) to
 - c) and
 - d) the
38. They were used to live such awful weather and overcame all the difficulties with great ease.
- a) were
 - b) live
 - c) and
 - d) with
39. That people living here are accustomed to treating their enemies in a good manner is something which we have already learned.
- a) that
 - b) here
 - c) a
 - d) which

40. I tried not to hide my feelings and made him understand that I admired in him and was ready to support the plan.
- him
 - that
 - in
 - was
41. When we travelled through London we didn't visit in Botanical Garden since the weather was unbearable and we were afraid to catch a cold.
- through
 - in
 - since
 - a
42. The poet had us to realize that things had changed and they would never stay the same or last for centuries.
- to
 - have
 - they
 - for
43. Several years have passed on since they got married, but even now when they meet their hearts palpitate as if it was the very first day.
- several
 - on
 - even
 - very
44. When they arrived home early in the morning they were shocked to find that somebody had broken out into the house during the night.
- they
 - that
 - out
 - the
45. The most children all over the world tend to eat junk food, that is why our government is engaged in working out a plan to prevent it.
- the
 - to
 - in
 - out

46. As they have parted, Marlin and Bob hardly meet in the café anymore and try to erase the memories of their love story.
- as
 - have
 - anymore
 - the
47. Despite of her fever, she continued going to work and spending hours at the office desk without thinking about her health.
- of
 - going
 - spending
 - about
48. My sister spent a great deal of time in the library near our house because she was used to read much and learn about medicine.
- a
 - because
 - was
 - much
49. While I was travelling home, I felt very depressed because I had wasted on the whole evening looking unsuccessfully for my suitcase.
- very
 - because
 - on
 - looking
50. By changing your habits or the conditions that surrounding you, you can lower the risk or reduce the damage of disease.
- that
 - you
 - or
 - the
51. Computer is a wonderful invention, which it has spread out from business to most families and has become very popular nowadays.
- a
 - which
 - out
 - to

52. The history of the English language really started with the arrival of three Germanic tribes who have invaded Britain during the 5th century AD.
- the
 - really
 - have
 - during
53. A certain man planted a rose and watered it faithfully and before it blossomed, he has examined it.
- and
 - it
 - before
 - has
54. When I left from my home town, my life changed completely, I had not known what I should expect or how I would be affected in education.
- when
 - from
 - should
 - how
55. Morse code was an more important way to send messages before the telephone and radio were invented.
- Morse
 - more
 - messages
 - were
56. When babies are about around fifteen months old, they can pick up objects and put them into small containers.
- when
 - about
 - up
 - them
57. Young people are interested in the politics, but it is very frustrating as you don't feel you can really make a difference.
- the
 - it
 - you
 - a

58. The brothers Grimm intended their fairy tales to be studied by scholars of German literature and not to be enjoyed as simple as stories by children.
- The
 - their
 - by
 - as
59. Graphology, the science of handwriting analysis, interested in people as far back as in the 2nd century.
- handwriting
 - in
 - far
 - century
60. In the company of human beings, parrots demonstrate a remarkable talent for mimicry, for which they never use in the forest.
- the
 - beings
 - remarkable
 - for
61. State universities bear the name of its state, and its the achievements are recognized as state achievements.
- bear
 - its
 - the
 - are
62. The Earth is the one only planet with a large amount of oxygen in its atmosphere.
- the
 - one
 - amount
 - its
63. Plants, which make up 90 percent of visible living in organisms, get their food energy from sunlight.
- make
 - percent
 - in
 - food

64. Computers, which keep constant track of inventories and handle all billing, have become the backbone of the most large business firms.
- which
 - constant
 - become
 - most
65. As we were entering the building, I noticed a sign that someone had put above of the door which said, "Be alert."
- were
 - someone
 - of
 - said
66. I do regret not learning to play the piano when I had to so many opportunities to learn and practice at school.
- do
 - the
 - to
 - learn
67. Science is the process of gathering the knowledge and answering questions about the world and how it works.
- is
 - the
 - questions
 - it
68. During the 1700s, Philadelphia developed into the most wealthiest city in the American colonies.
- During
 - developed
 - most
 - the
69. He didn't know who it was and couldn't imagine why they did it, but there must have been somebody to who started the rumour that he was from London and very wealthy.
- it
 - there
 - to
 - from

70. Because I suspected that our bill was too very high, I asked our waiter if he would check it again and he agreed with me, there had been a mistake.
- Because
 - very
 - would
 - with
71. We spent a great deal of time looking through a large number of books to help him find a little of information about Bermuda, but he knew most of it already.
- deal
 - through
 - of
 - already
72. I'm not trying to work more, but quite often I have no time for lunch or I don't have much of an appetite, and so I no any longer take a whole hour for my lunch break.
- more
 - quite
 - any
 - a
73. I did not know you wouldn't be coming, at the least you could have telephoned me.
- the
 - not
 - be
 - have
74. Two men who recently spent five days on a coral island though wished they had stayed there longer.
- a
 - who
 - though
 - there
75. Sam was used to live in London, but his company had transferred him to a better position in Manchester.
- position
 - was
 - live
 - to

76. The Amazon valley is extremely important to the ecology of the earth, because of forty percent of the world's oxygen is produced there.
- of
 - the
 - world's
 - to
77. Jane said she would certainly rather lend me her new movie camera if I wanted to use it on my first trip to Europe.
- rather
 - she
 - her
 - first
78. This notice says children are allowed to use the swimming pool provided they are not with an adult.
- are
 - provided
 - this
 - not
79. It turned out that the London Branch of the company was the biggest one and they actually had at the least one specialist for every aspect of the law.
- the
 - that
 - actually
 - one
80. All the students are looking forward to spending their free spare time relaxing in the sun this summer.
- forward
 - the
 - relaxing
 - spare
81. The recent crises proved once more that the global economy has been become increasingly unstable.
- increasingly
 - recent
 - been
 - that

82. I haven't seen her for such a long time that I have forgotten what do she looks like.
- a) do
 - b) looks
 - c) a
 - d) that
83. While we were on holiday, we spent most of our time doing energetic things like as sailing, water skiing and swimming.
- a) water
 - b) as
 - c) like
 - d) were
84. When I was being a child, my father read a story for me before bedtime.
- a) being
 - b) my
 - c) a
 - d) before
85. In ancient times and throughout the Middle Ages, most of people believed that the earth was motionless.
- a) throughout
 - b) of
 - c) that
 - d) ancient
86. Although my son, Nick, was never brilliant at the school he always used to get reasonably good marks.
- a) he
 - b) son
 - c) the
 - d) reasonably
87. The water in the Great Salt Lake is at least four times more saltier than sea water.
- a) water
 - b) at
 - c) the
 - d) more

88. Before trains were invented people were used to travel on horseback or in coaches.
- were
 - before
 - in
 - invented
89. Despite of Nellie's fear of heights, she decided to fly with a group of her classmates to the Bahamas during the spring recess.
- the
 - heights
 - of
 - her
90. Not having a car, therefore she finds it difficult to get around.
- around
 - therefore
 - it
 - not
91. The most laziest man I ever knew was Jack, the Piano Player from New York.
- most
 - laziest
 - ever
 - the
92. He said he could have sleep twenty-four hours a day without waking up.
- could
 - have
 - a
 - without
93. He said he is not known as an especially lazy type because his father that never gets out of bed.
- as
 - especially
 - that
 - out
94. On Easter Sunday the Jack wakes his father up, dresses him and takes him to church.
- on
 - the
 - up
 - to

95. Jack sits down and falls asleep on the way up between the narrow winding stairs to his fourth floor room.
- down
 - on
 - between
 - to
96. Jack got so tired before of climbing four flights of stairs that he decided he would sleep under his piano.
- so
 - before
 - of
 - under
97. Please, wait a little while dinner is being cooked and if we can eat then.
- while
 - a
 - being
 - if
98. Climate change has to be one of the biggest problems facing people in today.
- has
 - be
 - the
 - in
99. Most daytime TV shows are a boring soap operas that put me to sleep, so I don't watch them.
- a
 - that
 - to
 - so
100. Right now you can go on the internet and purchase that tickets for the 2012 Olympic Games which will be held in London.
- now
 - go
 - that
 - held
101. The doctor advised her to see a specialist for the treatment of her skin and problem.
- advised
 - see
 - the
 - and

102. Coca Cola has become one of the most popular soft drinks in the world and which has turned this American company into a global business.
- has
 - soft
 - and
 - this
103. My parents used to make me to do the washing up after dinner every evening.
- to
 - up
 - the
 - every
104. He had better not to waste any more time, if he wants to arrive early.
- better
 - to
 - more
 - he
105. Thank you for your letter! I am sorry about I haven't written for a long time.
- your
 - for
 - about
 - a
106. The Olympic Games take a place every four years and each time are organized by a different country.
- the
 - are
 - a
 - time
107. Some people believe that the human beings will never use up all the natural resources on earth.
- Some
 - that
 - the
 - up
108. I didn't expect Ann to spend so much of her time helping to me.
- of
 - to
 - so
 - her

109. The French Quarter is the most famous and the most oldest section of New Orleans.
- most
 - the
 - famous
 - of
110. Liquids take off the shape of any container in which they are placed.
- off
 - any
 - which
 - placed
111. Platinum is harder than copper and is almost as pliable as the gold.
- harder
 - almost
 - as
 - the
112. The first recorded use of natural gas to light street lamps it was in the town of Frederick, New York in 1825.
- recorded
 - to
 - it
 - was
113. Not only are botanical gardens are places of beauty, they serve scientific and educational purposes as well.
- not
 - botanical
 - are
 - as
114. That diamonds which are a form of carbon has been known since the late eighteenth century.
- that
 - which
 - are
 - the
115. Martha Graham, was one of the pioneers of modern dance, didn't begin dancing until she was twenty-one.
- was
 - the
 - of
 - dancing

116. In 1791 Quebec was divided into two sections, Upper Canada and Lower Canada, they both of which were ruled by elected assemblies.
- was
 - they
 - which
 - were
117. In the United States, where water treatment is generally the responsibility of municipal governments.
- the
 - where
 - treatment
 - generally
118. Canada has adopted the dollar as its monetary unit in 1878.
- has
 - the
 - as
 - its
119. The Black Hills of South Dakota are covered along with dense pine forests.
- the
 - are
 - along
 - with
120. Scientists believe that continents which once formed a single continent surrounded by an enormous sea.
- that
 - which
 - by
 - an
121. Though the galaxy Andromeda is the most distant object visible to observers in the Northern Hemisphere.
- though
 - the
 - most
 - to
122. While most students turned the assignment in on time, but a few asked for an extension.
- most
 - in
 - but
 - for

123. No one is admitted to the academy unless he or she meets the most education requirements.
- a) no
 - b) is
 - c) meets
 - d) most
124. The chapters were taught by the professor this morning will be on next week's exam.
- a) the
 - b) were
 - c) by
 - d) week's
125. The portraits were exhibited in the Houston Museum last month are now on display in Dallas.
- a) were
 - b) the
 - c) on
 - d) display
126. A pride of lions can contain up to forty lions, including one to three males, several females, and then cubs.
- a) pride
 - b) up
 - c) to
 - d) then
127. When a flag is hung upside down, and it is an internationally recognized symbol of distress.
- a) when
 - b) upside
 - c) and
 - d) it
128. Nearly of the 1800 poems that Emily Dickinson wrote, 24 were given titles and 7 were published during her lifetime.
- a) nearly
 - b) of
 - c) that
 - d) were

129. From 1860 to 1861 The Pony Express became one of the most colorful episodes in American post history.
- a) Pony
 - b) became
 - c) episodes
 - d) post
130. As early as 4000 B.C., people used iron from meteorites to make both ornaments, weapons, tools and utensils.
- a) as
 - b) from
 - c) both
 - d) and
131. In an ordinary optical microscope, an electric bulb or sunlight is used as a light for the stage.
- a) an
 - b) or
 - c) a
 - d) the
132. As a pure white sugar, dextrose is used mainly in the candy, baked goods, and canned goods.
- a) pure
 - b) mainly
 - c) the
 - d) goods
133. Paul Dunbar wrote poetry in standard English language about traditional poetic subjects and about the heroes of black Americans.
- a) standard
 - b) language
 - c) about
 - d) black
134. In America, the Indians used crude oil for fuel and medicine hundreds of years before the first white settlers have appeared.
- a) the
 - b) crude
 - c) of
 - d) have

135. When radio programs became popular approximately around 1925, many people stopped attending movies.
- a) when
 - b) radio
 - c) approximately
 - d) many
136. In most American cities, computers are now far from more prevalent than they were only a few years ago.
- a) most
 - b) now
 - c) from
 - d) only
137. The fruit of the plantain looks much like a banana, but it's not so sweet or so pleasing in their flavor.
- a) the
 - b) much
 - c) but
 - d) their
138. The typical United States trade and union is primarily a local organization devoted to the advancement and protection of the economic interests of its members.
- a) typical
 - b) and
 - c) economic
 - d) its
139. Neither effective speaking and proficient writing are generally seen as requirements for a professor to achieve tenure.
- a) neither
 - b) and
 - c) generally
 - d) as
140. John Steinbeck he wrote down-to-earth accounts of individuals and families who suffered through the Great Depression.
- a) he
 - b) accounts
 - c) through
 - d) the

141. Listening to recorded books while during driving is a means of utilizing time wisely.
- to
 - recorded
 - during
 - wisely
142. As a company grows up in size, it is important to maintain communication among the various departments.
- as
 - up
 - in
 - the
143. After the data have been received and reviewed, the finance department as employees should be able to determine the best course of action.
- after
 - been
 - as
 - best
144. The issues learned during the early stages of the project caused to the researchers to initiate additional research.
- the
 - early
 - to
 - additional
145. Individuals with chronic liver disease are gravely at risk for premature death, heart seizures, strokes as well as hypertension, jaundice, and malnutrition too.
- with
 - are
 - and
 - too
146. A metal crown which is usually installed only in teeth that don't have the upper portions of their body structure damaged.
- which
 - usually
 - that
 - their

147. With cable broadband, you can go from one web page to another much most quickly than you can go with a dial-up modem or DSL, and you can load web pages more readily.
- a) from
 - b) most
 - c) go
 - d) can
148. Petunia Foods, Inc was based in Idaho until it moved to Princeton, New Jersey in the 2003, when it finally finished construction of its permanent head office.
- a) was
 - b) it
 - c) the
 - d) its
149. For long prized for its medicinal value, ginseng these days has become the most common of energy-boosting drinks particularly for high-performance athletes.
- a) for
 - b) medicinal
 - c) of
 - d) particularly
150. Whatever their religious persuasion, Americans have tended to share a common faith in as the most effective means of achieving a better future for themselves.
- a) their
 - b) common
 - c) as
 - d) better
151. I had read this evening that a new advertising agency has been founded.
- a) had
 - b) that
 - c) agency
 - d) been
152. You will regret it if you go on with annoying people like that.
- a) it
 - b) on
 - c) with
 - d) annoying

153. I played so much football yesterday that I wore out of two pairs of boots.
- so
 - football
 - that
 - of
154. Extremely too little stress can result in boredom and feeling frustrated with life.
- extremely
 - little
 - in
 - feeling
155. Heathrow Airport, which near London, is the world's busiest international airport.
- Heathrow
 - which
 - world's
 - airport
156. There has been a steady rise in the average temperature around the planet over the last hundred years or so much.
- been
 - average
 - over
 - much
157. You will have eaten all the biscuits before the guests will arrive if you don't stop.
- have
 - the
 - will
 - don't
158. What if everyone in the world spoke one the same language?
- what
 - everyone
 - one
 - same

159. He reached to the door first, preventing Mary from escaping.
- a) to
 - b) first
 - c) from
 - d) escaping
160. If for some reason you are unable to connect to the Internet, just contact with us.
- a) some
 - b) unable
 - c) the
 - d) with
161. Queen Victoria was the youngest queen to sit down on the throne of England.
- a) queen
 - b) youngest
 - c) down
 - d) on
162. A girl in a jeans doesn't look as nice as a girl in a dress.
- a) a
 - b) doesn't
 - c) look
 - d) as
163. To communicate well with another person, you not only need to be able to talk clearly, but you also need to listen actively, too.
- a) not
 - b) clearly
 - c) also
 - d) too
164. Although children in the same family can grow and change in different ways depending on the traits they inherit.
- a) although
 - b) same
 - c) different
 - d) the

165. In terms of statistics, Belfast is the most safest city in the United Kingdom.
- of
 - most
 - safest
 - the
166. The hospital where you were born there was closed down quite a while ago.
- where
 - were
 - there
 - down
167. Lots of people give one to another presents at Christmas.
- of
 - one
 - to
 - another
168. Before getting up quickly from the sofa Mary rushed towards the door.
- before
 - up
 - quickly
 - towards
169. Some of plants use the sun's energy instead of burning coal or oil.
- of
 - the
 - sun's
 - instead
170. He occasionally was spent some of his pension on betting but he rarely won anything.
- was
 - of
 - on
 - rarely

171. At the beginning of May he left for the United States on doing business.
- a) at
 - b) for
 - c) the
 - d) doing
172. Today many communities are working hardly to reduce pollution to help keep the environment clean and attractive.
- a) many
 - b) hardly
 - c) help
 - d) keep
173. As you can imagine, she was horrified at the prospect of living in that such a poor house.
- a) can
 - b) was
 - c) horrified
 - d) that
174. As adult children grow up, their families take care of their physical needs, such as food, clothing and shelter.
- a) adult
 - b) up
 - c) take
 - d) physical
175. Nobody knows for sure who had invented the first spectacles.
- a) for
 - b) who
 - c) had
 - d) first
176. Understanding people from different cultures is too very difficult.
- a) understanding
 - b) people
 - c) different
 - d) very

177. No sooner had I entered the house than I heard noises which coming from upstairs.
- had
 - than
 - which
 - from
178. A recent report suggests that though young people in Britain have very little idea about classical music.
- recent
 - that
 - though
 - idea
179. Many health problems occur more often than as usual on days when air pollution is high.
- many
 - more
 - than
 - as
180. Some people think about that they can learn better by themselves than with a teacher.
- about
 - they
 - by
 - than
181. We would had better get up early so as not to miss the morning train.
- would
 - had
 - so
 - morning
182. Balloons rise into the air because they must contain a gas which is less dense, or lighter, than air.
- into
 - must
 - a
 - less

183. Scientists believe that before the Earth is being damaged by human activity.
- a) before
 - b) is
 - c) damaged
 - d) activity
184. By the end of the term I will have been attended this course for six months.
- a) by
 - b) will
 - c) been
 - d) for
185. Many people in Britain, whom like George Davis and his supporters, want some changes to be made in the law.
- a) many
 - b) whom
 - c) some
 - d) be
186. Chinese New Year can occur in the January or February, depending on the start of the Chinese calendar.
- a) new
 - b) can
 - c) the
 - d) calendar
187. Nowadays most of people do not believe in witches and magicians and UFOs are offered as an alternative explanation.
- a) of
 - b) in
 - c) and
 - d) as
188. R.L. Carson began her writing career at the age of ten years.
- a) her
 - b) writing
 - c) the
 - d) years

189. Mabel made up her mind to get marry her beloved by all means.
- a) up
 - b) get
 - c) beloved
 - d) all
190. My hair was such thick and curly and I didn't want to have it cut.
- a) such
 - b) and
 - c) to
 - d) it
191. Their children are being grown up and live abroad so they have no one to share their happiness with.
- a) being
 - b) up
 - c) no
 - d) with
192. Some experts think that their dreams reflect recent experiences people have had.
- a) some
 - b) their
 - c) recent
 - d) have
193. My sister will have had returned from the honeymoon trip by the end of the month.
- a) have
 - b) had
 - c) from
 - d) the
194. Dreaming, like all other mental processes, it is a product of the brain and its activity.
- a) all
 - b) it
 - c) the
 - d) its

195. Taking proper care of your skin and his hair will help you stay healthy and look your best.
- a) proper
 - b) his
 - c) will
 - d) healthy
196. Dan's younger sister was too short enough to join the school basketball team.
- a) younger
 - b) too
 - c) enough
 - d) basketball
197. The Sahara Desert in Africa is by far the most largest desert in the world.
- a) the
 - b) far
 - c) most
 - d) largest
198. If we had not arrived earlier, we would have caught the last bus.
- a) had
 - b) not
 - c) have
 - d) last
199. I am sure that Susan will never return back to her native town.
- a) am
 - b) never
 - c) back
 - d) her
200. The majority of individuals are right-handed, and so that most objects in the world have been designed for their convenience.
- a) of
 - b) that
 - c) been
 - d) their

201. Asthma can be a very much frightening condition, especially with a child.
- a
 - much
 - condition
 - especially
202. After a collision between two ships, he found out himself on a desert island.
- between
 - out
 - himself
 - island
203. You will have to practise a lot of if you want to be a good musician.
- will
 - of
 - a
 - good
204. Mark Twain, was one of the most popular authors in America, was born in 1835 in the State of Missouri.
- was
 - most
 - born
 - of
205. More than a three thousand years ago, the Greek people developed a very sophisticated society.
- more
 - a
 - Greek
 - very
206. In some countries, such as Kenya, you must usually have to pay people if you want to take their photos.
- such
 - must
 - have
 - their

207. However hard the teacher tried to explain geography, you still did not grasp even though the basics.
- a) hard
 - b) still
 - c) even
 - d) though
208. Before getting married, the Indian bride does everything to make being sure her wedding day is a lucky one.
- a) before
 - b) Indian
 - c) being
 - d) one
209. Robert asked to his father how he could get to the railway station.
- a) to
 - b) how
 - c) could
 - d) the
210. The measles is the only most devastating of all the major childhood diseases.
- a) only
 - b) most
 - c) all
 - d) major
211. Children often learn short rhymes to help them remember things that are very often as a problem.
- a) them
 - b) are
 - c) very
 - d) as
212. During a Hindu wedding ceremony a small mark of red paste is placed on the bride's forehead to show she is a very married woman.
- a) small
 - b) placed
 - c) a
 - d) very

213. She had changed so much that I could not hardly recognize her.
- had
 - much
 - not
 - her
214. I was about going to finish the test when the teacher said that there were only five minutes left.
- going
 - when
 - there
 - left
215. This exercise is much more easier than the previous one.
- much
 - more
 - than
 - one
216. It's surprising how much quickly people in the nineteenth century got used to travelling by train.
- much
 - quickly
 - the
 - got
217. Fiona has always believed that money should to be given to the poor.
- has
 - always
 - that
 - to
218. Mr Brown was very angry with about the mess the builders made in his house.
- very
 - with
 - about
 - in

- 219.** When the plumber checked the pumps, he has discovered that they were in dangerous condition.
- a) the
 - b) has
 - c) in
 - d) condition
- 220.** Before we left for Scotland we were told us that it was very hot there.
- a) before
 - b) for
 - c) were
 - d) us
- 221.** The results which published recently show that one in seven children lacks basic knowledge of maths and cannot do simple multiplication.
- a) which
 - b) that
 - c) basic
 - d) simple
- 222.** Despite of all my efforts I failed to persuade him to join us.
- a) of
 - b) all
 - c) to
 - d) him
- 223.** She worked so too hard that her pronunciation gradually improved.
- a) so
 - b) too
 - c) that
 - d) gradually
- 224.** People who continually ask for an advice annoy me.
- a) who
 - b) continually
 - c) an
 - d) me

225. In some Islamic countries you can't even photograph women at all.

- a) some
- b) can't
- c) even
- d) at

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ANSWER KEY**LEVEL A Section 1**

Text 1	1a	2c	3d	4d	5b
Text 2	1d	2c	3c	4b	5d
Text 3	1a	2b	3c	4c	5d
Text 4	1a	2b	3b	4a	5d
Text 5	1d	2d	3a	4c	5d
Text 6	1d	2c	3b	4a	5d
Text 7	1b	2a	3a	4d	5b
Text 8	1d	2c	3b	4a	5c
Text 9	1b	2c	3b	4a	5d
Text 10	1c	2c	3b	4a	5c
Text 11	1c	2b	3d	4b	5c
Text 12	1c	2c	3c	4b	5a
Text 13	1c	2d	3a	4b	5a
Text 14	1d	2c	3b	4c	5a
Text 15	1b	2c	3b	4a	5b
Text 16	1a	2b	3a	4c	5d
Text 17	1a	2b	3b	4b	5d
Text 18	1a	2b	3c	4c	5d
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Text 21	1b	2b	3b	4b	5d
Text 22	1d	2d	3d	4c	5d
Text 23	1b	2b	3d	4d	5c
Text 24	1c	2a	3d	4a	5b
Text 25	1d	2b	3c	4d	5d

Text 26	1b	2b	3d	4d	5b
Text 27	1c	2b	3a	4d	5a
Text 28	1d	2c	3d	4b	5a
Text 29	1d	2a	3b	4d	5d
Text 30	1c	2a	3d	4a	5c

LEVEL A Section 2

1.	1a	2c	3a	4d	5d	
2.	1d	2c	3b			
3.	1d	2b	3d	4d	5c	
4.	1d	2b	3d	4d	5a	
5.	1d	2a	3a	4a	5a	
6.	1b	2a	3c			
7.	1a	2a	3b	4a		
8.	1a	2a	3a	4b		
9.	1a	2b				
10.	1a	2a	3a			
11.	1a	2a	3a			
12.	1a	2a	3a			
13.	1a	2b	3a	4b	5a	
14.	1a	2b	3c	4d	5a	
15.	1a	2d				
16.	1a	2 a	3b			
17.	1c	2a	3d			
18.	1c	2b	3d	4a		

19.	1d	2a	3c	4c	5a	
20.	1b	2a	3a	4a	5b	
21.	1c	2c	3b	4a		
22.	1d	2b	3a	4c	5c	
23.	1b	2c	3b	4d	5a	6a
24.	1a	2b	3a	4a	5b	6a
25.	1b	2a	3b	4d		
26.	1d	2d	3a	4b		
27.	1a	2b	3c			
28.	1b	2c	3c			
29.	1d	2d	3b			
30.	1b	2d	3d	4c		
31.	1b	2a	3c	4b	5b	
32.	1d	2a				
33.	1c	2a	3d			
34.	1c	2a				
35.	1b	2a				
36.	1d	2b	3c			
37.	1b	2b	3d			
38.	1a	2c	3d			
39.	1c	2b	3c	4d		
40.	1a	2a	3a			
41.	1a	2c	3b	4a		
42.	1a	2c	3b			
43.	1d	2b	3c			
44.	1b	2c	3c	4a		

45.	1c	2b	3a	4c		
46.	1a	2a				
47.	1d	2c	3d	4a	5c	
48.	1d	2d				
49.	1c	2c	3d			
50.	1b	2d	3c			
51.	1c	2b	3a			
52.	1d	2b	3a	4b		
53.	1a	2a	3b	4a		
54.	1d	2a	3a			
55.	1a	2a	3b			
56.	1a	2a	3b			
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58.	1b	2a	3a			
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63.	1c	2b	3d	4c		
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65.	1b	2a	3d	4b		
66.	1d	2a	3b			
67.	1d	2c	3b			
68.	1c	2d	3a	4b		
69.	1c	2b	3a			
70.	1b	2c	3a	4d		

71.	1d	2a	3a	4c		
72.	1b	2a	3a	4c		
73.	1a	2c	3a			
74.	1b	2b	3d	4a		
75.	1b	2c	3b	4a		
76.	1a	2c	3d	4a		
77.	1a	2d	3c	4c		
78.	1b	2b	3a			
79.	1d	2b	3a			
80.	1a	2c	3b	4c		
81.	1b	2c	3a	4b		
82.	1b	2a	3c	4a		
83.	1d	2a	3c			
84.	1d	2b	3c	4b		
85.	1b	2d	3c			
86.	1b	2a	3b			
87.	1b	2a	3b	4d		

LEVEL A Section 3

1d	2d	3d	4b	5d	6b	7b	8d	9a	10d
11c	12a	13a	14d	15d	16b	17c	18d	19c	20c
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41c	42c	43c	44a	45c	46a	47d	48d	49a	50a
51a	52c	53c	54c	55b	56a	57a	58a	59c	60b
61a	62d	63c	64b	65d	66c	67b	68a	69d	70c
71b	72a	73d	74b	75c	76c	77a	78c	79d	80c
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91d	92b	93a	94c	95c	96b	97c	98d	99d	100b
101a	102b	103a	104c	105a	106c	107b	108a	109c	110c
111b	112c	113b	114b	115a	116a	117a	118c	119a	120b

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131b	132a	133c	134c	135d	136d	137c	138b	139c	140a
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211a	212a	213a	214a	215a	216b	217c	218a	219a	220a
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401b	402d	403a	404b	405d	406a	407a	408a	409a	410d
411b	412b	413a	414a	415b	416c	417b	418c	419d	420a
421b	422d	423d	424c	425b	426d	427b	428a	429c	430d
431b	432d	433a	434d	435a	436d	437d	438b	439b	440b
441a	442c	443b	444c	445a	446c	447c	448b	449a	450d

LEVEL A Section 4

Text 1	1d	2a	3d	4a	5d
Text 2	1c	2b	3a	4d	5b
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Text 4	1d	2b	3a	4c	5c
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Text 22	1d	2c	3c	4b	5a
Text 23	1a	2b	3c	4c	5a
Text 24	1c	2d	3b	4a	5c

Text 25	1a	2b	3b	4d	5c
Text 26	1c	2d	3c	4b	5d
Text 27	1a	2d	3b	4c	5a
Text 28	1b	2c	3a	4d	5b
Text 29	1b	2c	3c	4a	5b
Text 30	1a	2d	3c	4a	5b

LEVEL B Section 1

Text 1	1b	2c	3a	4b	5a	6c	7b	8b	9d	10b
Text 2	1d	2b	3b	4a	5d	6b	7d	8c	9b	10a
Text 3	1b	2d	3b	4a	5c	6d	7d	8d	9a	10c
Text 4	1b	2a	3b	4d	5b	6b	7c	8b	9b	10c
Text 5	1c	2b	3b	4b	5b	6b	7d	8a	9c	10b
Text 6	1b	2b	3b	4b	5b	6b	7d	8a	9a	10c
Text 7	1c	2a	3b	4d	5a	6d	7d	8b	9c	10c
Text 8	1b	2c	3a	4d	5c	6b	7a	8b	9d	10c
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Text 10	1a	2c	3b	4d	5b	6d	7b	8c	9c	10d
Text 11	1d	2c	3d	4c	5b	6a	7c	8a	9d	10d
Text 12	1d	2c	3d	4b	5c	6a	7c	8d	9c	10a
Text 13	1c	2a	3d	4b	5c	6a	7a	8b	9a	10d
Text 14	1d	2c	3b	4a	5b	6c	7a	8d	9c	10d
Text 15	1c	2b	3c	4d	5b	6c	7d	8c	9b	10a
Text 16	1b	2d	3d	4a	5d	6b	7c	8d	9d	10d
Text 17	1a	2a	3b	4a	5d	6b	7a	8a	9a	10c
Text 18	1b	2c	3d	4a	5 d	6a	7b	8c	9b	10d

Text 19	1c	2d	3b	4c	5a	6a	7b	8c	9a	10 c
Text 20	1c	2a	3d	4b	5c	6d	7a	8a	9d	10c
Text 21	1d	2b	3c	4d	5c	6c	7a	8d	9a	10d
Text 22	1d	2c	3a	4d	5a	6c	7d	8c	9a	10c
Text 23	1b	2d	3a	4b	5b	6c	7b	8a	9b	10d
Text 24	1c	2d	3a	4b	5a	6d	7d	8c	9c	10b
Text 25	1c	2b	3a	4c	5c	6d	7b	8a	9d	10d
Text 26	1c	2b	3c	4a	5b	6a	7a	8d	9d	10c
Text 27	1b	2c	3d	4c	5a	6b	7d	8a	9a	10d
Text 28	1c	2c	3b	4a	5c	6d	7a	8d	9c	10b
Text 29	1b	2b	3d	4d	5a	6c	7a	8c	9d	10c
Text 30	1d	2d	3b	4c	5a	6b	7a	8a	9d	10c

LEVEL B Section 2

1a	2b	3a	4b	5a	6a	7a	8a	9b	10d
11a	12a	13a	14a	15d	16a	17a	18d	19c	20a
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41a	42c	43a	44b	45c	46a	47c	48a	49c	50c
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61b	62a	63b	64c	65a	66b	67b	68c	69a	70b
71d	72c	73a	74d	75a	76b	77d	78b	79c	80d
81d	82a	83a	84d	85d	86a	87b	88c	89b	90c
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101c	102b	103b	104a	105d	106b	107a	108a	109c	110c
111b	112b	113a	114a	115a	116a	117a	118d	119c	120d
121a	122c	123c	124b	125a	126b	127a	128d	129b	130a

131c	132b	133a	134b	135d	136d	137b	138b	139a	140d
141a	142c	143a	144d	145b	146c	147b	148d	149c	150a
151c	152c	153a	154a	155a	156a	157b	158d	159b	160c
161b	162a	163c	164c	165a	166b	167c	168a	169c	170c
171d	172b	173b	174d	175c	176b	177a	178c	179b	180b
181d	182c	183a	184d	185b	186b	187a	188a	189d	190a
191b	192c	193d	194b	195c	196a	197d	198b	199c	200b
201b	202c	203a	204d	205a	206c	207b	208c	209a	210d
211c	212a	213b	214d	215d	216c	217a	218c	219c	220a
221d	222b	223c	224a	225a	226d	227c	228b	229c	230c
231b	232d	233b	234d	235c	236b	237b	238d	239d	240b

LEVEL B Section 3

1a	2d	3c	4d	5b	6a	7d	8d	9c	10a
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51b	52c	53d	54b	55b	56b	57a	58d	59b	60d
61c	62b	63c	64d	65c	66c	67b	68c	69c	70b
71c	72c	73a	74c	75b	76a	77a	78d	79a	80d
81c	82a	83b	84a	85b	86c	87d	88a	89c	90b
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101d	102c	103a	104b	105c	106c	107c	108b	109a	110a
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151a	152c	153d	154a	155b	156d	157c	158c	159a	160d
161c	162a	163d	164a	165b	166c	167c	168a	169a	170a
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181a	182b	183a	184c	185b	186c	187a	188d	189b	190a
191a	192b	193b	194b	195b	196c	197c	198b	199c	200b
201b	202b	203b	204a	205b	206b	207d	208c	209a	210a
211d	212d	213c	214a	215b	216a	217d	218b	219b	220d
221a	222a	223b	224c	225c					

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