

Հաստատված է Գնահատման և թեստավորման կենտրոնի կողմից

# ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

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ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԱՌԱՋԱԴՐԱՆՔՆԵՐԻ

## ՇՏԵՄԱՐԱՆ

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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.2 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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# Նախաբան

Գնահատման և թեստավորման կենտրոնը (ԳԹԿ), իրականացնելով ՀՀ կառավարության և ԿԳՆ-ի կրթական քաղաքականությունը, ներկայացնում է 2013-2014 ուստարվա անգլերենի պետական ավարտական և միասնական քննությունների թեստային առաջադրանքների շտեմարանը:

Շտեմարանում ընդգրկված են հանրակրթական դպրոցի ծրագրային նյութին համապատասխանող առաջադրանքներ: Այն կազմված է պետական ավարտական և միասնական քննությունների «Ուղեցույցին» համապատասխան:

Տեղեկացնում ենք, որ «Ուղեցույցում» կատարվել են թեստային առաջադրանքների տիպերի փոփոխություններ, որոնք կարճ պատասխան պահանջող առաջադրանքներ են:

Սույն հատորում զետեղված են նախորդ տարվա 2-րդ և 3-րդ մասերի այն առաջադրանքները, որոնք կառուցվածքային փոփոխության չեն ենթարկվել: Նոր տիպի առաջադրանքները կզետեղվեն երրորդ հատորում:

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

Շտեմարանը կազմողներն են՝

*Լուսինե Աթոյան*  
*Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան*  
*Ռուբինա Գասպարյան*  
*Իգոր Կարապետյան*  
*Անուշ Խաչիկյան*  
*Մերի Նազարյան*  
*Անահիտ Ոսկանյան*  
*Նաիրա Ավագյան*  
*Լիլի Կարապետյան*  
*Արուս Մարգարյան*

ԳԹԿ անգլերենի մասնագետ  
բ.գ.թ, դոցենտ ԵՊՀ  
MA-TEFL ՀԱՀ  
մ.գ.դ., պրոֆեսոր  
ԿԱԻ անգլերենի մասնագետ, ուսուցչուհի  
ԵՊՀ դասախոս  
ԵՊՀ դասախոս  
ԵՊՀ ասիստենտ, դոցենտ  
ԵՊՀ ասիստենտ  
ԵՊՀ ասիստենտ, դոցենտ

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# 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. Wrigley's chewing gum was actually developed as a premium to be given away
2. with other products rather than as a primary product for sale. As a teenager,
3. William Wrigley Jr. was working for his father in Chicago selling soap that had
4. been manufactured in his father's factory. The soap was not very popular with
5. merchants because it was priced at five cents, and this selling price did not leave a
6. good profit margin for the merchants. Wrigley convinced his father to raise the
7. price to ten cents and to give away cheap umbrellas as a premium for the
8. merchants. This worked successfully, confirming Wrigley that the use of premiums
9. was an effective sales tool.
10. Wrigley then established his own company; in his company he was selling soap
11. as a wholesaler, giving baking soda away as a premium, and using a cookbook
12. to promote each deal. Over time, the baking soda and cookbook became
13. more popular than the soap, so Wrigley began a new operation selling baking
14. soda. He began hunting for a new premium item to give away with sales of
15. baking soda; he soon decided on chewing gum. Once again, when Wrigley
16. realized that demand for the premium was stronger than the demand for the
17. original product, he created the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company to produce
18. and sell chewing gum.
19. Wrigley started out with two brands of gum, Vassar and Lotta Gum,
20. and soon introduced Juicy Fruit and Spearmint. The latter two brands grew in
21. popularity, while the first two were phased out. Juicy Fruit and Spearmint are two
22. of Wrigley's main brands to this day.

1. It is indicated in paragraph 1 that young William was working
  - a) in a Chicago factory
  - b) as a chewing gum salesman
  - c) as a soap salesman
  - d) in his father's factory
  
2. According to paragraph 1, the soap that young Wrigley was selling
  - a) was originally well-liked
  - b) was originally priced at ten cents
  - c) originally provided much profit for merchants
  - d) eventually became more popular with merchants
  
3. According to paragraph 2, it is **NOT** true that, when Wrigley first founded his own company, he was
  - a) selling soap
  - b) selling chewing gum
  - c) giving away cookbooks
  - d) using baking soda as a premium
  
4. Paragraph 2 discusses that Wrigley later
  - a) published a cookbook
  - b) used chewing gum as a premium to sell baking soda
  - c) sold chewing gum and a cookbook
  - d) used baking soda as a premium to sell chewing gum
  
5. According to paragraph 3, the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company did all of the following **EXCEPT**
  - a) begin with two brands of gum
  - b) add new brands to the original two
  - c) phase out the last two brands
  - d) phase out the first two brands

---

**Text 2**

Line number

1. Bigfoot is a humanlike creature reportedly living in the Pacific Northwest.
  2. Bigfoot sightings have been noted most often in the mountainous areas of
  3. Northern California, Oregon, and Washington in the United States. The creature
  4. has also been spotted numerous times in British Columbia in Canada, where it is
  5. known as Sasquatch.
  6. The creature described by witnesses is tall by human standards, measuring 7
  7. to 10 feet (2 to 3 meters) in height. It resembles an ape with its thick, powerful,
  8. fur-covered arms and short, strong neck; however, its manner of walking erect is
  9. more like that of **Homo sapiens**.
  10. Although there have been hundreds of reported sightings of Bigfoot, most
  11. experts have not seen enough evidence to be convinced of its existence. The
  12. fact that some purported evidence has been proven fake may have served to
  13. discredit other more credible information.
1. Which of the following best states the topic of the text?
    - a) Differences between Bigfoot and Sasquatch.
    - b) A description of Bigfoot.
    - c) Where Bigfoot, or Sasquatch, can be found.
    - d) The creature Bigfoot and its questionable existence.
  2. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the appearance of Bigfoot?
    - a) Its arms and neck look like those of an ape.
    - b) Its arms are covered with fur.
    - c) It is short-necked.
    - d) It walks like an ape.
  3. The expression **Homo sapiens** is closest in meaning to
    - a) apes
    - b) creatures
    - c) humans
    - d) furry animals

4. Where in the text does the author explain how knowledgeable people feel about the existence of Bigfoot?
- a) Lines 3-5
  - b) Lines 6-7
  - c) Lines 6-9
  - d) Lines 1-3
5. According to the text, how do experts feel about the evidence concerning Bigfoot's existence ?
- a) They feel certain as to its existence.
  - b) They are not yet certain.
  - c) They are sure that it does not exist.
  - d) They feel that all the evidence is fake.

### Text 3

Line number

1. The teddy bear is a child's toy, a nice soft stuffed animal suitable for cuddling. It  
2. is, however, a toy with an interesting history behind it.
3. Theodore Roosevelt, or Teddy as he was commonly called, was the president of the  
4. United States from 1901 to 1909. He was an unusually active man with varied  
5. **pastimes**, one of which was hunting. One day the president was invited to take part  
6. in a bear hunt; and as much as Teddy was President, his hosts wanted to ensure  
7. that he caught a bear. A bear was captured, clanked over the head to knock it out,  
8. and tied to a tree; however, Teddy, who really wanted to hunt a bear, refused to  
9. shoot the bear and, in fact, demanded that the bear be **extricated** from the ropes;  
10. that is, he demanded that the bear be set free.
11. The incident attracted a lot of attention among journalists. First a **cartoon**-drawn  
12. by Clifford K. Berryman to make fun of this situation - appeared in the Washington  
13. Post, and the cartoon was widely distributed and reprinted throughout the country.  
14. Then toy manufacturers began producing a toy bear which they called "teddy bear".  
15. The teddy bear became the most widely recognized symbol of Roosevelt's  
16. presidency.



1. According to line 1 of the text, what is a **teddy bear**?
  - a) a plaything
  - b) a ferocious animal
  - c) the president of the United States
  - d) a famous hunter
  
2. The word **pastimes** in line 5 could best be replaced by
  - a) leisure activities
  - b) past occurrences
  - c) previous jobs
  - d) hunting trips
  
3. The word **extricated** in paragraph 2 is close in meaning to
  - a) get caught
  - b) captured
  - c) twisted in
  - d) set free
  
4. The word **cartoon** in line 11 could best be described as
  - a) a newspaper article
  - b) a newspaper
  - c) a type of teddy bear
  - d) a drawing with a message
  
5. The text most likely discusses
  - a) history of the popular toy
  - b) the fun of hunting
  - c) one of president Roosevelt's pastimes
  - d) toy manufacturing

**Text 4**

Line number

1. Probably the most recognized board game around the world is the game of
  2. Monopoly. In this game players vie for wealth by buying, selling and renting
  3. properties; the key to success in the game, in addition to a bit of luck, is for a
  4. player to acquire monopolies on clusters of properties in order to force
  5. opponents pay **exorbitant** rents and fees.
  6. Although the game is published in countless languages and versions, with
  7. foreign locations and place names appropriate to the target language adorning its
  8. board, the beginnings of the game were considerably more humble. The game
  9. was invented in 1933 by Charles Darrow. During the height of the great
  10. depression, Darrow who lived in Germantown, Pennsylvania, was himself
  11. unemployed during those difficult financial times. He set the original game not as
  12. might be expected in his hometown of Germantown, but in Atlantic City, New
  13. Jersey, the site of numerous pre-Depression vacations, where he walked along
  14. the Boardwalk and visited Park place. Darrow made the first games by hand and
  15. sold them locally until Parker Brothers purchased the rights to Monopoly in
  16. 1935 and took the first steps toward the mass production of today.
1. The first paragraph of the text discusses
    - a) the technique of playing Monopoly.
    - b) the origin and the history of the game Monopoly.
    - c) the reason of popularity of the game of Monopoly against other board games.
    - d) the game rules of Monopoly.
  2. The meaning of the word **exorbitant** in line 5 is close to
    - a) low
    - b) excessive
    - c) reduced
    - d) fixed
  3. The French version of Monopoly might possibly include a piece of property entitled
    - a) The Eiffel Tower
    - b) Atlantic City, New Jersey
    - c) Germantown, Pennsylvania
    - d) Boardwalk

4. It is implied that Darrow selected Atlantic City for Monopoly because
- Atlantic City was larger than Germantown.
  - it brought back good memories.
  - his family came from Atlantic City.
  - the people of Germantown might have been angered if he had used Germantown.
5. *Parker Brothers* is probably
- a toy design company.
  - a real estate company.
  - a game manufacturing company.
  - a group of Charles Darrow's friends.

### Text 5

Line number

- Today the most universally known style of trousers for both men and women
- is jeans; these trousers are worn throughout the world on a variety of occasions.
- Also called levis or denims, jeans have an interesting history. The word jeans is
- derived from the name of the place where a similar style of pants developed. In
- the sixteenth century, sailors from Genoa, Italy, wore a **unique** type of cotton
- trousers. In the French language, the word for the city of Genoa and for the
- people from that city is Genes; this name became attached to the specific style
- of pants worn by the sailors from this city and developed into the word jeans
- that today describes the descendants of the Genovese sailors' cotton pants.
- Similar to the word jeans, the word denim is also derived from a place name.
- In the seventeenth century, French tailors began making trousers out of a
- specialized type of cloth that was developed in the city of Nimes, France and
- was known as serge de Nimes. This name for the cloth underwent some
- transformations, and it eventually developed into today's denim, the material
- from which jeans are made and an alternative name for these popular pants.
- The word levis came from the name of a person rather than a place. In the
- nineteenth century, immigrant Levi Strauss came to America and tried his hand
- at selling heavy canvas to miners taking part in the hunt for gold in northern
- California. Strauss intended for this canvas to be used by miners to make
- heavy-duty tents. This first endeavor was a failure, but Strauss later found
- success when he used the heavy canvas to make indestructible pants for the
- miners. Levi then switched the fabric from brown canvas to blue denim, creating
- a style of pants that long outlived him and today is referred to by his name.

1. The word **unique** in line 5 is closest in meaning to
  - a) universal
  - b) ordinary
  - c) unusual
  - d) common
  
2. All of the following are mentioned in the text about Genoa **EXCEPT** that it
  - a) was the source of the word jeans
  - b) is in Italy
  - c) has a different name in the French language
  - d) is a landlocked city
  
3. The word **denim** was most probably derived from
  - a) two French words
  - b) two Italian words
  - c) one French word and one Italian word
  - d) four French words
  
4. It can be inferred from the text that, in order to develop the pants for which he became famous, Strauss did which of the following?
  - a) He studied tailoring in Nimes.
  - b) He used an existing type of material.
  - c) He experimented with brown denim.
  - d) He tested the pants for destructibility.
  
5. Where in the text does the author explain how Strauss' first attempt at creating a business with canvas turned out?
  - a) Lines 10-12
  - b) Lines 14-16
  - c) Lines 17-18
  - d) Lines 19-23

**Text 6**

Line number

1. American jazz is a **conglomeration** of sounds borrowed from such varied
2. sources as American and African folk music and Christian gospel songs. One of
3. the recognizable characteristics of jazz is its use of **improvisation**: certain parts
4. of the music are written out and played the same way by various performers,
5. and other improvised parts are created spontaneously during a performance and
6. vary widely from performer to performer.
7. The earliest form of jazz was ragtime, lively songs or rags performed on the
8. piano, and the best-known of the ragtime performers and composers was Scott
9. Joplin. Born in 1868 to former slaves, Scott Joplin earned his living from a very
10. early age playing the piano in bars along the Mississippi. One of his regular jobs
11. was in the Maple Leaf Club in Sedalia, Missouri. It was there that he began
12. writing more than 500 compositions that he was to produce, the most famous of
13. which was “The Maple Leaf Rag.”

1. This text is about
  - a) jazz in general and one specific type of jazz
  - b) the various sources of jazz
  - c) the life of Scott Joplin
  - d) the major characteristics of jazz
2. The word **conglomeration** in line 1 could best be replaced by
  - a) disharmony
  - b) mixture
  - c) purity
  - d) treasure
3. The word **improvisation** in line 3 involves which of the following?
  - a) playing the written parts of the music
  - b) performing similarly to other musicians
  - c) making up music while playing
  - d) playing a varied selection of musical compositions

4. According to the text, ragtime was
- generally performed on a variety of instruments
  - the first type of jazz
  - extremely melancholic and sad
  - performed only at the Maple Leaf Club in Sedalia
5. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
- Scott Joplin was a slave when he was born.
  - Scott Joplin's parents had been slaves before Scott was born.
  - Scott Joplin had formerly been a slave, but he no longer was after 1868.
  - Scott Joplin's parents were slaves when Scott was born.

### Text 7

Line number

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

- We may conclude from Paragraph 1, lines 1-6 that Tom Cruise
  - earned millions of dollars in his childhood.
  - had a difficult childhood.
  - was born in a rich family.
  - was a difficult child.

2. According to the text Tom Cruise's father
  - a) worked in half a dozen schools
  - b) was often in search of a job
  - c) enjoyed his son's films
  - d) was a good sportsman
3. Which of the statements is true?
  - a) Cruise studied in two schools.
  - b) Cruise had problems with his father.
  - c) Cruise had to work at an early age.
  - d) Cruise was the only child in the family.
4. Which word is **NOT** synonymous to **stardom** in line 3?
  - a) recognition
  - b) money
  - c) glory
  - d) fame
5. We may conclude from the text that Tom Cruise
  - a) lived a happy childhood.
  - b) has acted in fifteen films.
  - c) gained fame in early childhood.
  - d) made a fortune after suffering hardships.

### Text 8

Line number

1. Robert Edwards was blinded in an automobile accident nine years ago. He was
2. also partially deaf because of old age. Last week, he was strolling near his home
3. when a thunderstorm approached. He took refuge under a tree and was struck by
4. lightning. He was knocked to the ground and woke up some twenty minutes later,
5. lying face down in water below the tree. He went into the house and lay down in
6. bed. A short time later, he awoke; his legs were numb and he was trembling, but,
7. when he opened his eyes, he could see the clock across the room fading in and out
8. in front of him. When his wife entered, he saw her for the first time in nine years.
9. Doctors confirm that he has regained his sight and hearing, apparently from the
10. flash of lightning, but they are unable to explain the occurrence. The only possible
11. explanation offered by one doctor was that, since Edwards lost his sight as a
12. result of trauma in a terrible accident, perhaps the only way it could be restored
13. was by another trauma.

1. What caused Robert Edwards's blindness?
  - a) He was struck by lightning.
  - b) He was very old.
  - c) He was in a car accident.
  - d) He fell down in his yard.
  
2. What was the first thing that Edwards saw after being struck by lightning?
  - a) his wife
  - b) a tree
  - c) a clock
  - d) lightning
  
3. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
  - a) Edwards had been blind for nine years.
  - b) Edwards was unconscious for twenty minutes after the lightning had struck him.
  - c) Doctors believe that Edwards was never really blind or deaf.
  - d) Edwards awoke with his face in a puddle of water.
  
4. What was Edwards doing when he was struck by lightning?
  - a) Hiding from the storm under a tree.
  - b) Climbing a tree.
  - c) Driving a car
  - d) Lying on the ground.
  
5. What was the reason given by one doctor that Edwards regained his sight?
  - a) He regained his sight from a head injury when he fell from a tree.
  - b) He was happy after his wife entered his room for the first time in nine years.
  - c) The lightning took the feeling from his legs and gave feeling in his eyes.
  - d) Because the blow that blinded him was very severe, it took another very severe blow to restore his sight.



---

**Text 9**

Line number

1. Jean-Claude van Damme is a Belgian film actor. When he was a child, he took
2. martial arts classes and ballet lessons. When he was a teenager, he won the European
3. Professional Karate Association middleweight championship. A Paris ballet company
4. offered him a job as a professional dancer. He decided he wanted to act in films so he
5. didn't take the job.
6. Instead he went to the USA. In 1981, at the age of 21, he moved to Hollywood. He
7. took English lessons and delivered pizzas to make money.
8. One night he met an **eminent** film producer outside a restaurant. "Hello, I am Jean
9. Claude van Damme", he said, "I am a martial arts champion."
10. The producer didn't believe him, so van Damme showed him a karate kick – a few
11. centimeters from his face. The producer was shocked, but also impressed. He arranged
12. to meet van Damme the next day. The following year, van Damme appeared in Kick
13. Boxer, the first of several action movies.
14. Now he earns about \$ 8 million for every film he makes. One of his best films is
15. called Legionnaire. It's about a Belgian playboy who gets involved with the Mafia.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1-5 Jean-Claude van Damme
  - a) was born in the USA.
  - b) won the championship of professional dancers.
  - c) was both a good sportsman and a talented dancer.
  - d) worked as a professional dancer in a Paris ballet company.
2. Jean-Claude van Damme
  - a) became famous at the age of 21.
  - b) was eager to become an actor.
  - c) was eager to deliver pizzas.
  - d) gave English lessons.
3. Which of the statements is true?
  - a) The producer taught van Damme a karate kick.
  - b) Van Damme made a favourable impression on the producer.
  - c) The producer recognized van Damme and offered him a role.
  - d) The next day van Damme appeared in a film.

4. The word **eminent** in line 8 means
- a) unfamiliar
  - b) unknown
  - c) strange
  - d) famous
5. We may conclude from the text that
- a) Van Damme's career as an actor began in 1982.
  - b) Van Damme began his career as an actor in 1981.
  - c) Van Damme earns \$ 8 million annually.
  - d) Van Damme's only successful film is Kick Boxer.

### Text 10

Line number

1. Harvest Festival in Britain is a celebration of the food grown on the land.  
2. Thanksgiving ceremonies and celebrations for a successful harvest are both  
3. worldwide and very ancient. In Britain people celebrate this day by singing,  
4. praying and decorating churches with baskets of fruit and food in a festival  
5. known as 'Harvest Festival', usually during the month of September. Harvest  
6. Festival reminds Christians of all the good things God gives them. This makes  
7. them want to share with others who are not so **fortunate**. In schools and in  
8. churches, people bring food from home to a Harvest Festival Service.  
9. After the service, the food that has been put on display is usually made into  
10. parcels and given to people in need. But in early times Harvest Festival used to  
11. be celebrated at the beginning of the Harvest season on 1 August and was called  
12. Lammas, meaning 'loaf Mass'.  
13. Farmers made loaves of bread from the new wheat crop and gave them to their  
14. local church.  
15. They were used as the Communion bread during a special mass thanking God  
16. for the harvest.  
17. The custom ended when Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church.  
18. Communities would appoint a strong and respected man of the village as their  
19. 'Lord of the Harvest'. He would be responsible for **managing** the harvest wages  
20. and organizing the field workers.  
21. The end of the harvest was celebrated with a big meal called a Harvest  
22. Supper. The 'Lord of the Harvest' sat at the head of the table. A goose stuffed  
23. with apples was eaten along with a variety of vegetables. Goose Fairs were and  
24. still are held in English towns at this time of year.

1. According to the text
  - a) Harvest Festival in the US is a celebration of the food grown on the land.
  - b) Harvest Festival reminds Christians of all the good things Harvest gives them.
  - c) In Britain people celebrate Harvest Festival by singing, praying and decorating churches with baskets of fruit and food.
  - d) In schools and in Churches, people take food home for a Harvest Festival Service.
  
2. Which word is **NOT** synonymous to **fortunate** in line 7
  - a) successful
  - b) auspicious
  - c) lucky
  - d) rich
  
3. The word **manage** in line 19 means
  - a) organize
  - b) discuss
  - c) provide
  - d) fetch
  
4. Which of the statements is **NOT** true?
  - a) Harvest Festival in Britain is a celebration of the food grown on the land.
  - b) After the service, the food that has been put on display is usually made into parcels and given to people in need.
  - c) 'Lord of the Harvest' would be responsible for negotiating the harvest wages and organizing the field workers.
  - d) Communities would appoint a strong and respected man of the village as their 'Lord of the Harvest'.
  
5. The text is mainly about
  - a) organizing the fieldworkers at Harvest Festival
  - b) the 'Lord of the Harvest'
  - c) one of the festivals celebrated in Britain
  - d) Thanksgiving Day

**Text 11**

Line number

1. Tall, **colossal**, impressive achievements of the modern architecture,
2. skyscrapers took a **significant** place in an architectural landscape of many
3. cities of the world. Originally the word '*skyscraper*' referred to a tall
4. mast or its main sail on a sailing boat. At first, the current definition of a
5. skyscraper was applied to the ten-storey steel-framed building in Chicago,
6. built in 1884-1885. Major William Le Baron Jenney, the architect of the first
7. skyscraper, created the first load-bearing structural frame, where a steel
8. frame supported the entire weight of the walls, instead of load-bearing
9. walls carrying the weight of the building.
10. After Jenney's accomplishment, as far as buildings are concerned, the sky
11. was truly the limit. This 'change in the structural frame has
12. changed not only buildings around the world, but how we live as well.

1. According to the text, which statement is true?
  - a) There are now many skyscrapers in cities in the world.
  - b) Originally the word *skyscraper* referred to an architect.
  - c) At first, the definition of a *skyscraper* was applied to the twelve-storey steel-framed building in Chicago.
  - d) The change in the structural frame has had little impact on the world.
  
2. Which word is **NOT** synonymous to **colossal** in line 1?
  - a) immense
  - b) huge
  - c) impressive
  - d) big
  
3. The word **significant** in line 2 means
  - a) impressive
  - b) modern
  - c) important
  - d) wonderful

4. Which of the statements is **NOT** true?
- Originally the word '*skyscraper*' referred to a tall mast or its main sail on a sailing boat.
  - Major William Le Baron Jenney, the architect of the first tower, created the first load-bearing structural frame.
  - After Jenney's accomplishment, there was almost no limit to the size of the building.
  - The first skyscraper was built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
5. The text can best be summarized as
- Major William Le Baron Jenney's life story.
  - The significance of the structural frame on modern architecture.
  - The tallest buildings of the world.
  - A tall mast or its main sail on a sailing boat.

### Text 12

Line number

- Do you enjoy watching wild animals? They may actually enjoy watching you, too!
- If you sit still, like a rock, the birds may fly closer, seeing that you are not a threat.
- Deer may approach you out of curiosity. There are a lot of wild animal "don'ts" but if
- you are observing right, you'll have an enjoyable and safe experience, and so will the
- wild life.
- The first rule is to avoid disturbing the animals. If a bird appears upset by you, you
- are probably too close to its nest and may be affecting the survival of its eggs or young.
- Curiosity may draw you to a bird nest, but beware of the consequences to the
- inhabitants of the nest. Eggs that are left uncovered will cool quickly, killing
- the embryos.
- Second, don't feed the animals. Wild animals who get used to being fed forget how
- To  **fend for** themselves. Human food is bad for animals. Most importantly, wild animals
- who lose their fear of humans might bite or attack people if they are teased or denied
- their favorite human treat. A wild animal who attacks a human usually has to be killed.
- My last rule is don't let your dog chase wildlife. This puts great stress on wild
- animals, and they may use too much energy trying to escape. Besides, your dog might
- end up being the victim of a bear or a mountain lion. If you should see an obviously
- injured animal, report it here at the ranger station. Now, I want to wish you all a
- pleasant experience in the Thompson National Forest.

1. What is the text mainly about?
  - a) The forest ranger's recommendation on observing the wild life.
  - b) The trainer's experience.
  - c) The Thompson National Forest.
  - d) The wild animals.
  
2. According to the author, why should one avoid disturbing a bird's nest?
  - a) It may cause the death of the babies.
  - b) It may result in a fine.
  - c) It is forbidden in the national forest.
  - d) It is not the best way to draw the birds.
  
3. Why is it important not to feed wild animals?
  - a) It might encourage animals to bite or attack people.
  - b) Wild animals usually don't like human food.
  - c) Feeding wild animals is expensive.
  - d) Wild animals would rather find their own food.
  
4. The phrase **fend for** in line 12 is closest in meaning to
  - a) take care of themselves
  - b) help others
  - c) live without help
  - d) protect themselves from the others
  
5. What might happen if the dog chases wildlife?
  - a) The dog might be killed by a wild animal.
  - b) The dog will have an enjoyable experience.
  - c) The wild animal can always escape.
  - d) The dog might become a wild animal.

**Text 13**

Line number

1. The invention of the phonograph happened quite by accident. Thomas Edison  
2. moved to Menlo park, New Jersey, in 1876, where he established an industrial  
3. research laboratory. There, Edison was working on a carbon telephone transmitter  
4. to improve the existing Bell telephone system.  
5. In that laboratory a year later, Edison invented the phonograph while he was  
6. trying to improve a telegraph repeater. He attached a telephone diaphragm to the  
7. needle in the telegraph repeater; in this way, he was able to reproduce a recording  
8. that could be played back. After he made some improvements to the machine, he  
9. tested it. He recited “Mary Had a Little Lamb” into the machine and played his voice  
10. back to a very surprised audience.

1. What is the best title for the text?
  - a) An accidental invention.
  - b) Thomas Edison’s many inventions.
  - c) Improvements in the telephone and telegraph.
  - d) The history of Menlo Park.
  
2. According to the text, the invention of the phonograph
  - a) was quite unplanned.
  - b) was Edison’s principal project.
  - c) was surprising to no one.
  - d) took many years.
  
3. In what year did the invention of the phonograph occur?
  - a) 1877
  - b) 1876
  - c) 1878
  - d) The text does not say.
  
4. According to the text, how was the phonograph made?
  - a) From a combination of telephone and telegraph parts.
  - b) With a telephone needle and a recorder.
  - c) From a recording of a telegraph
  - d) With only a telegraph repeater.

5. According to the text, how did Edison test his new invention?
- a) He read a children's rhyme.
  - b) He made improvements to the machine.
  - c) He used a carbon transmitter.
  - d) He reproduced his voice.

### TEXT 14

Line number

1. Many people who are looking to get a pet dog get a puppy. There are many  
2. reasons why people get puppies. After all, puppies are cute, friendly, and  
3. playful. But even though puppies make good pets, there are good reasons why  
4. you should consider getting an adult dog instead.

5. When you get a puppy, you have to teach it how to **behave**. You have to make  
6. sure that the puppy is housebroken so that it does not go to the bathroom  
7. inside the house. You have to teach the puppy not to jump up on your guests  
8. or chew on your shoes. You have to train the puppy to walk on a leash. This is  
9. a lot of work.

10. On the other hand, when you get an adult dog, there is a good chance that it  
11. will already know how to do all of the previously mentioned things. Many  
12. adult dogs have already been housebroken. Many adult dogs will not jump on  
13. or chew things that you do not want them to jump on or chew. Many adult  
14. dogs will be able to walk on a leash without pulling you to the other side of  
15. the street.

16. Puppies also have a lot of energy and want to play all of the time. This can  
17. be fun, but you might not want to play as much as your puppy does. Puppies  
18. will not always sleep through the night or let you relax as you watch  
19. television.

20. On the other hand, most adult dogs will wait on you to play. What is more,  
21. they will sleep when you are sleeping and are happy to watch television on the  
22. couch right beside you.

23. There is one last reason why you should get an adult dog instead of a  
24. puppy. When most people go to the pound to get a dog, they get a puppy. This  
25. means that many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound, and some never  
26. find good homes. So if you are looking to get a dog for a pet, you should think  
27. about getting an adult dog. They are good pets who need good homes.



1. The author apparently thinks that puppies are
  - a) bad pets because they take too much work to own
  - b) friendly, playful, and a lot of work
  - c) not as cute as adult dogs
  - d) not as playful as adult dogs
  
2. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best synonym for **behave**?
  - a) listen
  - b) understand
  - c) train
  - d) act
  
3. The main purpose of paragraph 2 is to explain how puppies
  - a) are very immature
  - b) do not make good pets
  - c) can be very destructive
  - d) are a lot of work
  
4. Based on the information in the text, which of the following statements is false?
  - a) Puppies have a lot of energy.
  - b) Puppies need a lot of attention.
  - c) Adult dogs do not like to play.
  - d) Adult dogs do not need to eat very much.
  
5. Based on the information in the text, it can be understood that someone who owns a puppy must be
  - a) strict
  - b) serious
  - c) careful
  - d) responsible

**Text 15**

Line number

1. Philadelphia is a city known for many things. It is where the Declaration of  
2. Independence was signed in 1776, and it was also the first capital of the United  
3. States. But one fact about Philadelphia is not so well-known: it is home to  
4. nearly 3,000 murals painted on the sides of homes and buildings around the city.  
5. In fact, **it is said** that Philadelphia has more murals than any other city in the  
6. world, **with the exception of Rome**. How did this come to be? More than 20  
7. years ago, a New Jersey artist named Jane Golden started a program pairing  
8. troubled youth with artists to paint murals on a few buildings around the city.  
9. From this small project, something magical happened. The young people  
10. involved helped to create magnificent pieces of art, but there were other,  
11. perhaps more important benefits. The young people learned to collaborate and  
12. get along with many different kinds of people during the various steps required  
13. to paint and design a mural. They learned to be responsible, because they  
14. needed to follow a schedule to make sure the murals were completed. They also  
15. learned to take pride in their community. It is hard for any resident to see the  
16. spectacular designs and not feel proud to be a part of Philadelphia.
17. Take a walk around some of the poorest neighborhoods in Philadelphia,  
18. neighborhoods full of broken windows and littered front steps, and you will  
19. find beautiful works of art on the sides and fronts of buildings. Of course the  
20. murals are not just in poor neighborhoods, but more **affluent** ones as well.  
21. Special buses take tourists to different parts of the city to see the various murals,  
22. which range from huge portraits of historical heroes, to cityscapes, to scenes  
23. depicting the diverse ethnic groups that call Philadelphia home.
24. As a result of its success, the mural program created by Jane Golden has  
25. now become the nation's largest public art program and a model for other cities  
26. throughout the country seeking to help troubled youth.

1. The main focus of the text is
- a) an art program designed to help troubled youth
  - b) the many tourists who come to Philadelphia to see murals
  - c) the reasons why Philadelphia is a unique city
  - d) how Jane Golden came up with the idea to start a mural program

2. The phrase **it is said** in line 5 suggests that the author is
  - a) knowingly misleading the reader
  - b) using a quote from someone else
  - c) referring to something that is widely believed, but may be untrue
  - d) referring to something that he or she does not personally believe
  
3. The phrase **with the exception of Rome** means that
  - a) Rome has fewer murals than Philadelphia
  - b) Philadelphia has fewer murals than Rome
  - c) Rome has the most beautiful murals of all
  - d) Rome and Philadelphia are the only cities with murals
  
4. Which is the best definition of the word **affluent** in line 20?
  - a) popular
  - b) clean
  - c) well-known
  - d) wealthy
  
5. Based on information in the text, the author most likely believes that
  - a) there are too many murals in Philadelphia
  - b) the mural program was an inspirational idea
  - c) all troubled youth should learn how to paint
  - d) every city in the country should adopt the mural program

**Text 16**

Line number

1. Italian adventurer Marco Polo traveled to China near the end of the Middle  
2. Ages. He came back to Italy in 1295, after his exciting adventures in China. After  
3. his return, he told the Italians about some really new and different things the Chinese  
4. were doing.  
5. Something new that the Chinese were using was money crafted from paper.  
6. Paper money had been in use in China for hundreds of years when Marco Polo  
7. returned to Italy from his **voyage** to China and told his countrymen about it.  
8. Why had the Chinese come to use paper money? One possible explanation is  
9. related to the supply of metal. Metal is needed to make coins, and the Chinese did  
10. not have a big supply of metal to make coins for all of the people in China. The  
11. Chinese had already invented paper, and they had already invented a method of  
12. printing on paper. When the Chinese needed something to make into money and they  
13. did not have enough metal, they used paper to make money.  
14. And how do you think the Chinese government got the Chinese people to accept  
15. printed paper as money? The Chinese government issued an order saying that the  
16. paper money it created was to be used by everyone in China. At first, people were  
17. worried that paper money would not have any value, and they did not want to use the  
18. paper money. However, the government of China was a very strong government, and  
19. people had to follow the order to use paper money. After a while, people saw that  
20. they could use paper money to buy anything, and they began to accept paper money.

1. When did Marco Polo return to Italy from his trip to China?
  - a) At the end of the thirteenth century
  - b) At the start of the twelfth century
  - c) At the end of the twelfth century
  - d) At the start of the thirteenth century
  
2. According to paragraph 1, Marco Polo did all of the following EXCEPT
  - a) live in China throughout his life
  - b) travel outside of Italy
  - c) visit China
  - d) return to Italy after his travels

3. The word **voyage** in line 7 is closest in meaning to
- a) flight
  - b) trip
  - c) image
  - d) dream
4. It is **NOT** mentioned in paragraph 3 that the Chinese
- a) created a way of printing
  - b) mined for metals
  - c) invented paper
  - d) created paper money
5. According to paragraph 4, what happened after a while
- a) People began to think that paper money was all right.
  - b) People could not use paper money.
  - c) People refused to follow the order to use paper money
  - d) Paper money went away because people would not use it.

**Text 17**

Line number

1. If you live in a house or apartment where utilities are not included in the rent, you
  2. are probably aware of the costs of energy consumption. Consider trying to cut energy
  3. costs by following these tips.
  4. During the winter, more energy is used for heating than anything else. Therefore,
  5. you should set your thermostat no higher than 68 degrees. When no one is home, or
  6. when everyone is sleeping, **turn** the setting **down** to 60 degrees or lower. On sunny
  7. days, use the sun's heat by opening draperies and blinds.
  8. Hot water uses a lot of energy. Run your dishwasher and clothes washer only when
  9. you have a full load. Use warm or cold water for laundry when you can. Take showers
  10. instead of tub baths. About half as much hot water is used for a shower. Don't leave
  11. the hot water running when rinsing dishes or shaving.
  12. The refrigerator operates 24 hours a day, every day, so it is one of the biggest
  13. Users of energy in your home. Before opening your refrigerator door, pause and think
  14. of everything you will need so you do not have to go back several times. When you
  15. do open the door, close it quickly to keep the cool air in.
  16. Get in the habit of turning off lights when you leave a room, even if you will be
  17. gone only for a short time. During the day, try to get along with as few lights as
  18. possible. Let the daylight do the work. White or light-colored walls make a room
  19. seem brighter. Use light bulbs of lower wattage, and whenever possible, use one large
  20. bulb rather than several smaller ones.
- 
1. What is the purpose of the text?
    - a) To give advice about finding an apartment.
    - b) To provide tips for lowering energy costs.
    - c) To make suggestions for decorating a room.
    - d) To sell thermostats and refrigerators.
  
  2. According to the author, what uses the most energy during the winter?
    - a) Heating systems
    - b) Light bulbs
    - c) Dishwashers
    - d) Air conditioners

3. Why does the author mention the sun?
  - a) The sun will make the walls appear lighter.
  - b) Using the sun's energy can lower the costs.
  - c) The sun will fade draperies and blinds.
  - d) During the winter the sun doesn't shine.
  
4. The word **turn down** in line 6 is closest in meaning to
  - a) turn off
  - b) reduce
  - c) move
  - d) refuse
  
5. What does the author recommend about the light bulbs?
  - a) Use a large bulb instead of many small ones.
  - b) Buy enough light bulbs for a whole year.
  - c) Replace light bulbs every month.
  - d) Turn on the lights when you leave a room.

### Text 18

Line number

1. We believe the Earth is about 4.6 billion years old. At present we are forced
2. to look at other bodies in the solar system for hints as to what the early history
3. of the Earth was like. Studies of our moon, Mercury, Mars, and the large
4. satellites of Jupiter and Saturn have provided ample evidence that all these large
5. celestial bodies were bombarded by smaller objects in a wide variety of sizes
6. shortly after the larger bodies had formed. This same **bombardment** must have
7. affected Earth as well. The lunar record indicates that the rate of impacts
8. decreased to its present low level about 4 billion years ago. On Earth,
9. subsequent erosion and crustal motions have obliterated the craters that must
10. have formed during this epoch.
11. Scientists estimate the Earth's age by measuring the ratios of various
12. radioactive elements in rocks. The oldest Earth rocks tested thus far are about 3
13. 1/3 billion years old. But no one knows whether these are the oldest rocks on
14. Earth. Tests on rocks from the moon and on meteorites show that these are
15. about 4.6 billion years old. Scientists believe that this is the true age of the solar
16. system and probably the true age of the Earth.

1. According to the text, how do scientists estimate the age of the Earth?
  - a) By measuring the ratios of radioactive elements in rocks
  - b) By examining fossils
  - c) By studying sunspots
  - d) By examining volcanic activity
  
2. Scientists estimate the age of the Earth as
  - a) 3 1/3 billion years old.
  - b) 4 billion years old.
  - c) 4.6 billion years old.
  - d) 6 billion years old.
  
3. According to the text, what are scientists forced to look at to determine the early history of the Earth?
  - a) Human alteration of the Earth
  - b) Erosion and crustal motions
  - c) Solar flares
  - d) Deforestation
  
4. What is the best title for this text?
  - a) "Determining the Age of the Earth"
  - b) "Determining the Age of the Solar System"
  - c) "Erosion and Crustal Motion of Earth"
  - d) "Radioactive Elements in Rocks"
  
5. In line 6, the word **bombardment** means
  - a) an avoidance
  - b) an attack
  - c) an effect
  - d) a cause



**Text 19**

Line number

1. It was previously believed that dinosaurs were cold-blooded creatures, like  
2. reptiles. However, a recent discovery has led researchers to believe **they** may  
3. have been warm-blooded. The fossilized remains of a 66 million-year-old  
4. dinosaur’s heart were discovered and examined by x-ray. The basis for the  
5. analysis that they were warm-blooded is the number of chambers in the heart as  
6. well as the existence of a single aorta.

7. Most reptiles have three chambers in their hearts, although some do have  
8. four. But those that have four chambers, such as the crocodile, have two arteries  
9. to mix the oxygen-heavy blood with oxygen-lean blood. Reptiles are cold-  
10. blooded, meaning that they are dependent on the environment for body heat. Yet  
11. the fossilized heart had four chambers in the heart as well as a single aorta. The  
12. single aorta means that the oxygen-rich blood was completely separated from  
13. the oxygen-poor blood and sent through the aorta to all parts of the body.  
14. Mammals, on the other hand, are warm blooded, meaning that they **generate**  
15. their own body heat and are thus more tolerant of temperature extremes. Birds  
16. and mammals, because they are warm blooded, move more quickly and have  
17. greater physical endurance than reptiles.

18. Scientists believe that the evidence now points to the idea that all dinosaurs  
19. were actually warm-blooded. Ironically, the particular dinosaur in which the  
20. discovery was made was a Tescelosaurus, which translates to “*marvelous*  
21. *lizard*”. A lizard, of course, is a reptile.

1. The word **they** in line 2 refers to

- a) researchers
- b) discoveries
- c) reptiles
- d) dinosaurs

2. According to the author, what theory was previously held and now is being questioned?

- a) That dinosaurs were warm-blooded
- b) That dinosaurs had four-chambered hearts
- c) That dinosaurs were swifter and stronger than reptiles
- d) That dinosaurs were cold-blooded

3. The author implies that reptiles
- a) have four-chambered hearts.
  - b) have one aorta
  - c) are cold-blooded
  - d) are faster and have more endurance than mammals.
4. The word **generate** in paragraph three is closest in meaning to
- a) produce
  - b) lose
  - c) use
  - d) tolerate
5. The author implies that birds
- a) move faster and have greater endurance than reptiles.
  - b) move slower and have less endurance than reptiles.
  - c) move faster and have greater endurance than dinosaurs.
  - d) move slower and have less endurance than dinosaurs.

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**Text 20**

Line number

1. Some cities are located by chance. A wagon breaks down, the driver spends  
2. sometime in repairs, he finds that he is in a **congenial** spot, and settles down.  
3. Later another person builds a house nearby, and later someone adds an inn.  
4. Someone else starts selling farm produced there. Soon there is a little market,  
5. which grows to a town, and later to a city. Other places were destined by nature  
6. to become cities. London, for example, is on what is called the head of  
7. navigation - the point where it becomes too difficult for ocean-going ships  
8. to continue upriver, and must transfer their cargoes. As with London, the head of  
9. navigation is also the point where the river can be conveniently bridged. In fact,  
10. the location of a bridge is often the reason for the birth of a town - as Cambridge  
11. or Waybridge in England show. Again, a good harbour will generally lead to a  
12. city growing up about it. New York and San Francisco began life as ports, as did  
13. Cape Town in South Africa.
14. Some places were created mainly for military purposes, such as Milan, and the  
15. host of English cities finishing with - cester, which is derived from castra which  
16. means camp in Latin. Chester itself, created to guard the Welsh border is a very  
17. good example. Other such military bases are Manchester, Doncaster, and of  
18. course, Newcastle. A few cities are not created by accident, but by intention.  
19. This was the case with Milton Keynes in England, but the most famous  
20. examples of such cities are capitals. Brasilia, Canberra and Washington  
21. are capitals created in modern times, but even their greatest admirers will admit  
22. that they lack a certain character. It is no co-incidence that there are famous pop  
23. songs about New York, ("New York, New York"), Chicago ("My kind of  
22. Town"), San Francisco (Going to San Francisco") and many other US cities,  
23. but none about the nation's capital. On the other hand any Londoner can give  
24. you at least three songs about the place.
1. This text is about
- a) why capital cities are created
  - b) places where cities might begin
  - c) urban life
  - d) why some city sites are chosen

2. London owes its origin to
  - a) a river
  - b) a bridge
  - c) an army camp
  - d) countryside ships could sail to
  
3. The writer feels that
  - a) cities are created by chance
  - b) planned cities lack soul
  - c) no-one can tell why a city will develop
  - d) some cities were planned by generals
  
4. The word **congenial** in line 2 is closest in meaning to
  - a) pleasing
  - b) noisy
  - c) related
  - d) favourable
  
5. Which is **NOT** given as a reason for a new city?
  - a) wars
  - b) random events
  - c) trade
  - d) navigation

**Text 21**

Line number

1. April Fool's Day is the first day of April. The sport of the holiday is to play
2. silly but harmless jokes on family members, co-workers and friends. The
3. victim of these **pranks** is called an 'April fool'.
4. This holiday originated in France. When the French first adopted the Gregorian
5. calendar in 1582, some people continued to use the old calendar
6. and to celebrate New Year's Day on April 1. They were called 'April fools'.
7. The custom of playing tricks on this day became popular in France and then
8. spread to many other countries.
9. April fool's jokes are as ingenious, humorous or cruel as the people who perform
10. them. Here are some of them:
11. – calling the zoo and asking to speak to Mr Lion;
12. – putting salt in the sugar bowl;
13. – setting the clocks back an hour;
14. – tying a string to a wallet and leaving the wallet in the middle of the
15. sidewalk. When someone stoops to pick it up, the prankster pulls it.
16. Today, April fool's jokes are played mostly by children, who enjoy the
17. holiday immensely.

1. According to the text, an 'April fool' is
  - a) someone you harm
  - b) anyone you work with
  - c) the person you play jokes on
  - d) the person you live with
2. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–3, April fool's jokes are
  - a) silly and harmful
  - b) silly but harmless
  - c) humorous and cruel
  - d) ingenious and cruel
3. The word **prank** in line 3 may best be replaced by
  - a) trick
  - b) sport
  - c) game
  - d) holiday

4. According to the text,
- a) April Fool's Day is celebrated only in France
  - b) April fool's jokes are played only by children
  - c) people who adopted the Gregorian calendar were called 'April fools'
  - d) 'April fools' were people who celebrated New Year's Day according to the old calendar
5. April fool's jokes are
- a) performed by cruel people
  - b) like people who perform them
  - c) like the person you play jokes on
  - d) enjoyed by French children only

### Text 22

Line number

1. If you have visited a marine park, you probably know which animals steal  
2. the show – the dolphins. They delight visitors with their tricks. They ring  
3. bells, blow horns, and play basketball. Using their powerful tail fins, they  
4. “walk” backward in the water.
5. Social, playful, and curious, dolphins get along well with humans. They  
6. learn to do tricks quickly. Sometimes they make up their own. To teach a  
7. dolphin to do tricks, a trainer uses its natural abilities. For example, dolphins  
8. often jump out of the water. So it's a short step to teaching the animals to jump  
9. through hoops or over bars.
10. Dolphins, also called 'porpoises', are toothed whales. They are not fish, but  
11. **mammals** – animals that, as babies, drink milk. Mammals include such clever  
12. animals as monkeys and apes. Yet some scientists think that dolphins, with  
13. their large, well-developed brains, may possess more intelligence than do  
14. monkeys and apes.
15. To communicate with one another, dolphins whistle, squeak, growl, or  
16. moan. Some scientists think that these animals eventually can be trained to  
17. communicate with humans through a language of signs and symbols.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–4,
  - a) visitors amuse dolphins
  - b) dolphins entertain visitors
  - c) dolphins can walk on the water
  - d) visitors play basketball
  
2. According to Paragraph 2, lines 5–9,
  - a) it's not easy to teach dolphins to do tricks
  - b) dolphins use their own abilities to teach trainers to do tricks
  - c) dolphins are taught to do tricks due to their natural abilities
  - d) it's very difficult for trainers to teach dolphins to jump through hoops
  
3. The author states in the text that dolphins
  - a) are brainless mammals
  - b) have well-developed brains
  - c) are the most intelligent fish
  - d) are not sociable and playful
  
4. The word **mammals** in line 11 may be defined as
  - a) monkeys and apes
  - b) intelligent animals
  - c) creatures fed on milk
  - d) porpoises and whales
  
5. According to the text, dolphins
  - a) can be taught a foreign language
  - b) can't communicate with one another
  - c) may be trained to communicate with people
  - d) communicate with people through the language of symbols

## Text 23

Line number

1. 'Robot' really means a workman, not a mechanical monster. It is one of the
2. very few Slavic words (in this case Czech) borrowed in the English language.
3. It comes from the Old Slavic word 'robu', which means a servant. In Modern
4. Slavic, the word 'robotnik' means workman and is linked to the Russian word
5. for work, 'robota'.
6. 'Robot' came into general use in English only after 1923, following the
7. great success of a play by a Czech author Karl Capek (1890–1938). Capek's
8. play was called 'R.U.R.' which stood for 'Rossum's Universal Robots'. It was
9. about mechanical automatons that did the work of men, and were efficient but
10. soulless. In the play, society exploited them, came to depend **entirely** on
11. them, and was destroyed by them when they revolted. Since then, the term
12. 'robot' has come to mean a mechanical man, often in recognizable human form,
13. as well as a non-human-looking machine that does work formerly only handled
14. by men.
15. Since the early days of Capek's play, 'robot' found its way into the
16. dictionaries of every modern language, but in its original language there
17. is no sense of a mechanical man, just of an ordinary worker.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–5, 'robot' means
  - a) work
  - b) monster
  - c) worker
  - d) mechanism
2. The word 'robot' became popular
  - a) in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century
  - b) in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century
  - c) long before 1923
  - d) in the 1890s
3. In Capek's play robots were
  - a) soulless people
  - b) mechanical automatons
  - c) efficiently working men
  - d) efficient but soulless workmen



4. The word **entirely** in line 10 means
- a) fairly
  - b) partly
  - c) partially
  - d) completely
5. The term ‘robot’ nowadays refers to
- a) ordinary workers
  - b) ordinary servants
  - c) soulless and dangerous men
  - d) mechanical men or machines operated by men

### Text 24

Line number

1. William Caxton was the first English printer. He was born in Kent in 1422.  
2. His father was a farmer. William did not want to become a farmer like his  
3. father. So his father sent him to London. He worked in an office which traded  
4. with different countries. William liked to read new books which were printed  
5. in Europe.  
6. At the age of thirty William Caxton started his own business in Belgium.  
7. Later he left his business and began to translate French books into English. He  
8. became interested in printing and at last he learnt to print. But what William  
9. Caxton wanted very much was to have his own press one day and he did.  
10. He brought his printing-press to London. Printing was something new at  
11. that time and some people thought it was the work of the devil. Some of the  
12. people wanted to break his press. Caxton **printed** his first book in 1477. It  
13. was the first book printed in the English language. The book was Caxton’s  
14. translation of the French “Tales of Troy”.  
15. William Caxton printed about eighty books. He translated thirty-one books  
16. from French. Caxton died in 1491.
1. William Caxton was sent to London as
- a) he didn’t like his father
  - b) he was interested in trade
  - c) he wanted to work in an office
  - d) he refused to become a farmer

2. The word **printed** in line 12 means
- a) drew
  - b) painted
  - c) translated
  - d) published
3. According to Paragraph 2, lines 6–9, Caxton was eager
- a) to leave for Belgium
  - b) to have his own press
  - c) to print French books
  - d) to translate English books into French
4. The English translation of “Tales of Troy” was
- a) the first book printed by Caxton in 1477
  - b) the only book printed by Caxton
  - c) thought to be the work of the devil
  - d) not allowed to be printed
5. According to the text, Caxton
- a) translated eighty books
  - b) printed his first book in French
  - c) printed thirty-one books in French
  - d) translated a number of books from French

### Text 25

Line number

1. William Hogarth, whose name is one of the most **brilliant** in the history of
2. British painting was born in 1697 in London. At an early age, he showed a
3. talent for drawing. But painting was only for the rich in those days.
4. When William was a young boy he started working for a man from whom
5. he learnt the art of engraving. William engraved visiting cards for him. But he
6. also worked at illustrations of books.
7. Later he began to study at the Art Academy of Sir James Thornhill and
8. helped him to paint some of his pictures. Soon he fell in love with Thornhill’s
9. daughter, but the father did not allow her to marry him. So the two lovers
10. decided to run away.
11. At the age of 30, Hogarth painted his first pictures in oil paint. He became

12. quite successful as a portrait painter. But his real success came when he turned  
13. to subjects that ordinary people understood and liked.  
14. In his pictures, Hogarth was “getting at” the rich of his day who were living  
15. off the backs of the people. He hoped that by his pictures he was helping to  
16. change people for the better and make them less cruel. Politicians were afraid  
17. of him because he sometimes put them into his pictures.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–3, William Hogarth
  - a) was very rich
  - b) was interested in history
  - c) took up painting at an early age
  - d) was the most talented painter in 1697
  
2. Hogarth learnt the art of engraving from
  - a) Sir James Thornhill
  - b) Thornhill’s daughter
  - c) a man who worked for him
  - d) the man he worked for
  
3. According to the text,
  - a) Hogarth painted portraits of ordinary people
  - b) ordinary people appreciated Hogarth’s paintings
  - c) at the age of 30 Hogarth painted his first pictures
  - d) Sir James Thornhill helped Hogarth to paint some of his pictures
  
4. The word **brilliant** in line 1 is closest in meaning to
  - a) bright
  - b) talented
  - c) intelligent
  - d) extraordinary
  
5. According to Paragraph 5, lines 14–17, Hogarth
  - a) changed the rich for the better
  - b) criticized the rich of his day
  - c) appreciated the rich of his day
  - d) got money from politicians

**Text 26**

Line number

1. Michelangelo, one of the greatest artists of all time, was born on March 6,
  2. 1475 in Caprese, where his father, Lodovico Buonarroti worked as a judge for
  3. six months. Lodovico was not a rich man, but he insisted that he was from an
  4. aristocratic family and he was very proud of it. Michelangelo grew up in
  5. Settingano, a little mountain town just outside Florence. One of the first sights
  6. Michelangelo became familiar with was the beautiful Cathedral in Florence,
  7. which rose above the city.
  8. At school, Michelangelo was not an outstanding pupil; he didn't like school
  9. at all. The only thing he wanted to do was to paint, which his elders called 'a
  10. waste of time'. He used to work in the workshops of the various painters and
  11. sculptors in the city. One can imagine a boy, for whom art was the most
  12. important thing in his whole life, looking at the wonderful pictures and statues
  13. which filled the beautiful churches of Florence. His best friend at school was
  14. Francesco Granacci, who, although six years older than Michelangelo, was
  15. interested in the boy and helped him with his wish to draw and paint.
  16. *Michelangelo's choice of profession did not please his father.* Only the most
  17. successful artists in Florence were able to make money.
- 
1. Michelangelo spent his childhood
    - a) in Caprese
    - b) in Florence
    - c) in Settingano
    - d) in the Cathedral
  2. According to the text,
    - a) Michelangelo was very fond of school
    - b) Michelangelo was an excellent pupil
    - c) Michelangelo's elders considered painting to be 'a waste of time'
    - d) Michelangelo's elders considered schooling to be 'a waste of time'
  3. Which of the statements is true?
    - a) Francesco Granacci was interested in painting.
    - b) Francesco Granacci helped Michelangelo realize his wish.
    - c) The painters and sculptors in the city helped Michelangelo.
    - d) Michelangelo's father helped him to become a painter.

4. The sentence ‘*Michelangelo’s choice of profession did not please his father*’ means that Michelangelo’s father was
- a) not against his son’s choice
  - b) content with his son’s choice of speciality
  - c) satisfied with his son’s decision
  - d) displeased with his son’s choice of profession
5. We learn from the text that
- a) Michelangelo became popular, still a child
  - b) Michelangelo took interest in painting, still a child
  - c) Michelangelo was born in a rich, aristocratic family
  - d) it wasn’t difficult for an artist to make money in Florence

### Text 27

Line number

1. Noise is an environmental pollutant. Particularly in crowded urban areas, the  
2. noise produced as a by-product of our advancing technology causes physical  
3. and psychological harm, and **detracts** from the quality of life for those who  
4. are exposed to it.
5. Unlike the eye, the ear has no lid; therefore, noise penetrates without  
6. protection. Loud noises instinctively signal danger to any organism with a  
7. hearing mechanism. In response, heartbeat and respiration accelerate, blood  
8. vessels tighten, the skin pales, and muscles tense.
9. Because *noise is unavoidable in an industrial society*, we are constantly  
10. responding in the same way that we would respond to danger. Recently,  
11. researchers have concluded that noise and our response may be much more  
12. than an annoyance. It may be a serious threat to physical and psychological  
13. health and well-being, causing damage not only to the ear and brain but also  
14. to the heart and stomach.
15. We know that hearing loss is America’s number one non-fatal health  
16. problem, but now we are learning that some of us with a heart disease and  
17. ulcers may be victims of noise as well. Thus, the psychic effect of noise is very  
18. important. Nervousness, irritability, tension and anxiety increase, affecting the  
19. quality of rest during sleep, and the efficiency of activities during waking  
20. hours.

1. According to the text,
  - a) noise prevails in villages
  - b) our ears are protected from noise
  - c) noise can easily penetrate into the ear
  - d) crowded urban areas are deprived of noise
  
2. The word **detract** in line 3 is synonymous to
  - a) destroy
  - b) enlarge
  - c) increase
  - d) decrease
  
3. The sentence '*Noise is unavoidable in an industrial society*' means
  - a) we can't avoid noise in a developed society
  - b) it's possible to avoid noise in big cities
  - c) we can stay away from noise in an industrial society
  - d) you can keep away from noise in cities
  
4. Which of the following words from the text means "*speed up*"?
  - a) cease
  - b) release
  - c) tighten
  - d) accelerate
  
5. Loud noise causes
  - a) minor annoyance
  - b) damage only to the ear
  - c) exclusively physical harm
  - d) physical and psychological harm

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**Text 28**

Line number

1. One of the favourite holidays of the children in Great Britain is Halloween.
2. This is a story how Jack-o'-lantern (pumpkin lantern) was invented.
3. Once upon a time, there was a big forest through which many travellers
4. journeyed to get to the town on the other side. It was such a dark forest that
5. the travellers often wandered off the dim little trail and got lost. They tried to
6. find their way and finally came to a pretty little cottage where a witch tricked
7. the poor travellers by putting a magic spell on them.
8. One day a poor little girl came to this very forest. As it grew very dark, she
9. lit a candle but the witch blew it out. The girl tried many times to light the
10. candle but the witch blew it out. The girl tried again and again but the flame
11. flickered and went out. Then the poor girl walked under a big nut-tree but the
12. witch turned the nut over the girl's head into a pumpkin. The girl felt around
13. in the dark and found the pumpkin. She found a stick and began to **hollow out**
14. the pumpkin. Then she put the candle inside, lit it and put the pumpkin lantern
15. on her head.
16. After a while, the girl came to the witch's cottage. On seeing a horrible two-
17. headed monster, the witch was frightened. She fell down, knocked herself out
18. on the hard floor and soon died. The magic spell was lifted and the travelers
19. were saved.

1. The travellers got lost as
  - a) it was dark in the forest
  - b) they wanted to find the witch
  - c) they tried to find a pretty little cottage
  - d) they wanted to play tricks on the witch
2. The little girl tried to light the candle
  - a) to find her way
  - b) to have a walk
  - c) to find a nut-tree
  - d) to eat a pumpkin

3. The phrase **hollow out** in line 13 means
- a) fill
  - b) blow
  - c) empty
  - d) carry
4. According to Paragraph 4, lines 16–19,
- a) the witch was frightened to death
  - b) the little girl knocked the witch out
  - c) a horrible two-headed monster killed the witch
  - d) the little girl was turned into a two-headed monster
5. According to the text, the travellers were saved due to
- a) the monster
  - b) the little girl
  - c) their courage
  - d) the magic stick

### Text 29

Line number

1. China has a very interesting marriage celebration. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a
2. wedding represented the transfer of a woman's dependence on money from
3. her family to her husband. There was also a transfer of the woman's property,
4. called a 'dowry', from the bride's father to her husband.
5. At most times in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when a couple got married, it was
6. arranged by the parents, and the couple had no say in it. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century,
7. things changed for the better. In 1950 China proclaimed a marriage code
8. giving spouses equal rights in the control of property.
9. Laws of most countries require the husband to support his wife and
10. children. With the increase in the number of women working outside the
11. home, women sometimes support themselves, and child support has fallen
12. upon them nearly as much as on their husbands.
13. Couples now choose their own partners, but must get the **consent** of their
14. parents. As a wedding gift, it is customary for the parents to buy appliances for
15. the couple's new home. They have a simple ceremony, and the date is chosen
16. by the parents. A popular date for weddings in China is the seventh day of the



17. seventh moon. They say that a fairy from heaven can bless their marriage on
18. that day. Another popular time for weddings is during the autumn months.
19. During the ceremony, the bride and groom usually wear sunglasses. The bride
20. wears a brightly colored dress, and no veil, and the man wears a suit.
21. They ride down the aisle on horses.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–4,
  - a) the bride's property was transferred to her father
  - b) the bride's new family gave a dowry to her father
  - c) the bride's father gave her property to her husband
  - d) after marriage the woman lived on her father's money
2. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, in China
  - a) marriages were voluntary
  - b) marriages were arranged mostly by parents
  - c) there were exceptionally arranged marriages
  - d) spouses had equal rights in the control of property
3. According to Paragraph 3, lines 9–12, nowadays
  - a) the number of working women has grown
  - b) a number of children support their parents
  - c) laws of most countries oblige women to work
  - d) the law requires women to support their husbands
4. The word **consent** in line 13 means
  - a) contest
  - b) content
  - c) approval
  - d) disapproval
5. According to the text, couples in China
  - a) now select their partners themselves
  - b) now don't need their parents' agreement
  - c) choose the date of the ceremony themselves
  - d) wear brightly colored suits during the ceremony

**Text 30**

Line number

1. You spend about one-third of your life sleeping. Sleep not only takes up a
2. large part of your life but also is an **essential** part of your health. During the
3. sleep your body gets a chance to rest. Your heart rate and breathing rate slow
4. down. Your body temperature and blood pressure drop. Many of your muscles
5. relax. Since many of your body's activities slow down, your body uses less
6. energy while you sleep.
7. Some parts of your body remain quite active while you sleep. Body cells
8. grow and repair themselves more rapidly during the sleep. Lack of sleep
9. during the teenage years interferes with these processes and might interfere
10. with proper growth.
11. Most people feel tired and cross if they don't get enough sleep. Lack of
12. sleep can affect a person's ability to think clearly or perform physical tasks
13. safely. Sleep studies indicate that after several days without sleep, people
14. become forgetful and confused. They have difficulty following directions.
15. Sometimes they begin to see and hear things that do not exist. These changes in
16. behavior disappear when people sleep regularly again.
17. People differ in the amount of sleep they need. Babies sleep 16 or 18
18. hours a day. Very young children usually sleep about 12 hours every day.
19. Most teenagers need 9–10 hours of sleep each night. You might need less
20. sleep as you grow older. Many adults need only 7–8 hours of sleep a night to
21. feel well rested.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–6, during the sleep
  - a) your body relaxes
  - b) you stop breathing
  - c) you have high blood pressure
  - d) you have no body temperature at all
2. According to the text, during the sleep
  - a) people feel tired
  - b) body cells grow slowly
  - c) body cells grow quickly
  - d) all parts of the body are quite active

3. Getting enough sleep, people
- a) feel cross
  - b) have hallucinations
  - c) become forgetful and confused
  - d) develop the ability to think clearly
4. The word **essential** in line 2 is synonymous to
- a) vital
  - b) trivial
  - c) brutal
  - d) violent
5. According to the text,
- a) teenagers sleep 12 hours every day
  - b) babies need more sleep than adults
  - c) sleep is unimportant for many adults
  - d) all people need the same amount of sleep

## Section 2

### Ընտրել ճիշտ տարբերակը:

Choose the right option.

1. When I was a little boy I (1)\_\_\_\_\_ a passion for maps. I looked for hours at South America or Africa and (2)\_\_\_\_\_ myself in the glories of exploration. At that time there were many blank spaces on the earth, and when I saw one that (3)\_\_\_\_\_ particularly inviting on a map I would put my finger on it and say, “When I (4)\_\_\_\_\_, I will go there.”

- |                    |               |              |                    |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) have         | b) had        | c) had had   | d) were having     |
| 2. a) lost         | b) was losing | c) have lost | d) had been losing |
| 3. a) looks        | b) looked     | c) will look | d) has looked      |
| 4. a) will grow up | b) grew up    | c) grow up   | d) has grown up    |

2. One of the greatest advances in modern technology (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the invention of computers. They help us, fascinate us and occasionally scare us. The latest fear (2)\_\_\_\_\_ children and computers. Some experts claim that brothers and sisters (3)\_\_\_\_\_ to play more with computers than with one another.

- |                     |                       |                |                  |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) have been     | b) has been           | c) had been    | d) are           |
| 2. a) is concerning | b) has been concerned | c) concerns    | d) was concerned |
| 3. a) are starting  | b) had started        | c) has started | d) starts        |

3. The giant panda is probably the most valuable and popular zoo animal. They (1)\_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains of Western China. About 1000 giant pandas still survive in the wild, but only few were ever seen alive outside China. In 1961 it (2)\_\_\_\_\_ as the symbol of the World Wildlife Fund and the panda (3)\_\_\_\_\_ a familiar sight on T-shirts, badges and car stickers since then.

- |                   |                    |                     |                     |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) live        | b) has been living | c) will live        | d) lived            |
| 2. a) adopted     | b) was adopted     | c) has been adopted | d) had been adopted |
| 3. a) have become | b) is becoming     | c) becomes          | d) has become       |

4. According to tradition, the first American Thanksgiving (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1621 by the English Pilgrims who (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the Plymouth Colony. The Pilgrims marked the occasion by feasting with their Native American guests who (3) \_\_\_\_\_ gifts of food as a gesture of goodwill.
1. a) celebrated      b) was celebrating      c) was celebrated      d) had been celebrated  
 2. a) were founding      b) had founded      c) would found      d) found  
 3. a) has brought      b) have brought      c) brought      d) were bringing

5. Dear Sir,

I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to complain about the service I received when I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ at your hotel last week. Your receptionist was extremely rude. Also I had some problems with my room.

It faced the main road and was cold and extremely noisy. When I arrived at the restaurant at half past ten I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to have breakfast.

Expect to hear from you by return, telling me what you (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to do to compensate me for a thoroughly unpleasant week at your hotel.

Yours,

John Smith.

1. a) write      b) have written      c) am writing      d) shall write  
 2. a) was staying      b) stay      c) have stayed      d) will stay  
 3. a) told      b) had told      c) was told      d) have been told  
 4. a) am not able      b) won't be able      c) haven't been able      d) wouldn't be able  
 5. a) will intend      b) intend      c) are intending      d) have intended
6. Steve, do you see the young man standing at the cash desk? He works as an assistant in the same shop as I do. Well, I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ him the other day and he (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a big black Mercedes. And do you see the expensive clothes he (3) \_\_\_\_\_? A month ago he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a penny. I told you about the burglary that we (5) \_\_\_\_\_ at the shop last Monday, didn't I? Do you think I should go to the police?

1. a) have seen      b) saw      c) will see      d) had seen  
 2. a) had driven      b) was driving      c) would drive      d) would be driving  
 3. a) is wearing      b) was wearing      c) had worn      d) will wear  
 4. a) hasn't had      b) wouldn't have      c) won't have      d) didn't have  
 5. a) had      b) have had      c) were having      d) would have

7. I must have fallen asleep while I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ because it took me a long time to realize that the telephone was ringing. It was Sarah, my girl-friend. She said, "Don't you remember that we (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema tonight?" I suddenly remembered that she (3) \_\_\_\_\_ some tickets for the first performance of a new film. I said, "By the time I get there, the film (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Let's go out to dinner instead." "You are a nuisance," she said, "I needn't have accepted the tickets."
1. a) had been working    b) was working    c) was worked    d) am working  
2. a) were going    b) are going    c) go    d) have gone  
3. a) has given    b) has been given    c) will give    d) had been given  
4. a) will have started    b) would have started    c) would start    d) will be started
8. Two George Washington Bridge security guards, photographed sleeping on the job, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ according to the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. A bicycle tour operator who (2) \_\_\_\_\_ daily over the bridge from New Jersey to New York snapped photos of the two guards on different occasions, and the photos (3) \_\_\_\_\_ on a New Jersey local news Web site.
1. a) will fire    b) fired    c) had fired    d) have been fired  
2. a) will commute    b) commutes    c) is commuting    d) was commuted  
3. a) published    b) were published    c) are publishing    d) have published
9. I could never have guessed what (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that winter evening, two years ago. Outside it (2) \_\_\_\_\_ heavily and the house was cold. I was alone and I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ TV all evening, when the doorbell rang.
1. a) would happen    b) has happened    c) is happening    d) will be happening  
2. a) has been snowing    b) had been snowed    c) would snow    d) was snowing  
3. a) was being watched    b) had watched    c) would watch    d) had been watching

- 10.** A lady arrived late at the concert and the man at the door (1) \_\_\_\_\_ her in. “I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ anybody. I’ll stand in the back and nobody (3) \_\_\_\_\_ my coming in,” she asked the man. “I especially (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to hear the symphony of the young composer. Just open the door.”
- “That’s the trouble, madam,” said the man. “If I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the door, half the audience will run out.”

- |                         |                    |                       |                      |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) won’t let         | b) doesn’t let     | c) wasn’t let         | d) didn’t let        |
| 2. a) shall not disturb | b) did not disturb | c) have not disturbed | d) am not disturbing |
| 3. a) doesn’t notice    | b) will notice     | c) won’t notice       | d) has noticed       |
| 4. a) am wanting        | b) will want       | c) have wanted        | d) want              |
| 5. a) will open         | b) opened          | c) open               | d) am opening        |

**11.** Dear Sir,

I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to inquire about an item which (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on one of your buses on Monday, June 6 at about 6.30 p.m. When I got off I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that one of my suitcases (4) \_\_\_\_\_. It was a dark brown leather suitcase with metallic handles. There were some important documents in it. If you (5) \_\_\_\_\_ my suitcase, please, contact me on 661-499.

Yours faithfully, a passenger.

- |                     |                    |                 |                  |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) shall write   | b) am writing      | c) wrote        | d) have written  |
| 2. a) left          | b) was left        | c) was leaving  | d) had been left |
| 3. a) was realizing | b) had realized    | c) was realized | d) realized      |
| 4. a) was missed    | b) was missing     | c) had missed   | d) missed        |
| 5. a) would find    | b) have been found | c) have found   | d) will find     |

12. Noah Webster (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from 1758 to 1843. At the time of the American Revolution, he (2)\_\_\_\_\_ in New York State. Before the war, Webster used textbooks from England. The war, however, made it impossible for teachers to get British textbooks. To take the place of the British textbooks, Webster wrote his own textbook, *The American Speller* (1783). This book became enormously popular. By 1883, the Merriam publishing company (3) \_\_\_\_\_ 70 million copies of this book. Millions of children in the United States learned how to spell and pronounce words with Webster's book. Noah Webster later (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the first American dictionary. It contained 70,000 entries and it (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the first dictionary to include American words as well as American spellings and pronunciations. He called it "An American Dictionary of the English Language. Webster in addition to creating a dictionary helped to create an American nation.

- |                 |                |                |                    |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) has lived | b) lived       | c) had lived   | d) has been living |
| 2. a) teaches   | b) had taught  | c) has taught  | d) was teaching    |
| 3. a) sold      | b) was selling | c) had sold    | d) would sell      |
| 4. a) wrote     | b) will write  | c) has written | d) writes          |
| 5. a) is        | b) was         | c) has been    | d) would be        |

13. In 1859, a man by the name of Waterman S. Bodey (1) \_\_\_\_\_ gold in California. Shortly after, people began to pour into the area, and a town grew up near the spot where gold (2)\_\_\_\_\_. The people called the town Bodie. They preferred that spelling of Bodey's name. By the early 1880s, 10,000 people (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in the town; many of them were looking for gold. With so many gold seekers living there, Bodie became one of the wildest towns in the West. By the 1890s, however, people were leaving Bodie because the supply of gold (4)\_\_\_\_\_ out. The town of Bodie – what is left of it – now belongs to the state of California. It is a state historic park. Many visitors to the town consider Bodie to be an important historic monument. They think the town helps them to understand the past. When people see the old buildings, they (5)\_\_\_\_\_ imagine what life was like more than 100 years ago.

- |                  |                |                    |                     |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) finds      | b) found       | c) has found       | d) had found        |
| 2. a) is found   | b) found       | c) would find      | d) had been found   |
| 3. a) would live | b) were living | c) has been living | d) live             |
| 4. a) ran        | b) had run     | c) was running     | d) has been running |
| 5. a) have to    | b) must        | c) ought to        | d) can              |



14. Scientists (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that people's faces reflect their characters. Let's take the example of identical twins, who not only (2) \_\_\_\_\_ alike but also behave in the similar way.
1. a) have proved    b) are proving    c) had proved    d) will prove  
2. a) are looking    b) looked    c) look    d) have looked
15. The London police were looking for a criminal who (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a bank. One day they caught him and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ him to prison. But while they (3) \_\_\_\_\_ photographs of him he suddenly attacked one of the policemen and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ away.
1. a) was robbing    b) robs    c) had robbed    d) would rob  
2. a) had taken    b) took    c) were taking    d) have taken  
3. a) took    b) are taking    c) have taken    d) were taking  
4. a) was running    b) run    c) ran    d) has run
16. The trip was rather long. Finally the children (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the King's Palace. Jack and Molly were lost in admiration of the beauty of the scene before them. The palace (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in a big park through which a little river flowed sparkling in the sunlight. Along the central avenue that (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to the Palace, crowds of people (4) \_\_\_\_\_.
1. a) reaches    b) reach    c) have reached    d) reached  
2. a) stood    b) stands    c) is    d) is standing  
3. a) has led    b) led    c) leading    d) is leading  
4. a) walk    b) are walking    c) is walking    d) were walking

17. Lionel Messi was born in Argentina in 1987, but his family (1)\_\_\_\_\_ from Italy. When Messi was five, he started to play football for a team in Argentina. He was a good player, but when he was 11, he was very small, and he (2)\_\_\_\_\_ special hormones if he wanted to be bigger but his family (3)\_\_\_\_\_ to spend 900 dollars every month. His football club didn't have money either because the Argentinean economy had big problems. But the bosses of FC Barcelona knew about his talent, and they wanted to give money to Messi if he (4)\_\_\_\_\_ for FC Barcelona. So, Messi and his father started to live in Spain and he started to play for Barcelona's junior teams, and soon he started to play for Barcelona's first team and for Argentina too. For many people Lionel Messi is the best football player in the world. He is a very good person too. He is the best but he isn't a big star. He is a team player. Some people say that he is from another galaxy and when he plays, nobody (5)\_\_\_\_\_ stop him.

- |                 |              |              |                 |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) will come | b) comes     | c) is coming | d) has come     |
| 2. a) needed    | b) needs     | c) will need | d) need         |
| 3. a) can't     | b) might not | c) must not  | d) was not able |
| 4. a) plays     | b) will play | c) played    | d) is playing   |
| 5. a) can       | b) was able  | c) is able   | d) may          |

18. I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to learn Chinese for several months without much success. I had found it particularly difficult learning how to pronounce the words correctly. Then, one day, while I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ lunch in a cafe, a young Chinese woman came up to me and said: "I see you are reading a Chinese book. Would you like me to teach you some Chinese? In return you can help me with my English." I said yes, and that's how I learned how to speak Chinese fluently. Before I met her, I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a single Chinese person before. Now I live and work in Beijing and the woman from the cafe is my wife!

- |                        |               |                |                    |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) was trying       | b) am trying  | c) tried       | d) had been trying |
| 2. a) had been having  | b) was having | c) had         | d) had had         |
| 3. a) had been meeting | b) hadn't met | c) haven't met | d) had been met    |

19. Paper is a common material that (1) \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the world. It (2) \_\_\_\_\_ from various plants, such as rice and papyrus. Today wood (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the chief source of paper.

1. a) was used                      b) used                      c) has used                      d) is used
2. a) has made                      b) is made                      c) made                      d) had been made
3. a) are                      b) has been                      c) is                      d) was

20. We (1) \_\_\_\_\_ all day, so we were really hungry when we arrived at the restaurant. The waiter showed us to our table immediately. At the next table, a couple (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to one of the waiters about their bill. From what I could make out, they thought that he (3) \_\_\_\_\_ them. I started to wonder why we (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to come here in the first place.

1. a) don't eat                      b) haven't eaten                      c) hadn't eaten                      d) aren't eating
2. a) had been complained                      b) were complaining                      c) is complained                      d) have complained
3. a) had overcharged                      b) had been overcharged                      c) would overcharge                      d) has overcharged
4. a) would decide                      b) have decided                      c) decide                      d) had decided

21. John and David were both patients in a Mental Hospital. One day, while they (1) \_\_\_\_\_, they passed the hospital swimming pool and John suddenly dove into the deep end. He sank to the bottom and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ there. David jumped in and saved him, pulling John out. The medical director knew David's heroic act. He immediately ordered to discharge David from the hospital considering him to be OK. The doctor said, "David, we have good news and bad news for you! The good news is that we are going to discharge you. Since you (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to jump in and save another patient, you (4) \_\_\_\_\_ be mentally stable. The bad news is that the patient you saved hanged himself in the bathroom and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ after all." David replied, "Doctor, John didn't hang himself. I hung him there to dry."

1. a) were walking                      b) walked                      c) are walking                      d) have walked
2. a) has stayed                      b) stayed                      c) stays                      d) was staying
3. a) were able                      b) can                      c) will be able                      d) might
4. a) have to                      b) can                      c) must                      d) may
5. a) die                      b) has died                      c) had died                      d) died

22. A man was in his yard mowing the grass when his blonde neighbour came out of the house and went straight to the mailbox. She (1) \_\_\_\_\_ it then slammed it shut and stormed back into the house. A little later she (2) \_\_\_\_\_ out of her house again went to the mail box and again opened it, slammed it shut again. Angrily, back into the house she went. As the man (3) \_\_\_\_\_ ready to edge the lawn, she came out again,(4) \_\_\_\_\_ to the mailbox, opened it and then slammed it harder than ever. Puzzled by her actions the man asked her, "Is something wrong?" She replied, "There certainly is! My stupid new computer (5) \_\_\_\_\_ saying, "You've Got Mail."

- |                   |            |                 |                     |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) has opened  | b) opened  | c) opens        | d) had opened       |
| 2. a) came        | b) comes   | c) has come     | d) was coming       |
| 3. a) was getting | b) got     | c) gets         | d) has got          |
| 4. a) was marched | b) marched | c) was marching | d) has marched      |
| 5. a) keeps       | b) is kept | c) is keeping   | d) has been keeping |

23. Language is a system where signs (words) (1) \_\_\_\_\_ into patterns (grammar) for people to use and understand. We (2) \_\_\_\_\_ big brains and we can make a lot of different sounds. Some people (3) \_\_\_\_\_ we are born with a special language-learning program in our brains. There are about 6,000 languages in the world. Sadly, that number (4) \_\_\_\_\_ down because many small languages are dying.

Which language has the most words? English. There are over 500,000 words in the English language. English speakers only (5)\_\_\_\_\_ a small number of these words. Shakespeare used about 30,000 different words

- |                  |                 |                |                |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) are put    | b) put          | c) are putting | d) will be put |
| 2. a) are having | b) have         | c) had         | d) have had    |
| 3. a) think      | b) are thinking | c) thought     | d) will think  |
| 4. a) go         | b) went         | c) is going    | d) have gone   |
| 5. a) knows      | b) are knowing  | c) will know   | d) know        |

24. On 28 August 2005, the US government(1)\_\_\_\_\_ everyone in New Orleans to leave the city. Scientists had been studying a *hurricane* in the Gulf of Mexico. It (2)\_\_\_\_\_ towards the city. People (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to leave the city quickly by using both sides of certain roads. When Hurricane Katrina hit the city on 29 August, many people (4)\_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_. However, the government (5) \_\_\_\_\_ready to assist the large number of people who could not, or did not leave. More than 1,800 people died and thousands of people lost their homes.

1. a) is telling                      b) told                              c) tells                              d) has been told
2. a) was moving                    b) has been moving              c) moves                            d) has moved
3. a) could                            b) must                              c) were able                        d) should
4. a) has left                        b) have left                        c) had left                        d) have been left
5. a) had not been                  b) were not                        c) have not been                  d) will not be

25. Cathy (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on a budget report for two weeks now. Since she likes to do things as quickly as possible, yesterday she (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to stay late at the office, to finish the report. She had been working for two hours when she suddenly (3) \_\_\_\_\_ something. She forgot that she (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to meet her friend Mary for dinner. By the time Cathy got to the restaurant, Mary (5)\_\_\_\_\_ for half an hour. Cathy was very embarrassed, because the week before, she had got mad at Mary for being late to a movie.

1. a) works                            b) has been working              c) is working                        d) worked
2. a) decided                        b) has decided                      c) had decided                      d) decide
3. a) realized                        b) realizes                            c) has realized                        d) had realized
4. a) supposed                        b) has supposed                      c) is supposed                        d) was supposed
5. a) had been waiting              b) waited                            c) will wait                        d) waits

26. When you walk into the building, the first thing you (1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a mountain of paper – all kinds of paper – old newspapers, cardboard boxes, envelopes, paper cups, and used packaging. And what is it doing here? This is a recycling plant and all of this old paper (2) \_\_\_\_\_ into new paper. Here’s how it is done:

First, the paper (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Newspapers, magazines, and typing paper are separated from each other. Then the paper (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to a paper mill. At the mill, the paper is put inside an enormous machine called a hydrapulper. The hydrapulper cooks the old paper until it becomes pulp, which is something like a thick soup. Chemicals to remove the inks are added at this time.

By this time, the old paper is pretty clean, but it probably isn’t very white. To make it white, chlorine (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to the mixture. Then the mixture is rinsed to get rid of the chlorine.

- |                  |                   |               |               |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. a) see        | b) are seeing     | c) saw        | d) have seen  |
| 2. a) are turned | b) will be turned | c) was turned | d) has turned |
| 3. a) sorted     | b) will sort      | c) is sorted  | d) has sorted |
| 4. a) sends      | b) sent           | c) are sent   | d) is sent    |
| 5. a) is added   | b) was added      | c) has added  | d) are added  |

27. Harvard University is the oldest university in the USA. The university (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1636 and it got its name two years later after John Harvard’s death. All the library he had, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to the university. Since then, the university has grown and Harvard has become one of the most famous universities in the world. Now people all over the world (3) \_\_\_\_\_ about Harvard. Many famous people have studied at Harvard, including the poet T.S Eliot, the president Barack Obama and the actress Natalie Portman. Many Harvard students have won Nobel Prizes.

Education at Harvard has changed a lot over its history. Charles Eliot, president of Harvard from 1869 to 1909, made the biggest changes. For example, before Eliot was president, students (4) \_\_\_\_\_ entrance exams. Today, thousands of students want to study at Harvard but only about 10% of them (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the entrance exams. Harvard is not all about education. Sport and culture are also very important. Twenty-first-century students work hard and play hard.

- |                   |               |                  |                   |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) starts      | b) started    | c) has started   | d) have started   |
| 2. a) was given   | b) are given  | c) will be given | d) has given      |
| 3. a) would hear  | b) has heard  | c) have heard    | d) had been heard |
| 4. a) didn’t take | b) don’t take | c) haven’t taken | d) wouldn’t take  |
| 5. a) will pass   | b) would pass | c) are passed    | d) pass           |

28. Although the United States in the 1800s didn't seem like a good place to present Shakespearean drama, it was. Americans (1)\_\_\_\_\_ well-educated and, compared to Europe, the U.S. was a wild country with uncomfortable accommodations and primitive transportation. But famous European actors who (2)\_\_\_\_\_ the Atlantic with their productions found that in the cities, small towns, and even mining camps of the United States, there was plenty of money to be made on classical drama. In order to earn that money, however, actors (3)\_\_\_\_\_ do much more than just memorize their lines and look handsome on the stage.

- |                |            |                |                  |
|----------------|------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) weren't  | b) aren't  | c) won't be    | d) wouldn't be   |
| 2. a) cross    | b) crossed | c) are crossed | d) were crossing |
| 3. a) are able | b) need    | c) had to      | d) ought         |

29. Two men (1)\_\_\_\_\_ along one summer day. Soon it became too hot to go any further and, seeing a large plane tree nearby, they (2) \_\_\_\_\_ themselves on the ground to rest in its shade. Gazing up into the branches one man said to the other: "What a useless tree this is. It does not have fruit or nuts that we(3) \_\_\_\_\_ eat and we cannot even use its wood for anything." "Don't be so ungrateful," rustled the tree in reply. "I (4)\_\_\_\_\_ extremely useful to you at this very moment, shielding you from the hot sun. And you call me a good-for-nothing!"

- |                    |                |                  |                      |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) were walking | b) are walking | c) have walked   | d) have been walking |
| 2. a) throw        | b) threw       | c) were throwing | d) have thrown       |
| 3. a) can          | b) need        | c) are able      | d) are allowed       |
| 4. a) was being    | b) will be     | c) am being      | d) has been          |

30. Einstein was born in Württemberg, Germany, on March 14, 1879. His family was Jewish, but was not very religious. However, later in life Einstein (1) \_\_\_\_\_ very interested in his Judaism. Einstein did not begin speaking until after age two. According to his younger sister, Maja, "He had such difficulty with language that those around him (2) \_\_\_\_\_ he (3) \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ to speak." When Einstein was around four, his father gave him a magnetic compass. He tried hard to understand how the needle (4) \_\_\_\_\_ seem to move itself so that it always pointed north. So Einstein became interested in studying science and mathematics. His compass (5) \_\_\_\_\_ him to explore the world.

1. a) has become    b) became    c) were becoming    d) had become
2. a) feared    b) had feared    c) fear    d) were fearing
3. a) would learn    b) will learn    c) learns    d) has learned
4. a) ought    b) must    c) could    d) was able
5. a) have inspired    b) inspires    c) was inspired    d) inspired

31. A linguist named Henry Lee Smith, Jr., (1) \_\_\_\_\_ famous on radio because he (2) \_\_\_\_\_ tell where an American grew up just by hearing him or her talk. He (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to do this because people in different regions of America often name the same thing in various ways. For example, someone from Boston who (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a soft drink may ask for a "**tonic**", someone from New Jersey may ask for a "**soda**" and someone from rural New York (5) \_\_\_\_\_ ask for a "**pop**".

1. a) became    b) have become    c) would become    d) was becoming
2. a) can    b) could    c) may    d) is able to
3. a) can    b) could    c) was able    d) should
4. a) wants    b) wanted    c) will want    d) has wanted
5. a) ought    b) may    c) is able    d) could



32. The regional speech variations (1) \_\_\_\_\_ dialects. Most likely, American dialects evolved from the accents of the first British settlers. Every region of Britain (2)\_\_\_\_\_ a distinctly different accent, and when the British first came to America, those from the same regions tended to settle together. Later, when settlers from Britain and other countries (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to America, they adapted their speech patterns to those of the original British settlers. And, in some areas, large groups of settlers from non-English speaking countries (4) \_\_\_\_\_ American dialects.

- |                  |                |               |                   |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) are called | b) called      | c) is called  | d) was called     |
| 2. a) have       | b) had         | c) is having  | d) would have     |
| 3. a) move       | b) were moving | c) moved      | d) have moved     |
| 4. a) influenced | b) influence   | c) influences | d) has influenced |

33. Stevie Wonder (1) \_\_\_\_\_ one of the most famous pop musicians in the world today. He was born in 1950 in Saginaw, a small city in North American state of Michigan, but at the age of four, he (2)\_\_\_\_\_ to Detroit. He has been blind his whole life but (3)\_\_\_\_\_ singing and playing instruments, especially the piano, at an early age. When he was only 13, he had number one record with the song 'Fingertips'. This (4)\_\_\_\_\_ by many hit records over the next forty years.

- |                    |                      |                 |                    |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) is           | b) was               | c) have been    | d) will be         |
| 2. a) was moving   | b) moved             | c) has moved    | d) has been moving |
| 3. a) began        | b) has begun         | c) is beginning | d) will begin      |
| 4. a) are followed | b) is being followed | c) was followed | d) followed        |

34. There is no question that Shakira is one of the most successful pop stars in the world. However, she's certainly not just a pop star. Yes, she (1) \_\_\_\_\_ over sixty million albums worldwide and she's done many concert tours. But she (2) \_\_\_\_\_ also \_\_\_\_\_ millions of dollars to charity, especially to those who (3)\_\_\_\_\_ children living in poverty. In 1995, when Shakira was only nineteen, she (4)\_\_\_\_\_ her own charity, using the money she earned. The *Pies Descalzos Foundation* (or *Barefoot Foundation* in English) builds schools which (5)\_\_\_\_\_ education, as well as food and medical support, for poor children all around Colombia.

- |                 |                 |                 |                    |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) sold      | b) is selling   | c) has sold     | d) will be selling |
| 2. a) has given | b) was giving   | c) is given     | d) has been given  |
| 3. a) help      | b) is helping   | c) helps        | d) would help      |
| 4. a) starts    | b) started      | c) is starting  | d) had started     |
| 5. a) provides  | b) has provided | c) is providing | d) provide         |

35. My friend John borrowed ten dollars from me and (1)\_\_\_\_\_me he (2)\_\_\_\_\_ it in a couple of days. I think he (3)\_\_\_\_\_about it. I really (4)\_\_\_\_\_ the money, but I don't want to ask him for it. Give me some advice.

- |                     |                  |                 |                |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) has told      | b) has been told | c) told         | d) had told    |
| 2. a) repays        | b) had repaid    | c) repaid       | d) would repay |
| 3. a) has forgotten | b) had forgotten | c) would forget | d) forgets     |
| 4. a) needed        | b) have needed   | c) had needed   | d) need        |

36. Dear Nicole,

Thank you for your letter. Has it really been two months since I (1)\_\_\_\_\_to you? I am sorry, but I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ very busy lately. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ ready for my exams now. Every day I (4) \_\_\_\_\_hard until midnight.

- |                    |          |               |                |
|--------------------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) have written | b) write | c) wrote      | d) had written |
| 2. a) have been    | b) was   | c) had been   | d) am          |
| 3. a) was getting  | b) get   | c) am getting | d) got         |
| 4. a) was working  | b) work  | c) had worked | d) have worked |

37. I was in a very bad mood, sitting alone outside a little cafe in Paris. Imagine my delight, when I suddenly (1) \_\_\_\_\_ my old friend Tolozan walking down the boulevard. I (2)\_\_\_\_\_him since his retirement from the police intelligence department in Bordeaux.

- |                   |               |                |              |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. a) saw         | b) see        | c) have seen   | d) will see  |
| 2. a) haven't see | b) didn't see | c) hadn't seen | d) don't see |

38. Once I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in Italy. It was a lovely day. I wandered along the street until I (2)\_\_\_\_\_ upon some parasol-shaded tables which seemed to be very nice. I settled and opened my book. It (3)\_\_\_\_\_ a long time for the waiter to arrive, but I was in no hurry. I was sure that the waiter (4) \_\_\_\_\_ soon. But finally, becoming impatient, I turned to signal for service and saw the neon sign. That was the moment I discovered that I (5)\_\_\_\_\_ outside a store selling garden furniture.

- |                      |                  |                   |               |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. a) was travelling | b) am travelling | c) have travelled | d) travel     |
| 2. a) have come      | b) came          | c) will come      | d) come       |
| 3. a) was taking     | b) is taking     | c) has taken      | d) will take  |
| 4. a) came           | b) will come     | c) is coming      | d) would come |
| 5. a) am sitting     | b) have sat      | c) was sitting    | d) sit        |

39. English meals (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the worldwide reputation of being bad. The English culinary art is not “fancy”. Traditional English cooking is simple. The English (2) \_\_\_\_\_ roasted and grilled meat and use fewer spices and sauces than other Europeans (3) \_\_\_\_\_. The national beverage is tea.

- |                  |              |              |               |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. a) are having | b) have      | c) has had   | d) will have  |
| 2. a) like       | b) likes     | c) will like | d) would like |
| 3. a) are doing  | b) have done | c) do        | d) had done   |

40. Whenever you (1) \_\_\_\_\_ up a conversation in England, maybe at the barber’s, in the street or on a train journey, you inevitably (2) \_\_\_\_\_ around the two subjects - the weather and sport, which are as much part of English life as roast beef and the Houses of Parliament. The weather often (3) \_\_\_\_\_ with sport - in summer, a cricket, or tennis match sometimes (4) \_\_\_\_\_ stop because of rain. In winter football or rugby matches (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to be postponed due to fog, icy grounds or snow.

- |                  |                   |                |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) strike     | b) have struck    | c) had struck  | d) was striking   |
| 2. a) got        | b) get            | c) are getting | d) were getting   |
| 3. a) interfered | b) had interfered | c) interferes  | d) will interfere |
| 4. a) has to     | b) ought          | c) must        | d) need           |
| 5. a) can        | b) need           | c) ought       | d) are able       |

41. Lizzy is a hard-working, dedicated student, who is always happy to participate in class activities. She (1) \_\_\_\_\_ considerably this year. She (2) \_\_\_\_\_ by all her classmates. She is a caring, well-meaning person, and helped a new student who (3) \_\_\_\_\_ by some other pupils.

- |                     |                 |                      |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) has improved  | b) improved     | c) is improving      | d) will improve |
| 2. a) has respected | b) is respected | c) will be respected | d) respects     |
| 3. a) teases        | b) is teasing   | c) was being teased  | d) has teased   |

42. My husband and I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to Sun City next month. We will open checking and savings accounts when we (2) \_\_\_\_\_. In view of this, I would like some information about the services Sun City Federal offers. Do you offer free checking, with interest? If so, is there a minimum balance requirement? I would also like to know what types of savings plans you (3)\_\_\_\_\_, and what the interest rates are.

- |                 |               |                |                 |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) am moving | b) are moving | c) move        | d) have moved   |
| 2. a) arrive    | b) arrived    | c) will arrive | d) are arriving |
| 3. a) offered   | b) will offer | c) offer       | d) had offered  |

43. Have you ever gone to bed feeling that something great (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to happen to you the next day? Well, it's strange but one cold night last winter I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on the couch watching a film when I got a strange but nice feeling. I (3)\_\_\_\_\_ almost hear a voice in my head telling me to prepare myself for something good.

- |                  |                  |                |                    |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) was going  | b) will be going | c) are going   | d) would be going  |
| 2. a) am sitting | b) sat           | c) was sitting | d) will be sitting |
| 3. a) can        | b) could         | c) may         | d) was able to     |

44. Route 66 is a famous road which went 3, 940 km from the east to the west of the USA. It (1)\_\_\_\_\_ in 1926 because there was no road transport across the country. The road was very useful for people driving on business. Therefore, many shops, restaurants and hotels (2)\_\_\_\_\_ along Route 66 so that drivers (3) \_\_\_\_\_ take a break on their journeys. The first McDonald's restaurant (4)\_\_\_\_\_ on Route 66.

- |                  |               |               |               |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. a) was built  | b) is built   | c) built      | d) has built  |
| 2. a) was opened | b) opened     | c) has opened | d) opens      |
| 3. a) can        | b) may        | c) could      | d) ought      |
| 4. a) opened     | b) had opened | c) opens      | d) has opened |

**45.** Are you thinking of starting your own business when you (1)\_\_\_\_\_ your studies? Here are five things you (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to be successful. Imagination: Think of a good idea, then (3) \_\_\_\_\_ some research to see if it will work. Self-confidence: Every business is a risk, but you need to believe in yourself. Cooperation: Relationships are very important in business. Good time management: Time is money. Using email or the telephone (4)\_\_\_\_\_ your time, and legs! Professionalism: Be the best at whatever you do.

- |                 |              |                 |                  |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) finished  | b) finish    | c) had finished | d) are finishing |
| 2. a) need      | b) needs     | c) have needed  | d) will need     |
| 3. a) does      | b) will do   | c) do           | d) are doing     |
| 4. a) will save | b) is saving | c) saved        | d) has saved     |

**46.** Roses (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for their romantic symbolism but their blooms are also edible. No, they (2) \_\_\_\_\_ like chicken. Rather like the flavours of green apples and strawberries. The rose family also (3)\_\_\_\_\_ pears, apples, cherries, plums, peaches, apricots, and almonds. The rose is named as the favorite flower of 85% of Americans. George Washington (4) \_\_\_\_\_ roses at his home. Apparently, pruning roses came naturally to him .

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|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) are valued   | b) valued       | c) value          | d) will be valued |
| 2. a) didn't taste | b) don't taste  | c) aren't tasting | d) haven't tasted |
| 3. a) is included  | b) was included | c) includes       | d) included       |
| 4. a) breeds       | b) was breeding | c) has bred       | d) bred           |

**47.** At Mount Rushmore in South Dakota- United States, the heads of four American presidents - George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from the rock. The four very large heads (2) \_\_\_\_\_ around two million visitors yearly. Roger Prince (3) \_\_\_\_\_ definitely not \_\_\_\_\_ of heights. He (4)\_\_\_\_\_ the monument regularly; his job is to fill any cracks in the rock. Sculptures of the four presidents (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the first 130 years of the history of the United States.

- |                      |                  |                     |                   |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) is made        | b) has been made | c) have made        | d) are made       |
| 2. a) attract        | b) attracts      | c) attracted        | d) had attracted  |
| 3. a) was frightened | b) is frightened | c) will frighten    | d) has frightened |
| 4. a) climbed        | b) is climbing   | c) will be climbing | d) climbs         |
| 5. a) represent      | b) represents    | c) is representing  | d) represented    |

48. Today, aluminium (1) \_\_\_\_\_ so widely \_\_\_\_\_ that it is hard to imagine a world without it. It is a strong but light metal which (2) \_\_\_\_\_ be shaped into drinks cans and window frames. It is a common metal for building cars and aeroplanes. When aluminium was first produced, the price of the metal was higher than that of gold. Aluminium (3) \_\_\_\_\_ from bauxite, a rock which (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in hot places such as rainforests.

- |                 |                  |            |                 |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) was used  | b) is being used | c) is used | d) will be used |
| 2. a) can       | b) had to        | c) must    | d) should       |
| 3. a) is coming | b) comes         | c) come    | d) has come     |
| 4. a) was found | b) found         | c) finds   | d) is found     |

49. Not so long ago almost any student who successfully completed a university degree or diploma course (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a good career quite easily. Companies toured the academic institutions, competing with each other to recruit graduates. However, those days (2) \_\_\_\_\_, even in Hong Kong, and nowadays graduates often face strong competition in the search for jobs. Job seekers (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a careful assessment of their own abilities. One area of assessment should be of their academic qualifications, which (4) \_\_\_\_\_ special skills within their subject area.

- |                    |                  |                 |                       |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a) could find   | b) can find      | c) can be found | d) could be found     |
| 2. a) were going   | b) went          | c) are gone     | d) will be gone       |
| 3. a) have to make | b) has to make   | c) had to make  | d) would have to make |
| 4. a) includes     | b) would include | c) include      | d) included           |

50. The history of the computer in the twentieth century is one of dramatic adaptation and expansion. The computer had modest beginnings in areas where it (1) \_\_\_\_\_ as a specialist tool. The first electronic computer (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1930s and was solely for the use of undergraduate students in Iowa State University to handle mathematical computations in nuclear physics. However, computers (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to change our life style, the way we do business and many other things. When the Internet (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the effects of the use of computers in everyday life were different.

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|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) is used       | b) was used     | c) are used     | d) will use    |
| 2. a) was built     | b) is built     | c) are built    | d) would build |
| 3. a) were starting | b) was starting | c) starts       | d) has started |
| 4. a) were born     | b) are born     | c) will be born | d) was born    |

**51.** I was on time for my dentist's appointment, but the dentist was still busy with another patient, so I (1)\_\_\_\_\_ in the waiting room and read some of the old magazines lying there. While I (2)\_\_\_\_\_ whether to leave and come back another day, I (3)\_\_\_\_\_ a magazine article about teeth.

- |                     |                 |                 |                  |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) was sat       | b) was sitting  | c) have sat     | d) sat           |
| 2. a) was wondering | b) wondered     | c) was wondered | d) have wondered |
| 3. a) was noticed   | b) was noticing | c) had noticed  | d) noticed       |

**52.** Scientists have put a date on Armageddon. It (1)\_\_\_\_\_ on September 21, 2030, when Earth is in danger of being hit by an asteroid. The newly discovered threat to global civilization (2)\_\_\_\_\_ 2000 SG3444 and it (3)\_\_\_\_\_ strike our planet with a force 100 times greater than that of the atom bomb that destroyed Hiroshima in 1945, astronomers (4)\_\_\_\_\_. This announce-ment (5)\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday on the Internet by the International Astronomical Union.

- |                 |                   |                    |                    |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) occurred  | b) would occur    | c) will occur      | d) occurs          |
| 2. a) called    | b) is called      | c) has called      | d) had been called |
| 3. a) could     | b) was able to    | c) had to          | d) need            |
| 4. a) calculate | b) had calculated | c) have calculated | d) will calculate  |
| 5. a) made      | b) is made        | c) was made        | d) had been made   |

**53.** Actors have lots of traditions and superstitions. For example, you (1)\_\_\_\_\_ say "good luck" to an actor. Instead, you say "break a leg". It's strange, but true. "Good luck" is bad luck. Also, actors never (2)\_\_\_\_\_ the name of Shakespeare's famous play "Macbeth". They always call it "The Scottish Play". In theatres the name Macbeth brings bad luck.

A third tradition is about whistling. You must never whistle in a theatre dressing room. Someone who (3)\_\_\_\_\_, must go out of the room and turn around three times. Only after that, they (4)\_\_\_\_\_ knock on the door and come in again.

- |                     |                 |               |                   |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) should        | b) can          | c) mustn't    | d) didn't have to |
| 2. a) say           | b) had said     | c) are saying | d) are said       |
| 3. a) was whistling | b) had whistled | c) whistled   | d) whistles       |
| 4. a) couldn't      | b) can          | c) had to     | d) mustn't        |

**54.** The custom of having candles on birthday cakes (1)\_\_\_\_\_ back to the ancient Greeks. Worshippers of Artemis, the goddess of the moon and hunting, (2)\_\_\_\_\_ place honey cakes on the altars of her temples on her birthday. The cakes were round like the full moon and lit with candles. This custom next (3)\_\_\_\_\_ in the Middle Ages when German peasants lit candles on birthday cakes. The number of the lit candles (4)\_\_\_\_\_ the person's age and there was an extra one to represent the light of life.

- |                 |                  |                  |                      |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) goes      | b) has gone      | c) is going      | d) had gone          |
| 2. a) can       | b) were to       | c) may           | d) shouldn't         |
| 3. a) recorded  | b) was recording | c) was recorded  | d) had been recorded |
| 4. a) indicated | b) indicates     | c) has indicated | d) was indicated     |

**55.** Last afternoon we went to the pictures. There was a big queue waiting to go in. Soon we got in. The film already (1)\_\_\_\_\_ and it was very dark in there. We (2)\_\_\_\_\_ go down some stairs to find our seats. We (3)\_\_\_\_\_ there watching the film when something hit me on the head. It was an ice-cream tub. I turned round to see who it was and a little boy, who (4)\_\_\_\_\_ two rows behind me said, "I am very sorry. It (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to hit the boy in front."

- |                   |                 |                |                     |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) had started | b) started      | c) has started | d) was started      |
| 2. a) had to      | b) were allowed | c) can         | d) may              |
| 3. a) sat         | b) had sat      | c) were sat    | d) will be sitting  |
| 4. a) is sitting  | b) had sat      | c) was sitting | d) has been sitting |
| 5. a) was meaning | b) had meant    | c) was meant   | d) would mean       |

**56.** Do you see the man standing near the door? He works as an assistant in the same shop as I do. Well, I (1)\_\_\_\_\_ him the other day and he (2)\_\_\_\_\_ a big red Porsche. And do you see the expensive clothes he (3)\_\_\_\_\_? A month ago he (4)\_\_\_\_\_ a penny. I told you about the burglary that we had at the shop, didn't I? (5)\_\_\_\_\_ I should go to the police?

- |                    |                  |                   |                     |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) will see     | b) saw           | c) was seeing     | d) am seeing        |
| 2. a) had driven   | b) was driving   | c) drove          | d) will be driving  |
| 3. a) is wearing   | b) was wearing   | c) wears          | d) will be wearing  |
| 4. a) hasn't had   | b) wouldn't have | c) won't have     | d) didn't have      |
| 5. a) Do you think | b) Did you think | c) Will you think | d) Are you thinking |



57. The cocoa tree originally (1)\_\_\_\_\_ from the Amazon rainforests. Cortes, an explorer, was the first person to bring chocolate to Europe. He (2)\_\_\_\_\_ it to the Spanish Royal Court in Madrid and served it with herbs and pepper. Soon it (3)\_\_\_\_\_ very fashionable to drink it mixed with sugar and vanilla.

- |                     |                  |                |              |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. a) comes         | b) was coming    | c) is coming   | d) will come |
| 2. a) has presented | b) had presented | c) presents    | d) presented |
| 3. a) has become    | b) became        | c) will become | d) becomes   |

58. In August Gordon (1)\_\_\_\_\_ at this company for 25 years, and he is getting a bonus of three weeks' paid holiday. So we (2)\_\_\_\_\_ to hire a car and drive around Eastern Europe. We (3)\_\_\_\_\_ towards the end of August, and our aim there is to visit as many countries as we (4)\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                       |                |                   |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) will be         | b) has been    | c) will have been | d) had been          |
| 2. a) are deciding    | b) had decided | c) will decide    | d) have decided      |
| 3. a) will be leaving | b) are left    | c) would leave    | d) have been leaving |
| 4. a) must            | b) shall       | c) can            | d) have to           |

59. A man had to go on a long journey. He (1)\_\_\_\_\_ his money in a pot and put butter over it. So nobody (2)\_\_\_\_\_ see what was there under the butter in the pot.

Then he took the pot to his neighbour and said: "Please, keep this pot of butter for me till I (3)\_\_\_\_\_ back." He didn't say anything about the money in the pot. Two months passed. His neighbour thought: "I (4)\_\_\_\_\_ the butter in the pot has gone bad." And he took all the butter out of the pot and saw money there.

- |                  |                   |                    |                     |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) hides      | b) hid            | c) had hidden      | d) will hide        |
| 2. a) could      | b) had to         | c) will be able to | d) may              |
| 3. a) came       | b) come           | c) shall come      | d) had come         |
| 4. a) was afraid | b) will be afraid | c) am afraid       | d) have been afraid |

**60.** Long, long ago there was a lake of cold water in Kenya. At night many animals came to the lake to drink some water. But people never (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to the lake at night: the animals (2)\_\_\_\_\_ kill them.

Once, a rich man who had a beautiful daughter said, “The young man who (3)\_\_\_\_\_ go to the lake in the evening and stay in the cold water till morning, (4)\_\_\_\_\_ my daughter for his wife.”

- |               |               |                   |              |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. a) came    | b) are coming | c) come           | d) will come |
| 2. a) may     | b) could      | c) must           | d) had to    |
| 3. a) has to  | b) would      | c) needn't        | d) used to   |
| 4. a) had had | b) is having  | c) will be having | d) will have |

**61.** I was on a train the other day, travelling from London to Bristol. I (1)\_\_\_\_\_ in an empty compartment and I wanted to read the last chapter of my murder mystery. Suddenly the door (2)\_\_\_\_\_ and a woman with a baby and two noisy children came in. The children immediately (3)\_\_\_\_\_ onto the seats. “(4)\_\_\_\_\_ we join you?” said the woman. At first I wanted to say, “Well, actually, I am reading a very interesting book and I'd like to finish it. (5)\_\_\_\_\_ you possibly find another compartment?”

But of course I smiled a charming smile and said, “Yes, certainly.”

- |                     |            |                |                |
|---------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) am sitting    | b) had sat | c) was sitting | d) would sit   |
| 2. a) opened        | b) opens   | c) has opened  | d) was opening |
| 3. a) were climbing | b) climbed | c) had climbed | d) climb       |
| 4. a) Had to        | b) Dare    | c) Ought       | d) May         |
| 5. a) May           | b) Could   | c) Dare        | d) Must        |

**62.** As the night plane took off, John closed his eyes. He loved travelling, but he was always a little afraid of flying. He (1)\_\_\_\_\_ really understand how the plane stayed up in the air. Also, he (2)\_\_\_\_\_ about what (3)\_\_\_\_\_ to him. Would there be detectives waiting for him at London airport? It was crazy to leave Brazil. In Brazil there was sun, freedom and beautiful women. He (4)\_\_\_\_\_ live happily for years with his \$50,000. In Britain there was rain, trouble, policemen and a strong chance of prison.

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|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) has to       | b) might            | c) is able to  | d) couldn't        |
| 2. a) is worried   | b) had been worried | c) was worried | d) will be worried |
| 3. a) would happen | b) had happened     | c) will happen | d) was happening   |
| 4. a) shall        | b) can              | c) could       | d) may             |

**63. Dear Sir / Madam**

I (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to inquire about an item which (2)\_\_\_\_\_ on one of your buses on Friday, March 15 at about 5.30 p.m. When I got off, I (3)\_\_\_\_\_ that one of my shopping bags (4)\_\_\_\_\_. It was a brown shopping bag with two black straw handles. There were three articles of clothing inside the bag: a blouse, a scarf and a pair of woolen trousers.

If you (5)\_\_\_\_\_ my bag, please, contact me on 585–324.

Yours faithfully,  
a passenger.

- |                     |                    |                 |                  |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) write         | b) am writing      | c) wrote        | d) have written  |
| 2. a) was left      | b) left            | c) was leaving  | d) had been left |
| 3. a) was realizing | b) had realized    | c) was realized | d) realized      |
| 4. a) missed        | b) was missing     | c) is missing   | d) had missed    |
| 5. a) are finding   | b) have been found | c) were found   | d) have found    |

**64.** A rich American once bought a painting by a well-known artist. As it cost him very much money he (1)\_\_\_\_\_ it was a fine piece of art. Besides, the man who (2)\_\_\_\_\_ it to him told him that the artist (3)\_\_\_\_\_ a gold medal for it. The American thought that the painting (4)\_\_\_\_\_ look nice in the main room of his house. But he could not decide which was the top and which was the bottom of the painting; they looked the same.

- |                |                  |                 |                  |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) is sure  | b) was sure      | c) will be sure | d) had been sure |
| 2. a) sold     | b) had been sold | c) has sold     | d) was sold      |
| 3. a) received | b) had received  | c) has received | d) would receive |
| 4. a) might    | b) will          | c) had to       | d) mustn't       |

**65.** The sea holds many secrets. From it men today (1)\_\_\_\_\_ clues. They are finding out about life long ago. They (2)\_\_\_\_\_ in the waters of both the old and new worlds. There, scientists (3)\_\_\_\_\_ many wreckages of old ships. The items found (4)\_\_\_\_\_ by scientific methods. They tell how old the ship is. By simply looking at these strange treasures, they can even tell what the ships (5)\_\_\_\_\_ like.

- |                       |                   |                     |                  |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) had got         | b) were getting   | c) are getting      | d) would get     |
| 2. a) search          | b) are searched   | c) will be searched | d) searched      |
| 3. a) have discovered | b) had discovered | c) are discovering  | d) will discover |
| 4. a) studied         | b) were studied   | c) have studied     | d) are studied   |
| 5. a) look            | b) will look      | c) looked           | d) were looked   |

**66.** We are all searching for ways to improve our lives. I (1)\_\_\_\_\_ that life in the future will be much more pleasant than it is today.

In the first place, there (2)\_\_\_\_\_ many improvements in the field of medicine. Scientists are confident that cures for diseases such as cancer and AIDS (3)\_\_\_\_\_. Therefore, the lives of thousands of people (4)\_\_\_\_\_. Also, new technological breakthroughs will make our lives easier. Computers (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to perform more time-saving functions and new inventions will continue to help us carry out daily tasks with ease and comfort.

- |                     |                    |                         |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) felt          | b) will feel       | c) feel                 | d) am feeling      |
| 2. a) will be       | b) had been        | c) would have been      | d) were            |
| 3. a) will find     | b) will have found | c) will have been found | d) have found      |
| 4. a) will be saved | b) will save       | c) will be saving       | d) will have saved |
| 5. a) should        | b) mustn't         | c) will be able         | d) can             |

67. Pygmalion (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the king of Cyprus and a famous sculptor. He had no respect for women. He (2)\_\_\_\_\_ that the only thing the women of Cyprus were interested in was pleasure. He (3)\_\_\_\_\_ that though their face and figure were beautiful, women were bad in the heart.

One day he took a piece of marble and began to make a statue of a young woman. When the statue (4)\_\_\_\_\_, it was more beautiful than any other woman Pygmalion (5)\_\_\_\_\_. The marble girl seemed to be almost alive. Soon Pygmalion fell in love with her.

- |                    |                 |                      |                  |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) is           | b) was          | c) has been          | d) had been      |
| 2. a) sees         | b) has seen     | c) saw               | d) was seeing    |
| 3. a) believes     | b) believed     | c) has believed      | d) was believing |
| 4. a) was finished | b) had finished | c) has been finished | d) was finishing |
| 5. a) has seen     | b) saw          | c) had seen          | d) had been seen |

68. I (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to complain about the service I received when I stayed at your hotel last week. Your receptionist was extremely rude and unhelpful. I (2)\_\_\_\_\_ at your hotel many times, so there was no need to ask for so many details. Also the bar (3)\_\_\_\_\_ when I arrived at the hotel. My room faced the main road and was cold and extremely noisy. I arrived at the restaurant at half past ten and was told that I (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to have breakfast.

Expect to hear from you by return, telling me what you (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to do to compensate me for a thoroughly unpleasant three days at your hotel.

Yours, John Benson.

- |                    |                 |                      |                    |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) am writing   | b) have written | c) write             | d) shall write     |
| 2. a) stay         | b) was staying  | c) was stayed        | d) have stayed     |
| 3. a) was closed   | b) is closed    | c) have been staying | d) has been closed |
| 4. a) should       | b) can't        | c) wouldn't be able  | d) might not       |
| 5. a) are intended | b) intend       | c) are intending     | d) have intended   |

**69.** The *Titanic* was a very large British passenger ship which in 1912 (1)\_\_\_\_\_ on its first voyage across the Atlantic after hitting an iceberg, although its owners had claimed that it (2)\_\_\_\_\_ never sink. There were not enough lifeboats for all the passengers and over 1 500 people died. As a result of this disaster, new laws (3)\_\_\_\_\_ concerning safety at sea.

- |                  |                   |                     |                    |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) sank       | b) had sunk       | c) was sinking      | d) will sink       |
| 2. a) must       | b) may            | c) had to           | d) could           |
| 3. a) introduced | b) had introduced | c) were introducing | d) were introduced |

**70.** Snakes and ladders is a popular game. It (1)\_\_\_\_\_ with dice on a board marked with squares, and with pictures of snakes and ladders that go over more than one square. To win the game, a player (2)\_\_\_\_\_ reach the top of the board by moving along the squares. A player who arrives on a square where there is the bottom of a ladder can move straight to the top of the ladder, but one arriving at the head of a snake (3)\_\_\_\_\_ move back down to its tail.

- |                 |           |               |              |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. a) is played | b) plays  | c) has played | d) played    |
| 2. a) ought     | b) cannot | c) must       | d) shouldn't |
| 3. a) could     | b) has to | c) mightn't   | d) ought     |

**71.** The demand for prison reforms (1)\_\_\_\_\_ steadily recently as more and more people have come to see that locking people up in prison (2)\_\_\_\_\_ crime. Prisons are isolated places, where prisoners (3)\_\_\_\_\_ from other criminals, and where bullying, bribery and other forms of corruption spread.

So, new legislation (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to be passed to change the system, and while the slow processes of bureaucracy go on, more and more lives (5)\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                      |                   |                       |                     |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) had risen      | b) has risen      | c) will rise          | d) is risen         |
| 2. a) isn't reducing | b) hadn't reduced | c) won't be reducing  | d) doesn't reduce   |
| 3. a) learn          | b) have learnt    | c) are learning       | d) will be learning |
| 4. a) ought          | b) must           | c) is able            | d) might            |
| 5. a) are affecting  | b) will affect    | c) have been affected | d) are affected     |

72. Before Wikipedia, encyclopedias (1)\_\_\_\_\_ by paid experts, and so the reader had no control over the content. Wikipedia has changed all that, as anyone (2)\_\_\_\_\_ to edit and add content. Its founders insist that, on the whole, the information on the site is no less accurate than in more traditional encyclopedias. Despite this, some experts (3)\_\_\_\_\_ the site for its inaccuracies. However, they essentially (4)\_\_\_\_\_ the problem. Most people have little idea how many inaccuracies there are in traditional printed encyclopedias.

- |                       |                    |                    |                   |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) are written     | b) were writing    | c) had written     | d) were written   |
| 2. a) should          | b) can             | c) is allowed      | d) could          |
| 3. a) had criticized  | b) have criticized | c) are criticized  | d) will criticize |
| 4. a) will exaggerate | b) are exaggerated | c) had exaggerated | d) exaggerate     |

73. Some years ago a team of researchers reported that they could speed up learning in worms by feeding them with a mash of fellow worms that already (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the task under question. Everyone got very excited. If worms (2)\_\_\_\_\_ to learn by eating the ‘memory molecules’ of the already-trained worms, (3)\_\_\_\_\_ memory pills be invented? Students joked about grinding up professors, professors joked about doing brain transplants in students. However not everyone who tried to repeat the experiment got the same results, and the talk of memory pills (4)\_\_\_\_\_ away.

- |                   |                 |                 |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) are learned | b) have learned | c) are learning | d) had learned |
| 2. a) have        | b) couldn't     | c) should       | d) were able   |
| 3. a) could       | b) need         | c) ought        | d) may         |
| 4. a) had faded   | b) faded        | c) are fading   | d) were fading |

74. The first jeans (1)\_\_\_\_\_ by Levi Strauss (1829–1902), who was a German immigrant to the USA. Strauss arrived in San Francisco in 1850 just after gold was discovered there. Strauss (2)\_\_\_\_\_ to make trousers to sell to the gold miners. The first pair was made of tent canvas. Then strong cotton (3)\_\_\_\_\_ from France. We (4)\_\_\_\_\_ it ‘denim’ nowadays. The denim was dyed blue with indigo. In 1873 copper rivets were added to the jeans. Strauss wanted to make the pockets stronger, because the miners (5)\_\_\_\_\_ fill them with pieces of rock. The company still makes Levi’s today.

- |                    |                       |                  |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) are designed | b) have been designed | c) were designed | d) had designed |
| 2. a) decides      | b) has decided        | c) decided       | d) was decided  |
| 3. a) was imported | b) had been imported  | c) imported      | d) had imported |
| 4. a) are called   | b) were called        | c) are calling   | d) call         |
| 5. a) have to      | b) used to            | c) ought         | d) may          |

75. Whether we find a joke funny or not, largely depends on where we (1)\_\_\_\_\_ up. The sense of humour is mysteriously bound up with national characteristics. A Frenchman, for instance, (2)\_\_\_\_\_ find it hard to laugh at a Russian joke. In the same way, a Russian might fail to see anything amusing in a joke which (3)\_\_\_\_\_ make an Englishman laugh to tears.

- |                   |                      |                    |               |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. a) had brought | b) have been brought | c) will be brought | d) will bring |
| 2. a) has to      | b) ought to          | c) might           | d) mustn’t    |
| 3. a) would       | b) is to             | c) had to          | d) ought      |

76. The next morning, when I awoke, the sun (1)\_\_\_\_\_ brilliantly. It was late and I (2)\_\_\_\_\_ no supper the night before, so I dressed quickly and went downstairs. I (3)\_\_\_\_\_ to find the doors locked and the house empty. A dozen times or more I called out my host’s name, but the house was as still as the grave. At last, however, I (4)\_\_\_\_\_ footsteps, and soon my host appeared, looking rather strange. He had just gone out, he said, to feed the horses. I noticed thick and wet mud upon his shoes but I (5)\_\_\_\_\_ ask him why he wanted to deceive me.

- |                    |              |                  |                       |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a) shone        | b) had shone | c) was shining   | d) had been shining   |
| 2. a) had had      | b) had       | c) was having    | d) will have          |
| 3. a) am surprised | b) surprised | c) was surprised | d) had been surprised |
| 4. a) was hearing  | b) heard     | c) hear          | d) had heard          |
| 5. a) need         | b) ought     | c) will have to  | d) dared not          |



77. When Jock McHaverty was a little boy, he (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to be a bus driver. His father hoped he (2)\_\_\_\_\_ into the family business, and his mother would have liked him to be a doctor. But Jock just (3)\_\_\_\_\_. He loved buses – all kinds of buses. He loved the way they looked, the smell of the diesel fuel, and most of all, the wonderful noise they (4)\_\_\_\_\_. When he was fourteen, he went on his first real holiday – a bus trip to the south of England and back. And when he (5)\_\_\_\_\_ school two years later, he went straight into the Highland Bus Company.

- |                        |                      |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) had wanted       | b) has wanted        | c) had been wanted     | d) wanted            |
| 2. a) went             | b) would go          | c) had gone            | d) will go           |
| 3. a) isn't interested | b) hasn't interested | c) won't be interested | d) wasn't interested |
| 4. a) made             | b) were made         | c) are making          | d) make              |
| 5. a) left             | b) was leaving       | c) had left            | d) leaves            |

78. An Englishman and a Scotsman once went on holiday to Ireland. It was the Scotsman's first long journey. When they (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the train at Heuston Station in Dublin, the Scotsman looked around and said, "Why (2)\_\_\_\_\_ so many clocks? What a waste of money!"

The Englishman didn't know the answer. When he looked at the clocks more closely, he saw that all the clocks (3)\_\_\_\_\_ different times. "What's the good of having so many clocks," he said, "if they all tell different times?"

The Irish porter who (4)\_\_\_\_\_ near them, heard this and shouted angrily, "What's the good of having so many nice clocks if they all tell the same time?"

- |                     |                 |                      |                   |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) got off       | b) were got off | c) are getting off   | d) will get off   |
| 2. a) did they need | b) do they need | c) have they needed  | d) will they need |
| 3. a) tell          | b) were telling | c) have told         | d) are telling    |
| 4. a) is standing   | b) has stood    | c) has been standing | d) was standing   |

79. The story of Cambridge University (1)\_\_\_\_\_ in 1209 when some students and scholars arrived in the little town of Cambridge after they (2)\_\_\_\_\_ 60 miles from Oxford. These students had been students in Oxford where was constant trouble between them and the people living in the town. Then one day a student accidentally (3)\_\_\_\_\_ a man of the town. The Mayor arrested three students who were innocent and they (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to death. In protest all the students moved elsewhere, some coming to Cambridge, and so the new University (5)\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                  |                 |                     |                      |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) has begun  | b) will begin   | c) began            | d) had begun         |
| 2. a) had walked | b) were walking | c) had been walking | d) have been walking |
| 3. a) was killed | b) kills        | c) was killing      | d) killed            |
| 4. a) were put   | b) had been put | c) will be put      | d) put               |
| 5. a) begins     | b) began        | c) had begun        | d) is beginning      |

80. Doctor Watson found it pleasant to be once more in Sherlock Holmes's office, where so many unusual adventures (1)\_\_\_\_\_ their beginning. He looked around at everything in the room and at last his eyes (2)\_\_\_\_\_ back to the bright, smiling face of Billy.

"There (3)\_\_\_\_\_ to be any change here, Billy. And you (4)\_\_\_\_\_ either. I hope you can say the same for him?" Billy threw a worried look at the closed door of the bedroom. "I think he is asleep," he said.

- |                       |                   |                    |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a) have had        | b) had had        | c) are having      | d) have                 |
| 2. a) had come        | b) were coming    | c) have come       | d) came                 |
| 3. a) hasn't seemed   | b) doesn't seem   | c) didn't seem     | d) isn't seemed         |
| 4. a) haven't changed | b) aren't changed | c) aren't changing | d) haven't been changed |

**Section 3**

Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:

Choose the appropriate option.

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

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

2. “Rita, would you like to join us on Saturday?”  
“\_\_\_\_\_, but I am afraid I won’t be able.”

- a) I’d love to
- b) I like to
- c) I will like
- d) I liked to

3. “Do you ever regret \_\_\_\_\_ to university?”  
“No, I am proud that I once was a university student.”

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

4. “Let’s take a taxi not to miss the train to London.”  
“Don’t worry, the trains run \_\_\_\_\_.”

- a) every 2 hours
- b) every 2 hour
- c) each 2 hour
- d) each of 2 hours

5. “Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Jones that the delegation has arrived?”  
“No need, he has already been informed.”
- a) remember me to tell
  - b) remind me to tell
  - c) remember telling
  - d) remind me telling
6. “Was it fun at the party yesterday?”  
“It was \_\_\_\_\_ party I had ever had.”
- a) more enjoyable
  - b) the most enjoyable
  - c) enjoyable
  - d) so enjoyable
7. “Why are you putting on your coat?”  
“I \_\_\_\_\_. It’s getting late.”
- a) had better to go
  - b) had better go
  - c) had rather go
  - d) would rather to go
8. “Her husband doesn’t speak English. Do her children speak English?”  
“No, \_\_\_\_\_ her husband \_\_\_\_\_ her children speak English.”
- a) both ...and
  - b) either... or
  - c) neither... nor
  - d) not only... but also
9. “Why \_\_\_\_\_ so rude? He isn’t usually like that.”  
“Perhaps he is not in mood today.”
- a) is Mike being
  - b) was Mike
  - c) does Mike
  - d) has Mike been

10. “Are you sure that Brandon and Lucy are getting married this week?”  
“Yes, Lucy told me \_\_\_\_\_.”
- a) myself
  - b) herself
  - c) himself
  - d) themselves
11. “When is Robert coming back from the USA?”  
“\_\_\_\_\_.”
- a) In next October
  - b) The next October
  - c) Next October
  - d) In nearest October
12. “Do you often go to the cinema?”  
“Not so much. I hardly ever watch films, \_\_\_\_\_ at the cinema.”
- a) either on TV nor
  - b) neither on the TV nor
  - c) either on TV or
  - d) whether on the TV or
13. “Helen and Ann are not talking to \_\_\_\_\_.”  
“Isn’t it about time they shook hands and made up?”
- a) each other
  - b) another
  - c) one another
  - d) others
14. “Nora is thinking of having an operation to have \_\_\_\_\_.”  
“It’s worth it. She will look much better.”
- a) straighten her nose
  - b) her nose straightened
  - c) to straighten her nose
  - d) straightened her nose

15. "I have been invited to \_\_\_\_\_ wedding party next Saturday."  
"So we can go there together, because I have also been invited."
- a) Mary's and Toms'
  - b) Mary's and Tom's
  - c) Mary and Toms'
  - d) Mary and Tom's
16. "Oh! I forgot to take my wallet!"  
"Don't worry, I will lend you \_\_\_\_\_ money."
- a) any
  - b) some
  - c) little
  - d) few
17. "I have \_\_\_\_\_ exciting news to tell you!"  
"Come on! What's that?"
- a) any
  - b) some
  - c) a pair of
  - d) some of
18. "I am convinced that if things don't change \_\_\_\_\_ in the next few months, our business will fail."
- a) for the worse
  - b) for the better
  - c) to the better
  - d) for the best
19. "Hurry up! Or else we'll miss the train."  
"Don't worry. It's only \_\_\_\_\_ from here to the station."
- a) twenty minute's drive
  - b) a twenty-minute driving
  - c) twenty minutes' driving
  - d) a twenty-minute drive

20. "I wonder if they will include our names in the list of participants."  
"They \_\_\_\_\_. I don't want to take part in the competition anymore."
- a) had rather not
  - b) had better not
  - c) would rather no
  - d) would better not
21. "Have you \_\_\_\_\_ finished your work?"  
"No, I'll hardly finish it today."
- a) already
  - b) yet
  - c) still
  - d) till
22. "What is Hungary famous for?"  
"It's famous for its spas and \_\_\_\_\_, the largest lake in Europe."
- a) the Balaton lake
  - b) the Lake Balaton
  - c) Lake Balaton
  - d) Balaton
23. "I am fond of eating snack foods like crisps and sweets."  
"It's better to eat only \_\_\_\_\_ of these, because they contain a lot of fat and sugar which are harmful."
- a) little
  - b) a little
  - c) less
  - d) a least
24. "I don't like the project. And what about you?"  
"I feel the same way \_\_\_\_\_."
- a) as you are
  - b) like you do
  - c) as you do
  - d) like you

25. “How did you find the text, Dan?”  
“Quite easy. It wasn’t \_\_\_\_\_ you had told me.”
- a) difficult as
  - b) as difficult as
  - c) very difficult as
  - d) too difficult as
26. “What shall I buy when I go to the supermarket?”  
“Some sweets and \_\_\_\_\_.”
- a) wine of bottle
  - b) a bottle of wine
  - c) some bottle of wines
  - d) a wine’s bottle
27. “My neighbour was robbed yesterday night.”  
“Really? \_\_\_\_\_ has become very common in this city lately.”
- a) Being robbed
  - b) To be robbed
  - c) To be robbing
  - d) Having robbed
28. “What was your favourite subject at school?”  
“It was \_\_\_\_\_.”
- a) the Literature of the Armenians
  - b) the Literature of the Armenia
  - c) Armenian Literature
  - d) Armenias’ Literature
29. “It was reported in the newspaper that \_\_\_\_\_ killed during the riot last night was fifteen.”
- a) the number of people
  - b) a number of people
  - c) the number of peoples
  - d) number of the people



30. “Did you watch the film yesterday?”  
“I don’t watch much television these days. I am \_\_\_\_\_ for my exams.”
- a) very busy to revise
  - b) rather busy for revising
  - c) too busy revising
  - d) busy enough to revise
31. “Swimming is a good exercise.”  
“Of course. And \_\_\_\_\_ dancing.”
- a) too is
  - b) neither
  - c) so is
  - d) is so
32. “Jim, can I have one of those bananas you bought?”  
“Sorry, they’re still not ripe \_\_\_\_\_.”
- a) too
  - b) neither
  - c) enough
  - d) also
33. “Harry what’s your new roommate \_\_\_\_\_?”  
“He’s very outgoing.”
- a) like
  - b) look like
  - c) alike
  - d) unlike
34. “There is \_\_\_\_\_ lemonade. Have another glass.”  
“Thanks, I believe I will.”
- a) little
  - b) a few
  - c) a great deal
  - d) plenty of

35. “I just found an old photo of this city.”  
“It looks \_\_\_\_\_ different!”
- a) such
  - b) so
  - c) such a
  - d) so little
36. “How is your cold?”  
“It’s gone from bad to \_\_\_\_\_, I’m afraid.”
- a) worst
  - b) bad
  - c) worse
  - d) badly
37. “This is a good restaurant. You can get anything you want here.”  
“Anything \_\_\_\_\_ good service.”
- a) beside
  - b) except
  - c) besides for
  - d) besides
38. “How’s that soup you ordered, Max?”  
“Not so \_\_\_\_\_ as I’d like it to be.”
- a) warmer
  - b) warmly
  - c) warmest
  - d) warm
39. “I didn’t know how to get to the post-office, so I stopped \_\_\_\_\_ the way.”
- a) to ask
  - b) asking
  - c) to be asked
  - d) being asked

40. “Did you let Vince \_\_\_\_\_ the event?”  
“This time-but never again!”
- a) to plan
  - b) plan
  - c) planning
  - d) in planning
41. “There isn’t \_\_\_\_\_ room for everybody to sit down”.  
“I agree with you!”
- a) a lot
  - b) plenty
  - c) enough
  - d) little
42. “I went to the cinema last night.”  
“So \_\_\_\_\_.”
- a) did I
  - b) I have
  - c) have I
  - d) I did
43. “I know it’s not important but I can’t help \_\_\_\_\_ about it.”  
“I think you are wasting your time.”
- a) to think
  - b) of thinking
  - c) thinking
  - d) think
44. “Can I have a Daily Telegraph, please?” said the customer.  
“I’m afraid \_\_\_\_\_ not any left,” said the newsagent.
- a) they are
  - b) it is
  - c) there is no
  - d) there is

45. “The trousers don’t fit properly. Could I ask for \_\_\_\_\_?”  
“Here you are!”
- a) another pair
  - b) other pair
  - c) others trousers
  - d) the others ones
46. “Who solved that difficult physics problem?”  
“\_\_\_\_\_ but Gary knew how to solve it.”
- a) everyone
  - b) anyone
  - c) no one
  - d) someone
47. “It is certainly a long way up to the peak.”  
“Especially on \_\_\_\_\_ hot day.”
- a) such
  - b) so
  - c) so much
  - d) such a
48. “You seem to know this area very well.”  
“Yes, I used \_\_\_\_\_ here.”
- a) living
  - b) to living
  - c) to live
  - d) lived
49. “I saw Suzanne at the meeting this afternoon.”  
“She was the \_\_\_\_\_ person I expected to see there.”
- a) latter
  - b) late
  - c) latest
  - d) last

50. “Louise writes in Spanish very well.”  
“She writes it as \_\_\_\_\_ as she speaks it.”
- a) well
  - b) best
  - c) better
  - d) good
51. “\_\_\_\_\_ to try this dark green suit?”  
“No, green doesn’t suit me. This black one is very nice.”
- a) Would you like
  - b) Are you liking
  - c) Do you like
  - d) Are you like
52. “Have you got any plans for the summer?”  
“Next summer we are going on \_\_\_\_\_ trip.”
- a) a two months’
  - b) a two-month
  - c) two month
  - d) two month’s
53. “Don’t you remember her?”  
“I do remember her. She was very quiet and polite and she sat at the back of the class \_\_\_\_\_ the corner.”
- a) at
  - b) in
  - c) on
  - d) by
54. “\_\_\_\_\_ in the class was given a piece of paper and a pencil.”  
“Did all of them hand in the drawings?”
- a) All children
  - b) Each child
  - c) None of child
  - d) Each children

55. “Can I speak to Peter, please?”  
“I am sorry, he’s out at the moment. Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ you back?”
- a) him ring
  - b) him to ring
  - c) his ringing
  - d) him ringing
56. “Thai fruit is very tasty.”  
“Yes, the climate in Thailand is favourable for \_\_\_\_\_.”
- a) all types of fruits
  - b) each of fruit
  - c) every one fruit
  - d) every fruits
57. “What do you think of this performance?”  
“Well, I think it’s \_\_\_\_\_ than the previous one.”
- a) not best
  - b) no better
  - c) not the better
  - d) not the best
58. “Do you want to paint with a long or a short brush?”  
“I don’t mind, \_\_\_\_\_ will do.”
- a) some
  - b) either
  - c) neither
  - d) none
59. “This room is so dirty! It needs \_\_\_\_\_”  
“You are right. It looks as if it hasn’t been cleaned for ages.”
- a) to be cleaning
  - b) cleaning
  - c) being cleaned
  - d) to clean

60. “Do you read adventure novels or detective stories?”  
“In fact, I enjoy historical novels \_\_\_\_\_.”
- a) a lot more
  - b) a lot of
  - c) a bit much
  - d) lot of
61. “Are there \_\_\_\_\_ letters today?”  
“No, the postman hasn’t come yet.”
- a) any
  - b) some
  - c) none
  - d) much
62. “How long has Sarah been living in Germany?”  
“\_\_\_\_\_ five years.”
- a) Since
  - b) For
  - c) In
  - d) From
63. “Does Helen travel by plane?”  
“No, she never travels by plane because she’s \_\_\_\_\_.”
- a) afraid from flying
  - b) afraid to flying
  - c) afraid of flying
  - d) afraid in flying
64. Ben and Danny are very similar. \_\_\_\_\_ is good at football but they both love watching it on TV.
- a) Any of them
  - b) Both of them
  - c) Neither of them
  - d) Some of them

65. "I haven't passed my driving test."  
"\_\_\_\_\_."
- a) So haven't I
  - b) Neither have I
  - c) Neither I do
  - d) So I haven't
66. These jeans are very old. I need to buy \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) a new ones
  - b) some new ones
  - c) the new ones
  - d) new one
67. "Have you got any news for me?"  
"I regret \_\_\_\_\_ you that you haven't been appointed to the post."
- a) to tell
  - b) telling
  - c) tell
  - d) have told
68. "How many hours should I spend on my training?"  
"The more you work \_\_\_\_\_ it is."
- a) the best
  - b) the better
  - c) as better
  - d) best
69. "\_\_\_\_\_ take the children out for a walk."  
"You are right."
- a) You had better
  - b) You had better to
  - c) You would better
  - d) You would rather to



70. “Did they enjoy the concert yesterday?”  
“I don’t think so. The singers were \_\_\_\_\_ that they walked out in the middle.”
- a) so badly
  - b) such bad
  - c) so bad
  - d) too bad
71. “Over the last two weeks, your appearance has improved \_\_\_\_\_.”  
“This is very important if you want to make a good impression.”
- a) a great deal
  - b) little
  - c) hardly
  - d) a great many
72. “Is Jack good \_\_\_\_\_ languages?”  
“Yes, he speaks four languages.”
- a) in
  - b) at
  - c) on
  - d) by
73. “You mustn’t forget that actions speak \_\_\_\_\_ than words.”
- a) loud
  - b) loudest
  - c) louder
  - d) the loudest
74. “We are making some really good progress this week.”  
“I think you are all working \_\_\_\_\_ at this.”
- a) hardly
  - b) very hardly
  - c) hard ever
  - d) very hard

75. “Today, you showed that you can control your nerves. This is clearly going to help you when you speak \_\_\_\_ public.”  
“Thanks. I appreciate your opinion.”

- a) at
- b) into
- c) on
- d) in

76. “It is very dark here.”  
“You can turn \_\_\_\_\_ the light.”

- a) at
- b) in
- c) on
- d) off

77. “These days, public speaking is becoming \_\_\_\_\_ important for people who want to be successful in their careers.”

- a) the more important
- b) more and more
- c) the more and the more
- d) the more and more

78. I think this pullover is \_\_\_\_\_ expensive for me to buy.

- a) enough
- b) much
- c) too
- d) far

79. “Have you done your shopping?”  
“ No, I had \_\_\_\_\_ little time to go to the shops.”

- a) too
- b) such
- c) enough
- d) no

80. “Did you enjoy your weekend?”  
“Yes, but it was \_\_\_\_\_ cold to go for a swim in the sea.”
- a) as
  - b) enough
  - c) too
  - d) such
81. “At the start of the course, the pace of your presentations was \_\_\_\_\_.  
Today you have shown us that you can control that now.”
- a) too fast
  - b) faster
  - c) enough fast
  - d) fast enough
82. “Congratulations! You have passed the course so now you are ready to make an impression on \_\_\_\_\_ you meet!”
- a) everyone
  - b) each
  - c) all
  - d) nobody
83. “Where is the money I gave you the other day?”  
“I put \_\_\_\_\_ in the bank.”
- a) this
  - b) its
  - c) it
  - d) these
84. “How about this one?”  
“\_\_\_\_\_ lovely you look in this dress!”
- a) Such
  - b) How
  - c) What
  - d) Much

85. “And what about Mary?”  
“She was much \_\_\_\_\_ after she had changed her job.”
- a) happiest
  - b) happy
  - c) happier
  - d) happily
86. “Did you stay up late yesterday?”  
“I was \_\_\_\_\_ tired to watch television, so I went straight to bed.”
- a) quite
  - b) so
  - c) too
  - d) such
87. “Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me a favour and babysit tonight?”  
“Sure! Call me Mary Poppins.”
- a) do
  - b) make
  - c) create
  - d) have
88. “Luiza has \_\_\_\_\_ learnt to ride a bike.”  
“Right! She just needs someone to hold the bike for her!”
- a) yet
  - b) already
  - c) still
  - d) before
89. “The dog made \_\_\_\_\_ much noise that we couldn’t sleep.”
- a) such
  - b) such a
  - c) too
  - d) so

90. “My luggage is twice as \_\_\_\_\_ as yours.”  
“Don’t complain. Mine must be heavier than yours.”
- a) heaviest
  - b) heavier
  - c) more heavy
  - d) heavy
91. “Can’t you do this \_\_\_\_\_ quicker?”  
“We’ll manage. Don’t worry.”
- a) even
  - b) any
  - c) more
  - d) very
92. “I prefer classical music \_\_\_\_\_ popular music.”  
“Look who’s talking!”
- a) rather
  - b) than
  - c) to
  - d) from
93. “I am sorry \_\_\_\_\_ you that you are suspended.”  
“Well, I am not surprised!”
- a) to informing
  - b) to inform
  - c) inform
  - d) having informed
94. “Your folder is empty!”  
“Usually I don’t put \_\_\_\_\_ there.”
- a) many document
  - b) much document
  - c) many documents
  - d) much documents

95. “Bob couldn’t pay the rent and had to move out.”  
“It’s going to be difficult for him to find \_\_\_\_\_ flat.”
- a) other
  - b) another
  - c) the other
  - d) the another
96. “What did the experiments prove?”  
“People who do not get \_\_\_\_\_ get easily irritated.”
- a) sleep enough
  - b) much sleepy
  - c) enough sleep
  - d) sleep well
97. “Can you hear the rain \_\_\_\_\_ on the roof?”  
“Yes! And it’s such a gloomy day!”
- a) to patter
  - b) pattering
  - c) was pattering
  - d) pattered
98. “Why do you look so pleased?”  
“The concert was \_\_\_\_\_ than we had expected.”
- a) much interesting
  - b) much more interesting
  - c) as interesting
  - d) too interesting
99. “How was your holiday?”  
“It couldn’t be \_\_\_\_\_.”
- a) best
  - b) worst
  - c) the best
  - d) worse

100. "Have you received any response from the company?"  
"No. Evidently, they have decided \_\_\_\_\_ my offer."
- a) to refuse
  - b) refuse
  - c) refusing
  - d) to be refusing
101. "You look busy right now. What are you doing?"  
"I am working on my physics experiment. \_\_\_\_\_ a long and difficult experiment."
- a) It
  - b) Its'
  - c) Its
  - d) It's
102. "What do you do when you're feeling lonely?"  
"I go to some place where I can be around \_\_\_\_\_ people even if they are strangers."
- a) another
  - b) others
  - c) other
  - d) the other
103. "Have you found a job?"  
"I'm \_\_\_\_\_ looking for one."
- a) yet
  - b) till
  - c) still
  - d) until
104. "Look. \_\_\_\_\_ van is in front of his garage."  
"He must be at home."
- a) Doctors'
  - b) The doctor's
  - c) The doctor
  - d) The doctors

105. "Helen looks so exhausted."  
"She's having \_\_\_\_\_ days' holiday next week."
- a) few
  - b) a little
  - c) little
  - d) a few
106. "Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the door? It's so noisy outside."  
"Not at all."
- a) closing
  - b) to closing
  - c) close
  - d) to the closing
107. "Is Mike pleased with his job?"  
"Not quite. I guess he may change it when he has two or three \_\_\_\_\_ experience."
- a) year
  - b) years
  - c) year's
  - d) years'
108. "Paul is quite independent. He likes to work \_\_\_\_\_."  
"I wish I could say the same about Jim."
- a) himself
  - b) by himself
  - c) on himself
  - d) his own
109. "Mary deserves a promotion."  
"You may have a reason there. And her work is \_\_\_\_\_ now than before."
- a) careful
  - b) more careful
  - c) as careful as
  - d) more carefully



- 110.** “Are you fond of classical music?”  
“Beethoven, \_\_\_\_\_ music you have just been listening to, is one of my favourite composers.”
- a) who
  - b) whose
  - c) whom
  - d) which
- 111.** “How was the party yesterday?”  
“We enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ very much at the party.”
- a) us
  - b) it
  - c) ourself
  - d) ourselves
- 112.** “I want to invite my girl-friend to that concert.”  
“Then you’d better \_\_\_\_\_ tickets as soon as possible.”
- a) to get
  - b) get
  - c) getting
  - d) be getting
- 113.** The room was full of people and \_\_\_\_\_ were speaking.
- a) neither of them
  - b) all of them
  - c) none of them
  - d) each of them
- 114.** “When are you going to finish your \_\_\_\_\_ ?”  
“I have already finished it.”
- a) a project
  - b) projects’
  - c) project
  - d) projects

115. "There is a mistake in the report. It shows that the company made \_\_\_\_\_ money, but the truth is we lost money."
- a) lots
  - b) a lot
  - c) lot
  - d) lots of
116. "This alarm clock will drive me crazy. It's making an \_\_\_\_\_ noise."  
"OK, I'll switch it off."
- a) awful
  - b) awfully
  - c) so awful
  - d) such an awful
117. "You'd better take the train. It'll be much \_\_\_\_\_"  
"I believe so."
- a) comfortable
  - b) most comfortable
  - c) least comfortable
  - d) more comfortable
118. "Isn't it time for lunch? I'm really hungry."  
"It's too early. Besides, you've \_\_\_\_\_ had two cups of coffee since morning."
- a) till
  - b) still
  - c) yet
  - d) already
119. "Are you going to the big Christmas sale tomorrow?"  
"I was going to but then my mom talked me out of it. The shops will be crowded. \_\_\_\_\_ can happen."
- a) Anything
  - b) Nothing
  - c) Something
  - d) Any

120. "Your writing table has never been tidy."  
"Oh, sorry. I'll take my books with \_\_\_\_\_ when I go."
- a) mine
  - b) me
  - c) my
  - d) myself
121. "Tom seems to be fond of country skiing."  
"Yes, but unfortunately he has \_\_\_\_\_ experience."
- a) a few
  - b) a little
  - c) little
  - d) few
122. "How did you like the picture?"  
"It was \_\_\_\_\_ realistic, wasn't it?"
- a) quite
  - b) quietly
  - c) so quite
  - d) very quite
123. "By this letter I would like to inform you that the meeting has been postponed. Please, forgive me \_\_\_\_\_ you so much trouble. We'll meet on Monday next time."
- a) for the causing
  - b) cause
  - c) to cause
  - d) for causing
124. "Peter has been looking for his books for about two hours!"  
"He shouldn't lose his hope. He may still find \_\_\_\_\_."
- a) they
  - b) it
  - c) theirs
  - d) them

125. “Have you called the police?”  
“Sure. \_\_\_\_\_ now searching for the robbers.”
- a) It is
  - b) He is
  - c) There are
  - d) They are
126. “Has Bob already left?”  
“He left \_\_\_\_\_ ago.”
- a) five minute
  - b) five minutes
  - c) five-minutes
  - d) five-minute
127. “She really seems to be kind.”  
“Well, she is \_\_\_\_\_ she looks.”
- a) so friendly as
  - b) friendlier
  - c) not so friendly as
  - d) friendly as
128. “I’ll never forget visiting the Louvre gardens.”  
“You’re right. It was \_\_\_\_\_ paradise.”
- a) as
  - b) like
  - c) such as
  - d) same as
129. “The exhibition seemed to be \_\_\_\_\_.”  
“Wasn’t it though?”
- a) fairly interesting
  - b) fair interesting
  - c) fairly interestingly
  - d) interesting fair

130. "Isn't Ms. Jones too young for the position?"  
"I don't quite agree with you on that. She's experienced enough \_\_\_\_\_  
Sales Manager."
- a) to appoint
  - b) appointing
  - c) to be appointed
  - d) being appointed
131. "They seem to be workaholics. Do they ever go home?"  
"They don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ long hours ."
- a) to work
  - b) to be working
  - c) working
  - d) work
132. "Do you need help?"  
"Oh! How nice of you. Would you \_\_\_\_\_ this notebook for me?"
- a) to carry
  - b) carrying
  - c) be carrying
  - d) carry
133. "Remember. You need to be at the station at 7:30 tomorrow."  
"I don't want to come with you if it means \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning."
- a) to get up
  - b) get up
  - c) to getting up
  - d) getting up
134. "I helped her carry her books when she was moving out."  
"Did she have \_\_\_\_\_?"
- a) many
  - b) very much
  - c) much
  - d) few

135. “What is this town famous for?”  
“It is \_\_\_\_\_ for its fish restaurants.”

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

136. “When will the film start?”  
“In \_\_\_\_\_ .”

- a) ten-minutes
- b) ten minute
- c) ten minutes
- d) ten-minute

137. “Sam is \_\_\_\_\_ person I’ve ever met.”  
“Wait until you meet Albert.”

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

138. “It looks \_\_\_\_\_ rain.”  
“I wonder what makes you think so.”

- a) as
- b) like
- c) likely
- d) so

139. “The New Year tree was so \_\_\_\_\_!”  
“It was truly nice.”

- a) beautifully decorated
- b) decorated beautiful
- c) beautiful decorated
- d) so beautiful decorated

140. "Today Mary went to the office only \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting had been called off."
- a) find
  - b) finding
  - c) to finding
  - d) to find
141. "It's a cold and rainy day."  
"Then there's no point in \_\_\_\_\_ out now."
- a) to go
  - b) go
  - c) going
  - d) to going
142. "The whole team are looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ the decisive game next month."
- a) playing
  - b) to playing
  - c) play
  - d) to play
143. "There were more than five hundred Native American languages when Europeans came to America."  
"How \_\_\_\_\_ are there today?"
- a) much
  - b) much more
  - c) few
  - d) many
144. "Neither Henry nor his brother likes basketball."  
"It's because Henry has \_\_\_\_\_ his brother."
- a) the same views as
  - b) same views like
  - c) the same views like
  - d) the view as

145. “How long is it from Liverpool?”  
“It’s a \_\_\_\_\_ drive.”
- a) three hour
  - b) three hours
  - c) three -hour
  - d) three -hours
146. “I am out of breath. I can’t run \_\_\_\_\_”  
“Then we’re late.”
- a) too fast
  - b) any faster
  - c) any fast
  - d) the fastest
147. “All the students worked \_\_\_\_\_.”  
“It’s because they were truly interested in the course.”
- a) very hard
  - b) very hardly
  - c) hardly enough
  - d) hardly ever
148. “Do you like the new curtains in the dining-room?”  
“They are \_\_\_\_\_.”
- a) beautiful extreme
  - b) extreme beautifully
  - c) extremely beautifully
  - d) extremely beautiful
149. “Those ceramic vases are interesting.”  
“I saw \_\_\_\_\_ at the art fair.”
- a) they made
  - b) make them
  - c) them made
  - d) making them



150. Mr. Smith had his house \_\_\_\_\_ last year.
- a) renovate
  - b) to be renovated
  - c) to renovate
  - d) renovated
151. My parents wouldn't let me \_\_\_\_\_ up late when I was a child.
- a) to be stay
  - b) staying
  - c) to stay
  - d) stay
152. "Where have you put my trousers?"  
"Look for \_\_\_\_\_ in the wardrobe."
- a) their
  - b) them
  - c) it
  - d) theirs
153. "Did you spend much on it?"  
"\_\_\_\_\_ cost me two thousand dollars."
- a) The equipment
  - b) These equipment
  - c) Equipment
  - d) Those equipment
154. "You are going to vote for Mr. Smith, or you are going to vote for Mr. Jones. Is that right?"  
"Yes, I am going to vote for \_\_\_\_ Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_ Mr. Jones."
- a) both...and
  - b) either...or
  - c) neither...nor
  - d) not only... but also

155. “Karen has been \_\_\_\_\_ by his behavior lately.”
- a) upset deep
  - b) deep upset
  - c) upset so deep
  - d) deeply upset
156. “Why did it take you so long?”  
“We watched the train \_\_\_\_\_ the station.”
- a) leave
  - b) having left
  - c) to leave
  - d) left
157. I looked up some information about the average American family. I found out that \_\_\_\_\_ consisted of 2 children.
- a) it
  - b) they
  - c) he
  - d) its
158. “The audience clapped enthusiastically.”  
“Obviously \_\_\_\_\_ had enjoyed the concert.”
- a) he
  - b) they
  - c) its
  - d) their
159. “\_\_\_\_\_ drew self-portraits.”  
“And I drew a picture of myself.”
- a) every one
  - b) everyone
  - c) someone
  - d) anyone

160. "I haven't seen George for a long time."  
"Oh, I haven't seen him \_\_\_\_\_."
- a) too
  - b) either
  - c) neither
  - d) also
161. "Whose cardigan is this?"  
"It's \_\_\_\_\_."
- a) hers
  - b) her's
  - c) their
  - d) her
162. Tomy told \_\_\_\_ lie. He was ashamed of himself.
- a) the
  - b) a
  - c) an
  - d) -
163. "Alex thinks Oscar is telling \_\_\_\_\_ truth. So does Ricardo."  
"I myself don't believe Oscar's story for a minute."
- a) a
  - b) the
  - c) an
  - d) -
164. Look at your hands, Jimmy. One is your right hand, \_\_\_\_ is your left hand.
- a) the other
  - b) another
  - c) other
  - d) others

- 165.** There are many means of transportation. The airplane is one. \_\_\_\_\_ are the train, the automobile, and the horse.
- a) The another
  - b) Another
  - c) Others
  - d) Other
- 166.** “Have you talked to Jane?”  
“We write to \_\_\_\_\_ every week.”
- a) each other
  - b) one after another
  - c) one after the other
  - d) each others
- 167.** “Will you attend the biology class today?”  
“I \_\_\_\_ study history than biology.”
- a) would prefer
  - b) had better to
  - c) would rather
  - d) would rather to
- 168.** “What can you tell us about Mark Twain?”  
“Mark Twain is known \_\_\_\_ his stories about life on the Mississippi.”
- a) with
  - b) for
  - c) of
  - d) about
- 169.** “Aren’t you ready yet? We have to be at the ferry dock at 06:00.”  
“I will never make it. I am still dressed \_\_\_\_\_ my pajamas.”
- a) into
  - b) up
  - c) in
  - d) off

170. “What do you know about Ghandi, George?”  
“Ghandi was committed \_\_\_\_\_ nonviolence. He believed in it all of his life.”
- a) into
  - b) onto
  - c) in
  - d) to
171. “Are you in favour of a worldwide ban on nuclear weapons?”  
“Yes, I am in favour of it. I am terrified \_\_\_\_\_ the possibility of a nuclear war starting by accident.”
- a) for
  - b) with
  - c) of
  - d) by
172. Their apartment is always messy. It’s cluttered \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers, books, clothes, and dirty dishes.
- a) with
  - b) in
  - c) up
  - d) on
173. An interior decorator makes certain that the color of the walls is coordinated \_\_\_\_\_ the color of the carpets and window coverings.
- a) by
  - b) to
  - c) with
  - d) in

174. “Are you interested in working with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent?”  
“I think I’d like to. They are dedicated \_\_\_\_\_ helping people in time of crisis, and I admire the work they have done.”
- a) for
  - b) about
  - c) to
  - d) into
175. “Why didn’t you go to that restaurant?”  
“The choices in that restaurant are limited \_\_\_\_ pizza and sandwiches.”
- a) with
  - b) of
  - c) at
  - d) to
176. “I am going to visit my family during the school vacation. I am looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ my mother’s cooking.”
- a) to eat
  - b) eating
  - c) to eating
  - d) eat
177. “Did they receive the salary?”  
“Yes, the cashier gave \_\_\_\_\_.”
- a) it to them
  - b) it to us
  - c) to them it
  - d) it them
178. “Why didn’t Tom go to class yesterday?”  
“Tom had a good reason \_\_\_\_\_ to class yesterday.”
- a) not going
  - b) for not going
  - c) not go
  - d) for not to go

179. “What did the head of the department say to the faculty?”  
“He reminded them \_\_\_\_\_ to turn in the grade reports.”
- a) not to forgetting
  - b) not forgetting
  - c) for not forgetting
  - d) not to forget
180. I tried everything, but the baby still wouldn't stop crying. I tried \_\_\_\_ him, but that didn't help.
- a) held
  - b) holding
  - c) to holding
  - d) hold
181. I can remember \_\_\_\_ very proud and happy when I graduated.
- a) being
  - b) to be
  - c) was I
  - b) I was being
182. “What did you discuss at the meeting?”  
“We discussed \_\_\_\_ our jobs and opening up our own business.”
- a) to quit
  - b) quit
  - c) quitting
  - d) for quitting
183. “Can you hear me, George?”  
“Keep \_\_\_\_\_. I am listening to you.”
- a) talking
  - b) to talk
  - c) talk
  - d) to talking

- 184.** “Could you please stop whistling? I am trying \_\_\_\_\_ on my work.”
- a) to concentrating
  - b) to concentrate
  - c) concentrate
  - d) for concentrating
- 185.** “What plans do you have, Jenny?”  
“I am considering \_\_\_\_\_ school, hitchhiking to New York, and trying to find a job.”
- a) dropping out of
  - b) to drop out
  - c) to dropping out
  - d) drop out
- 186.** “Why do you want to go home?”  
“My skin can’t stand \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun all day. I get sun burnt easily.”
- a) to be
  - b) be
  - c) being
  - d) to being
- 187.** “Why don’t you trust your cousin?”  
“My cousin is a chatterbox. He can’t resist \_\_\_\_\_ everyone my secrets.”
- a) tell
  - b) to tell
  - c) telling
  - d) to telling
- 188.** “Have you met his parents?”  
“Yes, I have met \_\_\_\_\_ his father \_\_\_\_ mother.”
- a) both...and
  - b) either...or
  - c) both...or
  - d) neither...nor



189. "The driver was injured in the accident. What about the passenger?"  
"Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ the driver \_\_\_\_\_ the passenger were injured in the accident."
- a) both...and
  - b) either...or
  - c) both...or
  - d) neither...nor
190. "I know you are studying Math. Are you studying Chemistry too?"  
"Yes, I am studying \_\_\_\_\_ Math \_\_\_\_\_ also Chemistry."
- a) both...or
  - b) either...or
  - c) neither...nor
  - d) not only... but
191. "Jim doesn't like coffee. Does he like tea?"  
"No, he likes \_\_\_\_\_ coffee \_\_\_\_\_ tea."
- a) both...and
  - b) either...or
  - c) neither...nor
  - d) not only...but also
192. "Who was your computer fixed by?"  
"By \_\_\_\_\_."
- a) a friend of my brother's
  - b) a friend of my brother
  - c) a friend's of my brother
  - d) the friend of my brothers'
193. "George has your book, or Rosa has your book. Is that right?"  
"Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ George \_\_\_\_\_ Rosa has my book."
- a) both...and
  - b) either...or
  - c) neither...nor
  - d) not only... but also

194. "Paul thinks he has a voice \_\_\_\_\_ an angel's but I'd rather refrain from listening to him."
- a) like
  - b) as
  - c) such as
  - d) same as
195. "They don't have a refrigerator for their new apartment. Do they have a stove?"  
"No, they have \_\_\_ a refrigerator \_\_\_ a stove."
- a) both...and
  - b) either...or
  - c) neither...nor
  - d) not only... but also
196. "She doesn't enjoy hunting. Does she enjoy fishing?"  
"No, she enjoys \_\_\_ hunting \_\_\_ fishing."
- a) both...and
  - b) either...or
  - c) neither...nor
  - d) not only... but also
197. "What was the weather like in New York?"  
"It was raining hard, \_\_\_ there was a strong wind."
- a) and
  - b) so
  - c) but
  - d) for
198. "Have you heard from Jenny? Has she passed the exam?"  
"She did not study, \_\_\_ she passed the exam."
- a) for
  - b) because
  - c) yet
  - d) and

199. "Why did the child hide behind his mother's skirt?"  
"The child hid behind his mother's skirt, \_\_\_ he was afraid of the dog."  
a) for  
b) and  
c) or  
d) yet
200. "Why did you have to retake the test?"  
"\_\_\_\_\_ all of the students had done poorly on the test, the teacher decided to give it again."  
a) Since  
b) Now that  
c) While  
d) Whereas
201. "What plans do you have, George?"  
"\_\_\_\_\_ the semester is over, I am going to rest a few days and then take a trip."  
a) Until  
b) Now that  
c) Only if  
d) Unless
202. "It was raining. Did you go to the zoo anyway?"  
"\_\_\_\_\_ it was raining I went to the zoo."  
a) in spite of  
b) even though  
c) because  
d) whereas
203. "Why did you walk home?"  
"\_\_\_\_\_ the bus drivers went on strike, I had to walk all the way home."  
a) Because  
b) While  
c) Even if  
d) As soon as

- 204.** “What do you think of Jack’s brother?”  
“Jack is an interesting storyteller and conversationalist, \_\_\_ his brother bores other people by talking about himself all the time.”
- a) as long as
  - b) since
  - c) whereas
  - d) although
- 205.** “How can I contact you?”  
“I’ll give you my phone number \_\_\_\_\_ that you need to get in touch with me.”
- a) in the event
  - b) even though
  - c) since
  - d) while
- 206.** “Will you go swimming or fishing tomorrow?”  
“I’ll go swimming \_\_\_\_\_ it’s cold.”
- a) while
  - b) because
  - c) unless
  - d) as
- 207.** “Do you think they will cancel the picnic?”  
“\_\_\_\_\_ it rains will the picnic be canceled.”
- a) if only
  - b) only if
  - c) in case
  - d) despite
- 208.** “Would you like to have some more tea?”  
“Yes, this is \_\_\_\_\_ good tea that I think I’ll have another cup.”
- a) a such
  - b) so
  - c) so a
  - d) such

- 209.** “Did you buy the car?”  
“No, it was \_\_\_\_\_ expensive that we couldn’t afford to buy it.”
- a) such an
  - b) so
  - c) such
  - d) so an
- 210.** “Are you at home, George?”  
“We are having \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful weather that I don’t feel like going home.”
- a) such
  - b) such a
  - c) so
  - d) so a
- 211.** I think this is the worst job I have ever had. My previous job was much \_\_\_\_\_ than this one.
- a) better
  - b) worse
  - c) good
  - d) bad
- 212.** Tell us another joke, but \_\_\_\_\_ one this time. That one took forever.
- a) a shorter
  - b) a short
  - c) shorter
  - d) the shortest
- 213.** “Who won the gold medal?”  
“The US athlete threw the discus \_\_\_\_\_ than all the others and won gold.”
- a) farther
  - b) farthest
  - c) furthest
  - d) the further

214. “Why do you look so embarrassed, Jenny?”

“I am disappointed. I think I could have done a lot \_\_\_\_ on this test.”

- a) well
- b) good
- c) best
- d) better

215. “How is your new job, George?”

“My boss here is \_\_\_\_ in the whole firm, and the working day is longer than in my last job, too.”

- a) the strictest
- b) stricter
- c) strict
- d) the stricter

216. I heard there is \_\_\_\_\_ new sports shop in town. Let’s see what they have.

- a) a
- b) the
- c) an
- d) -

217. “Don’t you want to buy a new coat for you?”

“I don’t have \_\_\_\_\_ money, so I’ll have to wait to get a new coat.”

- a) a piece of
- b) a few
- c) much
- d) many

218. “Did you manage to operate the computer?”

“I don’t know much about computers, so I asked the assistant for \_\_\_\_\_ advice.”

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

- 219.** “What is your opinion about Chinese people?”  
“In my experience, \_\_\_ are very friendly.”
- a) Chinese
  - b) a Chinese
  - c) the Chinese
  - d) this Chinese
- 220.** It’s going to be very expensive to send a person to \_\_\_\_ .
- a) a Mars
  - b) the Mars
  - c) Mars
  - d) one Mars
- 221.** “Is Dad home tomorrow?”  
“No, he has to go to \_\_\_ early tomorrow to meet an important customer.”
- a) work
  - b) the work
  - c) a work
  - d) that work
- 222.** “What do you intend to buy?”  
“I am saving all my pocket money \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a new PlayStation.”
- a) out
  - b) down
  - c) up
  - d) away
- 223.** “What did you do with your old magazines?”  
“I couldn’t sell my old magazines, so I gave them \_\_\_\_\_.”
- a) over
  - b) off
  - c) up
  - d) away

- 224.** Did you hear that David Peters, the Scottish long-jumper, has been awarded a knighthood in recognition \_\_\_\_ his service to charity and the world of athletics?
- a) of
  - b) at
  - c) for
  - d) on
- 225.** “This is the most expensive hotel in town.”  
“Yes, \_\_\_\_ most hotels in England are very expensive.”
- a) the
  - b) \_\_
  - c) a
  - d) one
- 226.** “Do \_\_\_\_ Smiths have children?”  
“Yes, they have a son and a daughter.”
- a) \_\_
  - b) a
  - c) the
  - d) this
- 227.** “Matthew Smith is one of my favourite artists.”  
“\_\_\_\_\_ Matthew Smith hangs in my bedroom.”
- a) a
  - b) one
  - c) \_\_
  - d) the
- 228.** “I was in London last month.”  
“Oh, did you walk along \_\_\_\_ High Street?”
- a) a
  - b) the
  - c) an
  - d) this



229. "Has \_\_\_\_\_ called me?"  
"Yes, Mr. Jones called while you were out."
- a) anybody
  - b) somebody
  - c) everybody
  - d) nobody
230. "I feel so sick today."  
"Me too. I have \_\_\_\_\_ terrible headache."
- a) a
  - b) \_\_
  - c) the
  - d) one
231. I \_\_\_\_\_ when Colin asked me to make him a cup of tea.
- a) had sat hard down
  - b) had sat down hardly
  - c) had hardly sat down
  - d) had hard sat down
232. Don't you think \_\_\_\_\_ in society have a responsibility to help those less fortunate.
- a) wealthy
  - b) wealthier
  - c) wealthiest
  - d) the wealthy
233. The rents in this area are \_\_\_\_\_ the highest in the city.
- a) far from away
  - b) away by far
  - c) far and away
  - d) far to away

234. “ Do you need money? ”  
“ It’s all right. I’ve got \_\_\_\_\_.”
- a) some
  - b) any
  - c) no
  - d) something
235. “ Who helped you with your homework? ”  
“ I did it by \_\_\_\_\_.”
- a) myself
  - b) yourself
  - c) yourselves
  - d) myselves
236. “ Why didn’t you get the job? ”  
“ I had \_\_\_\_\_ work experience. ”
- a) little
  - b) many
  - c) much
  - d) few
237. \_\_\_\_\_ computer games is very exciting.
- a) Being played
  - b) Having played
  - c) Having been played
  - d) Playing
238. “ What does your sister look like? ”  
“ She is a tall, slim woman with \_\_\_\_\_.”
- a) fair-haired
  - b) fair hairs
  - c) fair hair
  - d) a fair hair

239. “ I am fond of fast food. ”  
“ You know, the more hamburgers you eat \_\_\_\_\_ you will be. ”
- a) more fat
  - b) fatter
  - c) the fattest
  - d) the fatter
240. “ What do you think of her?”  
“ Well, \_\_\_\_\_ her sister she dresses very well.”
- a) alike
  - b) as
  - c) unlike
  - d) than
241. “ Why are you so nervous?”  
“ She is speaking in \_\_\_\_\_ low voice that I can’t understand anything.”
- a) such a
  - b) such
  - c) so
  - d) same
242. “ What about going out now?”  
“ I can’t, \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of work to do.”
- a) it is
  - b) there is
  - c) there are
  - d) it was
243. “ Why are you trying to change the sentence?”  
“ The simpler the question \_\_\_\_\_ to answer.”
- a) more easy it is
  - b) much easier it is
  - c) the easier it is
  - d) the less easy it is

244. “ Did you manage to see many places of interest in that foreign country?”  
“ Oh, no. There was \_\_\_\_\_ that we couldn’t travel much .”
- a) too much snow
  - b) so much snow
  - c) so many snow
  - d) too many snow
245. “ How could Andrea fix her way in that unknown town?”  
“ She asked a passer-by where \_\_\_\_\_.”
- a) was the station
  - b) is the station
  - c) the station was
  - d) the station will be
246. “ Why did you have to hire a car?”  
“ It was \_\_\_\_\_ that we decided to drive there.”
- a) so a long way
  - b) so long a way
  - c) too long way
  - d) such a long way
247. “ How are your students doing this term?”  
“The students work \_\_\_\_\_ as the end of the term comes nearer.”
- a) as hard
  - b) hardly and hardly
  - c) very hardly
  - d) harder and harder
248. “ What do you think of him?”  
“ I never saw such a handsome man \_\_\_\_\_ Sim’s father.”
- a) like
  - b) as
  - c) than
  - d) unlike

249. “ Someone has broken my window while playing football.”  
“ Be careful ! You will hurt \_\_\_\_\_ on some broken glass.”
- a) myself
  - b) himself
  - c) yourself
  - d) themselves
250. “ Have I told you about the time I worked on the Northern Pacific?”  
“ Yes, but I \_\_\_\_\_ believe everything you said.”
- a) won't
  - b) don't
  - c) haven't
  - d) hadn't
251. “ When do you want me to finish this work?”  
“ The sooner this is done \_\_\_\_\_ for you.”
- a) the best
  - b) the better
  - c) the good
  - d) the less
252. “ This year exams are hard to pass. ”  
“ Really? What \_\_\_\_\_ worry so much? ”
- a) causes you
  - b) makes you
  - c) forces you
  - d) compels you
253. \_\_\_\_\_ abroad can be exciting enough, but it is more exciting being here.
- a) Having travelled
  - b) Travelling
  - c) Having been travelling
  - d) Being travelled

254. "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
255. "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
256. "What musical instrument does Irene play?"  
"She is famous \_\_\_\_\_ her piano playing."
- a) by
  - b) for
  - c) about
  - d) to
257. "Did you like the new French movie?"  
"My wife liked it but I was a little \_\_\_\_\_."
- a) boring
  - b) boredom
  - c) bored
  - d) bore
258. "Mrs. Williams is always beautifully dressed."  
"She wears \_\_\_\_\_ nice clothes."
- a) so
  - b) such
  - c) such a
  - d) so much

259. "When do you work now?"  
"Usually \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon."
- a) for
  - b) to
  - c) in
  - d) on
260. "What was your impression \_\_\_\_\_ the art exhibit?"  
"I thought some of the works were uninteresting."
- a) of
  - b) to
  - c) with
  - d) at
261. "I haven't heard from Martha for a long time."  
"As they say "No news \_\_\_\_\_ good news."
- a) was
  - b) is
  - c) are
  - d) were
262. "Do you think we can go to the skating-rink?"  
"I think I have to do \_\_\_\_\_ first."
- a) a great many of washing up
  - b) a lot of washing up
  - c) many washing up
  - d) much washings up
263. "Her sister had a magnificent flower shop at the corner of our street a few years ago. Did you know?"  
"Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_."
- a) know
  - b) was
  - c) do
  - d) did

- 264.** “Does she have any news from her twin brother?”  
“I suppose she \_\_\_\_\_.”
- a) was having
  - b) are having
  - c) have
  - d) does
- 265.** “Was her behaviour really bad?”  
“It was even \_\_\_\_\_ than I had expected.”
- a) bad
  - b) worse
  - c) the worst
  - d) more bad
- 266.** “What is he?”  
“He is a programmer but he works \_\_\_\_\_ body guard because it is a better paid job.”
- a) as an
  - b) like
  - c) as a
  - d) unlike
- 267.** “She couldn’t answer my letter because she was in Paris on business.”  
“I am glad to hear that. She was \_\_\_\_\_ tired. She needed some change.”
- a) such
  - b) so
  - c) such a
  - d) so many
- 268.** “The more you learn, the more you forget.”  
“But you do learn and you don’t \_\_\_\_\_ so forgetful!”
- a) seem to be
  - b) be
  - c) seem be
  - d) seem to



269. "The \_\_\_\_\_ of the two was ready to attack the robber when the police arrived."  
"Did they really arrive in time?"
- a) young
  - b) younger
  - c) youngest
  - d) much young
270. "What did he tell you?"  
"He offered me his help and friendship. So we went to the realty agent in order \_\_\_\_\_ the price of that house."
- a) to discuss
  - b) discussing
  - c) discussed
  - d) discuss
271. "Mountaineering is my hobby. And what about you?"  
"What I really enjoy is \_\_\_\_\_ especially when there are no other people around."
- a) fish
  - b) having fishing
  - c) fishing
  - d) having been fishing
272. "Your sister needs some baby food. Very \_\_\_\_\_ is left in the packet. Will you bring some from the shop?"  
"Sure I will."
- a) much
  - b) many
  - c) little
  - d) a little

273. “Did you see her yesterday? Her new hat was so wonderful!”  
“ \_\_\_\_\_ it really?”
- a) did
  - b) was
  - c) do
  - d) is
274. “We intend to go hunting one of these days.”  
“ \_\_\_\_\_ you? Can I join you?”
- a) Did
  - b) Have
  - c) Do
  - d) Are
275. “Do you remember how impressive his speech was?”  
“It was \_\_\_\_\_ that tears ran down my cheeks.”
- a) impressive
  - b) so impressive
  - c) the most impressive
  - d) more impressive
276. “They have been fighting for their rights since 1999”.  
“Do you want to say that they have been in this struggle \_\_\_\_\_ seven years?”
- a) for more than
  - b) in more than
  - c) nearly than
  - d) as many as
277. “Shall we do it \_\_\_\_\_ or can we ask our friends to help us?”  
“The task is so easy that you can do without any help.”
- a) ourselves
  - b) myself
  - c) yourself
  - d) herself

278. "I intend to put forward this problem next week."  
"But I am not \_\_\_\_\_ for further discussions yet."
- a) prepare
  - b) preparing
  - c) prepared
  - d) be prepared
279. "It was the \_\_\_\_\_ wall I had ever seen."  
"Was it higher than the one we saw yesterday?"
- a) more high
  - b) higher
  - c) high
  - d) highest
280. "He solves difficult problems so \_\_\_\_\_!"  
"Yes, he is a quick-minded witty person."
- a) quick
  - b) quickly
  - c) quicker
  - d) more quickly
281. "Tom is leaving for Tokyo on Friday ."  
"\_\_\_\_\_ Tokyo will be a pleasure."
- a) Go to the sights
  - b) Sightseeing
  - c) Seeing
  - d) Sights
282. "\_\_\_\_\_ to try this red dress?"  
"No, red doesn't suit me."
- a) Do you like
  - b) Are you liking
  - c) Are you like
  - d) Would you like

- 283.** “Have you got any plans for the summer?”  
“Next summer we are going on \_\_\_\_\_.”
- a) two month trip
  - b) a two-month trip
  - c) two month’s trip
  - d) a two months’ trip
- 284.** “Your books were on the desk.”  
“I couldn’t find them. There \_\_\_\_\_ nothing there.”
- a) were
  - b) was
  - c) is
  - d) are
- 285.** “Is there anything you do really badly?”  
“I drive too fast in town and \_\_\_\_\_ on the motorway.”
- a) very much slow
  - b) too slow
  - c) very slowly
  - d) a little slow
- 286.** “Can I speak to Peter, please?”  
“I am sorry, he’s out at the moment. Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ you back?”
- a) his ringing
  - b) him to ring
  - c) him ringing
  - d) him ring
- 287.** “I think in the future there will be too many people in the world and not \_\_\_\_\_ for everyone.”
- a) enough food
  - b) so many foods
  - c) only much food
  - d) food enough

288. "The girls we talked to were very sad."  
"Yes, we noticed \_\_\_\_\_."
- a) these
  - b) them
  - c) its
  - d) it
289. "Oh, hello, Jan! Have you had a good day?"  
"Great! I've been at the office \_\_\_\_\_ and I've met the new director."
- a) all the day
  - b) all day
  - c) all the day long
  - d) whole the day
290. "I didn't know how to get to the post office, so I stopped \_\_\_\_\_ the way."
- a) to ask
  - b) asking
  - c) to be asked
  - d) being asked
291. "My suitcase seemed to get \_\_\_\_\_ as I carried it."
- a) heavier and heavier
  - b) more and more heavy
  - c) heavier and heaviest
  - d) more and more heavier
292. "This room is \_\_\_\_\_!"  
"It looks as if it hasn't been cleaned for ages."
- a) so dirty
  - b) such dirty
  - c) more dirty
  - d) dirty too

293. “Do you read novels or detective stories?”

“I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ a lot more.”

- a) in detective stories
- b) detective’s stories
- c) the detective story
- d) detective stories

294. “Do you want to paint with a long or short brush?”

“I don’t mind, \_\_\_\_\_ will do.”

- a) either
- b) neither
- c) others
- d) something else

295. “Let’s write her a letter.”

“\_\_\_\_\_ writing to her, she never answers letters.”

- a) It’s no good
- b) There is no good in
- c) It isn’t good
- d) There isn’t any good

296. “Do you know that lady who just left the shop?”

“Yes, that is Mrs. Thrift. Is she a customer of \_\_\_\_\_?”

- a) your
- b) yourself
- c) yours
- d) yourselves

297. “My wife wants to take a job but I \_\_\_\_\_ she concentrated on our house.”

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

298. "It has been very cold lately."  
"Yes, but luckily the weather is changing for \_\_\_\_\_."
- a) the better
  - b) the best
  - c) the worse
  - d) a better
299. "What nationality is the man she \_\_\_\_\_?"  
"I suppose he is a Dutchman."
- a) is married with
  - b) got married
  - c) is married to
  - d) got married with
300. "Could you tell me where \_\_\_\_\_ metro station is?"  
"It's a mile's walk from here."
- a) the next
  - b) the nearer
  - c) next to
  - d) the nearest
301. "What \_\_\_\_\_ sell your house?"  
"The neighbourhood I lived in was very noisy."
- a) caused you
  - b) forced you
  - c) made you to
  - d) made you
302. "Why don't you want to attend Professor Nickson's lectures?"  
"I am \_\_\_\_\_ his lectures."
- a) boring at
  - b) bored of
  - c) bored with
  - d) boring during

**303.** “I have something to tell you, Joe. Let’s go to the study-room.”  
“You may speak\_\_\_\_\_here. There is nobody in the house.”

- a) free
- b) freely
- c) more free
- d) the freer

**304.** “Tina\_\_\_\_\_ her mother. She is very kind and sympathetic.”

- a) looks like
- b) is look like
- c) is alike
- d) is like

**305.** “The party was\_\_\_\_\_, wasn’t it?”  
“It was fantastic! I really enjoyed it.”

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

**306.** “Has Jane arrived yet?”  
“No, we’re still waiting\_\_\_\_\_. Her flight has been delayed.”

- a) to her arrival
- b) for her arriving
- c) at her arrival
- d) for her to arrive

**307.** “Are you angry?”  
“Oh! I am furious\_\_\_\_\_. I am going to complain to the authorities.”

- a) with last night
- b) about the last night
- c) about last night
- d) for the last night



308. "You needn't worry. I'll arrange everything for you."

"Thanks. That's \_\_\_\_\_ what I wanted."

- a) exact
- b) real
- c) just
- d) only

309. "I had a wonderful holiday and it didn't cost me much."

"\_\_\_\_\_ expensive holidays are often the most interesting."

- a) The least
- b) The more
- c) Most
- d) The last

310. "There are skyscrapers on either side of \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) the Sixth of Avenue
- b) Sixth Avenue
- c) Six Avenue
- d) Avenue Sixth

311. *Himalaya* means 'home of snow' because the peaks of \_\_\_\_\_ are always covered with snow."

- a) the Himalayas
- b) a Himalayas
- c) Himalayas'
- d) Himalayas

312. "Did you go to the exhibition with your mother?"

"No, I went there \_\_\_\_\_."

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

313. "It's getting \_\_\_\_\_ to cope with the traffic these days."

- a) more and more dangerous
- b) dangerous and dangerous
- c) more dangerously
- d) much dangerous

314. "Now, children, open your books \_\_\_\_\_ and look at the picture!"

- a) at twenty-first page
- b) on page twenty-first
- c) at page twenty-one
- d) on the twenty-one page

315. "Everybody knows that Oxford is famous \_\_\_\_\_ university."

- a) with his
- b) with its
- c) for it's
- d) for its

316. "Do both you and Richard have cars?"

"I have got one, but Richard \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) don't
- b) hasn't
- c) haven't
- d) isn't

317. "What time are Diane and Paul arriving?"

"They have \_\_\_\_\_ arrived."

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

318. "Is your elder sister married?"

"No, \_\_\_\_\_ married."

- a) my neither sisters are
- b) either of my sisters are
- c) neither of my sisters
- d) neither of my sisters is

319. "When is your birthday?"

"It's \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) in October 30
- b) on the October 30
- c) on October 30
- d) in the 30 October

320. "Could I speak to Annie please?"

"Annie doesn't work here \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) no longer
- b) no more
- c) not any longer
- d) any longer

321. "Did your friends visit you yesterday?"

"I stayed in all evening but \_\_\_\_\_ my friends came."

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

322. "Is your job difficult?"

"My job is much easier than \_\_\_\_\_ of yours."

- a) the one
- b) that
- c) one
- d) this

**323.** “Why did he cancel his journey?”  
“He was refused a visa because he had been\_\_\_\_\_.”

- a) on the prison
- b) at prison
- c) in prison
- d) into prison

**324.** “You talk beautifully, you should be in politics.”  
“That won’t do, I don’t know much \_\_\_\_\_.”

- a) about it
- b) about them
- c) in them
- d) from it

**325.** “What’s the matter with Nancy?”  
“She is \_\_\_\_\_ ill but everybody hopes that she will recover.”

- a) very much
- b) hardly
- c) seriously
- d) serious

**326.** “Ruth didn’t turn up at the party.”  
“And \_\_\_\_\_ Kate. Something must have happened to them.”

- a) nor did
- b) either didn’t
- c) neither turned
- d) neither was

**327.** “Why did the teacher want to punish Sam yesterday?”  
“Because he misbehaved\_\_\_\_\_.”

- a) at class
- b) in class
- c) at the class
- d) in classroom

- 328.** “Are you through with the task that the boss gave you?”  
“Sure, and now I am waiting for \_\_\_\_\_ instructions.”
- a) farther
  - b) farthest
  - c) more further
  - d) further
- 329.** “What does your grandpa look like?”  
“Well, he is quite handsome, though his \_\_\_\_\_ going grey.”
- a) hair are
  - b) hairs are
  - c) hair is
  - d) hairs is
- 330.** “When we \_\_\_\_\_ met, I lived in a flat with four other people. Well, now I’ve got my own flat. I’ve just moved in.”
- a) lastly
  - b) lately
  - c) the last
  - d) last
- 331.** “They arrived at the theatre in time and seated \_\_\_\_\_ in the first row.”
- a) themselves
  - b) to themselves
  - c) by themselves
  - d) them
- 332.** “You look \_\_\_\_\_. You must have got an excellent mark.”  
“More than that! I have won the competition.”
- a) happy
  - b) happily
  - c) unhappy
  - d) so happily

333. "I see you are not happy with your current position."  
"You are right. This job doesn't appeal to me and I am thinking \_\_\_\_\_ it."

- a) to change
- b) of changing
- c) of how changing
- d) for changing

334. "When did the hikers get to their destination?"  
"\_\_\_\_\_."

- a) At sunset
- b) In the sunset
- c) In sunset
- d) At the sunset

335. "When did you last visit the National Gallery?"  
"I don't remember exactly, but it's years \_\_\_\_\_ there."

- a) I went
- b) I have been
- c) since I didn't go
- d) since I went

336. "What shall I do with this proposal?"  
"Do what you think \_\_\_\_\_, whatever your colleagues may say."

- a) are on the right
- b) is rightly
- c) is right
- d) are rightly

337. "Why didn't you explain the matter to him properly?"  
"I did explain, for several times, but he \_\_\_\_\_ didn't understand."

- a) yet
- b) already
- c) no longer
- d) still

338. "Which of these two sports is \_\_\_\_\_: volleyball or badminton?"  
"I prefer badminton."

- a) best
- b) the better
- c) well
- d) the best

339. "What was Amanda wearing at the party?"  
"She was dressed in white \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) from the head to the foot
- b) from the head to foot
- c) from feet to the head
- d) from head to foot

340. "The airplane in which Phyllis was travelling ran into \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) a heavy weather
- b) heavy weather
- c) heavily weather
- d) the heavy weather

341. "You were too rude to him yesterday."  
"Maybe, I simply hate \_\_\_\_\_ about serious things like that."

- a) him to joke
- b) him joke
- c) himself to joke
- d) him to joking

342. "Calm down! No need to worry about him, he will arrive at any minute."  
"I can't help \_\_\_\_\_ that something has gone wrong with him."

- a) to think
- b) thinking
- c) think
- d) but thinking

343. "This house seems to be empty."

"You are right. There is hardly \_\_\_\_\_ living in it."

- a) nobody
- b) anybody
- c) somebody
- d) no one

344. "What did the doctor say?"

"He asked whether I had \_\_\_\_\_ in childhood."

- a) some of serious illness
- b) any serious illness
- c) no seriously illnesses
- d) several serious illness

345. "I can't bear the smell of stale cigarettes. They always make \_\_\_\_\_ sick."

- a) me feel
- b) me to feel
- c) me feeling
- d) myself feel

346. "Do you still want to move to Alaska?"

"Sure, I do. Nothing \_\_\_\_\_ can make me change my mind."

- a) in world
- b) in a world
- c) on the world
- d) in the world

347. "Is Jack the only relative of yours in this city?"

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

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



348. "If only I had taken your \_\_\_\_\_!"  
"Yes, you wouldn't have got into trouble if you had."
- a) advices
  - b) advice
  - c) piece of advices
  - d) advising
349. "Don't you sometimes wish you could go back to childhood?  
"\_\_\_\_\_ such a chance!"
- a) If only we had
  - b) Only we have
  - c) Only we don't have
  - d) Only if have we
350. "Have you ever noticed people speak to \_\_\_\_\_?"  
"Yes, mostly elderly people and children tend to do so."
- a) each other
  - b) oneself
  - c) himself
  - d) themselves
351. "Where is \_\_\_\_\_?"  
"Most of its territory is in Mongolia."
- a) Gobi Desert
  - b) the Gobi Desert
  - c) Desert of Gobi
  - d) the Desert Goby
352. "There were many children on the beach. Some were swimming in the sea,  
\_\_\_\_\_ were playing."
- a) others
  - b) the others
  - c) another
  - d) the other's

353. “\_\_\_\_\_is actually a lake.”

- a) The Caspian Seas
- b) The Caspian Sea
- c) Caspian Sea
- d) Caspian

354. “Who is your\_\_\_\_\_writer?”

“Well, I like Agatha Christie’s detective stories.”

- a) most favourite of
- b) favourite
- c) more favourite
- d) the most favourite

355. “Very often pupils confuse astronomy with astrology – they are not\_\_\_\_\_.”

- a) same
- b) the same
- c) like
- d) similarly

356. “He is really talented. He can play\_\_\_\_\_quite well and he also sings wonderfully.”

- a) a guitar
- b) guitar
- c) the guitar
- d) guitars

357. “Who is Tim Berners-Lee? ”

“He is the person who invented the World Wide Web \_\_\_\_\_ Internet.”

- a) on the
- b) in
- c) on
- d) from the

358. "Do you ever regret \_\_\_\_\_ John?"  
"No, he turned out to be the best husband in the world."
- a) to marry
  - b) marrying
  - c) being married
  - d) you marrying
359. "Last week she left for Australia for a holiday."  
"\_\_\_\_\_? But she said she was going to Switzerland."
- a) Did she
  - b) Didn't she
  - c) Was she
  - d) Has she
360. "Did you have a nice time at the disco yesterday?"  
"Well, the music was too loud and I came home\_\_\_\_\_."
- a) with severe headache
  - b) with a severe headache
  - c) by a severe headache
  - d) for severe headache
361. "My house needs\_\_\_\_\_. It hasn't been repaired for ages."
- a) to being repaired
  - b) repairing
  - c) being repaired
  - d) to repair
362. "When we were in\_\_\_\_\_, we were staying in Dublin."
- a) a Republic of Ireland
  - b) the Ireland Republic
  - c) Republic of the Ireland
  - d) the Republic of Ireland

**363.** “My coat is the same colour \_\_\_\_\_ yours.”  
“Yes, but the style is quite different.”

- a) as
- b) like
- c) unlike
- d) than

**364.** “Are you allowed to smoke \_\_\_\_\_ in your country?”  
“Of course, not. Smoking is banned in public transport.”

- a) on the bus
- b) in bus
- c) at the bus
- d) in the bus stop

**365.** “How far is the station from here?”  
“It’s \_\_\_\_\_ from here.”

- a) three miles’ distance
- b) three miles long
- c) three miles’ far
- d) a three miles’ distance

**366.** “What do you know about \_\_\_\_\_?”  
“I know that it is one of the world’s largest and driest deserts.”

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

**367.** “Life can sometimes be surprising.”  
“But \_\_\_\_\_ you lead can never give you any surprise.”

- a) the life
- b) life
- c) the lives
- d) a life

368. "Did you hear Bob's story yesterday?"  
"I don't believe \_\_\_\_\_ of it."

- a) no word
- b) the words
- c) words
- d) a word

369. "The railway tunnel under \_\_\_\_\_ was officially opened in 1994. "

- a) English Channel
- b) the English Channel
- c) a Channel of the English
- d) an English Channel

370. "How much butter shall I use for the cake? "  
"\_\_\_\_\_ there is on the dish."

- a) So much as
- b) As much as
- c) So many as
- d) As long as

371. "When was the first issue of the *Daily Telegraph* published?"  
"\_\_\_\_\_, 1855."

- a) In June 29
- b) On June of 29
- c) On June 29
- d) On 29<sup>th</sup> in the June

372. "Are you going hunting this year?"  
"I don't know. There are \_\_\_\_\_ deer in this area."

- a) so few
- b) too much
- c) so little
- d) only a lot of

373. "I and my husband have quite different views on life."  
"That's natural. Different people \_\_\_\_\_ tend to see things differently."

- a) around the world
- b) all over world
- c) on the world
- d) throughout world

374. "\_\_\_\_\_ do you think we shall need?"  
"I suppose \$100 will be enough."

- a) How many money
- b) How much of money
- c) How much money
- d) How many moneys

375. "It's getting too late."  
"You \_\_\_\_\_ leave now."

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

376. "Laura is very intelligent."  
"Yes, but her sister is \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) much more intelligent
- b) most intelligent
- c) so more intelligent
- d) much most intelligent

377. "Where \_\_\_\_\_ you borrowed last week?"  
"They are in the drawer."

- a) is scissors
- b) are the scissors
- c) is some scissors
- d) are scissors

378. "Jane, what \_\_\_\_\_ return so soon?"

"I had left the tickets at home."

- a) caused you
- b) forced you
- c) made you to
- d) made you

379. "What ingredients is yogurt \_\_\_\_\_?"

"It's basically a form of curdled milk, much like sour cream."

- a) made in
- b) made into
- c) made of
- d) made from

380. "Why should I turn to that particular lawyer?"

"Because he gives \_\_\_\_\_ to his clients."

- a) a good advice
- b) good advice
- c) the best advices
- d) a better advice

381. "Did you visit your uncle yesterday?"

"Yes, I did. But I was in a hurry and I saw him for ten minutes \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) at a least
- b) in the least
- c) for the most
- d) at the most

382. "Could I speak to Roger, please?"

"I am sorry, but Roger is not \_\_\_\_\_. He is away on business."

- a) in town
- b) in country
- c) in a town
- d) out of town

383. "Children are quite adaptable."

"Yes. They get used to changes very \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) easier
- b) much easy
- c) easily
- d) more easily

384. "When must I finish the translation?"

"\_\_\_\_\_. It's urgent."

- a) Sooner, better
- b) The sooner, the best
- c) The sooner, the better
- d) The soonest, the best

385. "What do you think of my new dress?"

"Well, it's nice, but \_\_\_\_\_ expensive."

- a) quite
- b) so quite
- c) rather
- d) much rather

386. "What \_\_\_\_\_?"

"He is a tall man with black hair and large brown eyes."

- a) does he look
- b) is he look
- c) does he look like
- d) does he like

387. "\_\_\_\_\_ of Elizabeth I, dogs were used to bait or fight bulls."

- a) In the days
- b) On the days
- c) During days
- d) Within the day



**388.** “Shall I buy fresh or tinned fruit for the salad? ”  
“\_\_\_\_\_ . I’m going to make a vegetable salad.”

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

**389.** “It’s raining again.”  
“I hope it will stop \_\_\_\_\_ before we go out.”

- a) to rain
- b) raining
- c) rain
- d) to be raining

**390.** “How much money have you got?”  
“\_\_\_\_\_ . I have spent all my money.”

- a) Nothing
- b) None
- c) Some
- d) Anything

**391.** “Why is Pinocchio’s nose so long, Mummy?”  
“It’s because he told \_\_\_\_\_ and, as a punishment, his nose grew long. ”

- a) a lie
- b) the lie
- c) a truth
- d) truth

**392.** “What would you like to eat, Roger? ”  
“Nothing. I’ll just have \_\_\_\_\_.”

- a) a cup coffee
- b) a little of coffee
- c) a coffee cup
- d) some coffee

393. "I am not ready yet. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_?"  
"That's OK."

- a) waiting
- b) being waited
- c) to wait
- d) to be waited

394. "\_\_\_\_\_ other cells in the body, nerve cells are not healed or replaced."

- a) Alike
- b) Unlikely
- c) Unlike
- d) Different

395. "Did you enjoy your holiday?"  
"Yes, it was \_\_\_\_\_ holiday I had ever had."

- a) the most enjoyable
- b) the least enjoyable
- c) the most enjoyed
- d) more enjoyable

396. "What do you think of Jack's \_\_\_\_\_ novel?"  
"It's wonderful. He is quite talented."

- a) last
- b) latest
- c) the last
- d) least

397. "Did you go on holiday \_\_\_\_\_?"  
"No, I was with my friends."

- a) by your own
- b) on your own
- c) on yourself
- d) by yourselves

398. "What will happen if the patient gets \_\_\_\_\_ oxygen than he needs?"  
"He will die."

- a) the more
- b) the less
- c) the least
- d) less

399. "How often are the Olympic Games held? "  
"\_\_\_\_\_ four years. "

- a) Every
- b) About
- c) Each
- d) Each of the

400. "Julia was refused the job because she had told a lie during the interview."  
"Well, lying during a job interview is \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) so risky business
- b) a risky business
- c) a business risk
- d) the risky business

401. "Kate is more beautiful than her sister."  
"I don't think so. She is not \_\_\_\_\_ her sister."

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

402. "Doesn't this noise make you nervous?"  
"No. I \_\_\_\_\_ it."

- a) used to
- b) am being used to
- c) am used to
- d) have used to

403. "John seems to be very intelligent."

"Yes, he is a \_\_\_\_\_ man."

- a) well-educating
- b) good-educated
- c) well-educated
- d) better-educating

404. "Let's paint the house \_\_\_\_\_."

"You are right. It will be much cheaper."

- a) itself
- b) yourself
- c) yourselves
- d) ourselves

405. "\_\_\_\_\_ with our decision?"

"Sure. There was no objection."

- a) Did everybody agree
- b) Did nobody agree
- c) Was everybody agree
- d) Does anybody agree

406. "Did anybody go out?"

"I don't think so. I didn't see \_\_\_\_\_."

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

407. "He was rude to me yesterday. I hate \_\_\_\_\_ in such a way."

- a) being treated
- b) having treated
- c) having been treated
- d) treating

408. "My eyesight isn't so good. "

"I think you need \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) a glass
- b) some glass
- c) glasses
- d) any glasses

409. "Sue and Pete want to get married."

"Oh, no! They are \_\_\_\_\_ to get married."

- a) too young
- b) not too young
- c) young enough
- d) not enough old

410. "What is there on the table?"

"There \_\_\_\_\_ and a pack of sweets."

- a) is no paper
- b) are some papers
- c) is any paper
- d) are any papers

411. "The windows are dirty."

"Yes. They need \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) cleaning
- b) to cleaning
- c) being cleaned
- d) to be cleaning

412. "The drink is fantastic. "

"It is made from \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) several tropical fruit
- b) four tropical fruits
- c) several of tropical fruit
- d) four of tropical fruits

413. "When \_\_\_\_\_ meet Jack?"  
"When I was having a holiday in Capri last summer."

- a) did you at first
- b) were you first
- c) did you first of all
- d) did you first

414. "\_\_\_\_\_ is it from here to the metro station?"  
"It's about ten minutes' walk."

- a) What the distance
- b) How far
- c) How long
- d) How much

415. "Have they finished the project \_\_\_\_\_?"  
"No, they are still working on it."

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

416. "Sue has improved her English."  
"Yes, now she speaks \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) perfect English
- b) in English perfectly
- c) perfectly English
- d) English perfect

417. "What was the novel like? Was it worth \_\_\_\_\_?"

"It was charming."

- a) to read
- b) reading
- c) having read
- d) to be read

418. "I hear Susan got married last week."

"Yes, the news of her marriage \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) were really surprising
- b) was really surprising
- c) was a real surprised
- d) were really surprised

419. "Have you quarreled with Jack?"

"Yes. We don't speak to each other \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) no longer
- b) any longer
- c) not any longer
- d) not so long

420. "What are seismographs used for?"

"Seismographs are used \_\_\_\_\_ and measure earthquakes."

- a) to be detect
- b) be detecting
- c) to detect
- d) detect

421. "How far is it from your house to the airport?"

"It's about \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) two hours' drive
- b) a two-hour driving
- c) two hour drive
- d) two hours driving

422. "Joan couldn't give us \_\_\_\_\_ information."  
"That's too bad. We really needed it."

- a) many
- b) any of
- c) much
- d) a lot

423. "The film was very dull."  
"Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ with you, it was too boring."

- a) am agree
- b) agree
- c) don't agree
- d) am not agree

424. "\_\_\_\_\_ have you lived in this city?"  
"For about 5 years."

- a) How much
- b) How many
- c) How long
- d) What time

425. "What is little Carol doing?"  
"She is standing in front of the mirror and looking at \_\_\_\_\_"

- a) her
- b) hers
- c) herself
- d) itself

426. "The dinner was fantastic!"  
"I always \_\_\_\_\_ my best to please my guests."

- a) make
- b) have
- c) do
- d) am



427. "Oh! You have got many letters today."  
"That's surprising. I don't usually get \_\_\_\_\_."
- a) much mail
  - b) many mail
  - c) a lot mails
  - d) many mail
428. "Don't make a noise. You may wake the baby up."  
"Don't worry, he is \_\_\_\_\_."
- a) very much asleep
  - b) much asleep
  - c) fast asleep
  - d) a little asleep
429. "Which of the men standing there is your brother?"  
"\_\_\_\_\_ in blue jeans and a grey shirt."
- a) The one
  - b) First
  - c) One
  - d) The ones
430. "Why did he take his gun?"  
"He just wants to practise \_\_\_\_\_ at tins in the garden."
- a) of shooting
  - b) shooting
  - c) to be shot
  - d) being shot
431. "Did you stay with friends when you were on holiday?"  
"No, I stayed at \_\_\_\_\_."
- a) Hilton Hotel
  - b) the Hilton Hotel
  - c) Hilton's Hotel
  - d) a Hilton Hotel

432. "How was your trip?"

"I am very tired after \_\_\_\_\_ long journey."

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

433. "My next-door neighbor is driving me mad!"

"It's about time you \_\_\_\_\_ about your neighbors."

- a) stopped complaining
- b) stop complaining
- c) stopped to complain
- d) stop to complain

434. "What's the problem with all these houses?"

"None of them \_\_\_\_\_ balcony."

- a) has a
- b) have the
- c) has no
- d) haven't any

435. "Does the alligator live \_\_\_\_\_ or on land?"

"Both, as far as I know."

- a) in the river
- b) on river
- c) on the river
- d) near river

436. "The keyboard I use on my computer is made \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) of plastic
- b) from plastic
- c) with a plastic
- d) by the plastic

437. "Excuse me. How do I get to the nearest supermarket?"

"Take \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) Bus ninth
- b) the bus nine
- c) the nine bus
- d) Bus Nine

438. "I feel like having seafood for dinner."

"\_\_\_\_\_ go to the Chinese restaurant down the street?"

- a) Let's to
- b) How about
- c) Why not
- d) Why don't

439. "Did it take you much time to translate the article?"

"Yes, \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) many
- b) a lot
- c) very
- d) so plenty

440. "The party was wonderful. It's a pity you hadn't invited Tim."

"You are right. I should \_\_\_\_\_ him as well."

- a) to invite
- b) have been inviting
- c) have invited
- d) invite

441. "\_\_\_\_\_ very stormy last night."

"Luckily nothing was damaged."

- a) It had been
- b) There was
- c) It was
- d) There had been

442. "When \_\_\_\_\_?"  
"As far as I know, it was 5 years ago."
- a) were they marry
  - b) did they marry
  - c) did they get married
  - d) are they married
443. "I don't like Chinese food."  
"\_\_\_\_\_ my husband."
- a) Either does
  - b) Neither does
  - c) So does
  - d) Neither is
444. "How high is \_\_\_\_\_?"  
"It is 5165 meters high."
- a) the Mountain Ararat
  - b) the Ararat
  - c) Ararat
  - d) Mountain of Ararat
445. "Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ wine?"  
"No, thank you. I have had enough."
- a) much
  - b) more
  - c) again
  - d) else
446. "What's Mary doing?"  
"She is sitting on the bed \_\_\_\_\_ a book."
- a) reading
  - b) to read
  - c) having to read
  - d) to be reading

447. “\_\_\_\_\_ umbrella is this?”  
“I suppose it’s Jane’s.”

- a) Whom
- b) Whose
- c) Who’s
- d) Which

448. “John and Larry are standing by the window. The \_\_\_\_\_ is wearing a red jacket.”

- a) later
- b) last
- c) latest
- d) latter

449. “Nick is on holiday in Sweden now.”  
“I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.”

- a) was without him
- b) were with him
- c) am with him
- d) weren’t with him

450. “How old is Robert?”  
“He is \_\_\_\_\_ I am.”

- a) the same age than
- b) a same age as
- c) of the same age as
- d) the same age as

## Section 4

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

### Text 1

One thing I know is that I wouldn't like to have an (1)\_\_\_\_\_ that has anything to do with physics, chemistry or maths; I am not the (2)\_\_\_\_\_ type at all. In fact, at school I was a complete failure in these subjects. Neither am I very good at dealing with people, nor am I ambitious, so jobs in business, administration and management don't really interest me either. Moreover, I find it (3)\_\_\_\_\_ to be surrounded by a lot of people; I would much rather have a job involving creative work or artistic skills of some sort. I'd like to have the chance to work outdoors (4)\_\_\_\_\_ and perhaps do a bit of travelling too. I am not particularly concerned about becoming rich but I would like to have a (5)\_\_\_\_\_ income – enough to live comfortably.

- |                  |                 |               |                   |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) occupation | b) occupy       | c) occupying  | d) occupational   |
| 2. a) scientist  | b) scientific   | c) science    | d) scientifically |
| 3. a) irritate   | b) irritation   | c) irritating | d) irritated      |
| 4. a) occasions  | b) occasionally | c) occasion   | d) occasional     |
| 5. a) reasoning  | b) reasoned     | c) reasonable | d) reason         |

### Text 2

The British are (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to be among the worst tippers in the world but is that because they simply don't know the rules?

Customs differ between countries, so it is not (2)\_\_\_\_\_ that in Tokyo they do things (3)\_\_\_\_\_ from London.

In British restaurants, for example, a tip is generally included in the bill and this is the case in most northern European countries. In some Mediterranean countries, such as Greece and Spain, the customer is expected to pay a little extra for satisfactory service. As for bars and pubs, again customs vary. In Britain, one (4) \_\_\_\_\_ does not have to pay a tip in pubs, while in hotel bars it is fairly common to leave your small change behind. This is the case in Germany too, but in France you leave a tip only when

drinks are brought to your table. In the (5)\_\_\_\_\_of European countries, with the exception of Ireland where it applies only in top hotels, porters receive a tip for carrying your luggage to your room for you.

- |                   |                |              |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) considered  | b) considering | c) consider  | d) considerable |
| 2. a) surprise    | b) surprised   | c) surprises | d) surprising   |
| 3. a) differently | b) difference  | c) different | d) differential |
| 4. a) certainly   | b) uncertain   | c) certain   | d) certainty    |
| 5. a) majoring    | b) majors      | c) majority  | d) major        |

### Text 3

Apart from television, the cinema is the most popular form of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for most people because it is still (2)\_\_\_\_\_inexpensive. Hollywood is, of course, the capital of the (3)\_\_\_\_\_cinema industry. Hollywood movies make up roughly 75% of all the films we watch at our local cinemas. Although we may find it difficult to remember the names of Italian and French film stars, Hollywood stars, such as Sylvester Stallone and Meryl Streep are household names all around the world. Moreover, only Hollywood seems to make certain kinds of films successfully..

Musicals are one example but we can also include westerns, although for a time “spaghetti westerns” (made in Italy) were quite (4)\_\_\_\_\_ with cinema goers. But cowboys and Indians are really a Hollywood (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and they are still going strong after all these years. Such films, however, have not remained untouched by time and changes in attitudes. The cowboys are no longer always the goodies as they were in the 1940s.

- |                    |                |                  |                |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) entertaining | b) entertained | c) entertainment | d) entertain   |
| 2. a) relative     | b) related     | c) relatively    | d) relational  |
| 3. a)nationalistic | b) nation      | c) nationally    | d) national    |
| 4. a) fashion      | b) fashionable | c) fashioned     | d) fashionably |
| 5. a) speciality   | b) special     | c) specialism    | d) specialist  |

## Text 4

Positive thinking does not mean you have to find every idea absolutely (1)\_\_\_\_\_. It does mean you have to be ready to explore an idea and to try and bring out whatever good features it has. The next step might be to find the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in the idea and to try and strengthen them, rather than using them simply as an excuse for rejecting the whole idea. Finally, the idea, after it has been (3)\_\_\_\_\_, may not be used because there is a better one or because, good though it is, it is not suitable. There is nothing wrong with being positive about an idea at first and then rejecting it later, when you can see that it won't work. It is easy to be negative and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and it is time we showed less respect for this kind of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ thinking and emphasized creative thinking more. We should first make ourselves list the positive things about an idea before we criticize it. Too much talent is wasted in negative thinking. So remember - think positive!

- |                   |                  |                |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) wonder      | b) wonderful     | c) wonderfully | d) wonderingly   |
| 2. a) weaknesses  | b) weaken        | c) weakening   | d) weak          |
| 3. a) exploration | b) explorer      | c) explorative | d) explored      |
| 4. a) criticism   | b) critically    | c) criticize   | d) critical      |
| 5. a) destruction | b) destructively | c) destructive | d) destructivism |

## Text 5

Have you noticed how often people are happy to hear the same joke, over and over again? One reason, of course, is that they have not probably forgotten the details of the joke, but I am sure it also has something to do with getting the same (1) \_\_\_\_\_ more than once. So when a person who has just started telling a joke asks his audience, 'Do you know it?' or 'Have you heard it before?' people always answer something like, 'It doesn't matter, let's hear it again.' It is not (2)\_\_\_\_\_ that if a joke is worth hearing, it is worth hearing several times. I think it was Ogden Nash who once said that it is probably better to have an infectious disease than to have a sense of (3)\_\_\_\_\_. He argued, tongue-in-check no doubt, that although people who possess a sense of humour have a good time, they never (4)\_\_\_\_\_ achieve anything important, whether good or bad. This, thought Nash, is because when people with a sense of humour begin to do anything (5) \_\_\_\_\_, they can't help noticing how funny they look doing it, so they stop to have a good laugh at themselves. As a result, what might have been a great achievement is left unfinished.

- |                   |               |              |                 |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) pleasant    | b) pleasure   | c) pleased   | d) pleasantly   |
| 2. a) surprising  | b) surprise   | c) surprised | d) surprisingly |
| 3. a) humorous    | b) humorously | c) humorist  | d) humour       |
| 4. a) actuality   | b) actual     | c) actually  | d) actualist    |
| 5. a) importantly | b) importance | c) important | d) unimportant  |



### Text 6

For thousands of years the owl has been a creature which has had a special (1)\_\_\_\_\_ for people. Primitive people had many superstitions about the owl, mainly because of the strange sound of the cries it makes. In many parts of Europe, the hooting of owl is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to be an omen of death. In ancient Greece, the owl was a symbol of wisdom so it was closely linked with the female goddess Athena. The owl is a bird that really comes to life at night and its whole body is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ suited to this way of living. An owl has very (4) \_\_\_\_\_ hearing and a remarkable ability to see in the dark. If there are any other animals around at night, it will hear them immediately, and because the owl is so (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of its territory, it will frighten them away with its strange hoot.

- |                  |                  |                 |              |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. a) means      | b) mean          | c) meaningful   | d) meaning   |
| 2. a) thoughtful | b) thoughtfully  | c) thoughtless  | d) thought   |
| 3. a) specialty  | b) especially    | c) specializing | d) special   |
| 4. a) sensitive  | b) sensitiveness | c) sensitivity  | d) sense     |
| 5. a) protect    | b) protection    | c) protective   | d) protector |

### Text 7

Madame Tussaud's is one of the most popular (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in London and as it is very crowded in summer, make sure you get there early. This famous and highly (2) \_\_\_\_\_ museum contains life-like wax figures, which are continually brought up to date. On display are (3)\_\_\_\_\_ models of famous people, from the latest pop stars to (4)\_\_\_\_\_ figures. You can also see today's politicians and the most well-known TV (5) \_\_\_\_\_. 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 presentations are given every hour. Baker Street is the nearest underground station for both attractions.

- |                     |                  |                   |                |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) attract       | b) attractive    | c) attractiveness | d) attractions |
| 2. a) entertainment | b) entertained   | c) entertaining   | d) entertain   |
| 3. a) realistic     | b) real          | c) realize        | d) realizable  |
| 4. a) historical    | b) historically  | c) historicity    | d) history     |
| 5. a) person        | b) personalities | c) personalize    | d) personal    |

## Text 8

I have a briefcase full of papers which describe cases Sherlock Holmes has investigated. Some are failures, since there were no final (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for the mysteries in question. A problem without a solution may interest the (2) \_\_\_\_\_, but will offer little to the general reader. Among these unfinished stories is that of the yacht *Alicia* which one morning sailed into the mist and disappeared forever; the vessel and the crew were never seen again. Then there was the case of the well-known journalist Luigi Persona, who was found (3) \_\_\_\_\_ mad with a jar in front of him. The jar contained a remarkable worm, unknown to science up to that point. Apart from these mysterious cases for which Holmes did not find solutions, there are those which various (4) \_\_\_\_\_ people would rather not see in print and those which might affect the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of Holmes himself, for whom I have more respect than for any man alive.

- |                   |                 |                |               |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. a) explain     | b) explanations | c) explanatory | d) explainer  |
| 2. a) speciality  | b) specialize   | c) special     | d) specialist |
| 3. a) complete    | b) completeness | c) completely  | d) completion |
| 4. a) influential | b) influenza    | c) influence   | d) influenced |
| 5. a) repute      | b) reputable    | c) reputation  | d) reputedly  |

## Text 9

While some dreams disappear forever, other dreams come back again and again, which for the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ is like going back to the same place for a vacation and doing the same things. We do not only 'go back' to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ experiences but also to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ ones. An example of a nice dream is when we are doing something very successful, like winning a prize, while a common nightmare is when we are making fools of ourselves in public or being in a situation from which it is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to escape. Perhaps, then, we should not see dreams as an escape from reality, but as an extension of it. In dreams, we usually continue to occupy ourselves with whatever pleasure or problems we have had during the day, while we were (5) \_\_\_\_\_. So, rather than freeing us from everyday life, dreams lead us back to it.

- |                  |               |                  |                |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) dreamer    | b) dreamful   | c) dreamfully    | d) dream       |
| 2. a) enjoy      | b) enjoyment  | c) enjoyed       | d) enjoyable   |
| 3. a) pleasant   | b) unpleasant | c) pleased       | d) pleasure    |
| 4. a) impossible | b) possible   | c) impossibility | d) possibility |
| 5. a) wake       | b) awaking    | c) awake         | d) awakened    |

### Text 10

A study into children's television viewing habits reveals that children whose parents have a high level of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ tend to watch less television than children from less educated family backgrounds. The report also suggests that a high rate of TV watching amongst children in poorer suburban areas and in the provinces, compared to those living in large urban centres, is often due to poverty and a lack of other kinds of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in the area. Discos, cinema, theatre and sports (3) \_\_\_\_\_ offer children in urban centres a wider range of pastimes, which leads to far fewer hours being spent in front of the box. Commercials, comedies and adventure films are children's (4) \_\_\_\_\_ programmes, while twenty per cent of children said they preferred (5) \_\_\_\_\_ films and thrillers.

- |                |                  |                |                |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1.a) education | b) educational   | c) educate     | d) educated    |
| 2.a) entertain | b) entertainment | c) entertainer | d) entertained |
| 3.a) active    | b) activities    | c) activism    | d) activist    |
| 4.a) favour    | b) favorable     | c) favorably   | d) favourite   |
| 5.a) violence  | b) violently     | c) violent     | d) violator    |

### Text 11

In the nineteenth century and for most of the twentieth century up to the 1950s, the exploration of the Moon was carried out by the use of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ telescopes. This research provided (2) \_\_\_\_\_ information about the visible side of the Moon but it was only in October 1959 that the unseen side of the Moon was revealed to the world. Photographs taken from the Soviet *Lunik III* spacecraft showed that the hidden side of the Moon was, in fact, not very different from the near side. The (3) \_\_\_\_\_ landing of unmanned spacecraft by the USA and the Russians in the 1960s and finally the landing of the first man on the Moon in 1969 made possible the direct (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Moon's surface. The Apollo astronauts collected rocks and sent thousands of photographs back to headquarters in Houston. They set up instruments which calculated the Moon's measurements and through the use of laser beams they discovered the exact (5) \_\_\_\_\_ between the Moon and the Earth.

- |                   |               |                 |                 |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) power       | b) powerful   | c) powerless    | d) powerfully   |
| 2. a) valueless   | b) valuer     | c) value        | d) valuable     |
| 3. a) success     | b) successful | c) successfully | d) unsuccessful |
| 4. a) exploration | b) explore    | c) exploratory  | d) explorer     |
| 5. a) distant     | b) distantly  | c) distance     | d) distancing   |

## Text 12

We live in a new residential area on the outskirts of London. It is a quiet (1) \_\_\_\_\_, which makes a nice change after living in one of the noisiest suburbs of London for many years. The house is set in beautiful surroundings though there is one fairly major environmental problem: a chemical factory about five miles away in the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ zone. Unfortunately, the waste from the factory has caused serious pollution of the atmosphere and the river. Another (3) \_\_\_\_\_ is the night life - there isn't any. If you want entertainment, you have to invent it yourself or drive into (4) \_\_\_\_\_ London, with all the hassle of finding a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ parking space. Luckily, it is only five minutes walk from our house to the nearest underground station.

- |                   |                  |                  |                      |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) neighbourly | b) neighbourhood | c) neighbor      | d) neighbouring      |
| 2. a) industry    | b) industrialise | c) industrialist | d) industrial        |
| 3. a) advantage   | b) advantageous  | c) disadvantage  | d) disadvantageously |
| 4. a) centre      | b) central       | c) centred       | d) centralisation    |
| 5. a) suitable    | b) suitability   | c) suit          | d) suitably          |

## Text 13

People have for a long time held belief that the face is in some way a reflection of (1) \_\_\_\_\_. There is nothing magical or mysterious about it: we all have different physical characteristics and therefore our appearance is unique. How you feel about yourself also has a direct influence on your facial (2) \_\_\_\_\_. If, for example, you have a lot of (3) self \_\_\_\_\_, this will show in your face. From ancient times, this connection between particular features and aspects of personality was made, and a systematic study of the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ developed and became known as *physiognomy*. Physiognomy has proved that people's faces accurately reflect people's characters. For those who don't find the idea convincing, let us take the example of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ twins, who not only look alike but also behave in a similar way.

- |                      |                 |                 |               |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. a) person         | b) personalize  | c) personality  | d) personally |
| 2. a) expression     | b) express      | c) expressible  | d) expressive |
| 3. a) confide        | b) confidential | c) confident    | d) confidence |
| 4. a) relatively     | b) relate       | c) relationship | d) relative   |
| 5. a) identification | b) identity     | c) identified   | d) identical  |

### Text 14

A recent report on the (1)\_\_\_\_\_ habits of children in Britain suggests that children from the age of three to sixteen show a strong dislike for vegetables and only eat sufficient amounts of fruit and vegetables at Christmas. One researcher says not eating (2) \_\_\_\_\_ may have serious consequences 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 effective if children get the right ingredients in their daily diet.

(4)\_\_\_\_\_, 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) eatable       | b) eat          | c) eating     | d) eaten        |
| 2. a) proper        | b) improperly   | c) properly   | d) improper     |
| 3. a) solvable      | b) solvability  | c) solve      | d) solution     |
| 4. a) unfortunately | b) fortunately  | c) fortune    | d) fortunate    |
| 5. a) convenience   | b) conveniently | c) convenient | d) inconvenient |

### Text 15

It is difficult to come up with a reliable (1)\_\_\_\_\_ of the word *superstition*, but basically it is a (2)\_\_\_\_\_ in something that is not true. We all believe in some things for which we have no proof-but can these beliefs be referred to as superstitions? Throughout history, human beings have accepted theories which turned out to be false, but the people who believed them were sometimes not superstitious at all. In all periods of history, people have had to find explanations for things with the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ they have had and so beliefs that we today find crazy seemed quite (4)\_\_\_\_\_ at the time. For example, the famous and very (5)\_\_\_\_\_ scientist Aristotle thought that the world was flat and for many centuries travelers on long voyages were anxious about falling off the edge of the world.

- |                  |                |                  |               |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. a) definitely | b) definition  | c) define        | d) defined    |
| 2. a) belief     | b) believe     | c) believable    | d) believer   |
| 3. a) known      | b) know        | c) knowledgeable | d) knowledge  |
| 4. a) reasonless | b) reasonably  | c) reasonable    | d) reason     |
| 5. a) influence  | b) influencing | c) influential   | d) influenced |

## Text 16

For many people, playing card games is one of the most (1) \_\_\_\_\_ ways of spending their leisure time. Indeed, in some cultures card games and even an element of gambling amongst friends and family is quite common on certain special occasions, such as New Years' Eve. Winning at cards is a bit like having your fortune told-it is a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ bit of fun. Even if you don't win, you can take comfort in sayings, such as '(3) \_\_\_\_\_ at cards, lucky in love.' It is often amusing to watch someone who has never played cards before beat all the experts. This is called 'beginner's luck' and it adds to the fun. Some people find it fascinating just watching a game of cards, while others find the whole thing incredibly (4) \_\_\_\_\_ if they are not taking an active part. (5) \_\_\_\_\_, for some people card games become an addiction that they cannot control.

- |                 |                |                  |                |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) enjoy     | b) enjoyment   | c) enjoyable     | d) enjoyed     |
| 2. a) harmful   | b) harm        | c) harmfully     | d) harmless    |
| 3. a) luckily   | b) lucky       | c) luck          | d) unlucky     |
| 4. a) boredom   | b) bored       | c) boring        | d) bore        |
| 5. a) fortunate | b) fortunately | c) unfortunately | d) unfortunate |

## Text 17

Unlike most people, I took no interest whatsoever in the last Olympics because (1) \_\_\_\_\_ I see the whole thing as a circus: it is a circus where athletes perform tricks and it is a circus for big business. I am sure my views are not typical of how the majority of sports fans feel about the Olympic Games. In my opinion, the commercialization of sport through sponsorship and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ is causing the Games serious damage.

During the event, television is full of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ for expensive trainers, clothes and sports equipment aimed particularly at teenagers, whose parents can ill afford to buy them such things. What I also find (4) \_\_\_\_\_ is the way teams are now called after the company that sponsors them.

Finally, there is the ridiculous way in which gold medalists become well-known (5) \_\_\_\_\_ overnight and make a lot of money appearing in adverts for trainers or breakfast cereal.

- |                     |                    |                  |                      |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) basic         | b) based           | c) basics        | d) basically         |
| 2. a) advertiser    | b) advertising     | c) advertise     | d) advertisement     |
| 3. a) commercials   | b) commercial      | c) commerce      | d) commercialization |
| 4. a) disappointing | b) disappoint      | c) disappointed  | d) disappointment    |
| 5. a) personal      | b) personification | c) personalities | d) person            |

### Text 18

I knew that there were a lot of things I would have to get used to when I decided to go to England and stay with a family. But I was looking forward to having egg and bacon for breakfast and tea at five o'clock. I was also dreaming of the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ English country cottage I would be staying in. I was a bit worried about the reserved British (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

I'd heard that they objected to talking about anything (3) \_\_\_\_\_ but insisted on talking about the weather all the time. Nor did they (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of hugging or kissing, apparently.

So, imagine my (5) \_\_\_\_\_ when my English family welcomed me with a big hug and then asked me about my family, my work and even my boyfriend. They didn't live in the country cottage I'd dreamt of, and we never had English breakfast or tea at five. But they succeeded in making me feel at home, and I felt as if I belonged to the family for the few weeks I was there.

- |                    |                   |                 |               |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. a) charmed      | b) charm          | c) charming     | d) charmer    |
| 2. a) characterize | b) characteristic | c) characterful | d) character  |
| 3. a) personal     | b) personality    | c) personalize  | d) personally |
| 4. a) approval     | b) approve        | c) approved     | d) approving  |
| 5. a) surprisingly | b) surprising     | c) surprise     | d) surprised  |

### Text 19

People enjoy living in large cities. But cities have problems. One problem is that they frequently grow very rapidly. Transportation becomes (1) \_\_\_\_\_. There are a lot of cars, buses and bicycles. As a result, people are trying to improve the big cities, and they are also planning for new cities. Plan A is a large city with smaller cities around it.

There is an open land with trees, fields, and lakes between the large city and smaller cities. Each small city is (2) \_\_\_\_\_. It has offices, schools, hospitals, and places of (3) \_\_\_\_\_. In Plan B the cities are connected by a road. In Plan C, the cities are in rings around the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ city and all of them are (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to each other. The goal of all these plans is to limit the growth of the large city.

- |                    |                   |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) complication | b) complicity     | c) complicatedness | d) complicated  |
| 2. a) incompletely | b) complete       | c) incompleteness  | d) completely   |
| 3. a) entertainer  | b) entertain      | c) entertainment   | d) entertaining |
| 4. a) centralism   | b) centralization | c) centralize      | d) central      |
| 5. a) connector    | b) connecting     | c) connected       | d) connectivity |

### Text 20

Children's games are recreational (1)\_\_\_\_\_especially enjoyed by children. Any attempt to classify them is difficult because of their great number and (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Children enjoy active games as well as passive ones, games of skill and those of chance, games played indoors or outdoors, and games for one child alone or for two or more. Some games are structured, that is played according to formal rules and generally with prescribed equipment; others are unstructured, "made up" (3) \_\_\_\_\_ as the game progresses (and often prefaced with the suggestion, "Let's (4) \_\_\_\_\_". Word games and guessing games,(5) \_\_\_\_\_lotto, questions, and charades, are also popular.

- |                     |                |                |                    |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) active        | b) activists   | c) activities  | d) activism        |
| 2. a) variant       | b) variety     | c) vary        | d) varying         |
| 3. a) spontaneously | b) spontaneity | c) spontaneous | d) spontaneousness |
| 4. a) pretence      | b) pretend     | c) pretension  | d) pretending      |
| 5. a) inclusive     | b) include     | c) included    | d) including       |

### Text 21

Now it seems like a (1)\_\_\_\_\_ and far-away dream. Actually, in the history of (2)\_\_\_\_\_ events, it happened only a little while ago. For me it was the beginning of my adulthood.

I was a senior in high school. It was 1943, and the world was (3)\_\_\_\_\_ down with war. As quickly as a boy became seventeen or eighteen, off he went. He went into the army, navy, marine or air corps. He didn't even wait for high school graduation. It wasn't merely a matter of going or not going, the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ was which branch of the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ he would join.

- |                 |             |               |                |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) distantly | b) distant  | c) distance   | d) distantness |
| 2. a) human     | b) humanity | c) humanly    | d) humanism    |
| 3. a) side      | b) inside   | c) upside     | d) backside    |
| 4. a) decision  | b) decisive | c) decisively | d) indecision  |
| 5. a) server    | b) servant  | c) serving    | d) service     |



### Text 22

Apart from your home, your car is (1)\_\_\_\_\_ your most (2)\_\_\_\_\_ possession. Over 460,000 cars are reported missing in Britain each year and many of those are never recovered. Car thieves are often young and sometimes (3)\_\_\_\_\_. Yet car crime can be cut drastically if motorists follow a few (4)\_\_\_\_\_ rules to keep thieves out of their cars in the first place. Most car thieves are unskilled criminals; many are under twenty. So, make your own car a less (5)\_\_\_\_\_ target to discourage thieves from trying.

- |                  |                |               |               |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. a) probably   | b) probability | c) improbable | d) probable   |
| 2. a) value      | b) valuable    | c) valueless  | d) evaluation |
| 3. a) drinking   | b) drunkard    | c) drunk      | d) drinkable  |
| 4. a) simply     | b) simplify    | c) simplicity | d) simple     |
| 5. a) invitingly | b) invitation  | c) inviting   | d) uninvited  |

### Text 23

Modern technological advances have led to great changes in police work. While computer networks are important in allowing the police to store (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the information they need, computer technology has also helped criminals.

The police can no longer rely on fingerprints and other more traditional methods of detection. They have to keep up to date with (2)\_\_\_\_\_ in many fields. For example, the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of the cordless (4)\_\_\_\_\_ drill left them (5)\_\_\_\_\_ against robbers of telephone boxes.

- |                   |                |               |                  |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. a) efficient   | b) efficiently | c) efficiency | d) inefficiently |
| 2. a) undeveloped | b) developing  | c) developer  | d) development   |
| 3. a) inventive   | b) inventor    | c) invention  | d) inventiveness |
| 4. a) electric    | b) electrician | c) electrify  | d) electricity   |
| 5. a) empower     | b) powerless   | c) powerful   | d) powerfully    |

## Text 24

James Bond is a fictional character created by Ian Fleming, who featured him in twelve novels and two short story (1)\_\_\_\_\_.

He was named after an American ornithologist, a Caribbean bird (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Most (3)\_\_\_\_\_ agree that James Bond is a romanticized version of the author. Both Fleming and Bond attended the same schools, preferred the same foods and maintained the same habits. They also shared similar (4)\_\_\_\_\_, hairstyle, and eye colour.

Bond holds code number 007. The 'double-0' prefix shows his (5)\_\_\_\_\_ licence to kill in the performance of his duties.

- |                   |                 |               |                  |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. a) collective  | b) collectively | c) collectors | d) collections   |
| 2. a) expertly    | b) inexpert     | c) expert     | d) inexpertly    |
| 3. a) researchers | b) searchers    | c) research   | d) researchable  |
| 4. a) high        | b) highly       | c) height     | d) highness      |
| 5. a) except      | b) exceptional  | c) exception  | d) unexceptional |

## Text 25

Tom Ramsay had been the black sheep of his family for twenty years. He had begun life (1)\_\_\_\_\_ enough: he went into business, married and had two children.

The Ramsays were perfectly (2)\_\_\_\_\_ people and there was every (3)\_\_\_\_\_ to suppose that Tom Ramsay would have a (4)\_\_\_\_\_ career. But one day, without warning, he announced that he didn't like work and that he wasn't suited for marriage, he wanted to enjoy himself. He left his wife and his office. He had a little money and he spent two happy years in the various capitals of Europe. News of his doings reached his (5)\_\_\_\_\_ from time to time and they were shocked.

- |                    |               |                |                 |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) decently     | b) decency    | c) indecent    | d) decent       |
| 2. a) respectfully | b) respective | c) respectable | d) respect      |
| 3. a) reasonable   | b) reason     | c) reasonably  | d) unreasonable |
| 4. a) uselessly    | b) useful     | c) usage       | d) usefully     |
| 5. a) relatives    | b) related    | c) unrelated   | d) relationship |

### Text 26

Judson Webb was an American businessman. He had a (1)\_\_\_\_\_ flat in New York but in summer he used to leave the dusty city and go to the country. There he had a cottage which consisted of three rooms, a bathroom and a kitchen. In one of the rooms there was a big closet. He liked his cottage very much, (2)\_\_\_\_\_ his closet where he kept his guns, fishing-rods, wine and other things. It was his (3)\_\_\_\_\_ closet and even his wife was not allowed to have a key, for Judson Webb loved his personal (4)\_\_\_\_\_ and got very angry when anybody else touched them.

It was autumn now and Judson was packing his things for the winter. In a few minutes he would be driving back to (5)\_\_\_\_\_, to New York.

- |                   |                |                 |                |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) comforting  | b) comfortably | c) discomfort   | d) comfortable |
| 2. a) specialist  | b) special     | c) specially    | d) especially  |
| 3. a) owner       | b) own         | c) disown       | d) ownership   |
| 4. a) possessions | b) possess     | c) possessors   | d) possessive  |
| 5. a) civilized   | b) uncivilized | c) civilization | d) civil       |

### Text 27

In Norse mythology there were many gods. In time, Odin became the most (1)\_\_\_\_\_ and ruled as king of the gods and people from the beautiful Valhalla. He was the god of wisdom and of battle. The souls of killed heroes were carried to Valhalla on winged horses by the Valkyries, maidens in armour.

Odin's wife, Frigg, was the queen of the gods. One of their sons, Thor, was the god of (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Freya was the goddess of love, music, and flowers. In (3)\_\_\_\_\_, the clever Loki was the god of evil and mischief.

Norse gods and goddesses have characteristics (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to those of Greece and Rome. On the other hand, (5)\_\_\_\_\_ their Greek and Roman counterparts, the Norse gods had countless adventures concerning love, disputes, escapes, jealousy, war, and hidden treasures.

- |                   |               |                |                  |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) powerful    | b) powerless  | c) power       | d) will-power    |
| 2. a)thunderous   | b) thunder    | c) thundering  | d) thundery      |
| 3. a) contrasting | b) contrast   | c) contrastive | d) contrasted    |
| 4. a)similarly    | b) similarity | c) similar     | d) dissimilarity |
| 5. a) likely      | b) likeness   | c) likewise    | d) unlike        |

## Text 28

In an (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to produce the largest, fastest, and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the *Titanic*. It was so superior to anything else on the seas that it was called “(2)\_\_\_\_\_”. So sure of this were the owners that they decided to (3)\_\_\_\_\_ lifeboats for only 950 of its (4)\_\_\_\_\_ 3,500 passengers.

Many passengers were aboard the night it hit an iceberg, only two days at sea and more than half way between England and New York. Because the luxury liner was travelling so fast, the collision was (5)\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                   |               |              |                 |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) effortless  | b) effortful  | c) effort    | d) effortlessly |
| 2. a) sinkable    | b) unsinkable | c) sinker    | d) sinking      |
| 3. a) provision   | b) providing  | c) provide   | d) provider     |
| 4. a) possibility | b) possible   | c) possibly  | d) impossible   |
| 5. a) avoidable   | b) avoiding   | c) avoidance | d) unavoidable  |

## Text 29

The Great Pyramid of Giza, a monument of wisdom and prophecy, was built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C. Despite its antiquity, (1)\_\_\_\_\_ aspects of its (2)\_\_\_\_\_ make it one of the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ great wonders of the world. The four sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on the north, south, east, and west – an (4)\_\_\_\_\_ engineering feat. Ancient Egyptians were great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were based on (5)\_\_\_\_\_ observations.

- |                    |                |                   |                 |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) certainty    | b) uncertainly | c) certain        | d) certify      |
| 2. a) construction | b) construct   | c) constructive   | d) constructor  |
| 3. a) truth        | b) truly       | c) true           | d) truthful     |
| 4. a) incredulous  | b) incredibly  | c) incredibility  | d) incredible   |
| 5. a) astronomy    | b) astronomer  | c) astronomically | d) astronomical |

**Text 30**

After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its (1)\_\_\_\_\_ powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the (2)\_\_\_\_\_ of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made (3)\_\_\_\_\_ contributions to mankind. (4)\_\_\_\_\_ there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine and peace. (5)\_\_\_\_\_ was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.

- |                   |                |              |                  |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. a) destructive | b) destruction | c) destroy   | d) destructively |
| 2. a) inventive   | b) inventor    | c) invention | d) invent        |
| 3. a) worth       | b) worthless   | c) worthily  | d) worthwhile    |
| 4. a) originally  | b) origin      | c) original  | d) originate     |
| 5. a) economize   | b) economics   | c) economy   | d) economical    |

# LEVEL B

## 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. The name Studebaker is well known today because of the actions of five
  2. Studebaker brothers. The five brothers were responsible for one of the oldest
  3. vehicle manufacturing companies in the United States.
  4. These brothers were born in the first half of the nineteenth century. In
  5. 1852, two of the Studebaker brothers opened a wagon-building shop. Their
  6. **entire** resources were some tools for building wagons and 68 dollars. They
  7. managed to build three wagons in their first year of operations, and **they** sold
  8. two of the three wagons. Their business continued to increase steadily. By the
  9. time of the **Civil War** in the 1860s, they had a government contract to build
  10. wagons for the war effort.
  11. After the war, the brothers added a carriage division. The carriages
  12. created by the Studebaker Company became famous. At the end of the
  13. nineteenth century, the Studebaker Company was the largest and best-known
  14. manufacturer of horse-drawn wagons and carriages in the world.
  15. In 1897, the company started experimenting with vehicles that ran under
  16. their own power. The company began making electric automobiles first and later
  17. worked on gasoline automobiles. By 1920, the company had stopped making
  18. wagons and carriages and was producing only cars. The Studebaker Company
  19. **stayed** in business until 1966, when it stopped **producing** automobiles.
1. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned about the Studebaker brothers?
    - a) The number of brothers.
    - b) The kind of manufacturing company they started.
    - c) When they opened their first company.
    - d) The number of children they had.

- 
2. The word **entire** in line 6 is closest in meaning to
    - a) total
    - b) earned
    - c) finished
    - d) partial
  
  3. When the Studebaker brothers started their first company, they had
    - a) a number of wagons.
    - b) a government contract to build wagons.
    - c) some tools for working on cars.
    - d) only a small amount of money.
  
  4. The word **they** in line 7 refers to
    - a) two of the Studebaker brothers
    - b) their entire resources
    - c) their wagons
    - d) operations
  
  5. The author mentions the **Civil War** in paragraph 2, because
    - a) it caused their business to end.
    - b) it was fought over their wagons.
    - c) it increased demand for their product.
    - d) their business closed after it.
  
  6. It can be inferred from the text that, right after the Civil War, the Studebaker brothers
    - a) continued building wagons
    - b) stopped producing carriages
    - c) started producing automobiles
    - d) stopped building wagons
  
  7. According to the text, the Studebaker brothers
    - a) developed gasoline cars before electric cars
    - b) stopped producing wagons in 1897
    - c) developed electric cars before gasoline cars
    - d) began making cars in 1920

8. The word **stayed** in line 19 is closest in meaning to
- a) remained
  - b) held
  - c) left
  - d) managed
9. Which of the following was **NOT** mentioned as something the Studebaker brothers produced?
- a) Wagons
  - b) Carriages
  - c) Cars
  - d) Airplanes
10. The word **producing** in line 19 is closest in meaning to
- a) manufacturing
  - b) designing
  - c) considering
  - d) drawing

### Text 2

Line number

1. Scientist and inventor George Washington Carver was born into slavery  
2. during the American Civil War. After the war, he worked **diligently** to get an  
3. education. He managed to get an advanced degree in Botany, which is the  
4. study of plants. After he finished his college degree, he worked in the South. He  
5. taught people about botany and about how **it** could be used to improve farming.  
6. Carver learned that there was a problem with cotton farming in the South.  
7. Cotton takes nutrients from the soil. If cotton is planted year after year, the  
8. quality of the soil decreases. Carver knew that plants like peanuts and sweet  
9. potatoes are different from cotton. They add nutrients to the soil rather than take  
10. nutrients from the soil. Carver told farmers that it was a bad idea to grow only  
11. cotton and no other crops each year. He told **them** that they should also grow  
12. plants like peanuts and sweet potatoes, which improve the quality of the soil.  
13. Many farmers followed the advice that Carver **offered** them. The result was  
14. that the production on their farms increased. This increased production of



15. peanuts and sweet potatoes improved the quality of the soil.
16. However, when production of peanuts and sweet potatoes increased, a new
17. problem developed. The new problem was that there were too many peanuts and
18. sweet potatoes. To solve this problem, Carver began working in a laboratory to
19. find new uses for peanuts and sweet potatoes. He developed hundreds of
20. products that could be made from peanuts and sweet potatoes. These hundreds
21. of products included food products, medicines, plastics and fertilizer.
1. Which of the following is **NOT** stated in paragraph 1 about George Washington Carver?
- The period when he was born.
  - Who his parents were.
  - What he studied in school.
  - What kind of work he did.
2. The word **diligently** in line 2 is closest in meaning to
- hard
  - only a little
  - slightly
  - occasionally
3. In botany, one might **NOT** study
- oak trees
  - roses
  - corn
  - sharks
4. The word **it** in line 5 refers to
- degree
  - the South
  - botany
  - farming
5. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that
- peanuts and sweet potatoes are good for the soil, while cotton is not
  - peanuts and sweet potatoes and cotton are all good for the soil
  - cotton is good for the soil, while peanuts and sweet potatoes are not
  - neither peanuts and sweet potatoes nor cotton is good for the soil

6. The word **them** in line 11 refers to
- a) nutrients
  - b) farmers
  - c) plants
  - d) peanuts
7. The word **offered** in line 13 could best be replaced by
- a) showed
  - b) asked
  - c) made
  - d) gave
8. According to paragraph 3, what problem developed from the production of peanuts and sweet potatoes?
- a) There were too many ways that peanuts and sweet potatoes could be used.
  - b) Carver did not have a laboratory where he could study peanuts and sweet potatoes.
  - c) Peanuts and sweet potatoes did not actually improve the quality of the soil.
  - d) There were too many peanuts and sweet potatoes.
9. It is stated in paragraph 3 that Carver was working in a laboratory to find new
- a) ways to grow peanuts and sweet potatoes.
  - b) kinds of peanuts and sweet potatoes.
  - c) products that can be made from peanuts and sweet potatoes.
  - d) ways to turn peanuts into sweet potatoes.
10. Which of the following is **NOT** listed in paragraph 3 as a product that can be made from peanuts and sweet potatoes?
- a) Food
  - b) Clothing
  - c) Medicine
  - d) Plastic

**Text 3**

Line number

1. The French Quarter is the oldest section of the city of New Orleans. The
  2. influences from a number of different cultures can be **spotted** in it.
  3. The city of New Orleans was first colonized by the French in 1718. The
  4. French planned and laid out what is today called the French Quarter as a walled
  5. town. The plan of the French Quarter was created by the French in the
  6. eighteenth century. It shows the formal organization that was popular in France
  7. at the time. Though very few buildings that are **purely** French in design remain,
  8. the overall design of the area is completely French.
  9. Spain took possession of New Orleans from France in 1762. During the
  10. period that Spain **was in control of** New Orleans, there were Spanish influences
  11. in the architecture of the French Quarter. Spanish-style courtyards, which were
  12. full of plants and flowers, were added to houses, and wrought iron was used to
  13. decorate the houses in the Spanish style of the time.
  14. Another influence on the architecture of New Orleans came from the West
  15. Indies. Wealthy planters from the West Indies began opening houses in the
  16. French Quarter of New Orleans in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The
  17. weather in the West Indies is very hot, and houses in the West Indies were **built**
  18. in ways that would help keep **them** cool. Planters who came to the French
  19. Quarter from the West Indies influenced the architecture of the French Quarter
  20. by making their houses there more able to keep the people living in them cool.
  21. Two ways that planters from the West Indies influenced houses in the French
  22. Quarter to make them cooler in the heat was to build ground floors out of the
  23. stone and to add wide verandas, or covered porches, on second stories.
- 
1. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that the French Quarter
    - a) is located outside of New Orleans
    - b) is not built in a single style
    - c) was built only recently
    - d) has a single strong culture
  
  2. The word **spotted** in line 2 can best be replaced by
    - a) seen
    - b) circled
    - c) taken
    - d) interested

3. According to paragraph 2, it is **NOT** true that
- a) New Orleans was first colonized in the eighteenth century
  - b) the French planned the area called the French Quarter
  - c) the French Quarter was originally a walled town
  - d) many buildings in the French Quarter today are French in design
4. The word **purely** in line 7 could best be replaced by
- a) simply
  - b) completely
  - c) clearly
  - d) cleanly
5. It is stated in paragraph 3 that Spain
- a) gave New Orleans to France in 1762.
  - b) took possession of France in the eighteenth century.
  - c) gave France to New Orleans in 1762.
  - d) got New Orleans from France in the eighteenth century.
6. The phrase **was in control of** in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by
- a) had a desire for
  - b) was located in
  - c) had authority over
  - d) was looking for
7. A home in Spain in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century would most likely
- a) have French-style architecture
  - b) be located in a courtyard
  - c) be made of wrought iron
  - d) have a courtyard full of flowers
8. Why does the author say that “The weather in the West Indies is very hot” in the text on the French Quarter?
- a) Because most of the people living in the French Quarter had to move to the West Indies
  - b) Because the style of houses built for the weather of the West Indies was used in the French Quarter
  - c) Because the weather of the West Indies is very different from the weather in the French Quarter
  - d) Because the French Quarter is located in the West Indies

9. The word **built** in line 17 is closest in meaning to
- a) viewed
  - b) located
  - c) constructed
  - d) transported
10. The word **them** in line 18 refers to
- a) planters
  - b) West Indies
  - c) houses
  - d) people

#### Text 4

Line number

1. There has been a lot of **confusion** about Earth's age throughout history.
2. Until the nineteenth century, scientists held a really mistaken belief about the
3. age of our planet. Prior to this time, they had thought that Earth was created
4. around 4,000 or 5,000 B.C.
5. In the middle of the nineteenth century, British physicist Lord Kelvin, the
6. person that the Kelvin temperature scale is named after, came up with a very
7. different idea about Earth's age. His idea may have been well-reasoned, but it
8. was, unfortunately, also incorrect. Lord Kelvin determined Earth's age based
9. upon its temperature. Scientists at the time understood that Earth's center was
10. very hot, much hotter than Earth's surface. Lord Kelvin determined Earth's age
11. by calculating how long it would take the surface to cool down from the
12. **scorching** temperatures inside. Based on these calculations, Lord Kelvin
13. **calculated** that Earth was approximately 100 mln. years old.
14. Lord Kelvin's calculation of Earth's age was better than previous
15. calculations, but **it** was still not an accurate estimate. It was not correct because
16. Lord Kelvin did not understand the effect of radioactivity on the cooling of
17. Earth's surface. Radioactivity occurs naturally on Earth, and radioactivity
18. creates heat. The naturally occurring radioactivity on Earth has caused Earth to
19. cool **much less swiftly** than Lord Kelvin had calculated. In the twentieth
20. century, based on an understanding of the effect of radioactivity on the cooling
21. of the Earth's surface, scientists calculated that Earth is between 4 and 5 billion
22. years old.

1. The word **confusion** in line 1 is closest in meaning to
  - a) surprise
  - b) misunderstanding
  - c) anger
  - d) agreement
  
2. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that early scientists believed that Earth was
  - a) 2,000 to 3,000 years old
  - b) 4,000 to 5,000 years old
  - c) 6,000 to 7,000 years old
  - d) 8,000 to 10,000 years old
  
3. The word **scorching** in line 12 is closest in meaning to
  - a) growing
  - b) freezing
  - c) burning
  - d) aging
  
4. According to paragraph 2, Lord Kelvin
  - a) was American
  - b) wanted to determine Earth's age
  - c) was a biologist
  - d) determined Earth's age correctly
  
5. The word **calculated** in line 13 could best be replaced by
  - a) determined
  - b) added
  - c) argued
  - d) taught

- 
6. The author mentions “Lord Kelvin’s calculation” at the beginning of paragraph 3 because
- a) this is an interesting new point
  - b) this refers to a key point in paragraph 2
  - c) Lord Kelvin did not really make the calculation
  - d) This will be the topic of paragraph 3
7. The word **it** in paragraph 3 refers to
- a) calculation
  - b) Earth
  - c) age
  - d) estimate
8. Which of the following is **NOT** true about radiation, according to paragraph 3?
- a) It causes heat to build.
  - b) It affects the cooling of the Earth.
  - c) It can occur without any help from humans.
  - d) It was thoroughly understood by Lord Kelvin.
9. The expression **much less swiftly** in line 19 could best be replaced by
- a) much more rapidly
  - b) much less softly
  - c) much more slowly
  - d) much less evenly
10. According to the text, early scientists
- a) believed Earth was less than 7,000 years old.
  - b) believed Earth was 100 million years old.
  - c) made calculations based on temperature and radioactivity.
  - d) believed Earth was 4 to 5 billion years old.

## Text 5

Line number

1. There are many kinds of sugar. Some of the many kinds are cane sugar, beet
  2. sugar, palm sugar, and corn sugar. The two most widely used kinds of sugar are cane
  3. sugar and beet sugar.
  4. It is generally believed that sugar cane was first grown in India. Sugarcane is the
  5. plant that is used to make sugar from cane, or cane sugar. From India, the sugarcane
  6. plant moved into other parts of Asia as well as North Africa and Europe. Christopher
  7. Columbus was well **acquainted** with sugarcane because his wife's mother owned a
  8. sugarcane plantation on the island of Maderia. It was Christopher Columbus who
  9. introduced sugarcane to the Americas on his second voyage there. The production of
  10. sugarcane grew **rapidly** in the Americas after its introduction there.
  11. Sugar beets are another major source of sugar in addition to the sugar obtained
  12. from sugarcane. Napoleon is often given credit for the increased use of sugar from
  13. sugar beets. After the French lost a sea battle to the British in 1805, the British fleet
  14. created a blockade that stopped **supplies** of sugarcane from coming into France.
  15. Napoleon offered a large prize to someone who could develop a good method of
  16. producing sugar from sugar beets. As a result, huge crops of sugar beets were grown
  17. by farmers, and forty factories to produce sugar from sugar beets were created.
1. It is stated in paragraph 1 that palm sugar is
    - a) one of four kinds of sugar.
    - b) one of the kinds of sugar that is used least.
    - c) one of the two most widely used kinds of sugar.
    - d) the most widely used kind of sugar.
  2. According to paragraph 2, sugar originally came from
    - a) India
    - b) Northern Asia
    - c) North America
    - d) Europe
  3. The word **acquainted** in line 7 is closest in meaning to
    - a) familiar
    - b) interested
    - c) involved
    - d) accustomed



- 
4. The word **rapidly** in line 10 is closest in meaning to
- a) eagerly
  - b) hardly
  - c) rarely
  - d) quickly
5. Which of the following is true, according to paragraph 2?
- a) Sugarcane is a kind of sugar.
  - b) Cane sugar is a kind of plant.
  - c) Sugarcane is made from cane sugar.
  - d) Cane sugar is made from sugarcane.
6. It is indicated in paragraph 2 that Christopher Columbus
- a) knew nothing about sugarcane
  - b) owned a sugarcane plantation
  - c) brought sugarcane from the Americas
  - d) brought sugarcane to the Americas
7. According to paragraph 3, sugar beets
- a) provide a lot of sugar
  - b) provide more sugar than sugarcane
  - c) do not provide much sugar
  - d) come from sugarcane
8. What is stated in paragraph 3 about Napoleon?
- a) He won a battle in 1805.
  - b) He created a blockade.
  - c) He stopped sugarcane from coming into France
  - d) He wanted to increase the production of sugar from sugar beets.

9. The word **supplies** in line 14 is closest in meaning to
- a) stores
  - b) shops
  - c) markets
  - d) mall
10. According to paragraph 3, what happened after Napoleon offered a certain prize?
- a) The French lost a sea battle to the British.
  - b) Farmers began working in factories.
  - c) The production of sugar from sugar beets increased.
  - d) Factories began producing sugar from sugarcane.

### Text 6

Line number

1. A little more than 100years ago, a scientist in Medford, Massachusetts, was  
2. trying to help local industry. Instead of helping local industry, however, he caused  
3. a **major** problem with the local environment.
4. The scientist thought that it would be a good idea to try to develop the silk  
5. making industry in Medford. He knew that the silk industry in Asia was successful  
6. because of the silkworm, a caterpillar that ate only mulberry leaves. Mulberry trees  
7. did not grow in Medford, so the scientist decided to work on developing a type of  
8. silk-making worm that would eat the type of tree leaves in Medford.
9. His plan was to create a worm that was a **cross** between the Asian silkworm  
10. and another type of imported worm that would eat the types of leaves around  
11. Medford. Unfortunately, his plan did not turn out as he wanted. He was not able to  
12. **come up with** a silk-producing worm. However , the worms that he imported did  
13. like to eat leaves around Medford. Many of the trees around Medford lost their  
14. leaves to these worms and died.
1. The situation described in the text took place approximately
- a) a decade ago
  - b) two decades ago
  - c) a century ago
  - d) two centuries ago

- 
2. According to paragraph 1, the scientist
- a) had no effect on Medford
  - b) hurt rather than helped Medford
  - c) helped rather than hurt Medford
  - d) did not actually live in Medford
3. The word **major** in line 3 is closest in meaning to
- a) Important
  - b) High rank
  - c) Related to the main subject
  - d) Minor
4. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 2 about the scientist **EXCEPT** that he
- a) worked in the silk industry in China.
  - b) wanted to develop the silk industry in Medford.
  - c) knew something about the silk industry in China.
  - d) wanted to develop a certain kind of worm.
5. Which of the following is **NOT** stated about the silkworm?
- a) It is a type of caterpillar.
  - b) It likes only mulberry leaves.
  - c) It grows successfully in Asia.
  - d) It grows successfully in Medford.
6. It is stated in paragraph 3 that the scientist wanted to create a worm
- a) That was just like the Asian silkworm
  - b) That could be imported from Asia
  - c) That would eat the leaves in Asia
  - d) That was a mix of two other worms

7. According to paragraph 3, it is **NOT** true that the scientist
- a) planned to create a new kind of worm.
  - b) created silkworms.
  - c) imported worms.
  - d) was unsuccessful.
8. The word **cross** in line 9 is closest in meaning to
- a) mixture
  - b) symbol
  - c) movement
  - d) across
9. The phrase **come up with** in line 12 is closest in meaning to
- a) to find
  - b) to appear
  - c) to arrive
  - d) to survive
10. What did the scientist's worms do?
- a) They made silk.
  - b) They turned into silkworms.
  - c) They killed a lot of trees.
  - d) They died immediately.

### Text 7

Line number

1. When the United States went to war against England in 1812, the U.S. navy  
2. was much weaker than the British navy. In fact, the British navy at the time had  
3. over 800 warships. The **entire** U.S. navy had only 16 warships in its fleet, so  
4. **it** was almost **nonexistent**.
5. To increase its naval power, the United States tried to **convert** merchant  
6. ships into warships. When a merchant ship was converted into a warship, two  
7. big changes were made. First, the cargo hold was emptied. Then heavy cannons  
8. to fight the enemy were added to the top of the deck. This type of conversion of  
9. merchant ships into warships was not always successful, for a very good reason.

10. The changes that were made to convert a ship from a merchant ship to a  
11. warship made the ship much less stable. A heavy cargo in the hold at the bottom  
12. of a merchant ship allowed the ship to stay balanced in the water. When the  
13. cargo was removed, the ship became less stable. Then, when the heavy metal  
14. cannons were added to the deck of the ship, the ship became even less stable. **As**  
15. **a result**, a number of these converted merchant ships tipped over and sank.

1. It is stated in the text that the U.S. navy was
  - a) not as strong as the British navy.
  - b) stronger than the British navy.
  - c) as weak as the British navy.
  - d) equal in strength to the British navy.
  
2. The word **entire** in line 3 could best be replaced by
  - a) tiny
  - b) tired
  - c) even
  - d) whole
  
3. The word **it** in line 4 refers to
  - a) the British navy
  - b) time
  - c) the U.S. navy
  - d) its fleet
  
4. The word **nonexistent** in line 4 is closest in meaning to
  - a) not real
  - b) non-finite
  - c) non-native
  - d) non-count

5. The word **convert** in line 5 is closest in meaning to
- a) buy
  - b) build
  - c) change
  - d) sell
6. According to paragraph 2, what was added to a merchant ship when it was converted?
- a) a cargo hold
  - b) cannons
  - c) a deck
  - d) the enemy
7. Paragraph 3 states that
- a) it is understandable why a certain change did not work well.
  - b) there were good reasons why warships were changed into merchant ships.
  - c) trying to change warships into merchant ships was not a success.
  - d) putting merchant ships into a war zone was successful.
8. According to paragraph 3, all of the following made a merchant ship less stable **EXCEPT**
- a) being converted into a warship
  - b) having a heavy cargo in the hold
  - c) having heavy cannons on deck
  - d) having an empty cargo hold
9. According to the text, what happened to many converted merchant ships?
- a) They became part of the British navy.
  - b) They went to the bottom of the ocean.
  - c) They carried large cargoes.
  - d) They filled their holds with cannons.

10. The expression ‘**As a result**’ in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
- a) However
  - b) Also
  - c) Afterwards
  - d) Therefore

### Text 8

Line number

1. Federal Express is a company that specializes in rapid overnight delivery of  
2. high-priority packages. The first company of its type, Federal Express was  
3. founded by the youthful Fred Smith in 1971, when he was only 28 years old.  
4. Smith had actually **developed** the idea for the rapid delivery *Line* service in a  
5. term paper for an economics class when he was a student at Yale University.  
6. The term paper reputedly received a less-than-stellar grade because of the  
7. infeasibility of the project that Smith had outlined. The model that Smith  
8. proposed had never been tried; it was a model that was efficient to operate but at  
9. the same time was very difficult to institute.
10. Smith achieved efficiency in his model by designing a system that was  
11. separate from the passenger system and could, therefore, focus on how to  
12. deliver packages most efficiently. His strategy was to own his own planes so  
13. that he could create his own schedules and to ship all packages through the **hub**  
14. **city** of Memphis, a set-up which resembles the spokes on the wheel of a  
15. bicycle. With this combination of his own planes and hub set-up, he could get  
16. packages anywhere in the United States overnight.
17. What made Smith’s idea difficult to institute was the fact that the entire  
18. system had to be created before the company could begin operations. He  
19. needed a fleet of aircraft to collect packages from airports every night and  
20. deliver them to Memphis, where **they** were immediately sorted and flown out to  
21. their new destinations; he needed a fleet of trucks to deliver packages to and  
22. from the various airports; he needed facilities and trained staff all in place to  
23. handle the operation. Smith had a \$4 million inheritance from his father, and he  
24. managed to raise an additional \$91 million dollars from venture capitalists to get  
25. the company operating.
26. When Federal Express began service in 1973 in 25 cities, the company was  
27. not an immediate success, but success did come within a relatively short period  
28. of time. The company lost \$29 million in the first 26 months of operations.

29. However, the tide was to turn relatively quickly. By late 1976, Federal Express  
30. was carrying an average of 19,000 packages per night and had made a profit of  
31. \$3.6 million.

1. The most appropriate title for the text is
- a) The Problems and Frustrations of a Business Student
  - b) The Importance of Business Studies
  - c) The Capitalization of Federal Express
  - d) The Implementation of a Successful Business
2. The word **developed** in line 4 could best be replaced by
- a) came up with
  - b) came about
  - c) came across
  - d) came into
3. What is stated in the text about Smith's term paper?
- a) Smith submitted it through a delivery-service
  - b) It was written by a student of Smith's
  - c) Its grade was mediocre
  - d) The professor thought it had great potential
4. What was a key idea of Smith's?
- a) that he should focus on passenger service
  - b) that package delivery should be separate from passenger service
  - c) that packages could be delivered on other companies' planes
  - d) that passenger service had to be efficient
5. A **hub city** in line 13 is
- a) a large city with small cities as destinations
  - b) a city that is the final destination for many routes
  - c) a city where many bicycle routes begin
  - d) a centralized city with destinations emanating from it



- 
6. It can be inferred from the text that Smith selected Memphis as his hub city because it
- a) was near the middle of the country
  - b) had a large number of passenger aircraft
  - c) already had a large package delivery service
  - d) was a favorite passenger airport
7. The pronoun **they** in line 20 refers to
- a) aircraft
  - b) packages
  - c) airports
  - d) destinations
8. It is **NOT** mentioned in the text that, in order to set up his company, Smith needed
- a) airplanes
  - b) trucks
  - c) personnel
  - d) faculty
9. How long did it take Federal Express to become profitable?
- a) Two months
  - b) One year
  - c) Three years
  - d) Six years
10. Which paragraph explains what made Smith's model effective?
- a) Paragraph 1
  - b) Paragraph 2
  - c) Paragraph 3
  - d) Paragraph 4

**Text 9**

Line number

1. Benjamin Franklin is famous in the history of the United States because of  
2. his many and varied accomplishments later in his life, as a brilliant diplomat, as  
3. a scientist, as an inventor, as a philosopher, and as a public official. Early in his  
4. life, however, he was **headed for** a career as a printer. He was apprenticed at the  
5. age of twelve in a print shop that belonged to his half-brother James. Where  
6. faced with the unhappy prospect of spending nine years in an intolerable  
7. situation, Benjamin devised a way to get out of his contract as an apprentice  
8. printer in a rather unusual and creative way.

9. Benjamin's half-brother James ran a weekly newspaper, the New-England  
10. Courant, and it was in this paper that young Benjamin worked as an apprentice  
11. printer. Unbeknownst to his half-brother James, who owned the paper, a very  
12. young Benjamin wrote a series of humorous letters to the paper.

13. He did not sign his own name to these letters. Instead, he used the pseudonym  
14. Mrs. Silence Dogood. In these letters he **mocked** the life around Boston. The  
15. letters amused the paper's readers, but **they** did not have the same effect on city  
16. officials.

17. As a result of the letters, city officials forbade James to publish his  
18. newspaper. James then decided to continue printing the paper using Benjamin's  
19. name rather than his own; in order to do this, however, James had to release  
20. Benjamin from his contract as an apprentice. After all, a newspaper could not  
21. be headed by an apprentice printer. After James had released Benjamin from his  
22. apprenticeship, he was to discover that Benjamin had written the letters that had  
23. caused so much trouble. He was angry that he had lost the right to publish  
24. his paper because of Benjamin. On his part, Benjamin was delighted to have  
25. been released from his contract as an apprentice.

26. Later in his life, after he had achieved success in so many varied fields of  
27. endeavor, Ben Franklin did admit that he had not handled his dissatisfaction  
28. with his apprenticeship in the most mature way. However, he still appreciated  
29. the creative way that he had dealt with the problem.

1. The main idea of the text is that Benjamin Franklin
  - a) worked at a newspaper owned by his half-brother James
  - b) was known for his many and varied accomplishments
  - c) was involved in a trick at a New England newspaper
  - d) dealt creatively with a problem early in his amazing career
  
2. The expression **headed for** in line 4 could best be replaced by
  - a) moving in the direction of
  - b) serving as a leader of
  - c) at the top of
  - d) climbing up
  
3. How did young Benjamin feel about the idea of spending time as an apprentice printer?
  - a) He was overjoyed.
  - b) He was discontented.
  - c) He was amused.
  - d) He was satisfied.
  
4. It can be inferred from the text that Benjamin and James
  - a) were not related
  - b) had one parent in common
  - c) were distant cousins
  - d) had the same parents
  
5. The letters that Benjamin wrote
  - a) had a serious tone.
  - b) were sent to city officials.
  - c) were about life as an inventor.
  - d) did not include Benjamin's name.

6. The word **mocked** in line 14 is closest in meaning to
- a) was complimentary
  - b) made fun of
  - c) cried over
  - d) paid attention to
7. The pronoun **they** in line 15 refers to
- a) citizens
  - b) letters
  - c) readers
  - d) officials
8. It is implied in the text that, when city officials read the letters, they
- a) laughed at them
  - b) paid no attention
  - c) got angry
  - d) agreed with the content
9. What eventually happened as a result of Benjamin's letters?
- a) Benjamin became an apprentice printer.
  - b) James was given control of the paper.
  - c) James laughed at the joke.
  - d) Benjamin got out of his contract.
10. It's **NOT** mentioned in the text that Benjamin Franklin was recognized for his achievements in
- a) diplomacy
  - b) science
  - c) psychology
  - d) public services

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**Text 10**

Line number

1. The Celtic languages are a group of languages of northern Europe that are  
2. descendants of the Indo-European family of languages. These languages developed  
3. from the language of the Celts, a warlike civilization originating in the eastern part  
4. of central Europe, in the northern Alps, and along the Danube during the Bronze  
5. Age. The Celts reached the height of their civilization during the Iron Age, the last  
6. five centuries B.C., and then **fanned out** from their original homeland into many  
7. parts of continental Europe and across the channel and into the British Isles. Celtic  
8. languages were spoken in much of western Europe during Pre-Roman and Roman  
9. times. Place names of Celtic origin can be found today all over the British Isles  
10. and France, in northern Spain and Italy, and in Switzerland and parts of Germany.

11. Rather than one language, the Celtic languages consist of two distinct clusters:  
12. the Gaelic group and the Brythonic group. These two clusters of languages most  
13. likely developed from dialects of the same language, the language of the Celts in  
14. their original homeland. These two dialects were most likely mutually intelligible  
15. to some degree as late as the fourth century. The Gaelic group of Celtic languages  
16. consists of Irish, Scottish, and Manx, the language of the Isle of Man. The  
17. Brythonic group of Celtic languages includes Welsh, Cornish, Breton, and Gaulish,  
18. the language of Gaul prior to the days of the Roman Empire, with its Latin-  
19. speaking population.

20. Many, though not all, of the Celtic languages are either extinct or are in the  
21. process of becoming extinct. Gaulish apparently disappeared around 600 A.D.  
22. Cornish and Manx both actually became extinct, the former in the nineteenth  
23. century and the latter just a few decades ago, but both are being revived and are  
24. now taught in a few schools each. Scottish, Irish, and Breton are all declining in  
25. use. There are under a hundred thousand speakers of Scottish Gaelic, mostly on the  
26. northern Hebridean Islands; there are more than a hundred thousand speakers of  
27. Irish, **mainly** in the western counties of Ireland; there are about a half million  
28. speakers who use Breton on a daily basis. In all these situations, though, the rate of  
29. transmission to new generations is low, and this does not bode well for the survival  
30. of these languages. Of all the Celtic languages, perhaps only Welsh has a strong  
31. hold on the future.

1. The author's purpose in the text is to
  - a) describe the past and present of a related set of languages.
  - b) list the major characteristics of Celtic languages.
  - c) outline the major achievements of the Celts.
  - d) explain how languages manage to survive without changing.
  
2. According to the text, the Celtic languages did **NOT**
  - a) develop from the Indo-European language family
  - b) originate in the British Isles
  - c) exist before the time of the Roman Empire
  - d) provide any Italian place names
  
3. The text states that the Celts were
  - a) peaceful farmers
  - b) unheard of during the Bronze Age
  - c) at their peak during the Iron Age
  - d) at the height of their civilization 1,500 years ago
  
4. The expression **fanned out** in line 6 could best be replaced by
  - a) spread out
  - b) called off
  - c) got lost
  - d) turned out
  
5. It is implied in the text that Gaulish
  - a) first surfaced after the Roman Empire
  - b) has been revived in the last century
  - c) is declining in use
  - d) was replaced by Latin

- 
6. The main idea of the third paragraph is that
- a) all Celtic languages are extinct.
  - b) a few Celtic languages disappeared.
  - c) some Celtic languages are flourishing.
  - d) most Celtic languages are either dead or dying.
7. It is **NOT** true according to the text that both Cornish and Manx
- a) were once considered extinct.
  - b) became extinct in the same century.
  - c) are being resuscitated.
  - d) may be taught in some academic institutions.
8. According to the text, the percentage of young people learning Scottish, Irish, and Breton is
- a) nonexistent
  - b) not high
  - c) increasing
  - d) quite robust
9. The word **mainly** in line 27 is synonymous to
- a) finally
  - b) usually
  - c) rarely
  - d) particularly
10. Where in the text does the author explain when the two clusters of Celtic languages were still understood by members of each group of speakers?
- a) Lines 2-4
  - b) Lines 6-7
  - c) Lines 10-11
  - d) Lines 12-14

## Text 11

Line number

1. Perhaps better known than the Cullinan Diamond is the Hope Diamond, a  
2. valuable and rare blue gem with a background of more than 300 years as a  
3. world traveler. The 112-carat blue stone that later became the Hope Diamond  
4. was mined in India sometime before the middle of the seventeenth century  
5. and was first known to be owned by Shah Jahan, who built the TajMahal in  
6. memory of his beloved wife. From India, the celebrated blue stone has changed  
7. hands often, moving from location to location in distant corners of the world.
8. In the middle of the seventeenth century, a trader from France named Jean  
9. Baptiste Tavernier acquired the large blue diamond, which was rumored to have  
10. been illegally removed from a temple. Tavernier returned to France with the big  
11. blue gem, where the stone was **purchased** by the Sun King, Louis XIV. Louis  
12. XIV had **it** cut down from 112 to 67 carats to make its shape symmetrical and to  
13. maximize its sparkle. The newly cut diamond, still huge by any standards, was  
14. passed down through the royal family of France, until it arrived in the hands of  
15. Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. During the French Revolution, Louis XVI and  
16. his wife met their fate on the guillotine in 1793, and the big blue diamond  
17. disappeared from public sight.
18. The diamond somehow managed to get from France to England, where  
19. banker Henry Hope purchased it from a gem **dealer** early in the  
20. nineteenth century. The huge blue stone was cut into a 45.5-carat oval,  
21. and at this point it took on the name by which it is known today. The  
22. diamond stayed in the Hope family for around a century, when deep  
23. indebtedness brought on by a serious gambling habit on the part of one  
24. of Henry Hope's heirs forced the sale of the diamond.
25. From England, the Hope Diamond may have made its way into the  
26. hands of the Sultan of Turkey; whatever route it took to get there, it  
27. eventually went onto the United States when American Evelyn Walsh  
28. McLean purchased it in 1911. Mrs. McLean certainly enjoyed showing  
29. the diamond off. The guests in her home were sometimes astounded to  
30. notice the huge stone embellishing the neck of Mrs. McLean's Great Dane  
31. as the huge pet trotted around the grounds of her Washington, D.C.  
32. home. The Hope Diamond later became the property of jeweler Harry  
33. Winston, who presented the stunning 45.5-carat piece  
34. to the Smithsonian in 1958. The Hope Diamond is now taking a well-  
35. earned rest following its rigorous travel itinerary and is on display at the  
36. Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. where it has been since  
37. 1958.



1. The main idea of this text is that the Hope Diamond
  - a) came from India
  - b) has moved around a lot
  - c) has been cut several times
  - d) now resides in the Smithsonian
  
2. The word **purchased** in line 11 may best be replaced by
  - a) bought
  - b) presented
  - c) rewarded
  - d) granted
  
3. The word **it** in line 12 stands for
  - a) the royal family
  - b) the standard
  - c) the revolution
  - d) the diamond
  
4. Which lines in paragraph 2 describe what happened to the royal French owners of the diamond?
  - a) Lines 2-7
  - b) Lines 8-9
  - c) Lines 9-10
  - d) Lines 11-17
  
5. It can be inferred from the text that the author is not certain
  - a) who bought the Hope Diamond
  - b) who sold the Hope Diamond in England
  - c) how the Hope Diamond went from France to England
  - d) how big the Hope Diamond was in the 19th century

6. The word **dealer** in line 19 is most likely
- a) a card player
  - b) a miner
  - c) a cutter
  - d) a businessman
7. According to paragraph 3, how long did the diamond stay in the Hopefamily?
- a) about 100 years
  - b) 100 years
  - c) 112 years
  - d) 110 years
8. According to the text, Mrs. McLean
- a) donated the Hope Diamond to the Smithsonian
  - b) let her dog wear the Hope Diamond
  - c) purchase the Hope Diamond from the French
  - d) had the Hope Diamond cut to its present size 45.5 carats
9. Which country is **NOT** mentioned in the text as a place where the Hope Diamond spent some time?
- a) India
  - b) France
  - c) England
  - d) Denmark
10. Which paragraph discusses the period when the Hope Diamond received its current name?
- a) Paragraph 1
  - b) Paragraph 2
  - c) Paragraph 3
  - d) Paragraph 4

## Text 12

Line number

1. The locations of stars in the sky relative to one another do not appear to the  
2. **naked eye** to change, and as a result stars are often considered to be fixed in  
3. position. Many unaware stargazers falsely assume that each star has its own  
4. permanent home in the nighttime sky. In reality, though, stars are always  
5. moving, but because of the tremendous distances between stars themselves and  
6. from stars to Earth, the changes are barely **perceptible** here. An example of  
7. a rather fast-moving star demonstrates why this **misconception** prevails; it  
8. takes approximately 200 years for a relatively rapid star like Bernard's star to  
9. move a distance in the skies equal to the diameter of the earth's moon. When the  
10. apparently **negligible** movement of the stars is contrasted with the movement of  
11. the planets, the stars are seemingly unmoving.

1. Which of the following is the best title for this text?
  - a) What the Eye Can See in the Sky
  - b) Bernard's Star
  - c) Planetary Movement
  - d) The Ever moving Stars
2. The expression '**naked eye**' in line 2 refers to
  - a) a telescope
  - b) a scientific method for observing stars
  - c) unassisted vision
  - d) a camera with a powerful lens
3. According to the text, the distances between the stars and Earth are
  - a) barely perceptible
  - b) huge
  - c) fixed
  - d) moderate
4. The word **perceptible** in line 6 is closest in meaning to
  - a) noticeable
  - b) persuasive
  - c) conceivable
  - d) astonishing

5. The word **misconception** in line 7 is closest in meaning to
- a) idea
  - b) proven fact
  - c) erroneous belief
  - d) theory
6. The text states that in 200 years Bernard's star can move
- a) around Earth's moon
  - b) next to Earth's moon
  - c) a distance equal to the distance from Earth to the Moon
  - d) a distance seemingly equal to the diameter of the Moon
7. The text implies that from Earth it appears that the planets
- a) are fixed in the sky
  - b) move more slowly than the stars
  - c) show approximately the same amount of movement as the stars
  - d) travel through the sky considerably more rapidly than the stars
8. The word **negligible** in line 9 could best be replaced by
- a) negative
  - b) insignificant
  - c) rapid
  - d) distant
9. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the text?
- a) Stars do not appear to the eye to move
  - b) The large distances between stars and the earth tend to magnify movement to the eye.
  - c) Bernard's star moves quickly in comparison with other stars
  - d) Although stars move, they seem to be fixed.
10. The text does **NOT** discuss
- a) the movement of the planets
  - b) Bernard's star
  - c) the distance from Earth to the Moon
  - d) the constant movement of stars

## Text 13

Line number

1. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson is perhaps not a name that is universally  
2. recognized, but Dodgson did achieve enormous success under the pseudonym  
3. Lewis Carroll. He created this pseudonym from the Latinization, *Carolus*  
4. *Ludovicus*, of his real given names. It was under the name Lewis Carroll that  
5. Dodgson published the children's book *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*  
6. (1865) and its sequel *Through the Looking Glass*(1872). Though Dodgson  
7. achieved this success in children's literature, he was not an author of children's  
8. books by training or profession. His education and chosen field of pursuit were  
9. far removed from the field of children's literature and were instead focused on  
10. theoretical mathematics.

11. Dodgson graduated with honours from Christ Church, Oxford, in 1854 and  
12. then embarked on a career in the world of academia. He worked as a lecturer  
13. in mathematics at Oxford and, later in his career, published a number of  
14. theoretical works on mathematics under his own name rather than under the  
15. pseudonym that he used for his children's stories. He produced a number of  
16. texts for students, such as *A Syllabus of Plane Algebraical Geometry*  
17. (1860), *Formulae of Plane Trigonometry* (1861), which was **notable** for the  
18. creativity of the symbols that he used to express trigonometric functions such  
19. as sine and cosine, and *A Guide for the Mathematical Student*(1866). In a  
20. number of more esoteric works, he championed the principles of Euclid; in  
21. *Euclid and His Modern Rivals* (1879), he presented his ideas on the superiority  
22. of Euclid over rival mathematicians in a highly imaginative fashion, by devising  
23. a courtroom trial of anti-Euclid mathematicians that he named "Euclid-  
24. wreckers" and ultimately finding the defendants guilty as charged. *Curiosa*  
25. *Mathematica*(1888-1893) made a further defense of Euclid's work, focusing  
26. on Euclid's definition of parallel lines. These academic works never had the  
27. universal impact of Dodgson's works for children using the name Lewis Carroll,  
28. but **they** demonstrate a solid body of well-regarded academic material.

1. The topic of this text is

- a) the works of Lewis Carroll
- b) Charles Dodgson and Euclid
- c) the story of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*
- d) Dodgson and Carroll: mathematics and children's stories

2. According to the text, Dodgson
- a) did not use his given name on his stories for children
  - b) used the same name on all his published works
  - c) used the name Carroll on his mathematical works
  - d) used a pseudonym for the work about the courtroom trial
3. Which of the following is true according to the text?
- a) “Lewis” is a Latin name.
  - b) “Lutwidge” is part of Dodgson’s pseudonym.
  - c) “Carolus” is the Latin version of the name “Charles”.
  - d) “Ludovicus” is part of Dodgson’s given name.
4. It is **NOT** stated in the passage that Dodgson
- a) attended Christ Church, Oxford
  - b) studied children’s literature
  - c) was an outstanding student
  - d) was a published author of academic works
5. What is stated in the text about the work “Formulae of Plane Trigonometry?”
- a) It portrayed mathematics in a creative way.
  - b) It was written by Euclid.
  - c) It was published in 1860.
  - d) It was one of the texts that Dodgson studied at Oxford.
6. All of the following are stated in the text about the work *Euclid and His Modern Rivals* **EXCEPT** that
- a) it was published in 1879
  - b) it was a highly creative work
  - c) it described an actual trial in which Euclid participated
  - d) it described a trial in which “Euclid-wreakers” were found guilty
7. The word **notable** in line 17 could best be replaced by
- a) significant
  - b) notorious
  - c) decisive
  - d) necessary

8. According to the text, which of the following works was about Euclid?
- A Syllabus of plane Algebraical Geometry
  - Formulae of Plane Trigonometry
  - A Guide for the Mathematical Student
  - Curiosa Mathematica
9. The pronoun **they** in line 28 refers to
- parallel lines
  - these academic works
  - Dodgson's works for children
  - children
10. What is stated in the text about Dodgson's academic works?
- They are all about Euclid.
  - They had an impact on his works for children.
  - They were published under the name Lewis Carroll.
  - They were well received in the academic world.

### Text 14

Line number

- Esperanto is what is called a planned, or artificial, language. It was
- created more than a century ago by Polish eye doctor Ludwik Lazar
- Zamenhof. Zamenhof believed that a common language would help to
- alleviate some of the misunderstandings among cultures.
- In Zamenhof's first attempt at a universal language, he tried to create a
- language that was as uncomplicated as possible. This first language included
- words such as *ab*, *ac*, *ba*, *eb*, *be*, and *ce*. This did not result in a workable
- language in that these monosyllabic words, though short, were not easy to
- understand or to retain.
- Next, Zamenhof tried a different way of constructing a **simplified**
- language. He made the words in his language sound like words that people
- already knew, but he simplified the grammar tremendously. One example of
- how he simplified the language can be seen in the suffixes: all nouns in this
- language end in *o*, as in the noun *amiiko*, which means "friend", and all

15. adjectives end in *-a*, as in the adjective *bel*, which means “pretty”. Another
16. example of the simplified language can be seen in the prefix *mal-*, which
17. makes a word opposite in meaning; the word *malamiko* therefore means
18. “enemy,” and the word *malbela* therefore means “ugly” in Zamenhof’s
19. language.
20. In 1887, Zamenhof wrote a description of this language and published
21. it. He used a penname, Dr. Esperanto, when signing the book. He selected the
22. name Esperanto because this word means “a person who hopes” in his
23. language. Esperanto clubs began **popping up** throughout Europe, and by
24. 1905 Esperanto had spread from Europe to America and Asia.
25. In 1905, the First World Congress of Esperanto took place in France, with
26. approximately 700 attendees from 20 different countries. Congresses were
27. held annually for nine years, and 4,000 attendees were registered for the
28. Tenth World Esperanto Congress scheduled for 1914, when World War I
29. erupted and forced its cancellation.
30. Esperanto has had its **ups and downs** in the period since World War I.
31. Today, years after it was introduced, it is estimated that perhaps a quarter of
32. million people are fluent in it.
33. Current advocates would like to see its use grow considerably and are
34. taking steps to try to make this happen.

1. The main idea of this text is
  - a) a language developed in the last few years.
  - b) one man’s effort to create a universal language
  - c) how language can be improved
  - d) using an artificial language to communicate internationally
  
2. According to the text, Zamenhof wanted to create a universal language
  - a) to resolve cultural differences
  - b) to provide a more complex language
  - c) to build a name for himself
  - d) to create one world culture
  
3. The word **simplified** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
  - a) understandable
  - b) uncomplicated
  - c) underestimated
  - d) natural



4. It can be inferred from the text that the Esperanto word *malespera* means
  - a) hopelessness
  - b) hope
  - c) hopeless
  - d) hopeful
  
5. The expression **popping up** in paragraph 4 could best be replaced by
  - a) leaping
  - b) shouting
  - c) hiding
  - d) opening
  
6. In what paragraph does the author explain why Zamenhof chose the name that he did for his language?
  - a) Paragraph 1-2
  - b) Paragraph 3
  - c) Paragraph 4
  - d) Paragraph 5
  
7. It can be inferred from the text that the Third World Congress of Esperanto took place
  - a) in 1905
  - b) in 1907
  - c) in 1909
  - d) in 1913
  
8. According to the text what happened to the Tenth World Esperanto Congress?
  - a) It had 4,000 attendees.
  - b) It was scheduled for 1915.
  - c) It had attendees from 20 countries.
  - d) It never took place.
  
9. The expression '**ups and downs**' in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to
  - a) tops and bottoms
  - b) floors and ceilings
  - c) take offs and landings
  - d) highs and lows

10. The last paragraph discusses
- the intention of current supporters of Esperanto to encourage its growth
  - another of Zamenhof's accomplishments
  - the disadvantages of using an artificial language
  - attempts to reconvene the World Congress of Esperanto in the 1920s

### Text 15

Line number

1. The rattlesnake has a reputation as a dangerous and deadly snake with a fierce  
2. hatred for humanity. Although the rattlesnake is indeed a venomous snake  
3. capable of killing a human, its nature has perhaps been **somewhat** exaggerated in  
4. myth and folklore.
5. The rattlesnake is not inherently aggressive and generally strikes only when **it**  
6. has been put on the defensive. In its defensive **posture** the rattlesnake raises the  
7. front part of its body off the ground and assumes an S-shaped form in preparation  
8. for lunge forward. At the end of a forward thrust, the rattlesnake pushes its fangs  
9. into the victim, thereby injecting its venom.
10. There are more than 30 species of rattlesnakes, varying in length from 20  
11. inches to 6 feet. In the United States there are only a few deaths annually from  
12. rattlesnakes, with a **mortality** rate of less than 2 percent of those attacked.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for this text?
- The Exaggerated Reputation of the Rattlesnake
  - The Dangerous and Deadly Rattlesnake
  - The Venomous Killer of Humans
  - Myth and Folklore about Killers
2. According to the text, which of the following is true about rattlesnakes?
- They are always ready to attack.
  - They are always dangerous and deadly.
  - Their fierce nature has been underplayed in myth and folklore.
  - Their poison can kill people.

- 
3. Which word is closest in meaning to **somewhat** in paragraph 1 ?
- a) definitely
  - b) basically
  - c) particularly
  - d) partially
4. The word **it** in line 5 refers to
- a) nature
  - b) rattlesnake
  - c) a human
  - d) reputation
5. The word **posture** in line 6 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- a) mood
  - b) fight
  - c) position
  - d) strike
6. It can be inferred from the text that
- a) all rattlesnake bites are fatal
  - b) all rattlesnake bites are not equally harmful
  - c) the few deaths from rattlesnake bites are from six-foot snakes
  - d) deaths from rattlesnake bites have been steadily increasing
7. The word **mortality** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
- a) percentage
  - b) illness
  - c) death
  - d) survival
8. Where in the text does the author explain what people believe about rattlesnakes?
- a) Lines - 1-4
  - b) Lines - 5-6
  - c) Lines - 6-8
  - d) Lines - 8-10

9. The text does **NOT** discuss
- a) the nature of rattlesnake
  - b) rattlesnake's bite
  - c) species of rattlesnakes
  - d) cure from rattlesnake's injection
10. The author's purpose in this text is to
- a) warn readers about the extreme danger from rattlesnakes
  - b) explain a misconception about rattlesnakes
  - c) describe a rattlesnake attack
  - d) clarify how rattlesnakes kill human

### Text 16

Line number

1. A solar eclipse occurs when the Moon moves in front of the Sun and hides at  
2. least some part of the Sun from the earth. In a partial eclipse, the Moon covers  
3. part of the Sun; in an annular eclipse, the Moon covers the center of the Sun,  
4. leaving a bright **ring** of the light around the Moon; in a total eclipse, the Sun is  
5. completely covered by the Moon.
6. It seems rather improbable that a **celestial body** size of the Moon could  
7. completely **block out** the tremendously immense Sun, as happens during a total  
8. eclipse, but this is exactly what happens. Although the Moon is considerably  
9. smaller in size than the Sun, the Moon is able to cover the Sun because of their  
10. **relative** distances from Earth. A total eclipse can last up to 7 minutes, during  
11. which time the Moon's shadow moves across Earth at a **rate** of about 6  
12. kilometers per second.
1. This text mainly
- a) describes how long an eclipse will last
  - b) gives facts about the Moon
  - c) explains how the Sun is able to obscure the Moon
  - d) informs the reader about solar eclipses

- 
2. In which type of eclipse is the Sun obscured in its entirety?
- a) A partial eclipse
  - b) An annular eclipse
  - c) A total eclipse
  - d) A celestial eclipse
3. The word **ring** in line 4 could best be replaced by
- a) piece of gold
  - b) circle
  - c) jewel
  - d) bell
4. A **celestial body** in line 6 is most probably one that is found
- a) within the Moon's shadow
  - b) somewhere in the sky
  - c) on the surface of the Sun
  - d) inside Earth's atmosphere
5. What is the meaning of **block out** in line 7?
- a) square
  - b) cover
  - c) evaporate
  - d) shrink
6. According to the text, how can the Moon hide the Sun during a total eclipse?
- a) The fact that the Moon is closer to Earth than the Sun makes up for the Moon's smaller size.
  - b) The Moon can only obscure the Sun because of the Moon's great distance from the earth.
  - c) Because the Sun is relatively close to Earth, the Sun can be eclipsed by the Moon.
  - d) The Moon hides the Sun because of the Moon's considerable size.

7. The word **relative** in line 10 could best be replaced by
- a) familial
  - b) infinite
  - c) comparative
  - d) paternal
8. According to the text, which of the following happens during an eclipse?
- a) The Moon hides from the Sun.
  - b) The Moon is obscured by the Sun.
  - c) The Moon begins moving at a speed of 6 kilometers per second
  - d) The Moon's shadow crosses Earth.
9. The word **rate** in line 11 is closest in meaning to
- a) form
  - b) speed
  - c) distance
  - d) rotation
10. Where in the text does the author mention the duration of a total eclipse?
- a) Lines 1-3
  - b) Lines 4-6
  - c) Lines 7-9
  - d) Lines 10-12

### Text 17

Line number

1. What is commonly called pepper in reality comes from two very
2. different families of plants. Black and white pepper both come from the fruit
3. of the *Piper nigrum*, a vine with fruits called *peppercorns*. The peppercorns
4. **turn** from green to red as they ripen and finally blacken as they dry out. The
5. dried-out peppercorns are ground to obtain black pepper. White pepper,
6. which has a more subtle flavor than black pepper, comes from the same
7. peppercorns as black pepper; to obtain white pepper, the outer hull of the

8. peppercorn, the pericarp, is removed before the peppercorn is ground.
9. Red and green peppers, on the other hand, come from a completely
10. different family from black and white pepper. Red and green peppers are
11. from the genus *Capsicum*. Plants of this type generally have tiny white
12. flower and fruit which can be any one of a number of colors, shapes, and
13. sizes. These peppers **range** in flavor from very mild and sweet to the most
14. incredibly burning taste imaginable.
15. Christopher Columbus is responsible for the present-day confusion over
16. what a pepper is. The *Piper nigrum* variety of pepper was highly valued for
17. centuries, and high demand for pepper by Europeans was a major cause of
18. the fifteenth-century **push** to locate ocean routes to the spice-growing
19. regions of Asia. When Columbus arrived in the New World in 1492, he was
20. particularly interested in finding black pepper because of the high price that
21. it would command in Europe. Columbus came across plants from the
22. *Capsicum* family in use among the people of the New World, and he
23. incorrectly identified **them** as relatives of black pepper. Columbus
24. introduced the spicy *Capsicum* chili peppers to Europeans on his return from
25. the 1492 voyage, and traders later spread them to Asia and Africa. These
26. *Capsicum* peppers have continued to be called peppers in spite of the fact
27. that they are not related to the black and white pepper of the *Piper nigrum*
28. family.

1. The purpose of this text is
- a) to explain why there is confusion today over peppers
  - b) to provide the scientific classification of various types of peppers
  - c) to demonstrate that it was Columbus who brought peppers to Europe
  - d) to classify the variety of sizes, shapes, and colors of peppers
2. The word **turn** in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by
- a) revert
  - b) exchange
  - c) veer
  - d) change

3. According to the text, both black and white peppers
- a) come from different plants
  - b) change colors after they are ground
  - c) are ground from dried out peppercorns
  - d) have the same flavor
4. What part of the *Piper nigrum* is the pericarp?
- a) The seed inside the fruit.
  - b) The outer covering of the fruit.
  - c) The pulp inside the vine.
  - d) The outer covering of the vine.
5. What usually does **NOT** vary in a *Capsicum* plant?
- a) The color of the flower
  - b) The size of the fruit
  - c) The shape of the fruit
  - d) The color of the fruit
6. The word **range** in line 13 is closest in meaning to
- a) change
  - b) vary
  - c) spread
  - d) reach
7. The word **push** in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by
- a) shove
  - b) strength
  - c) drive
  - d) hit
8. The word **them** in paragraph 3 refers to
- a) people
  - b) plants
  - c) chili peppers
  - d) families



9. It can be inferred from the text that chili peppers originally came from
- Europe
  - Asia
  - America
  - Africa
10. Where in the text does the author explain the mistake that Columbus made?
- Lines 7-10
  - Lines 10-15
  - Lines 16-21
  - Lines 22-27

### Text 18

Line number

1. The hippopotamus is the third largest land animal, smaller only than the  
 2. elephant and the rhinoceros. **Its** name comes from two Greek words which  
 3. mean “river horse”. The long name of this animal is often shortened to the  
 4. easier to handle term “hippo”. The hippo has a natural affinity for the water.  
 5. It does not **float** on top of water, instead, it can easily walk along the bottom  
 6. of a body of water. The hippo commonly remains underwater for three to  
 7. five minutes and has been known to stay under for up to half an hour before  
 8. coming up for air.

9. In spite of its name, the hippo **has relatively little in common** with the  
 10. horse and instead has a number of interesting similarities in common with  
 11. the whale. When a hippo comes up after a stay at the bottom of a lake or  
 12. river, it releases air through a blowhole, just like a whale. In addition, the  
 13. hippo resembles the whale in that they both have thick layers of **blubber** for  
 14. protection and they are almost completely hairless.

1. The text most likely discusses
- the largest land animals
  - the derivations of animal names
  - the characteristics of the hippo
  - the relation between the hippo and the whale

2. It can be inferred from the text that the rhinoceros is
- a) smaller than hippo
  - b) equal in size to the elephant
  - c) a hybrid of the hippo and the elephant
  - d) one of the two largest types of land animals
3. The word **its** in line 2 refers to
- a) hippopotamus
  - b) elephant
  - c) rhinoceros
  - d) horse
4. It can be inferred from the text that the hippopotamus is commonly called a “hippo” because it is
- a) simpler to pronounce
  - b) scientifically more accurate
  - c) the original name
  - d) easier for the animal to recognize
5. The word **float** in line 5 is closest in meaning to
- a) sink
  - b) drift
  - c) eat
  - d) jump
6. According to the text, what is the maximum time that the hippos have been known to stay underwater?
- a) three minutes
  - b) five minutes
  - c) thirty minutes
  - d) ninety minutes

7. The expression **has relatively little in common** in line 9 could best be replaced by
- a) has not any common features
  - b) is not formally found
  - c) has minimal experience
  - d) shares few similarities
8. It is stated in the text that one way in which a hippo is similar to a whale is that
- a) they both live on the bottoms of rivers
  - b) they both have blowholes
  - c) they are both named after horse
  - d) they both breathe underwater
9. The word **blubber** in line 13 is closest in meaning to
- a) fat
  - b) metal
  - c) water
  - d) skin
10. According to the text, the hippo does **NOT**
- a) like water
  - b) resemble the whale
  - c) have a protective coating
  - d) have much hair

### Text 19

Line number

1. The life span of an elephant that dies from natural causes is about sixty-five
2. years. Of course, an elephant can **perish** from a number of “unnatural causes”;
3. e.g., it can be killed by hunters, most probably for the valuable ivory in its tusks;
4. it can die from diseases that spread throughout an elephant herd; or it can die
5. from drought or from the lack of food that almost certainly accompanies the
6. inadequate supply of water.
7. If, however, an elephant **survives** these disasters, it falls prey to old age in its

8. mid-sixties. Around this age, the cause of death is attributed to the loss of the
9. final set of molars. When this last set of teeth is gone, the elephant dies from
10. **malnutrition** because it is unable to obtain adequate nourishment. In old age,
11. elephants tend to search out a **final home** where there is shade for comfort from
12. the sun and soft vegetation for cushioning; the bones of many old elephants
13. have been found in such places.

1. The word **perish** in line 2 could be best replaced by

- a) fall in
- b) shoot
- c) die
- d) get rich

2. The hunters kill the elephant most probably for

- a) its enormous size
- b) its huge weight
- c) valuable ivory in its tusks
- d) its big trunk

3. The elephant dies from

- a) drowning
- b) lack of food
- c) adequate supply of water
- d) overabundance of animals

4. The word **survives** in line 7 may best be replaced by

- a) rises to
- b) takes up
- c) denies
- d) lives through

5. Around mid-sixties the elephant's death is **NOT** caused by

- a) old-age characteristics
- b) variety of food
- c) loss of final set of teeth
- d) inadequate nourishment

6. The word **malnutrition** in line 10 is used to describe someone who

- a) is in good health
- b) has an illness
- c) suffers from poor eating
- d) over exercises

7. The expression “**a final home**” means

- a) a place to die
- b) a comfortable house
- c) a place for sale
- d) the only remaining place

8. In old age elephants search out “a final home” in a place

- a) with a picturesque view
- b) with poor vegetation
- c) with diminished light
- d) unprotected from the sun

9. The text most likely discusses

- a) the natural causes of the elephant’s death
- b) “unnatural causes ” of the elephant’s death
- c) the life of the elephant
- d) the elephant’s diseases

10. The most appropriate title for the text is

- a) The final home for the elephant
- b) The elephant’s survival
- c) Causes of the elephant’s disease
- d) The life span of the elephant

**Text 20**

Line number

1. Most people think of deserts as dry, flat areas with little vegetation and little or
2. no rainfall, but this is hardly true. Many deserts have varied geographical
3. formations ranging from soft, rolling hills to stark, jagged cliffs, and most deserts
4. have a permanent **source** of water. Although deserts do not receive a high
5. amount of rainfall-to be classified as a desert, an area must get less than twenty
6. five centimeters of rainfall per year-there are many plants that **thrive** on only small
7. amounts of water, and deserts are often full of such plant life.
8. Desert plants have a variety of **mechanisms** for obtaining the water needed for
9. survival. Some plants, such as cactus, are able to store large amounts of water in
10. their leaves or stems; after a rainfall these plants absorb a large supply of water
11. to last until the next rainfall. Other plants, such as **mesquite**, have
12. extraordinary deep root systems that allow them to obtain water from far below the
13. desert's arid surface.

1. What is the main topic of the text?
  - a) Deserts are not really flat areas with little plant life.
  - b) Deserts are dry, flat areas with few plants.
  - c) There is little rainfall in the desert.
  - d) Many kinds of vegetation can survive with little water.
2. The text implies that
  - a) the lack of rainfall in deserts causes the lack of vegetation
  - b) the typical conception of a desert is incorrect
  - c) all deserts are dry, flat areas
  - d) most people are well informed about deserts
3. The text describes the geography of deserts as
  - a) absence of vegetation
  - b) flat
  - c) sandy
  - d) varied

- 
4. The word **source** in line 4 means
- a) lack
  - b) supply
  - c) storage space
  - d) need
5. According to the text, what causes an area to be classified as a desert?
- a) The source of water
  - b) The type of plants
  - c) The geographical formations
  - d) The amount of rainfall
6. The word **thrive** in line 6 means
- a) decay
  - b) suffer
  - c) grow well
  - d) hardly survive
7. The word **mechanisms** in line 8 could most easily be replaced by
- a) ways
  - b) machines
  - c) pumps
  - d) sources
8. Which of the following is mentioned in the text about cacti?
- a) They get water from deep below the surface of the desert.
  - b) They have deep root systems.
  - c) They retain water from one rainfall to the next.
  - d) They survive in the desert because they do not need water.

9. The word **mesquite** in line 11 is probably
- a) a geographical formation in the desert
  - b) a type of tree
  - c) a desert animal
  - d) a type of cactus
10. Where in the text does the author describe desert vegetation that keeps water in its leaves?
- a) Lines 11-13
  - b) Lines 2-4
  - c) Lines 4-7
  - d) Lines 9-11

### Text 21

Line number

1. Many modern scientists use computers. With these, they have found that
2. astronomers as far back as 1800 B.C. had ways of predicting seasons and eclipses.
3. For several centuries no one paid much attention to a grouping of stones, in
4. England, called Stonehenge. These **gigantic** stones are about thirteen feet tall and
5. weigh several tons. Scientists started studying the position of the stones which are
6. placed in a circle ninety-seven feet in diameter with other stones set inside. They
7. felt there must be some reason why the stones were arranged in just this way. Since
8. the sun fell on some of the stones, it seemed logical that they had something to do
9. with the sun. They thought they were perhaps even related to sun worship.
10. In 1963, Gerald Hawkins, using an electronic computer, was able to tell the time
11. for the sunrises and sunsets in about 1500 B.C. This is important because
12. Stonehenge is thought to date back to at least that time, and there is a relationship
13. between the lines from the rising and setting sun of that time and the placement of
14. the stones.
15. Today some think that Stonehenge might have been an astronomical observatory.
16. It is amazing that with the use of these stones, the astronomers of the past were
17. probably quite **accurate**. They may have created a calendar with seasons and even
18. **predicted** eclipses of the sun and the moon. It is fascinating to think thousands of
19. years ago people could do many of the sophisticated things done by computers
20. today.



1. According to Paragraph 2, lines 3–9,
  - a) Stonehenge consists of several light stones
  - b) Stonehenge is built of ninety-seven stones
  - c) scientists found no reason why the stones were placed in a circle
  - d) there must be some explanation to the arrangement of those stones
  
2. The word **gigantic** in line 4 is NOT synonymous to
  - a) tiny
  - b) huge
  - c) enormous
  - d) colossal
  
3. According to the text, the astronomers of the past
  - a) created calendars with seasons
  - b) built astronomical observatories
  - c) could probably make careful calculations
  - d) used computers to make predictions
  
4. According to the text, thousands of years ago people
  - a) could do none of the sophisticated things done today
  - b) were able to do a lot of complicated calculations
  - c) could do nothing essential without computers
  - d) were not interested in astronomy
  
5. According to Paragraph 2, lines 3–9,
  - a) nowadays Stonehenge is related to sun worship
  - b) the position of the stones had nothing to do with the sun
  - c) the arrangement of the stones seems illogical
  - d) Stonehenge was taken little notice of for rather a long time

6. Using an electronic computer, Gerald Hawkins
- a) studied Stonehenge in 1963
  - b) made some astronomical calculations
  - c) made discoveries in about 1500 B.C.
  - d) studied the placement of the stones
7. The word **accurate** in line 17 may best be replaced by
- a) clean
  - b) tidy
  - c) precise
  - d) wrong
8. The word **predict** in line 18 is **NOT** synonymous to
- a) foresee
  - b) forecast
  - c) forego
  - d) foretell
9. According to the text, Stonehenge
- a) is an up-to-date astronomical observatory
  - b) is a famous monument to sun worship
  - c) was probably an astronomical observatory
  - d) was a world-famous astronomical observatory
10. The text is mainly about
- a) the mystery of Stonehenge
  - b) computers
  - c) Gerald Hawkins
  - d) astrology

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**Text 22**

Line number

1. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, believed that personality and physical  
2. appearance go together. Even in our times, researchers have tried to prove that a  
3. person's character is somehow connected with the way they look.  
4. Psychologists often divide people into two types: those that are short and fat and  
5. those who are tall and thin. People in the first group tend to be shorter than average  
6. and as they grow older they get fatter. Although, in general, these people tend to be  
7. **cheerful** extroverts, their mood may **rapidly** change and they become either depressed  
8. or inward-looking. Criminals often fall into this group and many dictators have also  
9. been of the short, stocky type, for example Nero, Napoleon and Mussolini.  
10. Tall, thin people usually have smallish heads, long noses and bony faces. As far  
11. as their personality is concerned, they tend to be both shy and bad-tempered. *They*  
12. *often suffer from stress* and avoid physical activity, though if they do take part in  
13. sports, they are generally very good.

1. According to Hippocrates's theory,
  - a) a person's appearance has nothing to do with his character
  - b) a person's appearance harmonizes with his character
  - c) extroverts avoid physical activity
  - d) mental abilities are connected with physical appearance
2. Modern researchers
  - a) disagree with Hippocrates categorically
  - b) find no connection between character and appearance
  - c) have tried to confirm Hippocrates's theory
  - d) neglect Hippocrates's theory completely
3. According to Paragraph 2, lines 4–9, short and fat people
  - a) are generally extroverts
  - b) are never cheerful
  - c) get thinner when they grow older
  - d) are always depressed

4. The word **cheerful** in line 7 is NOT synonymous to
- a) joyful
  - b) jolly
  - c) merry
  - d) miserable
5. We may think that tall, thin people
- a) are physically strong and active
  - b) are unlikely to be shy and ill-tempered
  - c) are never shy and irritable
  - d) are inclined to be timid
6. The word **rapidly** in line 7 is synonymous to
- a) simply
  - b) steadily
  - c) slowly
  - d) quickly
7. According to Paragraph 2, lines 4–9,
- a) people in the first group may have sudden changes of mood
  - b) most criminals fall into the second group
  - c) extroverts may become cheerful abruptly
  - d) extroverts may change gradually into introverts
8. The sentence “*they often suffer from stress*” means that they
- a) are afraid of stress
  - b) often avoid stress
  - c) often undergo stress
  - d) keep away from stress

9. According to the text, a lot of dictators were

- a) tall and thin
- b) tall and broad-shouldered
- c) short and stout
- d) short and slim

10. The text is mainly about

- a) psychologists and researchers
- b) appearances and characters
- c) Nero, Napoleon and Mussolini
- d) criminals and dictators

### Text 23

Line number

1. The handkerchief, a simple article of clothing, has its roots in Ancient Rome.
2. Outstanding people used to tie a piece of cloth on their shoulders and wrists. It was
3. perfumed, had a pleasant **odour** and was called 'orarium', meaning 'towel' in
4. Latin. They used to wipe their hands and faces with it.
5. The handkerchief became popular in the period of Renaissance: first in Italy,
6. later in Germany and Spain. It was the **inseparable** article of clothing of
7. fashionable men and women. It was made of fine, delicate, transparent fabric,
8. nicely embroidered. It hung on the belts or was kept in the sleeves.
9. Originally handkerchiefs had different shapes: from oval to triangular. Square
10. handkerchiefs appeared due to the French Queen Maria Antoinette. Soon they
11. became popular and spread all over Europe.
12. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century handkerchiefs were used for their **primary** purpose – as a
13. means of hygiene. This can be explained by the following fact: it became
14. customary among the courtiers and noblemen to smell tobacco. It made them sneeze
15. and they used their handkerchiefs to wipe their noses. Since then handkerchiefs
16. have been made for two purposes: as a decorative accessory and a means of
17. hygiene for everyday necessities.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–4,
  - a) the first handkerchiefs were used to wipe shoulders and wrists
  - b) outstanding people used to perfume their shoulders and wrists
  - c) handkerchiefs first appeared in ancient Rome
  - d) outstanding people used to tie their hands
  
2. The word **odour** in line 3 is NOT synonymous to
  - a) colour
  - b) fragrance
  - c) aroma
  - d) scent
  
3. The word **inseparable** in line 6 may best be replaced by
  - a) indivisible
  - b) invisible
  - c) unnecessary
  - d) irrelevant
  
4. According to Paragraph 2, lines 5–8, the handkerchief
  - a) was popular with both men and women
  - b) was used by stylish men only
  - c) became popular first in Germany
  - d) usually hung from the sleeves
  
5. In the period of Renaissance the handkerchief
  - a) was tied on wrists
  - b) was ornamented with needlework
  - c) was kept in the belts
  - d) was used by poor, ordinary people

- 
6. According to the text, Maria Antoinette
- a) introduced different shapes of handkerchiefs
  - b) was the first to use handkerchiefs as a means of hygiene
  - c) introduced a new shape of handkerchiefs
  - d) introduced oval and triangular handkerchiefs
7. The word **primary** in line 12 is NOT synonymous to
- a) principal
  - b) main
  - c) major
  - d) minor
8. The range of forms of the first handkerchiefs is discussed in
- a) Paragraph 1 (lines 1–4)
  - b) Paragraph 2 (lines 5–8)
  - c) Paragraph 3 (lines 9–11)
  - d) Paragraph 4 (lines 12–17)
9. We learn from the text that handkerchiefs initially
- a) were exclusively oval
  - b) were only triangular
  - c) were square
  - d) had various shapes
10. According to the text, the handkerchief was originally used
- a) as a decorative accessory
  - b) as a means of hygiene
  - c) by noblemen to differ from ordinary people
  - d) by ordinary people to look elegant

**Text 24**

Line number

1. A long time ago, an Indian of South America happened to cut a tree with his
2. knife. From the cut which he made in this tree came out milk-like juice. It became
3. **firm** in the air. The Indians found that it was good for wounds and cuts.
4. When Columbus went to America, he saw the people of Haiti play with balls
5. made of this substance. Four hundred years ago a traveller noticed that the people of
6. Mexico used this substance for making their cloaks waterproof.
7. At the end of the eighteenth century somebody discovered that when they rubbed
8. pencil-marks with this substance it removed them from the paper. And so they
9. called it “rubber” or “india rubber”. While artists were using it for rubbing pencil-
10. marks, a Scot named Mackintosh used it to give us the first waterproof coats.
11. These coats were called after his name and became known as “mackintosh”.
12. So rubber is the juice of the rubber plant. This tree grows in hot climates. Now
13. the rubber tree is **cultivated** in different parts of the world. It has a thousand and
14. one uses in our everyday life and in industry.

1. According to the text,

- a) the Indians used rubber to cure wounds
- b) Columbus discovered the rubber
- c) artists used the substance for making their cloaks waterproof
- d) the people of Haiti used rubber for rubbing pencil-marks

2. Which of the statements is NOT true?

- a) The rubber plant grows in hot climates.
- b) Rubber was discovered by Mackintosh.
- c) Rubber is widely used in industry.
- d) The rubber tree now grows in different parts of the world.



- 
3. The word **firm** in line 3 means
- a) flavored
  - b) fine
  - c) soft
  - d) solid
4. The people of Mexico used that substance
- a) to prepare balls
  - b) to mend their coats
  - c) to make their cloaks watertight
  - d) to develop paper industry
5. The word **cultivated** in line 13 may best be replaced by
- a) cut
  - b) decorated
  - c) grown
  - d) watered
6. According to the text, rubber was used to remove pencil-marks
- a) in ancient times
  - b) in the 18<sup>th</sup> century
  - c) in the 15<sup>th</sup> century
  - d) four hundred years ago
7. According to the text, the first waterproof coats were made by
- a) Indians
  - b) Columbus
  - c) Mackintosh
  - d) Mexicans
8. Which of the following words from the text means “take away”?
- a) discover
  - b) cut
  - c) cultivate
  - d) remove

9. According to the text, nowadays
- a) rubber is widely used
  - b) rubber is hardly ever used
  - c) the rubber tree may be seen in all gardens
  - d) rubber is used for curing wounds
10. The text is mainly about
- a) the story of a substance
  - b) cultivation of plants
  - c) Columbus
  - d) travellers

### Text 25

Line number

1. What is “American” food? The answer is that it is part Italian, part British, part  
2. German, part Mexican, part Chinese...When people from other countries came to  
3. live in the US, they brought different cooking traditions. Over the years, some  
4. foreign dishes changed a bit. Doughnuts were **originally** from Holland. In 1847, a  
5. young American boy told his mother that her doughnuts were never cooked in the  
6. middle. He cut out the centres, his mother cooked them, and they were very **delicious!**  
7. Maybe the US is most famous for “fast foods”. The first fast food restaurants  
8. served hamburgers, but now they serve other kinds of food, too. Inside there is  
9. often a “salad bar”, where you can help yourself to as much salad as you want.  
10. Americans eat a lot, and when they go to a restaurant, they don’t expect to be  
11. hungry afterwards. Most restaurants will put a lot of food on your plate. But if you  
12. can’t finish it all, don’t worry: they will give you a “doggy bag” and you can put  
13. the remains of your food in it and take it home.  
14. Most Americans now have a light breakfast instead of the traditional eggs,  
15. bacon, toast, orange juice and coffee. But on weekends, there is more time, and a  
16. large late breakfast or early lunch (brunch) is often eaten with family or friends.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–6,
  - a) some foreign dishes changed greatly over the years
  - b) “American” food is the mixture of five cuisines
  - c) “American” food is the mixture of various cuisines
  - d) Americans changed the cooking traditions of other peoples
  
2. According to the text, doughnuts
  - a) are cooked only in Holland
  - b) were first cooked by an American boy, in 1847
  - c) are small cakes never cooked in the middle
  - d) are small cakes with cut-out centres
  
3. According to Paragraph 2, lines 7–9,
  - a) the first fast food restaurants served hamburgers, but now they don’t serve them any more
  - b) fast food restaurants serve only hamburgers
  - c) the first fast food restaurants served hamburgers, later they included something else in their menu
  - d) the first fast food restaurants served hamburgers, as well as other kinds of food
  
4. The word **originally** in line 4 is NOT synonymous to
  - a) firstly
  - b) finally
  - c) primarily
  - d) initially
  
5. Which of the statements is NOT true, according to the text?
  - a) Americans are fond of eating.
  - b) Most American restaurants serve a lot of food.
  - c) Now most Americans have traditional bacon and eggs for breakfast.
  - d) Nowadays most Americans have a light breakfast.

6. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3, lines 10–13, that Americans
- a) don't like the food served in the restaurants
  - b) eat very little in the restaurants
  - c) don't like to waste money
  - d) order few dishes in the restaurants
7. In a “doggy bag”
- a) Americans take the remnants of the food home
  - b) Americans keep the remains of the food at home
  - c) the restaurants keep the remains of the food
  - d) the leftovers of the food are always kept for the dogs
8. The word **delicious** in line 6 is synonymous to
- a) overcooked
  - b) undercooked
  - c) tasteless
  - d) tasty
9. In American restaurants people
- a) are never upset if they can't eat up what they've ordered
  - b) often remain hungry and dissatisfied
  - c) worry when they are given a “doggy bag”
  - d) have to eat all the food on their plates
10. According to the text, on weekends most Americans
- a) don't have enough time to go to the restaurants
  - b) enjoy having a meal with family or friends
  - c) have a light breakfast with family or friends
  - d) have little time to spend with their relatives

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**Text 26**

Line number

1. Elvis Aaron Presley was born on January 8, 1935, in East Tupelo, Mississippi.
2. His twin brother died at birth. Elvis grew up in a poor but religious home which
3. was typical of the deep south of the United States. His parents were kind and
4. loving. While he was still a child, Elvis won several music competitions. Later,
5. after he left school, he worked as a cinema usher and a truck driver. The latter was
6. the job Elvis always said he liked best.
7. The first person to **realize** that Elvis was a good singer was Sam Phillips, the
8. owner of a record company called *Sun Records*. But the man who really guided
9. Elvis's career was Colonel Tom Parker. Colonel Parker became Elvis's manager in
10. 1955 and soon made him into a world-famous rock'n roll star.
11. By 1956, Elvis Presley had won six gold discs. These were the first of many
12. which he won during his life. When he was young, Elvis had many critics,
13. **particularly** from the older generation. They thought that Elvis was 'dangerous
14. for the morals of young people'.
15. Life and people's attitudes have changed since 1956. And Elvis Presley helped
16. to change them. Elvis died suddenly in early middle age. Many people say that
17. he died because he took too many drugs and pills.

1. Which of the statements is NOT true?
  - a) Elvis Presley was born in a religious family.
  - b) Elvis's mother died when his twin brother was born.
  - c) Elvis grew up in a friendly family.
  - d) Elvis Presley's talent was recognized, still a child.
2. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–6,
  - a) Elvis didn't like the job of a cinema usher at all
  - b) in his early childhood Elvis performed minor jobs
  - c) most of all Elvis enjoyed working as a truck driver
  - d) Elvis greatly enjoyed working as a cinema usher

3. According to Paragraph 2, lines 7–10,
- a) Sam Phillips was the first to appreciate Elvis’s talent
  - b) Sam Phillips was Elvis’s manager
  - c) Colonel Tom Parker was the owner of a record company called *Sun Records*
  - d) Colonel Tom Parker was a world famous rock’n roll star
4. The word **realize** in line 7 may best be replaced by
- a) fulfil
  - b) accomplish
  - c) achieve
  - d) understand
5. According to Paragraph 3, lines 11–14,
- a) the older generation adored Elvis Presley
  - b) in his youth Elvis Presley was criticized by everybody
  - c) in his youth Elvis Presley was criticized by the older generation
  - d) Elvis Presley won six gold discs during his life
6. Elvis Presley’s first attempts as a singer are discussed in
- a) Paragraph 1 (lines 1–6)
  - b) Paragraph 2 (lines 7–10)
  - c) Paragraph 3 (lines 11–14)
  - d) Paragraph 4 (lines 15–17)
7. The word **particularly** in line 13 is NOT synonymous to
- a) especially
  - b) mainly
  - c) chiefly
  - d) only
8. Which of the following words from the text means “characteristic”?
- a) poor
  - b) typical
  - c) famous
  - d) dangerous

9. The author thinks that

- a) Elvis Presley was dangerous for the morals of young people
- b) life and people's attitudes changed Elvis Presley
- c) life and people's attitudes haven't changed since 1956
- d) Presley helped to change the life and attitudes of people

10. It is supposed that Presley

- a) died after long illness
- b) died of drug overdose
- c) lived a long and happy life
- d) died still a teenager

### Text 27

Line number

1. The Louvre is the world's largest museum and one of the greatest art collections
2. in the world. The palace stretches for about half a mile between the Seine and Rue
3. de Rivoli. It was originally a fortress built by Philippe Auguste in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.
4. 300 years later Francois I replaced it with a Renaissance style building. Many
5. French kings continued to add to the construction and improve it. Some of the
6. kings used it as their **residence** before the court moved to Versailles.
7. The Louvre was first opened to the public in 1793 and has been used as a museum
8. ever since. The latest addition to the building is the glass pyramid (also a museum
9. entrance) that sits in the courtyard which was designed by M. Pei. *The pyramid was*
10. *unveiled in 1989.*
11. The Louvre's collection is **overwhelming** in size and it includes paintings,
12. drawings, sculptures, antiquities, furniture, coins, etc. It is impossible to see
13. everything in one day; in fact, I believe it is impossible to see everything even if
14. you spend a few years here. Most people run to see the two ladies, Leonardo da
15. Vinci's Mona Lisa and the statue of Venus de Milo. They are always surrounded
16. by a crowd of people. But try to see more than that; walls are practically lined
17. with masterpieces. There are many entrances to the museum, not only the **one**
18. through the Pyramid which is always the most crowded. The museum's pass card
19. works here and helps in skipping the lines. After 3 p.m. and on Sundays the ticket
20. is half price.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–6 the Louvre
  - a) is one of the largest buildings in the world
  - b) is the greatest art collection in the world
  - c) was the only museum in the 13<sup>th</sup> century
  - d) used to be a fortress in the 13<sup>th</sup> century
  
2. We can tell from the text that the Louvre
  - a) was built by Francois I
  - b) was built in 300 years
  - c) was replaced by a Renaissance style building in the 16<sup>th</sup> century
  - d) was built by Philippe Auguste in the 16<sup>th</sup> century
  
3. The Louvre has been used as a museum since
  - a) 1793
  - b) 1989
  - c) the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century
  - d) the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century
  
4. The word **residence** in line 6 means
  - a) territory
  - b) empire
  - c) court
  - d) seat
  
5. The word **overwhelming** in line 11 is NOT synonymous to
  - a) immeasurable
  - b) innumerable
  - c) great
  - d) small



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6. According to the text,
- a) people spend a few years in the Louvre
  - b) there are a great number of masterpieces in the Louvre
  - c) there are two masterpieces in the Louvre
  - d) the Louvre is always surrounded by a crowd of people
7. We learn from the text that
- a) after 3 p.m. the ticket is free of charge
  - b) on Sundays the ticket is expensive
  - c) there are a lot of entrances through the Pyramid
  - d) the entrance through the Pyramid is the most crowded
8. The word **one** in line 17 stands for
- a) the museum
  - b) the entrance
  - c) the masterpiece
  - d) the crowd
9. The sentence '*The pyramid was unveiled*' means that it
- a) was destroyed
  - b) was designed
  - c) was opened to the public
  - d) was reconstructed
10. The text is mainly about
- a) two masterpieces
  - b) a world-famous museum
  - c) a modern fortress
  - d) a great pyramid

## Text 28

Line number

1. Many animals and birds on Earth are disappearing nowadays. Indian tigers and  
2. African elephants are among them. People have hunted and killed many tigers in  
3. India and a lot of elephants in Africa. Why? Some people are afraid of tigers and  
4. kill them to save their domestic animals and their lives. But some people often hunt  
5. tigers for fun and for their beautiful skin. They can easily sell the skin and get a lot  
6. of money as the prices are high.  
7. The result is very sad. There are few Indian tigers on the Earth now. Many of  
8. them are usually old, sick animals. Most tigers don't hunt people nowadays, but  
9. hide from them in deep, dark forests. And the question is: "Have those animals got  
10. a future?"  
11. We can ask the same question about African elephants. They are wonderful  
12. animals. They can help men. In the last century, Africa was full of elephants. But  
13. these days there are not many of them in African parks.  
14. This is the sad story of Indian tigers and African elephants. But many less  
15. dangerous wild animals, fish and birds are also disappearing from the Earth.  
16. Modern life is bad for them. The air is not fresh. The water is not clean. They  
17. don't often have good things to eat and space to live. You can find their names in  
18. the Red Book. People must take **particular** care of them all. We must find the  
19. right balance between land, people and animals. We must take care of nature.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–6,
  - a) a lot of tigers have been killed in Africa
  - b) a great number of elephants were destroyed in India
  - c) some tigers are killed by other animals
  - d) tigers are sometimes killed for self-protection
  
2. Indian tigers are killed
  - a) just for fun
  - b) exceptionally for their beautiful skin
  - c) without any reason
  - d) for different reasons

- 
3. African elephants
- a) first appeared in the last century
  - b) are helpful animals
  - c) disappeared in the last century
  - d) can be seen in African parks in great numbers
4. According to Paragraph 2, lines 7–10,
- a) people hide from tigers in deep, dark forests
  - b) old tigers don't hunt people
  - c) at present few tigers hunt people
  - d) Indian tigers are sick animals
5. According to the text, nowadays
- a) not only dangerous animals are disappearing
  - b) there are a lot of Indian tigers on the Earth
  - c) the number of African elephants has increased
  - d) fish and birds aren't in danger
6. According to Paragraph 4, lines 14–19,
- a) animals drink polluted water
  - b) there is no air for animals to breathe
  - c) modern life is bad for us
  - d) there is no food for wild animals at all
7. Which of the following words from the text means “rescue”?
- a) kill
  - b) save
  - c) hide
  - d) hunt

8. The word **particular** in line 18 may best be replaced by
- a) partial
  - b) usual
  - c) spontaneous
  - d) special
9. According to the text,
- a) there is no space for animals to live
  - b) the names of all animals are in the Red book
  - c) less dangerous animals live in better conditions
  - d) animals also have the problem of good food
10. We may conclude from the text that
- a) Indian tigers and African elephants are the only animals in danger
  - b) people are taking good care of animals
  - c) modern conditions aren't good for many wild animals
  - d) there is the right balance between land, people and animals

### Text 29

Line number

1. Are you a left-handed individual in a right-handed world? How did that happen,
2. and is it good or bad? Geneticists and behaviorists have studied this question
3. extensively and have come up with some interesting and enlightening information.
4. If you are a twin, you have a greater chance of being left-handed than if you
5. were a single birth, but there is no evidence that left-handers are more clumsy than
6. right-handers, and there is **trifling** evidence that hand preference has anything to do
7. with intelligence. Leonardo da Vinci, one of the world's intellectual geniuses, was
8. left-handed.
9. In human beings, hand preference begins to develop at about the seventh month
10. following birth. Then one side of the brain initiates dominance over the other. The
11. left side of the brain regulates the right portion of the body – hand, eye and foot.
12. The right side of the brain supervises the left.

13. In 1998, a study suggested that approximately 7 to 10 percent of the adult  
14. population is left-handed, and that left-handedness is more common among males  
15. than females. Still only about four percent of the population is **exclusively** left or  
16. right oriented. Most right-handed people have things they do better with their left  
17. hand, while most south-paws have things they do with their right hand.  
18. Though left-handers constitute less than 10 percent of the general population, five  
19. of the last seven US presidents have been left-handed: Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan,  
20. George H.W. Bush, Bill Clinton and Barack Obama. So was Obama's opponent,  
21. John McCain.

1. According to the text,

- a) the number of left-handers among twins is greater
- b) if you are a twin you will be right-handed
- c) all the twins are left-handed
- d) left-handers prove to be clumsy

2. The problem of left-handedness

- a) has never been studied
- b) has not been studied seriously
- c) doesn't arouse any interest
- d) has been studied carefully

3. We can tell from the text that

- a) left-handers are more awkward than right-handers
- b) the left-handed do everything well only with their left hand
- c) many people can do some things equally well with both hands
- d) right-handed people can't do anything well with their left hand

4. The word **trifling** in line 6 means

- a) great
- b) huge
- c) little
- d) important

5. The scientists have concluded that
- a) more than 90 percent of the human race is left-handed
  - b) less than 10 percent of the human race is right-handed
  - c) left-handedness is rare among men
  - d) the number of the left-handed is greater among men
6. According to the text, hand preference begins to develop
- a) before birth
  - b) seven months before birth
  - c) nearly seven months after birth
  - d) when people learn to write
7. The right side of the brain regulates
- a) the right side of the body
  - b) the left side of the body
  - c) the hands and arms
  - d) the legs and feet
8. The word **exclusively** in line 15 is NOT synonymous to
- a) wholly
  - b) fully
  - c) partially
  - d) completely
9. The word **'south-paw'** in the text is used for
- a) right-handed people
  - b) adults
  - c) left-handers
  - d) clumsy people
10. We may conclude from the text that

- a) our intelligence is affected by the hand we use
- b) left handed people are not intelligent
- c) there are no entirely left oriented people
- d) we live in a right-handed world

### Text 30

Line number

1. We spend about four years, or twenty percent of the sleep time of our lives,
2. dreaming. There are many ideas about why we dream and what dreams do to us.
3. Some researchers feel that everyone needs to dream. An experiment was conducted
4. with two groups of people. With the first group, each time a sleeping person
5. appeared to begin dreaming, the researchers would wake him. After a few days,
6. that person became **uneasy** and upset.
7. With the second group of people, interruptions were made during non-dreaming
8. sleep, and these people did not seem to change. When the first group was allowed
9. to sleep uninterrupted, they seemed to have more dreams than the second group. It
10. was as if the first group was catching up on lost dreams.
11. It has been found that people who go without sleep for days have hallucinations
12. and even show signs of mental illness. They believe this is because they can't
13. have their usual number of dreams. Sigmund Freud said dreams **protect** us from
14. our inner conflicts.
15. Many people in the Western world think of dreams as interesting but of no
16. value. Others think that they come from the **unconscious** mind. Whatever their
17. real worth, the fact remains that everybody dreams.

1. According to the text, people spend
  - a) four years of their lifetime sleeping
  - b) twenty percent of their lifetime sleeping
  - c) twenty percent of their life dreaming
  - d) twenty percent of their lifetime sleep dreaming
  
2. We can understand from the text that

- a) some researchers think that we don't need to dream
- b) an experiment was held with some researchers
- c) people who go without sleep for days become mentally ill
- d) people who go without sleep for days see mirages

3. The word **uneasy** in line 6 is NOT synonymous to

- a) restless
- b) nervous
- c) peaceful
- d) anxious

4. The word **protect** in line 13 means

- a) detect
- b) defend
- c) define
- d) decline

5. According to Paragraph 3, lines 11–14,

- a) people can go without sleep for many days
- b) people have hallucinations because of bad dreams
- c) dreams can arouse inner conflicts
- d) people need to have their usual number of dreams

6. The experiment proved that people felt irritated when

- a) they were being examined
- b) they began dreaming
- c) their sleep was interrupted
- d) their dream was interrupted

7. According to the text, many people think that dreams



- a) can cause mental diseases
- b) come from conscious mind
- c) are interesting but insignificant
- d) are of great value

8. According to Sigmund Freud, dreams

- a) can cause hallucinations
- b) help people overcome inner conflicts
- c) are the result of inner conflicts
- d) arouse a lot of conflicts

9. The word **unconscious** in line 16 means

- a) instinctive
- b) rational
- c) sensible
- d) reasonable

10. According to the text,

- a) it's dangerous to hold experiments on dreaming people
- b) non-dreaming sleep causes mental illness
- c) interruptions during dreaming sleep affect people
- d) interruptions during dreaming sleep influence people positively

## Section 2

Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:

Choose the right option.

1. Ecologists try to find out how the Earth's environments can be preserved \_\_\_\_\_ living things will continue to survive on the planet.
  - a) now that
  - b) in order to
  - c) in case
  - d) so that
2. \_\_\_\_\_ children get older, their questions get harder to answer.
  - a) As
  - b) Because of
  - c) In order that
  - d) However
3. It is easier to study animals and plants than human beings, \_\_\_\_\_ plant and animal behaviors can be controlled and monitored.
  - a) thus
  - b) due to
  - c) because
  - d) however
4. Milk must be moved rapidly from the farm to the consumer and kept cold \_\_\_\_\_ it will not spoil.
  - a) so as
  - b) in case
  - c) if
  - d) so that

5. Experts estimate that we are losing 137 plant, animal and insect species every single day \_\_\_\_\_ rainforest deforestation.
- a) as
  - b) while
  - c) so
  - d) due to
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you left, the atmosphere in the office has not been as nice.
- a) When
  - b) Although
  - c) Since
  - d) So that
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you already know Mary, you should go to meet her at the airport.
- a) Although
  - b) Since
  - c) When
  - d) In spite
8. \_\_\_\_\_ we would like to open a branch in Oxford now, we will probably wait for another year or so.
- a) When
  - b) Since
  - c) Although
  - d) Due to
9. This job is badly paid, \_\_\_\_\_ I'm looking for another one.
- a) because
  - b) so
  - c) since
  - d) as

10. We're not making much profit \_\_\_\_\_ we need to raise our prices.
- a) because
  - b) since
  - c) though
  - d) so
11. I need to get to work early \_\_\_\_\_ I can finish the report before the meeting.
- a) despite
  - b) so that
  - c) when
  - d) since
12. Adams was dismissed from his job \_\_\_\_\_ he kept improper financial records.
- a) for
  - b) despite
  - c) because of
  - d) so that
13. California relies heavily on income from fruit crops \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) but Florida does so
  - b) and so does Florida
  - c) as though Florida doesn't do
  - d) in spite of Florida does so
14. It is very difficult to stop the cultivation of weed \_\_\_\_\_ it grows well with little care.
- a) however
  - b) nevertheless
  - c) because
  - d) though

15. Mr. Robert is a noted chemist \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) in spite of being an efficient teacher
  - b) because of an efficient teacher
  - c) but also an efficient teacher
  - d) as well as an efficient teacher
16. Her grades have improved, \_\_\_\_\_very slightly.
- a) as if
  - b) so that
  - c) but only
  - d) despite
17. The students liked that professor's course \_\_\_\_\_ there was little or no homework.
- a) nevertheless
  - b) however
  - c) because of
  - d) because
18. \_\_\_\_\_ its durability and economy, the best car to buy is a Mercedes Benz.
- a) Because of
  - b) In spite of
  - c) As if
  - d) So that
19. I don't know him very well, \_\_\_\_\_ I have met him once or twice.
- a) in spite
  - b) as if
  - c) although
  - d) however

20. The committee rejected the proposal \_\_\_\_\_ they did not think it was practical.
- a) however
  - b) because
  - c) though
  - d) nevertheless
21. He refused to give up work, \_\_\_\_\_ he had won a million pounds.
- a) despite
  - b) however
  - c) even though
  - d) as though
22. The children won't go to sleep \_\_\_\_\_ we have a light on outside their bedroom.
- a) except
  - b) otherwise
  - c) unless
  - d) but
23. \_\_\_\_\_ Patrick, he can't possibly go alone – he's far too young.
- a) As if
  - b) As
  - c) As for
  - d) As far as
24. You can use my bicycle \_\_\_\_\_ you promise to bring it back tomorrow.
- a) as long as
  - b) although
  - c) nevertheless
  - d) in spite of

25. She wonders \_\_\_\_\_ her father looks like now, after so many years away.
- a) how
  - b) whose
  - c) that
  - d) what
26. Many people don't drink coffee in the evening \_\_\_\_\_ it keeps them awake.
- a) therefore
  - b) however
  - c) so that
  - d) because
27. I'll keep trying different jobs \_\_\_\_\_ I have found a career I really enjoy.
- a) until
  - b) when
  - c) while
  - d) as soon as
28. Bats do not have good eyesight, \_\_\_\_\_ they have to hunt for their food during the night.
- a) as a matter of fact
  - b) despite
  - c) although
  - d) for
29. An example of a nice dream is when we are doing something successfully, \_\_\_\_\_ a common nightmare is when we are making fools of ourselves.
- a) because
  - b) while
  - c) so
  - d) that

30. It doesn't matter which restaurant we choose \_\_\_\_\_ the service is good.
- a) on condition
  - b) as soon as
  - c) so long as
  - d) so that
31. Tobacco is bad for health, \_\_\_\_\_ many people all over the world continue to smoke it.
- a) yet
  - b) because
  - c) that
  - d) so that
32. Here is the CD \_\_\_\_\_ you asked me to bring.
- a) which
  - b) what
  - c) whom
  - d) where
33. \_\_\_\_\_ you take a mobile phone into the examination room, your teacher will punish you.
- a) Even if
  - b) Although
  - c) If
  - d) Unless
34. Primitive people had many superstitions about the owl, \_\_\_\_\_ the strange sounds it makes.
- a) apart from
  - b) because
  - c) since
  - d) because of



35. You should buy a good road map \_\_\_\_\_ you start your journey.
- a) after
  - b) before
  - c) ever since
  - d) while
36. Most of the older civilizations \_\_\_\_\_ flourished during the fifth century BC have died out.
- a) how
  - b) what
  - c) which
  - d) where
37. \_\_\_\_\_ around 8000 B.C., mammoths became extinct.
- a) With the end of the Ice Age
  - b) It was the end of the Ice Age that
  - c) That the end of the Ice Age
  - d) In addition to the end of the Ice Age
38. A bat will often spend the daylight hours \_\_\_\_\_ in a tree or cave.
- a) hanging upside down
  - b) which hangs upside down
  - c) that is upside down
  - d) while hanging upside down
39. A hero of the war of 1812, \_\_\_\_\_ the president of the United States.
- a) that Andrew Jackson later became
  - b) Andrew Jackson, later became
  - c) who was Andrew Jackson
  - d) later became Andrew Jackson

40. \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan as after that terrible earthquake.
- a) Never the situation was so serious
  - b) Not only was the situation so serious
  - c) Never was the situation so serious
  - d) No sooner had the situation been so serious
41. \_\_\_\_\_ a large part of western Utah was covered by Lake Bonneville.
- a) In Prehistoric times
  - b) It was in Prehistoric times
  - c) Because it was in Prehistoric times
  - d) As in Prehistoric times is
42. She behaves \_\_\_\_\_ she were the boss of the company and the staff obeys her humbly.
- a) as though
  - b) as long as
  - c) even though
  - d) as
43. He is working hard \_\_\_\_\_ he can get a better and more interesting job.
- a) when
  - b) so that
  - c) although
  - d) as soon as
44. We have nothing to fear \_\_\_\_\_ our country is strong and united.
- a) for
  - b) whereas
  - c) though
  - d) although

45. It's not the best dictionary you can buy, \_\_\_\_\_ it's better than nothing.

- a) since
- b) because of
- c) but
- d) despite

46. Mike is always on time \_\_\_\_\_ his brother is late at least twice a week.

- a) whereas
- b) wherever
- c) whenever
- d) whatever

47. The food is not as good as it was. \_\_\_\_\_ they have put the prices up.

- a) In spite of
- b) Despite
- c) Since
- d) In addition

48. It's busy during the week. At the weekend, \_\_\_\_\_, it is very quiet.

- a) however
- b) besides
- c) as long as
- d) moreover

49. They told us the shop was next to the station. We never found it, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) too
- b) as well
- c) though
- d) despite

50. \_\_\_\_\_ wanting to see him again, she refused to reply to his letters.
- a) although
  - b) inspite
  - c) despite
  - d) though
51. His first acting role, \_\_\_\_\_ small, was a great success.
- a) though
  - b) however
  - c) despite
  - d) inspite of
52. \_\_\_\_\_ the problems they had to grapple with, they still enjoyed the trip.
- a) Despite of
  - b) In spite of
  - c) Since
  - d) Although
53. I just want to assure you that \_\_\_\_\_ is the truth.
- a) what I tell you
  - b) in addition I tell you
  - c) because what I tell you
  - d) whether I tell you or not
54. I talked to George yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_ he would not admit his mistake.
- a) Even then
  - b) Even if
  - c) Even
  - d) As if

55. We thought she was rather arrogant, \_\_\_\_\_, in fact, she was just very shy.
- a) since
  - b) although
  - c) inspite
  - d) whereas
56. Some people protest certain commercial fishing operations, \_\_\_\_\_ dolphins, considered to be highly intelligent mammals, are killed unnecessarily.
- a) because
  - b) in addition
  - c) lest
  - d) whereas
57. \_\_\_\_\_ the earthquake damaged the bridge across the Skunk River, the Smiths were able to cross the river because they had a boat.
- a) even if
  - b) even though
  - c) inspite of
  - d) despite
58. "How do you like the hat?"  
"I do not like the shape of the hat, \_\_\_\_\_ I like its colour."
- a) since
  - b) despite
  - c) because
  - d) though
59. The adder is a very dangerous snake \_\_\_\_\_ bite may prove fatal to humans.
- a) as
  - b) whom
  - c) that
  - d) whose

60. \_\_\_\_\_ were first viewed through a telescope by Galileo.
- a) Jupiter has four moons
  - b) Jupiter's four moons
  - c) Jupiter surrounded by four moons
  - d) Surrounded by four moons, Jupiter
61. \_\_\_\_\_ her father's advice, Sarah Daole chose medicine as her course of studies.
- a) although
  - b) until
  - c) despite
  - d) in spite
62. When travelling it is advisable to write your name and address on your bag \_\_\_\_\_ you lose it.
- a) unless
  - b) if
  - c) when
  - d) in case
63. Yesterday Jack was having a party but Sheila couldn't come, \_\_\_\_\_ was a pity.
- a) this
  - b) which
  - c) it
  - d) what
64. \_\_\_\_\_ you water the flowers every day and take care of them the garden will soon become a pleasant place.
- a) Provided that
  - b) Until
  - c) Nevertheless
  - d) Even if

65. Spiders are not insects, as many people think. \_\_\_\_\_, they are not even related to them.
- a) Even though
  - b) Consequently
  - c) Moreover
  - d) However
66. \_\_\_\_\_ about the need to educate people on recycling, the speaker stressed the importance of conserving paper.
- a) During talking
  - b) While talking
  - c) As talking
  - d) In the event of talking
67. Prospectors rushed to Nevada in 1859 \_\_\_\_\_ was discovered.
- a) while gold
  - b) soon after gold
  - c) gold where
  - d) so gold that
68. Michelson, \_\_\_\_\_ carried out experiments on the speed of light, was the first American to receive a Nobel Prize in science.
- a) whom
  - b) who
  - c) that
  - d) which
69. \_\_\_\_\_ being the outer protective covering of the body, the skin performs many other necessary functions.
- a) Beside
  - b) Besides
  - c) Although
  - d) Despite

70. A metaphor, \_\_\_\_\_, compares two things that are different, but have something in common.
- a) often used in poetry
  - b) has used in poetry
  - c) is used in poetry
  - d) has uses in poetry
71. He came as soon as he could \_\_\_\_\_ to help me complete the work by midnight.
- a) so that
  - b) provided that
  - c) so as
  - d) so
72. She is a good specialist. \_\_\_\_\_, I didn't hesitate to ask her for help.
- a) So that
  - b) Although
  - c) Even though
  - d) Therefore
73. \_\_\_\_\_ it was late and our children had already gone to bed, we didn't feel tired and sleepy.
- a) Because
  - b) Although
  - c) In spite of
  - d) As
74. I like travelling by ship \_\_\_\_\_ the sea is not rough.
- a) as long as
  - b) unless
  - c) despite
  - d) in case



75. When I was strolling by the Nile, I suddenly saw someone \_\_\_\_\_ photo I had seen in the newspaper.
- a) whom
  - b) who
  - c) whose
  - d) which
76. \_\_\_\_\_ Henry had looked through all the drawers in his room he started going through the cupboards downstairs.
- a) When
  - b) Meanwhile
  - c) While
  - d) Afterwards
77. One solution to the problem of deforestation is to use less paper, \_\_\_\_\_ fewer trees will be cut for paper making.
- a) though
  - b) in contrast
  - c) so that
  - d) yet
78. \_\_\_\_\_ its small store of words, Old English was a remarkably flexible language.
- a) Despite
  - b) In spite
  - c) Despite of
  - d) Although
79. I was shocked \_\_\_\_\_ what I had done.
- a) when I realized
  - b) when I realized that
  - c) as I realized that
  - d) when realizing that

80. This man lives in a country \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) and they speak two languages
  - b) where they speak two languages
  - c) that's why they speak two languages
  - d) in which two languages speak
81. You look so frightened! It seems \_\_\_\_\_ you have seen a ghost.
- a) as
  - b) if
  - c) as though
  - d) although
82. I am afraid \_\_\_\_\_ until tomorrow.
- a) there is no chance of seeing the director
  - b) it is no chance to see the director
  - c) there isn't no chance of seeing the director
  - d) it will be any chance of seeing the director
83. \_\_\_\_\_, we seldom see each other.
- a) Now when Henry lives in Boston
  - b) Now that Henry lives in Boston
  - c) No matter if Henry lives in Boston
  - d) Now then Henry lives in Boston
84. Millions of people around the world continue to smoke \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) in spite of the fact that smoking causes cancer
  - b) due to the fact that smoking causes cancer
  - c) even though the fact that smoking causes cancer
  - d) because smoking causes cancer

85. \_\_\_\_\_, the government has decided not to fund it.
- a) When they see that the scheme is likely to fail
  - b) While seeing that the scheme is likely to fail
  - c) To see that the scheme is likely to fail
  - d) Seeing that the scheme is likely to fail
86. A bridge collapsed last Monday \_\_\_\_\_ which hit Southern California.
- a) as a result of an earthquake
  - b) resulting in an earthquake
  - c) causing an earthquake
  - d) so that there was an earthquake
87. You had better lock all the doors, \_\_\_\_\_ you will be in trouble.
- a) in case of
  - b) provided that
  - c) so that
  - d) otherwise
88. I'm looking forward to seeing the Pyramids \_\_\_\_\_ we visit Egypt.
- a) whenever
  - b) when
  - c) by which
  - d) since when
89. Drinking wine in a dream means that you will experience happiness, \_\_\_\_\_ drinking beer means that you will be disappointed.
- a) therefore
  - b) whereas
  - c) as far as
  - d) for

90. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ my grandfather manages to live on his small pension.
- a) how
  - b) why
  - c) that
  - d) what
91. The coach was full and the weather very hot, but the air conditioning wasn't working. \_\_\_\_\_, the passengers were uncomfortable and many of them complained.
- a) Nevertheless
  - b) Consequently
  - c) Otherwise
  - d) Furthermore
92. \_\_\_\_\_ than he began to feel sleepy.
- a) He had no sooner drunk the coffee
  - b) He no sooner had drunk the coffee
  - c) Hardly had he drunk the coffee
  - d) He had hardly drunk the coffee
93. Since the documents haven't arrived \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) we can't load the goods
  - b) we couldn't load the goods
  - c) we should load the goods
  - d) we will load the goods
94. Although the pension was very reasonably priced, it was certainly not uncomfortable. \_\_\_\_\_, it had a beautiful shady garden and a roof terrace with a splendid view of the area.
- a) Therefore
  - b) Even though
  - c) Otherwise
  - d) Moreover

95. \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy rain, we greatly enjoyed ourselves.
- a) In spite
  - b) Though
  - c) Despite
  - d) However
96. Tom was very persuasive, \_\_\_\_\_, I did what he asked.
- a) provided
  - b) in order
  - c) moreover
  - d) accordingly
97. \_\_\_\_\_ they live near the Browns, they see them quite seldom.
- a) Although
  - b) As
  - c) As soon as
  - d) Still
98. There is fog at the airport, \_\_\_\_\_ the plane has been diverted.
- a) therefore
  - b) though
  - c) in contrast
  - d) nevertheless
99. The professor said that \_\_\_\_\_ on Monday.
- a) if the students could hand in their reports
  - b) when the students could hand in their reports
  - c) why the students could hand in their reports
  - d) the students could hand in their reports

100. Not only \_\_\_\_\_, they serve for scientific and educational purposes as well.

- a) are botanical gardens places of beauty but also
- b) are botanical gardens places of beauty
- c) botanical gardens being places of beauty
- d) botanical gardens are places of beauty but

101. When \_\_\_\_\_ is not known.

- a) inventing the wheel
- b) was the wheel invented
- c) the invention of the wheel
- d) the wheel was invented

102. The type of clothing people wear tells others a lot about \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a) who are they
- b) who they are
- c) where they are
- d) where are they

103. They know the risks of swimming with sharks, \_\_\_\_\_ they insist on doing it.

- a) accordingly
- b) consequently
- c) yet
- d) as a result

104. Most folk songs are ballads \_\_\_\_\_ have simple words and tell simple stories.

- a) that
- b) what
- c) who
- d) when

105. Parrots can live in temperate or even cold climates, \_\_\_\_\_ they are tropical birds.
- a) but
  - b) despite
  - c) even though
  - d) nevertheless
106. Owls can hunt in total darkness \_\_\_\_\_ their remarkably keen sense of smell.
- a) however
  - b) since
  - c) because of
  - d) therefore
107. The tennis match planned for tomorrow will take place \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) as if it was raining
  - b) and it doesn't rain
  - c) but it doesn't rain
  - d) as long as it doesn't rain
108. He had no sooner opened the door of his flat \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) as if something strange he felt
  - b) then he felt something strange
  - c) if he felt something stranger
  - d) than he felt something strange
109. I didn't agree with him \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) so I went on listening to him willingly
  - b) though I didn't listen to him
  - c) but I went on listening to him willingly
  - d) if I didn't listen to him

110. The household vacuum cleaner was first mass-produced by William Henry Hoover; \_\_\_\_\_, it is now commonly referred to as a 'hoover'.
- a) besides
  - b) otherwise
  - c) whereas
  - d) therefore
111. \_\_\_\_\_ smoking can cause lung problems, many people all over the world smoke.
- a) Despite
  - b) Because
  - c) As
  - d) Although
112. Your mother will punish you, \_\_\_\_\_ you go home late.
- a) unless
  - b) although
  - c) if
  - d) because of
113. Primitive people had many superstitions about the owl \_\_\_\_\_ the strange sounds it makes.
- a) because of
  - b) because
  - c) since
  - d) apart from
114. Not only was the president dedicated to fighting poverty \_\_\_\_\_ to put an end to racial discrimination.
- a) but he vowed as well as
  - b) that he vowed too
  - c) but he also vowed
  - d) also he vowed



115. \_\_\_\_\_ I dislike sentimental films, sometimes, when I'm not feeling very energetic, I can curl up on the sofa and watch one.
- a) As soon as
  - b) Though
  - c) However
  - d) Despite
116. She is fed up with sharing a house with others; \_\_\_\_\_, she is looking for her own flat.
- a) moreover
  - b) therefore
  - c) although
  - d) nevertheless
117. He is not leaving the company because he is unhappy there; \_\_\_\_\_, he has enjoyed working there, but he has other reasons.
- a) on the other hand
  - b) however
  - c) on the contrary
  - d) nevertheless
118. She had \_\_\_\_\_ placed the plate of cakes on the table \_\_\_\_\_ the children gave her the empty plate and requested some more.
- a) the moment/while
  - b) hardly/when
  - c) neither/nor
  - d) not only/but also
119. \_\_\_\_\_ how many windows I open, I can't get any air movement in the house.
- a) Even if
  - b) Although
  - c) No matter
  - d) Whereas

120. We had better take a spare blanket with us \_\_\_\_\_ it gets cooler than we expect in the mountains.
- a) if only
  - b) so that
  - c) in case
  - d) even though
121. \_\_\_\_\_ they played better than they have so far, they lost the match.
- a) Despite
  - b) No sooner
  - c) However
  - d) Although
122. \_\_\_\_\_ to relieve some of the burden on the city's only airport, they are planning to build a second one.
- a) No matter
  - b) In case
  - c) In order
  - d) Even though
123. Our students have to choose to study \_\_\_\_\_ French \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish, because they are the compulsory languages selected by the board.
- a) neither...nor
  - b) scarcely...and
  - c) whether...or
  - d) either...or
124. \_\_\_\_\_ we discuss the details, let me ask you whether you are interested in our offer.
- a) Consequently
  - b) Afterwards
  - c) In spite of
  - d) Before

125. Western Scotland is wild and mountainous, \_\_\_\_\_ eastern Scotland is lush farmland.
- a) despite
  - b) whereas
  - c) nevertheless
  - d) therefore
126. I don't see why the boys can't go fishing \_\_\_\_\_ they promise to stay together and come back before it gets dark.
- a) whereas
  - b) no matter
  - c) whether
  - d) as long as
127. \_\_\_\_\_ the solar system is tiny compared with the distances to galaxies or even to nearby stars, it is enormous when compared with distances on the Earth.
- a) Even though
  - b) Nevertheless
  - c) As long as
  - d) The fact that
128. He was extremely happy about winning the contest, because it gave him not only the opportunity to join a professional orchestra, \_\_\_\_\_ the chance to travel.
- a) but as well
  - b) and
  - c) but also
  - d) and also
129. Not only does the International Students' Society help foreign students settle in, \_\_\_\_\_ it organizes sightseeing trips as well.
- a) so that
  - b) but also
  - c) but
  - d) on the contrary

130. \_\_\_\_\_ 'Internet Cafes', students who can't afford computers have access to the Internet and to e-mail.
- a) In order that
  - b) Owing to
  - c) Wherever
  - d) Whereas
131. Black bears don't usually attack humans. \_\_\_\_\_, they normally run away from us.
- a) On the contrary
  - b) On the other hand
  - c) Furthermore
  - d) Consequently
132. She has been looking much more enthusiastic about the future \_\_\_\_\_ she accepted her new job.
- a) since
  - b) until
  - c) before
  - d) when
133. \_\_\_\_\_ the renovation of their football stadium, the team will be using another team's ground next season.
- a) However
  - b) While
  - c) Due to
  - d) Because
134. Please answer the telephone for the next hour \_\_\_\_\_ the receptionist has gone to the dentist.
- a) while
  - b) until
  - c) so
  - d) as

135. The residents received some warning of the tornado; \_\_\_\_\_, several people were injured.
- a) nevertheless
  - b) despite
  - c) even though
  - d) thus
136. He was tired of commuting such a long way to work \_\_\_\_\_ he was quite excited when a local company offered him a job.
- a) so
  - b) for
  - c) though
  - d) still
137. It was clear that \_\_\_\_\_ how much he protested, his father was not going to change his mind.
- a) no matter
  - b) whereas
  - c) whenever
  - d) although
138. \_\_\_\_\_ it was extremely windy, we managed to have a good game of beach volleyball.
- a) However
  - b) No matter
  - c) In spite of
  - d) Even though
139. We are going to set out at dawn tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ we have loaded up the car tonight.
- a) when
  - b) so
  - c) for
  - d) because

140. His parents were happy that he managed to gain a university degree \_\_\_\_\_ his handicap.
- a) provided
  - b) besides
  - c) though
  - d) despite
141. I have heard that he has been doing well \_\_\_\_\_ he opened his own language school.
- a) since
  - b) no sooner
  - c) when
  - d) by the time
142. He had no sooner opened the doors of the shop \_\_\_\_\_ a customer came in and bought all the fresh cream cakes.
- a) when
  - b) that
  - c) where
  - d) than
143. I like to read my newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ travelling to work, but I often leave it behind.
- a) while
  - b) as soon as
  - c) because of
  - d) since
144. \_\_\_\_\_ you have used the photocopier, please don't forget to turn it off.
- a) After
  - b) Just
  - c) Before
  - d) Unless

145. People often don't tell the truth on market surveys; \_\_\_\_\_, the results obtained from them are not always accurate.
- a) for
  - b) otherwise
  - c) due to
  - d) thus
146. The police are determined to find the culprits \_\_\_\_\_ long it may take to trace them.
- a) in spite of
  - b) however
  - c) even if
  - d) no matter
147. The people of Quebec, Canada, are so patriotic \_\_\_\_\_ the blue and white provincial flag flies over many homes and businesses.
- a) but
  - b) although
  - c) because
  - d) that
148. \_\_\_\_\_ for our coffee break, the fire alarm rang.
- a) Hardly we sat down
  - b) Sitting down
  - c) As long as sitting down
  - d) Just as we sat down
149. \_\_\_\_\_ being an accomplished artist, Leonardo da Vinci was also a sculptor, an architect and a man of science.
- a) Not only
  - b) However
  - c) Besides
  - d) Moreover

150. \_\_\_\_\_ the great diversity in social behaviour and habits between different types of ants, most of them have the same basic physical structure.
- a) Regardless
  - b) As if
  - c) Besides
  - d) Despite
151. Strawberries are so cheap at the moment \_\_\_\_\_ we should make some jam.
- a) because
  - b) that
  - c) so that
  - d) while
152. This book is neither entertaining nor informative, \_\_\_\_\_ I definitely recommend it to you.
- a) but
  - b) although
  - c) because
  - d) so
153. Some people argue that traditional blood sports, \_\_\_\_\_ fox-hunting and bullfighting, should be banned because they are barbaric and inhumane.
- a) in case
  - b) as far as
  - c) such as
  - d) as though
154. Peter is leaving to go back to England, \_\_\_\_\_ we are holding a farewell dinner for him.
- a) or else
  - b) since
  - c) yet
  - d) so
155. As we will be touring, we could take the tent just \_\_\_\_\_ we see a nice campsite and want to stop.
- a) in case
  - b) unless
  - c) until
  - d) as



156. \_\_\_\_\_ the work was physically demanding, and at times we felt really exhausted, seeing the end result was very satisfying.
- a) Owing to
  - b) Even though
  - c) No matter
  - d) As though
157. They looked around a lot of different buildings \_\_\_\_\_ they could choose the most suitable one to rent for their new business.
- a) yet
  - b) besides
  - c) since
  - d) so that
158. I wasn't disappointed when I lost \_\_\_\_\_ I hadn't even expected to get as far as I had in the competition.
- a) consequently
  - b) though
  - c) moreover
  - d) providing
159. \_\_\_\_\_ the introduction of the new education act, elementary school children have been taught English from the third grade.
- a) Although
  - b) Until
  - c) During
  - d) Since
160. We wrapped the roast chicken in special paper \_\_\_\_\_ it would stay warm until our guests arrived.
- a) while
  - b) so that
  - c) in case
  - d) as though
161. The 6.45 train, \_\_\_\_\_, was full.
- a) which going from Manchester to Southampton
  - b) that was leaving Manchester to Southampton
  - c) which went from Manchester to Southampton
  - d) which went Manchester from Southampton

162. No doctor can tell you exactly \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) how far you are going to live
  - b) how old you are going to live
  - c) how long you are going to live
  - d) how well you are to live
163. \_\_\_\_\_ the oil for so long, the car broke down.
- a) Even if he hadn't checked
  - b) In spite of not checking
  - c) Though he hadn't checked
  - d) Because he hadn't checked
164. \_\_\_\_\_ that I realized something was wrong.
- a) It was only when I stopped
  - b) Only it was when I stopped
  - c) It was only me who stopped
  - d) It was only there when I stopped
165. This man lives in a country \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) and they speak two languages
  - b) where they speak two languages
  - c) that's why they speak two languages
  - d) in which two languages speak
166. Burano, a small island of the Venetian lagoon, is known for its lace; \_\_\_\_\_
- a) the same way as Murano is known for its glasswork
  - b) so that Murano is known for its glasswork
  - c) because Murano is known for its glasswork
  - d) for Murano is known for its glasswork
167. A neighbour claims to have seen a ghost \_\_\_\_\_ that he has not slept properly for several days.
- a) but it upset him so much
  - b) because it upset him so
  - c) and it upset him so much
  - d) though it upset him so much

168. Knowledge of history is a good thing, because knowing \_\_\_\_\_ helps us face the future.
- a) what has happened before
  - b) that what has happened before
  - c) that has happened beforehand
  - d) before what has happened
169. He thinks \_\_\_\_\_ in the same way as the Ritz Hotel.
- a) why is justice open to all people
  - b) that justice is open to all people
  - c) how justice is open to all people
  - d) so that justice is open to all people
170. If you work for someone, \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) than you are an employee
  - b) when you are an employee
  - c) then you are an employee
  - d) who is an employee
171. \_\_\_\_\_, she always wears a bright red shawl when she goes out.
- a) No matter what the weather
  - b) As she knows what the weather
  - c) What the weather is
  - d) How good the weather is
172. You look at a calendar \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) because you don't want to know the date
  - b) if you want to know the date
  - c) since you know the date
  - d) as you know the date
173. The dog is the only creature on earth \_\_\_\_\_ than you love yourself.
- a) that loves you more
  - b) which loves more
  - c) whom loves you more
  - d) and it loves you more

174. \_\_\_\_\_ a woman's work may be, most women put their families first.
- How important and responsible
  - Whatever important and responsible
  - How much important and responsible
  - However important and responsible
175. Scientific calculations were much slower \_\_\_\_\_.
- before invented the computer
  - for the invention of the computer
  - after the invention of the computer
  - before the invention of the computer
176. \_\_\_\_\_, there was always someone who knew that he had been to prison.
- Wherever Dick found a job
  - Where Dick found a job
  - When Dick was finding a job
  - Whenever Dick found out a job
177. The price of petrol is high; \_\_\_\_\_.
- because of this many people prefer to travel by car
  - therefore many people prefer to travel on foot
  - yet many people prefer to travel on foot
  - however, many people prefer to travel on foot
178. No one knows for sure \_\_\_\_\_.
- if how the phrase "Indian Summer" started
  - how the phrase "Indian Summer" started
  - the phrase "Indian Summer" to start
  - that the phrase "Indian Summer" started
179. \_\_\_\_\_ we enjoyed the match.
- In spite sitting in a cold stadium
  - Despite sitting in a cold stadium
  - In spite of we were sitting in a cold stadium
  - Even if sitting in a cold stadium

180. The bomb \_\_\_\_\_ during World War II killed the only elephant in the Berlin Zoo.
- which dropped by the Allies on Berlin
  - dropped by the Allies on Berlin
  - dropping the Allies on Berlin
  - as dropped by the Allies on Berlin
181. Miranda didn't mind \_\_\_\_\_.
- when her mother criticized her cooking
  - while her mother criticized her cooking
  - how her mother criticized her at cooking
  - if her mother criticized to her for cooking
182. \_\_\_\_\_ is how you present yourself to the world.
- Where you wear
  - What you wear
  - How long you wear
  - In what you wear
183. You've got a good chance of getting the job \_\_\_\_\_.
- providing on that you pass the interview
  - provided you pass the interview
  - in the event of you passing the interview
  - for fear that you pass the interview
184. \_\_\_\_\_ when you are going to get married.
- Which I want to know is
  - That I want to know is
  - That what I want to know is
  - What I want to know is
185. \_\_\_\_\_ seemed to have noticed the expression on his face change.
- No one else but me
  - Not only one but also I
  - No other one but me
  - No other one but I

186. "Stewardesses" is the longest word \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) that is typing only the left hand
  - b) which typed on the left hand only
  - c) that is typed with only the left hand
  - d) that only the left hand can type
187. The traffic around the arch is crazy and \_\_\_\_\_ you'll have to take an underground passage.
- a) as soon as to reach it
  - b) in order to reach it
  - c) in case of you reach it
  - d) so that reaching to it
188. The Shoshoni were a group of Indians \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) who lived in Utah
  - b) that living in Utah
  - c) who in Utah lived
  - d) which is lived in Utah
189. Drivers have to wait in long lines at filling stations \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) in case that they buy a couple of gallons of gasoline
  - b) if they will buy a couple of gallons of gasoline
  - c) for to buy a couple of gallons of gasoline
  - d) in order to buy a couple of gallons of gasoline
190. \_\_\_\_\_ their diet consisted mainly of plant foods.
- a) Even though the Chumash were good at fishers
  - b) Despite the Chumash were good in fishers
  - c) Although the Chumash were good fishers
  - d) But for the Chumash were good fishers
191. \_\_\_\_\_, stop at the edge of the pavement and look both ways.
- a) After you cross a road
  - b) While crossing a road
  - c) Despite crossing a road
  - d) Before you cross a road

192. Maria had a high temperature, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) therefore she stayed in bed whole day
  - b) as consequently she stayed in bed the whole day
  - c) for that reason she stayed in bed the whole day
  - d) so she stayed in bed whole the day
193. It is amazing \_\_\_\_\_ for so long.
- a) that why the Tower of Pisa should have stood
  - b) that the Tower of Pisa should have stood
  - c) how long the Tower of Pisa should have stood
  - d) that the Tower of Pisa having stood
194. Those \_\_\_\_\_ should turn to the staff manager.
- a) whom want to apply for this position
  - b) who want to apply for this position
  - c) wanting to apply to this position
  - d) which want to apply for this position
195. We have had no news from him \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) even if he left for New York
  - b) ever since he left for New York
  - c) due to that he left for New York
  - d) whereas he left for New York
196. He resigned from the government \_\_\_\_\_ that he disapproved of the new policy.
- a) so much that everyone should know
  - b) in case of everyone should know
  - c) on condition that everyone should know
  - d) in order that everyone should know
197. \_\_\_\_\_ who left the ship.
- a) The captain was the last man
  - b) It was the captain who was the last man
  - c) There was the last captain
  - d) Besides the captain was last

198. Yesterday I quarrelled with my boss \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) for what I am terribly sorry
  - b) about which I am terribly sorry
  - c) that I am terribly sorry about
  - d) from whom I am terribly sorry
199. I managed to make myself understood \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) but for I didn't speak the language properly
  - b) although I didn't speak the language properly
  - c) because I didn't speak the language properly
  - d) as though I didn't speak the language properly
200. \_\_\_\_\_ that they can work in situations harmful for human workers.
- a) One of the advantages of robots
  - b) Being one of the advantages of robots is
  - c) Though one of the advantages of robots is
  - d) One of the advantages of robots is
201. \_\_\_\_\_, patients had to be held down by force during painful operations.
- a) Before pain killers were invented
  - b) By the time of pain killers were invented
  - c) As soon as pain killers were invented
  - d) After pain killers invented
202. \_\_\_\_\_, so I'm going to learn a foreign language.
- a) When I didn't get the job I had applied for
  - b) I didn't get the job I had applied for
  - c) Since I didn't get the job I had applied for
  - d) For I didn't get the job I had applied for
203. The students didn't know \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) that what country produced the first dramatic film
  - b) whether what country it was that produced the first dramatic film
  - c) what country produced the first dramatic film
  - d) which of countries produced the first dramatic film



204. Susan moved to Oklahoma \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) as she continued to teach French
  - b) that's why she continued to teach French
  - c) wherever she continued to teach French
  - d) where she continued to teach French
205. People have known \_\_\_\_\_ since ancient times.
- a) that there are the effects of electricity
  - b) what the effects of electricity are being
  - c) what the effects of electricity are
  - d) how the effects of electricity are
206. Spider monkeys are the best climbers in the jungle \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) despite they do not have many thumbs
  - b) even though it does not have thumbs
  - c) in spite of they do not have thumbs
  - d) although they do not have thumbs
207. \_\_\_\_\_ the type of language people use shows a lot about their education and background.
- a) Though it is rather not clear if
  - b) It is quite clear whether
  - c) It is quite clear that
  - d) As it is quite clear that
208. Christmas \_\_\_\_\_ and it is celebrated all over the world.
- a) is one of the most important days of the year
  - b) which is one of the most important days of the year
  - c) though being one of the most important days of the year
  - d) being the most important day of the year
209. Nowadays there are a number of ways \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) how a message can be sent by
  - b) with which a message can be sent
  - c) by the help of which a message can be sent
  - d) by which a message can be sent

- 210.** Stars are hot bodies that give out light of their own, \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) which planets shine only by reflecting light
  - b) on contrary, planets shine only by reflecting light
  - c) for planets shine only by reflecting light
  - d) while planets shine only by reflecting light
- 211.** Astronomers developed big telescopes \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) as we could see the stars clearly
  - b) so that we could see the stars more clearly
  - c) for we couldn't see the stars more clearly
  - d) that's how to see the stars more clearly
- 212.** Morse code was an important way to send messages \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) as the telephone was invented
  - b) when the telephone was being invented
  - c) unless the telephone was invented
  - d) before the telephone was invented
- 213.** \_\_\_\_\_, you will be pleased to learn that his exhibition is going to open in our city soon.
- a) As if you are interested in this painter's works
  - b) Since you are interested in this painter's works
  - c) Even though in this painter's works you are interested
  - d) As this painter's works are interested in you
- 214.** Miss Jones is efficient, tactful and intelligent. \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Thus, she is an excellent secretary
  - b) Yet, she is an excellent secretary
  - c) Consequently, she isn't an excellent secretary
  - d) That's why she is a bad secretary
- 215.** This article will interest a specialist \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) therefore they will offer little to the general reader
  - b) but will offer little to the general reader
  - c) because will offer little to the general reader
  - d) even so will offer little to the general reader

216. I'd like to lose weight \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) so I'm not going to eat much
  - b) if I am going to eat much
  - c) unless I am not going to eat much
  - d) because I am going to eat much
217. Jenny put on her wellington boots and, \_\_\_\_\_, went out to play in the puddles.
- a) to stop the rain
  - b) as soon as it stopped raining
  - c) stopping the rain
  - d) until it stopped raining
218. \_\_\_\_\_, a razor blade has many other uses.
- a) In addition to being used for shaving
  - b) Being used for shaving
  - c) Although it is used to shave
  - d) In spite of being used to shaving
219. It's time we spoke about \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) which happened last night
  - b) that happened last night
  - c) it happened last night
  - d) what happened last night
220. \_\_\_\_\_ they would have got to the moon.
- a) If the Romans had had all the technology we have today
  - b) Whether the Romans had all the technology we have or not
  - c) How the Romans had all the technology we have today
  - d) When the Romans had all the technology we don't have today
221. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ such an expensive car.
- a) they can afford to buy
  - b) how they can afford to buy
  - c) that they can afford to buy
  - d) unless they can't afford to buy

222. People sometimes have to do things \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) if they do not enjoy doing
  - b) nevertheless they do not enjoy
  - c) how they do not enjoy doing
  - d) that they do not enjoy doing
223. \_\_\_\_\_ they might cut it off.
- a) After the electricity bill is paid
  - b) Unless we pay the electricity bill
  - c) Because we pay the electricity bill
  - d) If we pay the electricity bill
224. \_\_\_\_\_ shall I be able to help you.
- a) When you tell me that the truth
  - b) If you tell me the truth
  - c) Whether you tell me the truth or not
  - d) Only if you tell me the truth
225. George, do you think \_\_\_\_\_?
- a) while I can manage with the task
  - b) I can manage with the task
  - c) if what I can manage with the task
  - d) what I can manage with the task
226. \_\_\_\_\_, water was running down the kitchen wall.
- a) While getting home yesterday
  - b) When getting home yesterday
  - c) When I got home yesterday
  - d) After getting home yesterday
227. Balmoral Castle is the place \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) which the Queen stays in Scotland
  - b) where the Queen stays in Scotland
  - c) because the Queen stays in Scotland
  - d) wherever the Queen stays in Scotland

228. Some parts of your body remain quite active \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) so you go to bed
  - b) before you sleep
  - c) because you sleep
  - d) while you sleep
229. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first thing you must do.
- a) Before checking to see what's missing
  - b) While he checked to see what's missing
  - c) To check to see what's missing
  - d) It's to check seeing what's missing
230. What annoys me most is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) the way the boss speaks with the employees
  - b) why the boss speaks with the employees
  - c) in fact the boss speaks with the employees
  - d) however the boss speaks with the employees
231. \_\_\_\_\_, pour white wine on it immediately.
- a) If you want to drop red wine on the carpet
  - b) There isn't any red wine dropped on the carpet
  - c) Whoever drops red wine on the carpet
  - d) If red wine gets dropped on the carpet
232. Examinations give you a chance to show \_\_\_\_\_ from the course.
- a) what knowledge you have gained
  - b) if it's knowledge you have gained
  - c) whose knowledge have you gained
  - d) much knowledge you have gained
233. \_\_\_\_\_ I saw a strange notice on the table.
- a) As though I was about to leave the house
  - b) Whenever I was about to leave the house
  - c) Though I was about to leave the house
  - d) As I was about to leave the house
234. I can never remember people's names, \_\_\_\_\_ to be on the safe side.
- a) because I just call everybody *darling*
  - b) so I just call everybody *darling*
  - c) here I just call everybody *darling*
  - d) besides I just call everybody *darling*

235. An important part of our image is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) how we look like
  - b) what we look at
  - c) how we look
  - d) what we look
236. You are free to do what you want \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) as long as it doesn't endanger others
  - b) as soon as it doesn't endanger others
  - c) whereas it doesn't endanger others
  - d) even though it doesn't endanger others
237. Names of American sports teams always start with *the*, \_\_\_\_\_ almost never do.
- a) as those of British teams
  - b) whereas those of British teams
  - c) similarly those of British teams
  - d) despite those of British teams
238. Jane has decided to become a vegetarian, \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) so that she has given up meat
  - b) but she has given up meat
  - c) so she has given up meat
  - d) as though to give up meat
239. The Irish speak a variant of the Gaelic language \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) is called Erse
  - b) which is called Erse
  - c) that called Erse
  - d) it is called Erse
240. Scientists study the world as it is; \_\_\_\_\_ that has never been.
- a) engineers create a world
  - b) similarly, engineers creating a world
  - c) because it is the engineers who create the world
  - d) even though engineers create that world

### Section 3

Ընտրել ավելորդ բառը:

Choose the odd word.

1. We usually grow vegetables in our garden but this year we are not growing up any.
  - a) grow
  - b) our
  - c) are
  - d) up
  
2. Jill is interested in politics but she does not belong to any of political party.
  - a) is
  - b) but
  - c) to
  - d) of
  
3. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart he started composing at the age of five and wrote more than 600 pieces of music.
  - a) he
  - b) the
  - c) of
  - d) than
  
4. I was walking along the street when suddenly I heard footsteps behind of me.
  - a) along
  - b) the
  - c) of
  - d) me

5. We'd have been playing tennis for about half an hour when it started to rain very heavily.
- a) have
  - b) for
  - c) about
  - d) an
6. I had difficulty keeping up with John because he was walking so much fast.
- a) up
  - b) with
  - c) he
  - d) much
7. Kate was rather annoyed with me because I was late so and she had been waiting for a very long time.
- a) rather
  - b) with
  - c) so
  - d) a
8. Moral of and social responsibility should be integrated into every child's schooling.
- a) of
  - b) and
  - c) should
  - d) into
9. It's impossible to attend to a task properly if though you are worried about something else.
- a) to
  - b) if
  - c) though
  - d) about



10. Unfortunately, many university courses do not provide to students with the basic study skills they really need.
- a) many
  - b) to
  - c) with
  - d) really
11. My kids just never give a second thought about to where all the money comes from to pay for their toys and presents.
- a) just
  - b) a
  - c) about
  - d) to
12. Clean, running water plays with a vital role in the health of the population of any country.
- a) with
  - b) in
  - c) the
  - d) any
13. Tom has been showering for Maria with presents to make up for forgetting their wedding anniversary last month.
- a) been
  - b) for
  - c) up
  - d) their
14. The school ran into financial trouble when 80% of the staff went on the strike.
- a) into
  - b) financial
  - c) went
  - d) the

15. The overuse of of fertilizers and pesticides is so one of the greatest threats to wildlife today.
- a) of
  - b) so
  - c) the
  - d) to
16. Isn't it time you had stopped relying on your parents so much and tried to stand on your own feet?
- a) had
  - b) so
  - c) to
  - d) own
17. There it was no point in promising to help if you don't like getting your hands dirty.
- a) it
  - b) in
  - c) to
  - d) getting
18. There was held an official meeting to discover who was responsible for polluting the river.
- a) held
  - b) official
  - c) for
  - d) the
19. The police officer find it extremely difficult to force speed limits out of town.
- a) officer
  - b) it
  - c) to
  - d) limits

20. At weekends, I like to immerse deeply myself into the peace and quiet of the countryside.
- a) at
  - b) deeply
  - c) the
  - d) of
21. Martin Adams, the director of the corporation, was used to be a Hollywood actor.
- a) of
  - b) was
  - c) to
  - d) a
22. Diamonds, the most expensive of all precious stones are being measured in carats.
- a) the
  - b) all
  - c) being
  - d) in
23. We went for swimming and sunbathing on the island every day.
- a) for
  - b) sunbathing
  - c) on
  - d) the
24. Today Oxford University is made up of 39 separate colleges, of which one is for women of students.
- a) up
  - b) one
  - c) for
  - d) of

25. He must have been unhappy and lonely for he had lost faith in the man.

- a) have
- b) for
- c) had
- d) the

26. Circus tigers, although they have been tamed, they can unexpectedly attack their trainer.

- a) although
- b) been
- c) they
- d) their

27. The name of the hotel I stayed at in Jamaica was called "Island Fun".

- a) of
- b) the
- c) in
- d) called

28. Isaac Newton was a very much unusual personality.

- a) was
- b) much
- c) unusual
- d) personality

29. He could be not name even one of the most important figures of the 17th century.

- a) be
- b) one
- c) most
- d) of

30. Many people been thought he might know the killer.
- a) many
  - b) been
  - c) thought
  - d) might
31. The young man will found it impossible to have a calm discussion with anyone.
- a) will
  - b) found
  - c) it
  - d) have
32. As soon as when she returned he opened his secret.
- a) as
  - b) when
  - c) he
  - d) his
33. He led an isolated life and his two dogs were spoken his only companions.
- a) an
  - b) isolated
  - c) spoken
  - d) only
34. When I said something strangely about the war he lost his temper.
- a) something
  - b) strangely
  - c) about
  - d) his

35. Computers became extreme popular as a quick way of getting in touch with each other.
- a) became
  - b) extreme
  - c) way
  - d) other
36. Traffic jams cause much trouble, so people prefer to live near from their workplace.
- a) cause
  - b) much
  - c) near
  - d) from
37. To get from one place to another by bike is considering almost impossible nowadays.
- a) to
  - b) considering
  - c) almost
  - d) nowadays
38. The reading of the book made his wife to feel a bit sad.
- a) reading
  - b) book
  - c) his
  - d) to
39. We went away early and at half past 8 the old house was leaving empty.
- a) early
  - b) old
  - c) was
  - d) leaving

40. The most powerful of castle in the area was about twenty minutes away.
- a) most
  - b) of
  - c) about
  - d) away
41. I was reluctant to join in the conversation because I didn't like their noisily company.
- a) in
  - b) the
  - c) like
  - d) noisily
42. The most sensible travellers always find some comfortable place and to spend a good time.
- a) the
  - b) some
  - c) and
  - d) good
43. It's a pity you couldn't have come to the cinema yesterday. The film was really fantastic!
- a) a
  - b) have
  - c) the
  - d) really
44. If you withhold important evidence from the police you are make sure to get into trouble.
- a) important
  - b) the
  - c) are
  - d) make

45. Scientists speculate that prehistoric peoples first obtained iron from the lonely remains of ancient meteorites.
- a) that
  - b) first
  - c) the
  - d) lonely
46. We read the newspaper to find out what news is going on in the world.
- a) the
  - b) out
  - c) news
  - d) on
47. Diana was used to meet me at the station at 8 o'clock this morning, but she didn't turn up.
- a) was
  - b) used
  - c) she
  - d) up
48. My colleagues had been warned me that he was not a man to share a secret with.
- a) been
  - b) that
  - c) not
  - d) with
49. Why are you looking forward at me in such a strange way?
- a) forward
  - b) at
  - c) a
  - d) strange



50. In the nineteenth century the exploration of the Moon was been carried out by the use of powerful telescopes.
- a) the
  - b) been
  - c) carried
  - d) powerful
51. Once John Montague has spent 24 hours playing cards without eating or drinking.
- a) has
  - b) cards
  - c) without
  - d) or
52. An hour before the earthquake, domestic animals refused to go out indoors, and dogs howled and barked furiously.
- a) the
  - b) domestic
  - c) out
  - d) dogs
53. I wanted some more coffee because I found it difficult to wake myself up.
- a) some
  - b) more
  - c) it
  - d) myself
54. In the past much jobs, like banking, business and law were always for men.
- a) the
  - b) much
  - c) like
  - d) always

55. Most schoolchildren have got lunch at around 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

- a) most
- b) have
- c) got
- d) around

56. 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

57. For the last 100 years Carnegie Hall has played host to the world's the greatest musicians.

- a) for
- b) has
- c) host
- d) the

58. Unless public officials don't comply with regulations, they can be removed from office at any time.

- a) unless
- b) public
- c) don't
- d) at

59. Many writers find it very difficult to produce a coherent essay if they haven't prepared a detailed outline first of all.

- a) many
- b) it
- c) first
- d) of all

60. Through their Web sites, Internet booksellers let buyers to choose from an enormous selection of books.
- a) their
  - b) web
  - c) to
  - d) from
61. The professor instructed the students not to write the essay without preparing for an outline first.
- a) the
  - b) not
  - c) for
  - d) first
62. There is no question that Shakira is a one of the most successful pop stars in the world.
- a) is
  - b) that
  - c) a
  - d) most
63. She has sold over sixty and million albums worldwide and performed countless concert tours.
- a) sold
  - b) and
  - c) performed
  - d) tours
64. She has given millions of dollars to charity, especially to those who help children in living in poverty.
- a) given
  - b) to
  - c) who
  - d) in

65. In 1995, when Shakira was only nineteen years, she started her own charity, using the money she earned.
- a) only
  - b) years
  - c) charity
  - d) using
66. The Pies Descalzos Foundation (or Barefoot Foundation in English) builds schools which provide education, as well as food and medical support, for poor children all of around Columbia.
- a) The
  - b) provide
  - c) all
  - d) of
67. She wants the Barefoot Foundation to reach the 300 million children in the world who don't want go to school.
- a) Foundation
  - b) to
  - c) the
  - d) want
68. He did not understand them speak because of their knowledge of German was derived from his public school.
- a) of
  - b) did
  - c) from
  - d) public
69. Though he tried hard, but he couldn't open the door despite all his efforts.
- a) hard
  - b) but
  - c) despite
  - d) all

70. Sam, as well as Nick and George, was enjoying the valley beneath them at the crack of the dawn.
- a) as
  - b) and
  - c) beneath
  - d) the
71. A sudden thought struck him and he suggested to searching all the other rooms in the house.
- a) a
  - b) and
  - c) to
  - d) the
72. There was secret information in the letter, and she wouldn't wish anybody else but for Miriam to read it.
- a) and
  - b) else
  - c) but
  - d) for
73. His house was such close at hand, a very pleasant little cottage, painted white with a green tiled roof.
- a) such
  - b) a
  - c) little
  - d) with
74. He was so tired and depressed too, that he felt he couldn't move any longer, so he lay on his back in the grass looking up.
- a) so
  - b) too
  - c) that
  - d) any

75. She couldn't help to overhearing them, because they were speaking too loudly about George.
- a) help
  - b) to
  - c) them
  - d) too
76. What seems to be the most greatest injustice of all, however, is that the new lands that Columbus discovered were never given his name.
- a) be
  - b) most
  - c) that
  - d) his
77. Why are you standing in the doors? Come in and make yourself at the home.
- a) in
  - b) yourself
  - c) at
  - d) the
78. She was wearing both a plain white dress and was holding a red rose in her hand.
- a) both
  - b) a
  - c) and
  - d) her
79. He was in a great hurry up and had no time to think it over, otherwise he would have found another way out.
- a) a
  - b) up
  - c) to
  - d) over

80. I want to ask him what decision he will take and also I'd like to find out the date too.
- a) will
  - b) and
  - c) out
  - d) too
81. Her father did not want her to make friends with Pete and Sally, because they badly influenced on her to his mind.
- a) to
  - b) badly
  - c) on
  - d) his
82. He made it clear once more that the missing books were to be received and brought up to him.
- a) it
  - b) more
  - c) missing
  - d) up
83. He wondered now if whether Harris was the man he ought to work for.
- a) now
  - b) whether
  - c) to
  - d) for
84. The Colossus of Rhodes was a 30-metre statue of the Greek sun god Helios, erected about the 280 BC to guard the entrance to the harbor at Rhodes.
- a) a
  - b) about
  - c) the
  - d) to

85. He woke up with a start, he stretched his cramped body and wondered what time it was.
- a) up
  - b) a
  - c) he
  - d) cramped
86. Both my brother and as well as I were ready to accompany you to the station.
- a) both
  - b) my
  - c) as well as
  - d) the
87. My next task was to approach to the shore with my things which I found by no means easy.
- a) next
  - b) to
  - c) the
  - d) I
88. Feathers keep birds warm and dry and but also enable them to fly.
- a) warm
  - b) but
  - c) them
  - d) to
89. The first rugs were made by the hand and the finest ones are still handmade.
- a) rugs
  - b) the
  - c) ones
  - d) still



90. Radio stations at which broadcast only news first appeared in the 1970s.
- a) at
  - b) which
  - c) only
  - d) the
91. Marriage customs differ greatly from the society to society.
- a) marriage
  - b) greatly
  - c) the
  - d) to
92. An extended family consists not even only of parents and children but also of other relatives, such as grandparents and unmarried aunts and uncles.
- a) an
  - b) even
  - c) other
  - d) unmarried
93. Medical students must be learn both the theory and the practice of medicine.
- a) medical
  - b) be
  - c) and
  - d) practice
94. Needles are simple-looking tools, but they are very relatively difficult to make.
- a) to
  - b) are
  - c) but
  - d) very

95. Dreams are commonly made up of either both visual and verbal images.
- a) images
  - b) commonly
  - c) either
  - d) and
96. The Earth is the only planet with a large deal number of oxygen in its atmosphere.
- a) its
  - b) the
  - c) a
  - d) number
97. It wasn't so much his behavior that disappointed with me, but it was his lack of thought for others.
- a) others
  - b) so
  - c) with
  - d) was
98. As soon as the doctor was arrived we felt immensely relieved because we knew that we could count on him.
- a) the
  - b) was
  - c) immensely
  - d) him
99. Being a city boy, I loved to visit my uncle on the coast and would smell the air.
- a) would
  - b) being
  - c) to
  - d) on

100. The radio was so very loud that I couldn't hear what he was saying.

- a) was
- b) so
- c) very
- d) what

101. On our way to home we had an interesting conversation about animals.

- a) about
- b) to
- c) had
- d) an

102. You might as well as apply for the job even though you are too young.

- a) though
- b) as
- c) for
- d) the

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

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

104. How did the girl's attitude to travel has change as she got older?

- a) got
- b) did
- c) to
- d) has

105. My son's buying cigarettes, so but I'll soon put a stop to that.

- a) to
- b) buying
- c) so
- d) a

106. When an Arab wants to know if his camel can make a long journey in the desert, he looks for at its hump to see how large and firm it is.

- a) a
- b) the
- c) for
- d) it

107. Walking with a friend in the dark is better than walking with alone in the light.

- a) a
- b) the
- c) than
- d) with

108. Though its mouth is big, but a crocodile can swallow only small animals.

- a) its
- b) but
- c) a
- d) only

109. It is now in generally recognized that stress is a major cause of heart disease.

- a) now
- b) in
- c) major
- d) disease

110. The boy wasn't used to living in a big city but very soon he was got used to it.

- a) wasn't
- b) to
- c) was
- d) got

111. The friendship that can cease has never been in real.

- a) the
- b) that
- c) never
- d) in

112. If there is one thing that all the world's various cultures have been in common, it is marriage.

- a) that
- b) various
- c) been
- d) it

113. Robots will be sent to explore the surface of the Moon and bring back many information.

- a) be
- b) the
- c) back
- d) many

114. Students and teachers of English language can travel to other countries through the Soros Foundation.

- a) of
- b) language
- c) other
- d) through

115. Some scientists, such as Stephen Hawking, believe it's likely possible that there are billions and billions of universes.
- a) some
  - b) such
  - c) likely
  - d) that
116. Bill Gates who is the owner of Microsoft, a huge computer software company and lives in an enormous high-tech house.
- a) who
  - b) software
  - c) company
  - d) house
117. I think I would enjoy working at the camp as though I am very fond of children.
- a) would
  - b) working
  - c) though
  - d) very
118. Adventure holidays are only recommended for those who want to return from their holidays bit more exhausted than when they left.
- a) those
  - b) who
  - c) bit
  - d) more
119. While been in London, they always stay in an expensive hotel close to the Marble Arch.
- a) been
  - b) an
  - c) to
  - d) the

120. As they have moved away, they hardly for ever go to the beach.

- a) as
- b) away
- c) for
- d) the

121. Large cities are often face the problem of overpopulation and air pollution.

- a) large
- b) are
- c) often
- d) air

122. The police officer asked to Barry where he had been on the day of the crime.

- a) the
- b) to
- c) where
- d) on

123. You must stand still when you are being taken photographed.

- a) must
- b) still
- c) being
- d) taken

124. In the 1800's botanist Asa Fray worked to describe and classify the plants were found in North America.

- a) were
- b) worked
- c) botanist
- d) found

125. In spite of though all the hard work she was made to do, Cinderella never complained to her father.

- a) to
- b) was
- c) though
- d) of

126. While in some parts of the world it is jewelry that indicates high economic status, in the others, it is fur coats.

- a) economic
- b) the
- c) is
- d) while

127. The most common question that people ask a fiction writer is whether or not he has been experienced what he has written about.

- a) is
- b) or
- c) been
- d) that

128. In ancient times and throughout the Middle Ages, most of people believed that the earth was motionless.

- a) ancient
- b) throughout
- c) of
- d) that

129. John Chapman became so famous in American folklore as “John Appleseed” after he had planted apple trees throughout the northeastern part of the United states.

- a) so
- b) the
- c) as
- d) after



130. Major advertising companies have traditionally volunteered its time to public service accounts.
- a) its
  - b) traditionally
  - c) advertising
  - d) public
131. The railroad was one of the first methods of transportation is to be used in early American history.
- a) is
  - b) one
  - c) be
  - d) first
132. An alligator is an animal so like a crocodile, but with a broad, flat snout.
- a) flat
  - b) a
  - c) but
  - d) so
133. Mary Harris Jones, known as “Mother Jones”, was a much prominent figure in the labor movement at the turn of the century.
- a) much
  - b) at
  - c) a
  - d) known
134. The first professional baseball game it took place in 1846 when the New York Nine defeated the New York Knickers.
- a) the
  - b) it
  - c) when
  - d) defeated

135. On February 20, 1962, “Friendship 7” has orbited the Earth in a manned flight that lasted just under five hours.
- a) manned
  - b) has
  - c) lasted
  - d) flight
136. Among the five Great Lakes, only Lake Michigan is located entirely into within the territorial boundaries of the United States.
- a) located
  - b) into
  - c) among
  - d) within
137. An octopus has had three hearts to pump blood throughout its body.
- a) its
  - b) has
  - c) throughout
  - d) had
138. The most newspapers depend on the wires services for their international stories and photographs.
- a) the
  - b) stories
  - c) on
  - d) for
139. The system for helping slaves escape to the North was called the “Underground Railroad”, though it was neither underground or nor a railroad.
- a) nor
  - b) for
  - c) though
  - d) or

140. Because helicopters they are capable of hovering in midair, they are particularly useful for rescue missions and transportation.
- a) of
  - b) they
  - c) particularly
  - d) because
141. While we were on holiday, we spent most of our time doing energetic things like as sailing, water skiing and swimming.
- a) while
  - b) like
  - c) energetic
  - d) as
142. The law of tort says that everyone must to be careful and not harm other people.
- a) of
  - b) the
  - c) and
  - d) to
143. Almost of all dictionaries have information about pronunciation.
- a) all
  - b) almost
  - c) of
  - d) about
144. The stones that they were set in the ring were quite valuable.
- a) that
  - b) they
  - c) set
  - d) the

145. The courses are listed in the catalogue are required courses.

- a) are
- b) the
- c) in
- d) courses

146. Just as the bread came out of the oven, while a wonderful aroma filled the kitchen.

- a) as
- b) of
- c) while
- d) a

147. When I was looking through the papers when I came across an interesting article.

- a) when
- b) through
- c) I
- d) interesting

148. The letters were sent on Monday arrived on Wednesday.

- a) were
- b) on
- c) sent
- d) the

149. Rush hour in a provincial town is certainly not so busy as in the London, but even so there are plenty of people moving about.

- a) so
- b) the
- c) is
- d) as

150. Since from childhood Picasso showed a strong interest in painting.

- a) since
- b) from
- c) a
- d) in

151. Eating food that has had more calories than you use will cause you to gain weight.
- a) eating
  - b) had
  - c) than
  - d) to
152. Everyone, without no exception, finds shopping stressful at times.
- a) no
  - b) finds
  - c) stressful
  - d) at
153. People don't always show their true feelings some times.
- a) don't
  - b) their
  - c) true
  - d) sometimes
154. The Olympic Games were being cancelled in 1916 because of World War I.
- a) Olympic
  - b) being
  - c) cancelled
  - d) of
155. It is common knowledge that technology makes life easier especially for everyone.
- a) common
  - b) knowledge
  - c) life
  - d) especially

156. Who doesn't knows what problems we would face but for his help!

- a) doesn't
- b) what
- c) but
- d) for

157. Contrary to popular opinion, cats can be easy trained.

- a) to
- b) be
- c) easy
- d) trained

158. Spiders are not insects, as though many people think, nor even nearly related to them.

- a) not
- b) though
- c) nor
- d) them

159. I have been very busy for the last two days, so I have not had little time to spend with children.

- a) very
- b) two
- c) not
- d) time

160. While eating a balanced diet and exercising regularly can help keep your skin healthy.

- a) while
- b) balanced
- c) regularly
- d) keep

161. After we having a quick shower, we set out to see the sights of the city.
- a) we
  - b) a
  - c) see
  - d) the
162. A bus causes far less pollution than even if each passenger rode in a separate vehicle.
- a) far
  - b) less
  - c) even
  - d) in
163. The Louvre's collection is such overwhelming in size and it is impossible to see everything in one day.
- a) such
  - b) it
  - c) everything
  - d) in
164. It is not always easy to find the exact translation of words from one language into the another.
- a) not
  - b) exact
  - c) language
  - d) the
165. Stress from noise might make someone getting nervous or cause difficulty in concentrating.
- a) might
  - b) someone
  - c) getting
  - d) cause

166. Large cities are often face the problem of overpopulation and air pollution.

- a) large
- b) are
- c) often
- d) air

167. St. Chapelle is one of the most beautiful churches that I've never seen in my life.

- a) the
- b) most
- c) never
- d) my

168. Cats are perhaps more particular about personal cleanliness than mostly people are.

- a) more
- b) personal
- c) mostly
- d) are

169. The more I think about his behaviour the much more furious I get.

- a) the
- b) about
- c) much
- d) more

170. People are much less superstitious nowadays than they got used to be.

- a) less
- b) nowadays
- c) got
- d) be



171. Television offers to us a lot of valuable programmes and serves many purposes in our daily lives.

- a) to
- b) of
- c) our
- d) daily

172. The kangaroo lives in this open spaces of Australia, New Guinea and other nearby islands.

- a) this
- b) of
- c) other
- d) nearby

173. One of the most attractive features of cats as pets is their ease of take care.

- a) the
- b) most
- c) their
- d) take

174. Unlike from other natural disasters, lightning selects only a few victims at a time.

- a) from
- b) other
- c) a
- d) at

175. In spite of its small store of words but Old English was a remarkably flexible language.

- a) of
- b) but
- c) remarkably
- d) language

176. Scientists have discovered that at a least ninety percent of the human race is right-handed.

- a) have
- b) a
- c) percent
- d) race

177. The Missouri River takes its source from the hills in the Western Montana.

- a) River
- b) its
- c) the
- d) Western

178. I haven't picked up my mail for two days and I don't really care for.

- a) up
- b) my
- c) don't
- d) for

179. My mother asked me if how we could help a neighbour of ours.

- a) me
- b) if
- c) could
- d) a

180. Mrs Young is aged eighty-six and until recently was able to do a little work as an office cleaner.

- a) aged
- b) until
- c) a
- d) little

181. Yesterday I offended my best friend, about which I am terribly sorry for.
- a) best
  - b) which
  - c) am
  - d) for
182. The most students in our group passed the examination in theoretical grammar.
- a) the
  - b) our
  - c) the
  - d) in
183. I liked the Armenian literature and used to read a lot when I was at school.
- a) the
  - b) used
  - c) I
  - d) at
184. The shortest distance between two people is a warm smile and a widely good laugh.
- a) shortest
  - b) two
  - c) people
  - d) widely
185. Unless they don't repair this road, there is a serious risk of an accident on it.
- a) don't
  - b) road
  - c) a
  - d) serious

186. I have found out that the train to Brighton will depart from the Platform Three at 7.30 tomorrow evening.

- a) that
- b) to
- c) will
- d) the

187. Brian didn't feel like going on with his work anymore, he wasn't pleased with the results he had still achieved.

- a) feel
- b) on
- c) wasn't
- d) still

188. As soon as I have learnt that I had been accepted for that post, I cheered up.

- a) have
- b) been
- c) that
- d) up

189. The more we look after ourselves, the less we'll sure need doctors to look after us.

- a) the
- b) after
- c) sure
- d) us

190. Computers can also produce complex and original highly music.

- a) also
- b) and
- c) original
- d) highly

191. The lake Manzanita is surrounded by willows, mountain alders and many other types of trees which I couldn't recognize.
- a) the
  - b) is
  - c) other
  - d) which
192. It's odd that how people you haven't seen for years appear unexpectedly in the strangest places.
- a) that
  - b) you
  - c) unexpectedly
  - d) the
193. The cinema used to be the most popular form of entertainment for most people nowadays.
- a) be
  - b) most
  - c) form
  - d) nowadays
194. Every day more and more than people around the world are learning English as a foreign language.
- a) more
  - b) than
  - c) the
  - d) foreign
195. The hormone insulin controls the amount of sugar in the blood which provides with energy for the body.
- a) hormone
  - b) controls
  - c) which
  - d) with

196. Eating out a variety of protein foods can provide all the amino acids you need.
- a) out
  - b) foods
  - c) can
  - d) the
197. Labels in your clothes tell you how long to care for those clothes.
- a) your
  - b) you
  - c) long
  - d) those
198. More than 20 million people throughout the world died from influenza in the 1918 and 1919.
- a) than
  - b) people
  - c) in
  - d) the
199. Public health nurses in the USA must complete either a two-year program at a nursing school.
- a) public
  - b) must
  - c) either
  - d) a
200. The boss suggested that I will look for another job.
- a) the
  - b) that
  - c) will
  - d) for

**201.** Many of the sonnets Shakespeare wrote were devoted to a woman with a dark hair and black eyes.

- a) the
- b) were
- c) a
- d) black

**202.** I am basically agree with the rules and regulations set by the government.

- a) am
- b) agree
- c) with
- d) by

**203.** In spite of the heavy rain nevertheless we went to the country for the weekend.

- a) of
- b) nevertheless
- c) to
- d) the

**204.** The police officer asked to Barry where he had been on the day of the crime.

- a) the
- b) to
- c) where
- d) on

**205.** Good peaches should be neither too hard nor not too soft.

- a) neither
- b) too
- c) nor
- d) not

206. He wondered that why the letter had been posted unstamped.

- a) that
- b) why
- c) been
- d) unstamped

207. Although polar bears hunt other animals, they seldom rarely kill people.

- a) although
- b) other
- c) seldom
- d) kill

208. We couldn't have managed to finish the work but for the our secretary's help.

- a) couldn't
- b) have
- c) but
- d) our

209. To keep up your teeth shiny and bright, brush them occasionally with salt.

- a) up
- b) and
- c) occasionally
- d) with

210. The disappearance of Amelia Earhart during the first round-the-world flight in 1937 will remains a mystery.

- a) the
- b) first
- c) will
- d) remains



211. If I were being you I wouldn't tell her the news about her boyfriend.
- a) were
  - b) being
  - c) her
  - d) boyfriend
212. He at first noticed the victim on Tuesday evening on his way from the station.
- a) at
  - b) on
  - c) evening
  - d) his
213. Strength of character has nothing to do with so big muscles or the ability to lift 100 kg with ease.
- a) nothing
  - b) so
  - c) muscles
  - d) ease
214. I am not sure of whether Jack will be able to come or not.
- a) not
  - b) of
  - c) whether
  - d) will
215. Recently I read a magazine article about the things people should lose when they travel on the Underground.
- a) article
  - b) should
  - c) when
  - d) the

216. When I saw the large crowd in front of our house I wondered if what had happened.

- a) large
- b) of
- c) if
- d) had

217. The political situation in the country seems to be changing day by every day.

- a) the
- b) political
- c) be
- d) every

218. The Italian artists Raffaello Sanzio and Tiziano are called *Raphael* and *Titian* in English language.

- a) the
- b) artists
- c) called
- d) language

219. She is very beautiful, she resembles like a Greek goddess!

- a) very
- b) she
- c) like
- d) goddess

220. Man must be the most aggressive and more cruel of all living creatures.

- a) must
- b) most
- c) more
- d) all

221. They always travel business class, so they can't be having short of money.
- a) always
  - b) class
  - c) so
  - d) having
222. Adults should encourage to children to express their aggression through creative activities.
- a) to
  - b) children
  - c) their
  - d) creative
223. In March 1976 there was a severe ice-storm in the state of Wisconsin and most of the state was without some electricity for a few days.
- a) March
  - b) there
  - c) some
  - d) for
224. It is wrong to think that every one intelligent person should have a university education.
- a) that
  - b) one
  - c) intelligent
  - d) university
225. There is no surviving record as to when, how many or by whom the Great Pyramid was constructed.
- a) as
  - b) many
  - c) by
  - d) was

**ANSWER KEY****LEVEL A Section 1**

<b>Text 1</b>	1c	2d	3b	4b	5c
<b>Text 2</b>	1d	2d	3c	4c	5b
<b>Text 3</b>	1a	2a	3d	4d	5a
<b>Text 4</b>	1d	2b	3a	4b	5c
<b>Text 5</b>	1c	2d	3a	4b	5d
<b>Text 6</b>	1a	2b	3c	4b	5b
<b>Text 7</b>	1b	2b	3c	4b	5d
<b>Text 8</b>	1c	2c	3c	4a	5d
<b>Text 9</b>	1c	2b	3b	4d	5a
<b>Text 10</b>	1c	2d	3a	4d	5c
<b>Text 11</b>	1a	2c	3c	4d	5b
<b>Text 12</b>	1a	2a	3a	4a	5a
<b>Text 13</b>	1a	2a	3a	4a	5d
<b>Text 14</b>	1b	2d	3d	4c	5d
<b>Text 15</b>	1a	2c	3b	4d	5b
<b>Text 16</b>	1a	2a	3b	4b	5a
<b>Text 17</b>	1b	2a	3b	4b	5a
<b>Text 18</b>	1a	2c	3b	4a	5b
<b>Text 19</b>	1d	2d	3c	4a	5a
<b>Text 20</b>	1d	2a	3b	4d	5a

<b>Text 21</b>	1c	2b	3a	4d	5b
<b>Text 22</b>	1b	2c	3b	4c	5c
<b>Text 23</b>	1c	2a	3b	4d	5d
<b>Text 24</b>	1d	2d	3b	4a	5d
<b>Text 25</b>	1c	2d	3b	4a	5b
<b>Text 26</b>	1c	2c	3b	4d	5b
<b>Text 27</b>	1c	2d	3a	4d	5d
<b>Text 28</b>	1a	2a	3c	4a	5b
<b>Text 29</b>	1c	2b	3a	4c	5a
<b>Text 30</b>	1a	2c	3d	4a	5b

**LEVEL A Section 2**

<b>1.</b>	1b	2a	3b	4c	
<b>2.</b>	1b	2c	3a		
<b>3.</b>	1a	2b	3d		
<b>4.</b>	1c	2b	3c		
<b>5.</b>	1c	2a	3c	4d	5b
<b>6.</b>	1b	2b	3a	4d	5a
<b>7.</b>	1b	2b	3d	4a	
<b>8.</b>	1d	2b	3b		
<b>9.</b>	1a	2d	3d		
<b>10.</b>	1d	2a	3b	4d	5c
<b>11.</b>	1b	2b	3d	4b	5c

12.	1b	2d	3c	4a	5b
13.	1b	2d	3b	4b	5d
14.	1a	2c			
15.	1c	2b	3d	4c	
16.	1d	2a	3b	4d	
17.	1b	2a	3d	4c	5a
18.	1d	2b	3b		
19.	1d	2b	3c		
20.	1c	2b	3a	4d	
21.	1a	2b	3a	4c	5d
22.	1b	2a	3a	4b	5a
23.	1a	2b	3a	4c	5d
24.	1b	2a	3c	4c	5a
25.	1b	2a	3a	4d	5a
26.	1a	2b	3c	4d	5a
27.	1b	2a	3c	4a	5d
28.	1a	2b	3c		
29.	1a	2b	3a	4c	
30.	1b	2a	3a	4c	5d
31.	1a	2b	3c	4a	5b
32.	1a	2b	3c	4a	
33.	1a	2b	3a	4c	
34.	1c	2a	3a	4b	5d
35.	1c	2d	3a	4d	

36.	1c	2a	3c	4b	
37.	1a	2c			
38.	1a	2b	3a	4d	5c
39.	1b	2a	3c		
40.	1a	2b	3c	4a	5c
41.	1a	2b	3c		
42.	1b	2a	3c		
43.	1a	2c	3b		
44.	1a	2b	3c	4a	
45.	1b	2a	3c	4a	
46.	1a	2b	3c	4d	
47.	1d	2a	3b	4d	5a
48.	1c	2a	3b	4d	
49.	1a	2c	3a	4c	
50.	1b	2a	3a	4d	
51.	1d	2a	3d		
52.	1c	2b	3a	4c	5c
53.	1c	2a	3d	4b	
54.	1a	2b	3c	4a	
55.	1a	2a	3a	4c	5c
56.	1b	2b	3a	4d	5a
57.	1a	2d	3b		
58.	1c	2d	3a	4c	
59.	1b	2a	3b	4c	

60.	1a	2b	3b	4d	
61.	1c	2a	3b	4d	5b
62.	1d	2c	3a	4c	
63.	1b	2a	3d	4b	5d
64.	1b	2a	3b	4a	
65.	1c	2a	3a	4d	5c
66.	1c	2a	3c	4a	5c
67.	1b	2c	3b	4a	5c
68.	1a	2d	3a	4c	5b
69.	1a	2d	3d		
70.	1a	2c	3b		
71.	1b	2d	3a	4a	5d
72.	1d	2c	3b	4d	
73.	1d	2d	3a	4b	
74.	1c	2c	3a	4d	5b
75.	1b	2c	3a		
76.	1c	2a	3c	4b	5d
77.	1d	2b	3d	4a	5a
78.	1a	2b	3b	4d	
79.	1c	2a	3d	4a	5b
80.	1b	2d	3b	4a	



**LEVEL A Section 3**

1b	2a	3b	4a	5b	6b	7b	8c	9a	10b
11c	12c	13a	14b	15d	16b	17b	18b	19d	20b
21a	22c	23b	24c	25b	26b	27a	28c	29a	30c
31c	32c	33a	34d	35b	36c	37b	38d	39a	40b
41c	42a	43c	44d	45a	46c	47d	48c	49d	50a
51a	52b	53b	54b	55b	56a	57b	58b	59b	60a
61a	62b	63c	64c	65b	66b	67a	68b	69a	70c
71a	72b	73c	74d	75d	76c	77b	78c	79a	80c
81a	82a	83c	84b	85c	86c	87a	88b	89d	90d
91b	92c	93b	94c	95b	96c	97b	98b	99d	100a
101d	102c	103c	104b	105d	106a	107d	108b	109b	110b
111d	112b	113b	114c	115d	116a	117d	118d	119a	120b
121c	122a	123d	124d	125d	126b	127c	128b	129a	130c
131c	132d	133d	134a	135a	136c	137c	138b	139a	140d
141c	142b	143d	144a	145c	146b	147a	148d	149c	150d
151d	152b	153a	154b	155d	156a	157a	158b	159b	160b
161a	162b	163b	164a	165c	166a	167c	168b	169c	170d
171c	172a	173c	174c	175d	176c	177a	178b	179d	180b
181a	182c	183a	184b	185a	186c	187c	188a	189a	190d
191c	192a	193b	194a	195c	196c	197a	198c	199a	200a
201b	202b	203a	204c	205a	206c	207b	208d	209b	210a
211a	212a	213a	214d	215a	216a	217c	218d	219c	220c
221a	222c	223d	224a	225b	226c	227a	228b	229a	230a
231c	232d	233c	234a	235a	236a	237d	238c	239d	240c
241a	242b	243c	244b	245c	246d	247d	248a	249c	250b
251b	252b	253b	254c	255c	256b	257c	258b	259c	260a
261b	262b	263d	264d	265b	266c	267b	268a	269b	270a
271c	272c	273b	274c	275b	276a	277a	278c	279d	280b
281c	282d	283b	284b	285c	286b	287a	288d	289b	290a
291a	292a	293d	294a	295a	296c	297b	298a	299c	300d
301d	302c	303b	304d	305c	306d	307c	308c	309a	310b
311a	312d	313a	314c	315d	316b	317a	318d	319c	320d
321c	322b	323c	324a	325c	326a	327b	328d	329c	330d
331a	332a	333b	334a	335d	336c	337d	338b	339d	340b

341a	342b	343b	344b	345a	346d	347c	348b	349a	350d
351b	352a	353b	354b	355b	356c	357a	358b	359a	360b
361b	362d	363a	364a	365a	366d	367a	368d	369b	370b
371c	372a	373a	374c	375b	376a	377b	378d	379d	380b
381d	382a	383c	384c	385c	386c	387a	388a	389b	390b
391a	392d	393a	394c	395a	396b	397b	398d	399a	400b
401c	402c	403c	404d	405a	406d	407a	408c	409a	410b
411a	412b	413d	414b	415b	416a	417b	418b	419b	420c
421a	422c	423b	424c	425c	426c	427a	428c	429a	430b
431b	432c	433a	434a	435a	436a	437d	438c	439b	440c
441c	442c	443b	444c	445b	446a	447b	448d	449b	450d

**LEVEL A Section 4**

Text 1	1a	2b	3c	4b	5c
Text 2	1a	2d	3a	4a	5c
Text 3	1c	2c	3d	4b	5a
Text 4	1b	2a	3d	4d	5c
Text 5	1b	2a	3d	4c	5c
Text 6	1d	2d	3b	4a	5c
Text 7	1d	2c	3a	4a	5b
Text 8	1b	2d	3c	4a	5c
Text 9	1a	2d	3b	4a	5c
Text 10	1a	2b	3b	4d	5c
Text 11	1b	2d	3b	4a	5c
Text 12	1b	2d	3c	4b	5a
Text 13	1c	2a	3d	4c	5d
Text 14	1c	2c	3d	4a	5c

<b>Text 15</b>	1b	2a	3d	4c	5c
<b>Text 16</b>	1c	2d	3d	4c	5c
<b>Text 17</b>	1d	2b	3a	4a	5c
<b>Text 18</b>	1c	2d	3a	4b	5c
<b>Text 19</b>	1d	2b	3c	4d	5c
<b>Text 20</b>	1c	2b	3a	4b	5d
<b>Text 21</b>	1b	2a	3c	4a	5d
<b>Text 22</b>	1a	2b	3c	4d	5c
<b>Text 23</b>	1b	2d	3c	4a	5b
<b>Text 24</b>	1d	2c	3a	4c	5b
<b>Text 25</b>	1a	2c	3b	4b	5a
<b>Text 26</b>	1d	2d	3b	4a	5c
<b>Text 27</b>	1a	2b	3b	4c	5d
<b>Text 28</b>	1c	2b	3c	4b	5d
<b>Text 29</b>	1c	2a	3b	4d	5d
<b>Text 30</b>	1a	2b	3d	4a	5b

**LEVEL B Section 1**

<b>Text 1</b>	1d	2a	3d	4a	5c	6a	7c	8a	9d	10a
<b>Text 2</b>	1b	2a	3d	4c	5a	6b	7d	8d	9c	10b
<b>Text 3</b>	1b	2a	3d	4b	5d	6c	7d	8b	9c	10c
<b>Text 4</b>	1b	2c	3c	4b	5a	6b	7a	8d	9c	10a
<b>Text 5</b>	1b	2a	3a	4d	5d	6d	7a	8d	9a	10c
<b>Text 6</b>	1c	2b	3a	4a	5d	6d	7b	8a	9a	10c
<b>Text 7</b>	1a	2d	3c	4a	5c	6b	7a	8b	9b	10d
<b>Text 8</b>	1d	2a	3c	4b	5d	6a	7b	8d	9c	10b
<b>Text 9</b>	1d	2a	3b	4b	5d	6b	7b	8c	9d	10c
<b>Text 10</b>	1a	2b	3c	4a	5d	6d	7b	8b	9d	10d
<b>Text 11</b>	1b	2a	3d	4d	5c	6d	7a	8b	9d	10c
<b>Text 12</b>	1d	2c	3b	4a	5c	6d	7d	8b	9b	10c
<b>Text 13</b>	1d	2a	3c	4b	5a	6c	7a	8d	9b	10d
<b>Text 14</b>	1d	2a	3b	4c	5d	6c	7b	8d	9d	10a
<b>Text 15</b>	1a	2d	3d	4b	5c	6b	7c	8a	9d	10b
<b>Text 16</b>	1d	2c	3b	4b	5b	6a	7c	8d	9b	10d
<b>Text 17</b>	1a	2d	3c	4b	5a	6b	7c	8b	9c	10d
<b>Text 18</b>	1c	2d	3a	4a	5b	6c	7d	8b	9a	10d
<b>Text 19</b>	1c	2c	3b	4d	5b	6c	7a	8c	9c	10d
<b>Text 20</b>	1a	2b	3d	4b	5d	6c	7a	8c	9b	10d
<b>Text 21</b>	1d	2a	3c	4b	5d	6b	7c	8c	9c	10a
<b>Text 22</b>	1b	2c	3a	4d	5d	6d	7a	8c	9c	10b

<b>Text 23</b>	1c	2a	3a	4a	5b	6c	7d	8c	9d	10b
<b>Text 24</b>	1a	2b	3d	4c	5c	6b	7c	8d	9a	10a
<b>Text 25</b>	1c	2d	3c	4b	5c	6c	7a	8d	9a	10b
<b>Text 26</b>	1b	2c	3a	4d	5c	6a	7d	8b	9d	10b
<b>Text 27</b>	1d	2c	3a	4d	5d	6b	7d	8b	9c	10b
<b>Text 28</b>	1d	2d	3b	4c	5a	6a	7b	8d	9d	10c
<b>Text 29</b>	1a	2d	3c	4c	5d	6c	7b	8c	9c	10d
<b>Text 30</b>	1d	2d	3c	4b	5d	6d	7c	8b	9a	10c

### **LEVEL B Section 2**

1d	2a	3c	4d	5d	6c	7b	8c	9b	10d
11b	12a	13b	14c	15d	16c	17d	18a	19c	20b
21c	22c	23c	24a	25d	26d	27a	28c	29b	30c
31a	32a	33c	34d	35b	36c	37a	38a	39b	40c
41a	42a	43b	44a	45c	46a	47d	48a	49c	50c
51a	52b	53a	54a	55d	56a	57b	58d	59d	60b
61c	62d	63b	64a	65c	66b	67b	68b	69b	70a
71c	72d	73b	74a	75c	76a	77c	78a	79a	80b
81c	82a	83b	84a	85d	86a	87d	88b	89b	90a
91b	92a	93a	94d	95c	96d	97a	98a	99d	100b
101d	102b	103c	104a	105c	106c	107d	108d	109c	110d
111d	112c	113a	114c	115b	116b	117c	118b	119c	120c
121d	122c	123d	124d	125b	126d	127a	128c	129c	130b
131a	132a	133c	134d	135a	136a	137a	138d	139b	140d

141a	142d	143a	144a	145d	146b	147d	148d	149c	150d
151b	152a	153c	154d	155a	156b	157d	158c	159d	160b
161c	162c	163d	164a	165b	166a	167c	168a	169b	170c
171a	172b	173a	174d	175d	176a	177b	178b	179b	180b
181a	182b	183b	184d	185a	186c	187b	188a	189d	190c
191d	192c	193b	194b	195b	196d	197a	198b	199b	200d
201a	202b	203c	204d	205c	206d	207c	208a	209d	210d
211b	212d	213b	214a	215b	216a	217b	218a	219d	220a
221b	222d	223b	224d	225b	226c	227b	228d	229c	230a
231d	232a	233d	234b	235c	236a	237b	238c	239b	240a

**LEVEL B Section 3**

1d	2d	3a	4c	5a	6d	7c	8a	9c	10b
11c	12a	13b	14d	15b	16a	17a	18a	19a	20b
21b	22c	23a	24d	25d	26c	27d	28b	29a	30b
31a	32b	33c	34b	35b	36d	37b	38d	39d	40b
41d	42c	43b	44d	45d	46c	47b	48a	49a	50b
51a	52c	53d	54b	55c	56c	57d	58c	59d	60c
61c	62c	63b	64d	65b	66d	67d	68a	69b	70d
71c	72d	73a	74b	75b	76b	77d	78a	79b	80d
81c	82d	83b	84c	85c	86c	87b	88b	89b	90a
91c	92b	93b	94d	95c	96d	97c	98b	99a	100c
101b	102b	103c	104d	105c	106c	107d	108b	109b	110c
111d	112c	113d	114b	115c	116a	117c	118c	119a	120c
121b	122b	123d	124a	125c	126b	127c	128c	129a	130a

131a	132d	133a	134b	135b	136b	137d	138a	139d	140b
141d	142d	143c	144b	145a	146c	147a	148a	149b	150b
151b	152a	153d	154b	155d	156a	157c	158b	159c	160a
161a	162c	163a	164d	165c	166b	167c	168c	169c	170c
171a	172a	173d	174a	175b	176b	177c	178d	179b	180a
181d	182a	183a	184d	185a	186d	187d	188a	189c	190d
191a	192a	193d	194b	195d	196a	197c	198d	199c	200c
201c	202a	203b	204b	205d	206a	207c	208d	209a	210c
211b	212a	213b	214b	215b	216c	217d	218d	219c	220c
221d	222a	223c	224b	225b					

# ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

Թեստային առաջադրանքների

## ՇՏԵՄԱՐԱՆ

Տպագրված է «ՀԱՇ ԸՆԴ-ՀԱՇ ՓԻՆԹ»  
հրատարակչության տպարանում  
Պատվեր `129



«Բարունի» հրատարակչություն  
Երևան Կորյունի 19Ա