

Հաստատված է Գնահատման և թեստավորման կենտրոնի կողմից

ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

2015 թ. ՊԵՏԱԿԱՆ ԱՎԱՐՏԱԿԱՆ ԵՎ ՄԻԱՄՆԱԿԱՆ
ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԱՌԱՋԱԴՐԱՆՔՆԵՐԻ

ՇՏԵՍԱՐԱՆ

ՄԱՍ

II

ԵՐԵՎԱՆ
ՐԱԲՈՒՆԻ ՍՊԸ
2014

ՀՏԳ. 51 (07)
ԳՄԴ. 22.1y7
Ա151

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

Ա 151 Անգլերենի 2015թ-ի պետական ավարտական և միասնական քննությունների առաջադրանքների շտեմարան.-Ա.1 Հեղ. խումբ՝ Լուսինե Աթոյան, Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան, Ռուբինա Գասպարյան, Իգոր Կարապետյան, Անուշ Խաչիկյան, Մերի Նազարյան, Անահիտ Ոսկանյան, Նաիրա Ավագյան, Լիլի Կարապետյան, Արուս Մարգարյան
.-Եր. ԲԱԲՈՒՆԻ ՍՊԸ, 2014-336 էջ:

ՀՏԳ. 371:51
ԳՄԴ. 74.2+22.1

CONTENTS

LEVEL A

SECTION 1	5
SECTION 2	35
SECTION 3	62
SECTION 4	78
SECTION 5	139
SECTION 6	157
SECTION 7	170
SECTION 8	181

LEVEL B

SECTION 9	191
SECTION 10	239
SECTION 11	271
SECTION 12	280
SECTION 13	296
SECTION 14	307
ANSWER KEY	323

Նախաբան

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

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

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

Ձեռնարկը հասցեագրված է հանրակրթական դպրոցի շրջանավարտներին և ուսուցիչներին:

Հրատարակչությունը հատուկ շնորհակալություն է հայտնում շտեմարանը կազմող խմբի անդամներին:

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

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

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) the 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.

1. 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 not 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 19th 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
- have four-chambered hearts.
 - have one aorta
 - are cold-blooded
 - are faster and have more endurance than mammals.
4. The word **generate** in paragraph three is closest in meaning to
- produce
 - lose
 - use
 - tolerate
5. The author implies that birds
- move faster and have greater endurance than reptiles.
 - move slower and have less endurance than reptiles.
 - move faster and have greater endurance than dinosaurs.
 - move slower and have less endurance than dinosaurs.

Text 20

Line number

- Some cities are located by chance. A wagon breaks down, the driver spends
- sometime in repairs, he finds that he is in a **congenial** spot, and settles down.
- Later another person builds a house nearby, and later someone adds an inn.
- Someone else starts selling farm products there. Soon there is a little market,
- which grows to a town, and later to a city. Other places were destined by nature
- to become cities. London, for example, is on what is called the head of
- navigation - the point where it becomes too difficult for ocean-going ships
- to continue upriver, and must transfer their cargoes. As with London, the head of
- navigation is also the point where the river can be conveniently bridged. In fact,
- the location of a bridge is often the reason for the birth of a town - as Cambridge
- or Waybridge in England show. Again, a good harbour will generally lead to a
- city growing up about it. New York and San Francisco began life as ports, as did
- Cape Town in South Africa.
- Some places were created mainly for military purposes, such as Milan, and the
- host of English cities finishing with - cester, which is derived from castra which
- means camp in Latin. Chester itself, created to guard the Welsh border is a very
- 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

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 .

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 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.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 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 announcement (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.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 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 |

SECTION 3

**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 |

SECTION 4

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
 - c) 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) myselfes
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 exhibition?”
“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

SECTION 5

**Ընտրել ուղղակի/անուղղակի խոսքի փոխակերպման ճիշտ տարբերակը:
Choose the correct option for direct/indirect speech.**

1. *Daniel said: "Soledad, will you write down your e-mail address, please?"*

- a) Daniel asked if Soledad would write down her e-mail address.
- b) Daniel said that Soledad would write down her e-mail address.
- c) Daniel asked if Soledad will write down her e-mail address.
- d) Daniel asked Soledad to write down her e-mail address.

2. *"Let's stay here till the rain stops," Rudy said.*

- a) Rudy suggested to stay here till the rain stopped.
- b) Rudy suggested staying there till the rain stops.
- c) Rudy said to stay there till the rain had stopped.
- d) Rudy suggested staying there till the rain stopped.

3. *"Mary, did you go anywhere last weekend?" Bob asked.*

- a) Bob asked Mary why she didn't go anywhere last weekend.
- b) Bob asked Mary if she had gone anywhere the previous weekend.
- c) Bob asked Mary if she had gone anywhere last weekend.
- d) Bob asked Mary if she hadn't gone anywhere the previous weekend.

4. *"I have some guests from Boston today," says my father.*

- a) My father says he has some guests from Boston today.
- b) My father says he had some guests from Boston that day.
- c) My father said he had some guests from Boston that day.
- d) My father tells he has some guests from Boston today.

5. *"You can take an appeal to a higher court," said the judge.*

- a) The judge told me to take an appeal to a higher court.
- b) The judge said I can take an appeal to a higher court.
- c) The judge said that I could take an appeal to a higher court.
- d) The judge told that I could take an appeal to a higher court.

6. *Martha asked if I had explained everything to my friends the day before.*

- a) "Did you explain everything to your friends the day before?" Martha asked.
- b) "Have you explained everything to your friends?" Martha said.
- c) "Did you explain everything to your friends yesterday?" Martha asks.
- d) "Did you explain everything to your friends yesterday?" Martha asked.

7. *Richard said: "Thanks, Bob. You were very kind to me yesterday."*

- a) Richard said thanks to Bob as he was very kind to him yesterday.
- b) Richard thanked to Bob as he had been very kind to him yesterday.
- c) Richard thanked Bob for he had been very kind to him the day before.
- d) Richard thanked to Bob as he had been very kind to him the day before.

8. *"I can't join you now. I am working on my report," he said.*

- a) He said he couldn't join me then as he was working on his report.
- b) He said he couldn't join me then and he was working on his report.
- c) He told he couldn't join me then as he was working on his report.
- d) He said he can't join me now as he is working on his report.

9. *"Lily, take the posters to the teachers' room, please," the teacher said.*

- a) The teacher said that Lily had to take the posters to the teachers' room.
- b) The teacher said Lily to take the posters to the teachers' room.
- c) The teacher asked Lily to take the posters to the teachers' room.
- d) The teacher asked if Lily took the posters to the teachers' room.

10. *The professor says that the students will be taking a written exam tomorrow.*

- a) The professor says to me: "The students will be taking a written exam tomorrow."
- b) The professor says: "The students will be taking a written exam tomorrow."
- c) The professor says: "The students will be taking a written exam the next day."
- d) The professor asks: "The students will be taking a written exam tomorrow."

11. *"Are there any vacant rooms in this hotel?" the old gentleman asked.*

- a) The old gentleman wanted to know if there were any vacant rooms in that hotel.
- b) The old gentleman wanted to know if there were some vacant rooms in that hotel.
- c) The old gentleman asked were there any vacant rooms in that hotel.
- d) The old gentleman wondered if there were some vacant rooms in that hotel.

12. *“Why didn’t you call on us last weekend?” my grandparents asked me.*

- a) My grandparents asked me why didn’t I call on them last weekend.
- b) My grandparents asked me why I hadn’t called on them last weekend.
- c) My grandparents asked me why hadn’t I called on them the previous weekend.
- d) My grandparents asked me why I hadn’t called on them the previous weekend.

13. *The doctor said: “Mrs. Davis, you will recover soon if you take these pills.”*

- a) The doctor told Mrs. Davis she will recover soon if she takes these pills.
- b) The doctor assured Mrs. Davis that she would recover soon if she took those pills.
- c) The doctor advised Mrs. Davis that she would recover soon if she took these pills.
- d) The doctor said that Mrs. Davis would recover soon if she took those pills.

14. *Mother said: “Don’t go out without a raincoat, Lucy! It’s raining.”*

- a) Mother asked Lucy not to go out without a raincoat and it was raining.
- b) Mother warned Lucy not to go out without a raincoat as it was raining.
- c) Mother said that Lucy didn’t go out without a raincoat as it was raining.
- d) Mother told Lucy not to go out without a raincoat as it is raining.

15. *Mr. Ronald asked: “Where is the symposium supposed to be held tomorrow?”*

- a) Mr. Ronald asked where was the symposium supposed to be held the next day.
- b) Mr. Ronald asked if the symposium was supposed to be held the next day.
- c) Mr. Ronald wondered where the symposium was supposed to be held the next day.
- d) Mr. Ronald wanted to know where is the symposium supposed to be held tomorrow.

16. *Samuel said: “Alice, give me your website address.”*

- a) Samuel said Alice to give him her website address.
- b) Samuel said that Alice gave him her website address.
- c) Samuel told Alice to give him her website address.
- d) Samuel told that Alice had to give him her website address.

17. *Mother said: "Estella, if you don't tell the truth, nobody will trust you."*

- a) Mother warned Estella if she didn't tell the truth, nobody would trust her.
- b) Mother said that if Estella didn't tell the truth, nobody would trust her.
- c) Mother told that if Estella didn't tell the truth, nobody would trust her.
- d) Mother said to Estella if she doesn't tell the truth, nobody will trust her.

18. *The chairman asked Edward to hand over the files.*

- a) The chairman says to Edward: "Will you hand over the files, please?"
- b) The chairman said to Edward: "Will you hand over the files, please?"
- c) The chairman asked: "Will you hand over the files, please?"
- d) The chairman said: "Will Edward hand over the files?"

19. *"Ken, when are you going to file a report about the incident?" Martin asked.*

- a) Martin asked Ken when is he going to file a report about the incident.
- b) Martin asked Ken when was he going to file a report about the incident.
- c) Martin asked when Ken was going to file a report about the incident.
- d) Martin asked Ken when he was going to file a report about the incident.

20. *"Did you send a letter to your parents last week?" asked Uncle Fred.*

- a) Uncle Fred asked did I send a letter to my parents last week.
- b) Uncle Fred asked if I sent a letter to my parents last week.
- c) Uncle Fred asked if I had sent a letter to my parents the previous week.
- d) Uncle Fred asked if I had sent a letter to my parents last week.

21. *"You will feel better tomorrow if you stay in bed," says the doctor.*

- a) The doctor said I would feel better tomorrow if I stayed in bed.
- b) The doctor says I will feel better tomorrow if I stay in bed.
- c) The doctor said that I would feel better the next day if I stayed in bed.
- d) The doctor told that I would feel better tomorrow if I stayed in bed.

22. *Mr. Grey asks: "Did they adopt a decision?"*

- a) Mr. Grey asked if they had adopted a decision.
- b) Mr. Grey asks if they adopted a decision.
- c) Mr. Grey asks did they adopt a decision.
- d) Mr. Grey asked if they adopted a decision.

23. *"You look pale, Susan. You had better stay in bed."* I said.

- a) I said that Susan looked pale and warned her to stay in bed.
- b) I wondered why Susan didn't stay in bed as she looked pale.
- c) I advised Susan to stay in bed because she looked pale.
- d) I advised that Susan had to stay in bed, she looked pale.

24. *The jeweler asked: "Why don't you like this bracelet? It's very nice."*

- a) The jeweler wondered why I didn't like that bracelet and added that it was very nice.
- b) The jeweler wondered why didn't I like that bracelet and it was very nice.
- c) The jeweler asked why I don't like this bracelet as it's very nice.
- d) The jeweler asked why I didn't like this bracelet as it was very nice.

25. *The secretary said: "There is a mass of letters on my table this morning."*

- a) The secretary said there is a mass of letters on her table this morning.
- b) The secretary said there was a mass of letters on her table this morning.
- c) The secretary told that there was a mass of letters on her table that morning.
- d) The secretary said there was a mass of letters on her table that morning.

26. *The little girl said: "Will you help me open this parcel, please? I can't do it alone."*

- a) The little girl asked me if I will help her open the parcel as she can't do it alone.
- b) The little girl asked me if I would help her open the parcel as she couldn't do it alone.
- c) The little girl asked me to help her open the parcel and she couldn't do it alone.
- d) The little girl asked me to help her open the parcel as she couldn't do it alone.

27. *Mother says: "Can you take your little sister to the park tonight, Ben?"*

- a) Mother asked Ben if he can take his little sister to the park tonight.
- b) Mother asked Ben if he could take his little sister to the park that night.
- c) Mother asks Ben can he take his little sister to the park tonight.
- d) Mother asks Ben if he can take his little sister to the park tonight.

28. *Granny said to Rita: "Don't forget to take an umbrella. It's drizzling."*

- a) Granny asked Rita not to forget to take an umbrella and it was drizzling.
- b) Granny reminded Rita to take an umbrella as it was drizzling.
- c) Granny said that Rita didn't forget to take an umbrella as it was drizzling.
- d) Granny reminded Rita to take an umbrella as it is drizzling.

29. *Father said: "Albert, if you break your promise, nobody will respect you."*

- a) Father warned Albert that if he broke his promise, nobody would respect him.
- b) Father said that if Albert broke his promise, nobody would respect him.
- c) Father told that if Albert broke his promise, nobody would respect him.
- d) Father said to Albert if he breaks his promise, nobody will respect him.

30. *The old lady said: "Will you help me get into the car, please?"*

- a) The old lady asked me if I will help her get into the car.
- b) The old lady asked me if I would help her get into the car.
- c) The old lady asked me to help her get into the car.
- d) The old lady said that I would help her get into the car.

31. *I said to her: "If you let your son do whatever he wants, you will spoil him."*

- a) I said if she lets her son do whatever he wants, she will spoil him.
- b) I warned her that if she let her son do whatever he wanted, she would spoil him.
- c) I warned her that if she let her son do whatever she wanted, she would spoil him.
- d) I told her if her son did whatever she wanted, she would spoil him.

32. *The engineer wondered why the project changed so often.*

- a) The engineer said: "I wonder why the project changes so often."
- b) The engineer asked me: "Why did the project change so often?"
- c) The engineer asked: "Why does the project change so often?"
- d) The engineer asks: "Why does the project change so often?"

33. *Fred said: "Rita, you can take this journal if you want. I have got plenty of others."*

- a) Fred told Rita she could take that journal if she wanted as he had plenty of others.
- b) Fred said Rita could take this journal if she wanted as he had plenty of others.
- c) Fred told Rita to take that journal if she wanted and he had plenty of others.
- d) Fred said that Rita could take that journal if she wanted as she had plenty of others.

34. *The young man asks: "Are there any double rooms in this hotel?"*

- a) The young man asks if there are some double rooms in this hotel.
- b) The young man wanted to know if there were some double rooms in that hotel.
- c) The young man wants to know are there any double rooms in this hotel.
- d) The young man wonders if there are any double rooms in this hotel.

35. *Brandon said: "Lucy has found a new job. I am very happy."*

- a) Brandon said Lucy found a new job and she is very happy.
- b) Brandon said Lucy was very happy and she had found a new job.
- c) Brandon said Lucy had found a new job and added that he was very happy.
- d) Brandon told Lucy had found a new job and he was very happy.

36. *"Hello, Sam! Why didn't you join us yesterday?" Garry said.*

- a) Garry said hello to Sam and asked why didn't he join them yesterday.
- b) Garry told Sam hello and asked why he hadn't joined them the day before.
- c) Garry greeted to Sam and asked why hadn't he joined them the day before.
- d) Garry greeted Sam and asked why he hadn't joined them the day before.

37. *The professor said: "Andy, open the window, please."*

- a) The professor said that Andy had to open the window.
- b) The professor asked Andy to open the window.
- c) The professor asked if Andy opened the window.
- d) The professor said Andy to open the window.

38. *The teacher says: "The pupils will be going to the museum tomorrow."*

- a) The teacher said that the pupils would be going to the museum the next day.
- b) The teacher says the pupils will be going to the museum tomorrow.
- c) The teacher tells that the pupils will be going to the museum tomorrow.
- d) The teacher says that the pupils will go to the museum tomorrow.

39. *The chairman asked: "Is anybody absent today?"*

- a) The chairman asked if anybody was absent that day.
- b) The chairman asked if anybody is absent today.
- c) The chairman asked if somebody was absent that day.
- d) The chairman asked was anybody absent that day.

40. *"I can't help you paint the fence. I am awfully tired now," he said.*

- a) He said he couldn't help me paint the fence and he was awfully tired then.
- b) He said he couldn't help me paint the fence as he was awfully tired then.
- c) He told he couldn't help me paint the fence as he was awfully tired then.
- d) He said he can't help me paint the fence as he is awfully tired now.

41. *Sheila said: "My classmates will help me after classes."*

- a) Sheila said her classmates would help her after classes.
- b) Sheila told her classmates will help her after classes.
- c) Sheila said her classmates will help her after classes.
- d) Sheila told her classmates would help her after classes.

42. *The architect said: "When is Ben going to cite details?"*

- a) The architect wanted to know when is Ben going to cite details.
- b) The architect asked when Ben is going to cite details.
- c) The architect wondered when Ben was going to cite details.
- d) The architect asked Ben when he was going to cite details.

43. *The tourists asked: "How can we get to Oxford Street?"*

- a) The tourists asked if how they could get to Oxford Street.
- b) The tourists wondered how they could get to Oxford Street.
- c) The tourists wondered how they can get to Oxford Street.
- d) The tourists asked if they could get to Oxford Street.

44. *The Smiths asked if I would be in town the following day.*

- a) "Will you be in town tomorrow?" the Smiths asked.
- b) "Will you be in town tomorrow?" the Smiths asked him.
- c) The Smiths asked: "Will you be in town the following day?"
- d) "Will you be in town tomorrow?" I asked the Smiths.

45. *"Don't make a noise, girls!" says the Dean.*

- a) The Dean asked the girls not to make a noise.
- b) The Dean tells the girls don't make a noise.
- c) The Dean asks that the girls don't make a noise.
- d) The Dean tells the girls not to make a noise.

46. *Jordan said: "Gareth, wait for me at the front entrance!"*

- a) Jordan said Gareth to wait for him at the front entrance.
- b) Jordan said that Gareth waited for him at the front entrance.
- c) Jordan told Gareth to wait for him at the front entrance.
- d) Jordan told that Gareth had to wait for him at the front entrance.

47. *The guide said: "You'll have a nice time. Venice is a wonderful city."*

- a) The guide said we would have a nice time as Venice is a wonderful city.
- b) The guide said we would have a nice time as Venice had been a wonderful city.
- c) The guide said we'll have a nice time as Venice is a wonderful city.
- d) The guide told we would have a nice time as Venice is a wonderful city.

48. *"If I had any time, I would help you with your work," said Lora.*

- a) Lora said that if she had had any time she would have helped me with my work.
- b) Lora said if she had any time she would help me with my work.
- c) Lora told that if she had any time she would help me with my work.
- d) Lora said that if she had had some time she would help me with my work.

49. *The director asked the boys what they were doing there.*

- a) "What are the boys doing here?" the director asked.
- b) "What are you doing here?" the director asked me.
- c) "What are you doing here?" the director asks the boys.
- d) "What are you doing here?" the director asked the boys.

50. *Grandfather said: "Charlie, will you pass me the ash-tray, please?"*

- a) Grandfather asked whether Charlie would pass him the ash-tray.
- b) Grandfather asked Charlie to pass him the ash-tray.
- c) Grandfather asked if Charlie will pass him the ash-tray.
- d) Grandfather said that Charlie would pass him the ash-tray.

51. *The gardener said: "Has anybody touched these flowers?"*

- a) The gardener wondered if anybody had touched those flowers.
- b) The gardener wanted to know if somebody had touched those flowers.
- c) The gardener asked whether anybody touched these flowers.
- d) The gardener asked had anybody touched those flowers.

52. *"Emily, when are you going to buy a new computer?" I asked.*

- a) I told Emily when she was going to buy a new computer.
- b) I asked Emily when was she going to buy a new computer.
- c) I asked when Emily was going to buy a new computer.
- d) I asked Emily when she was going to buy a new computer.

53. *Aunt Barbara asked if I had spoken to my boss the previous week.*

- a) "Did you speak to your boss the previous week?" asked Aunt Barbara.
- b) "Did you speak to your boss last week?" asks Aunt Barbara.
- c) "Did you speak to your boss last week?" asked Aunt Barbara.
- d) Aunt Barbara asked him: "Did you speak to your boss last week?"

54. *"Please, don't ask me any questions, Rod! I am busy now," asks Dad.*

- a) Dad asked Rod not to ask him any questions as he was busy then.
- b) Dad asks Rod not to ask him any questions as he is busy now.
- c) Dad asked that Rod didn't ask him any questions as he was busy then.
- d) Dad asks that Rod doesn't ask him any questions as he is busy now.

55. *"Why didn't you phone us yesterday?" Christopher asked.*

- a) Christopher wanted to know why didn't I phone them the previous day.
- b) Christopher asked why I hadn't phoned them yesterday.
- c) Christopher wondered why hadn't I phoned them the day before.
- d) Christopher wanted to know why I hadn't phoned them the day before.

56. *"I have important talks today," says the office manager.*

- a) The office manager says he has important talks today.
- b) The office manager says he had important talks that day.
- c) The office manager said he had important talks that day.
- d) The office manager tells he has important talks today.

57. *The music teacher said we would enjoy the concert as Iglesias is a great singer.*

- a) The music teacher said: "You would enjoy the concert. Iglesias was a great singer."
- b) The music teacher asked: "You'll enjoy the concert. Iglesias is a great singer."
- c) The music teacher said: "Will you enjoy the concert? Iglesias is a great singer."
- d) The music teacher said: "You'll enjoy the concert. Iglesias is a great singer."

58. *"Roland, will you go to Lee's party tomorrow?" asked Debby.*

- a) Roland asked whether Debby would go to Lee's party the next day.
- b) Debby asked Roland if he will go to Lee's party the following day.
- c) Debby asked Roland if he would go to Lee's party the following day.
- d) Debby asked whether Roland will go to Lee's party tomorrow.

59. *The babysitter said: "Don't sit the baby here, Irene! It's not safe."*

- a) The babysitter told Irene not to sit the baby here as it's not safe.
- b) The babysitter told Irene not to sit the baby there and it was not safe.
- c) The babysitter warned Irene not to sit the baby there as it was not safe.
- d) The babysitter ordered Irene not to sit the baby here as it was not safe.

60. *The fire-fighter said: "Don't enter the building. It's dangerous."*

- a) The fire-fighter said that I didn't enter the building as it's dangerous.
- b) The fire-fighter told me to enter the building but it was dangerous.
- c) The fire-fighter ordered to me not to enter the building as it was dangerous.
- d) The fire-fighter warned me not to enter the building as it was dangerous.

61. *"I have guests from Germany today," says the head of the department.*

- a) The head of the department says he has guests from Germany today.
- b) The head of the department says he had guests from Germany that day.
- c) The head of the department said he had guests from Germany that day.
- d) The head of the department tells he has guests from Germany today.

62. *"Linda, when are you going to introduce your fiancé to us?" I asked.*

- a) I asked Linda when is she going to introduce her fiancé to us.
- b) I asked Linda when was she going to introduce her fiancé to us.
- c) I asked when Linda was going to introduce her fiancé to us.
- d) I asked Linda when she was going to introduce her fiancé to us.

63. *"Did you settle the problem with your neighbours yesterday?" asked Uncle Sam.*

- a) Uncle Sam asked did I settle the problem with my neighbours yesterday.
- b) Uncle Sam asked if I settled the problem with my neighbours the day before.
- c) Uncle Sam asked if had I settled the problem with my neighbours the day before.
- d) Uncle Sam asked if I had settled the problem with my neighbours the day before.

64. *Henry asked: "Did they take any decisive steps to save the situation?"*

- a) Henry wondered whether they had taken any decisive steps to save the situation.
- b) Henry asked if they took some decisive steps to save the situation.
- c) Henry wondered if they had taken some decisive steps to save the situation.
- d) Henry asked if had they taken any decisive steps to save the situation.

65. *The archaeologists said: "Don't touch anything here, children."*

- a) The archaeologists said the children not to touch anything there.
- b) The archaeologists told the children not to touch something there.
- c) The archaeologists warned the children not to touch anything there.
- d) The archaeologists ordered the children not to touch anything here.

66. *The professor said: "Maria, take the register to the Dean's office, please."*

- a) The professor said that Maria had to take the register to the Dean's office.
- b) The professor said Maria to take the register to the Dean's office.
- c) The professor asked Maria to take the register to the Dean's office.
- d) The professor asked to Maria to take the register to the Dean's office.

67. *Rudy asked Sarah where she was going that weekend.*

- a) Rudy asked: "Where was Sarah going that weekend?"
- b) Rudy asked: "Sarah, where are you going this weekend?"
- c) Rudy asked: "Where is Sarah going this weekend?"
- d) Rudy asked Sarah: "Where is he going this weekend?"

68. *Father said: "Pauline passed her driving test. I am delighted."*

- a) Father said Pauline had passed her driving test, so she was delighted.
- b) Father said Pauline had passed her driving test and added that he was delighted.
- c) Father said Pauline had passed her driving test as he was delighted.
- d) Father told Pauline passed her driving test and added that he was delighted.

69. *The doctor said to us: "Keep silent, please!"*

- a) The doctor asked us to keep silent.
- b) The doctor told to us to keep silent.
- c) The doctor said to us to keep silent.
- d) The doctor said that we must keep silent.

70. *"Why didn't you tell the whole truth yesterday?" Harry asked.*

- a) Harry wondered if why didn't I tell the whole truth yesterday.
- b) Harry asked why I hadn't told the whole truth yesterday.
- c) Harry asked why hadn't I told the whole truth the day before.
- d) Harry wondered why I hadn't told the whole truth the day before.

71. *“When the door-bell rang, I was still sleeping,” said Melanie.*

- a) Melanie said she was still sleeping when the door-bell rang.
- b) Melanie said she has still been sleeping when the door-bell rang.
- c) Melanie said she had still been sleeping when the door-bell had rung.
- d) Melanie told she was still sleeping when the door-bell rang.

72. *The professor said: “The students missed a great deal last term.”*

- a) The professor said that the students had missed a great deal last term.
- b) The professor said the students had missed a great deal the previous term.
- c) The professor told that the students had missed a great deal last term.
- d) The professor said that the students missed a great deal the previous term.

73. *Doctor Peterson asked: “Did she take the pills regularly?”*

- a) Doctor Peterson wondered whether she had taken the pills regularly.
- b) Doctor Peterson asked if had she taken the pills regularly.
- c) Doctor Peterson asked whether she took the pills regularly.
- d) Doctor Peterson wondered did she take the pills regularly.

74. *“I can’t give an answer now. Can you phone me tomorrow?” David says.*

- a) David says he can’t give an answer now and asked me to phone him tomorrow.
- b) David said he couldn’t give an answer then and asked me if I could phone him the next day.
- c) David tells he can’t give an answer then and asks me to phone him the next day.
- d) David says he can’t give an answer now and asks if I can phone him tomorrow.

75. *Daniel said: “My friend will help me mend the roof.”*

- a) Daniel asked his friend to help him mend the roof.
- b) Daniel told his friend will help him mend the roof.
- c) Daniel said his friend would help him mend the roof.
- d) Daniel told his friend would help him mend the roof.

76. *Sandy said: “Where is Dan going? I don’t want to stay alone.”*

- a) Sandy asked where was Dan going as she didn’t want to stay alone.
- b) Sandy asked where Dan went and added that she didn’t want to stay alone.
- c) Sandy asked where Dan was going and added that she didn’t want to stay alone.
- d) Sandy asked where is Dan going and she doesn’t want to stay alone.

77. *Doctor Reagan asked: "How do you feel today?"*

- a) Doctor Reagan asked how do I feel today.
- b) Doctor Reagan wanted to know how I felt that day.
- c) Doctor Reagan asked how I had felt that day.
- d) Doctor Reagan wondered how I feel today.

78. *"Will you be present at the conference tomorrow?" Jim asked Leo.*

- a) Leo asked if Jim would be present at the conference the next day.
- b) Jim asked Leo if he will be present at the conference the following day.
- c) Jim asked if Leo will be present at the conference tomorrow.
- d) Jim asked Leo if he would be present at the conference the following day.

79. *"Happy birthday, Roy!" said Dad.*

- a) Dad congratulated Roy on his birthday.
- b) Dad congratulated to Roy on his birthday.
- c) Dad said to Roy happy birthday.
- d) Dad told Roy happy birthday.

80. *Helen asks: "Did he make an effort to achieve his goal?"*

- a) Helen asked if he had made an effort to achieve his goal.
- b) Helen asks if he made an effort to achieve his goal.
- c) Helen asked had he made an effort to achieve his goal.
- d) Helen asks did he make an effort to achieve his goal.

81. *Samuel said: "Joseph has been my best friend since early childhood."*

- a) Samuel told Joseph that he had been his best friend since early childhood.
- b) Samuel said that Joseph has been his best friend since early childhood.
- c) Samuel said that Joseph had been his best friend since early childhood.
- d) Samuel told that Joseph had been his best friend since early childhood.

82. *Frieda said: "Alan is back again. I am so glad!"*

- a) Frieda said Alan is back again and added that she is so glad.
- b) Frieda said Alan was back again and added that she was very glad.
- c) Frieda said Alan was back again as she was so glad.
- d) Frieda told Alan he was back again but she wasn't very glad.

83. *Eleanor said: "If I had enough money, I would buy this cottage."*

- a) Eleanor said that if she had had enough money she would have bought that cottage.
- b) Eleanor said if she had enough money she would buy this cottage.
- c) Eleanor told that if she had enough money she would buy this cottage.
- d) Eleanor said that if she had enough money she would buy that cottage.

84. *The tourists addressed a policeman: "Where is the nearest hotel?"*

- a) The tourists asked a policeman if where was the nearest hotel.
- b) The tourists asked a policeman where is the nearest hotel.
- c) The tourists told a policeman where the nearest hotel was.
- d) The tourists asked a policeman where the nearest hotel was.

85. *Ken said to the shop-assistant: "Could you show me these black slacks, please?"*

- a) Ken said to the shop-assistant to show him those black slacks.
- b) Ken told the shop-assistant to show him these black slacks.
- c) Ken asked if the shop-assistant could show him those black slacks.
- d) Ken asked the shop-assistant to show him those black slacks.

86. *Jasmine said she would like some more cookies.*

- a) Jasmine said: "I would like some more cookies."
- b) Jasmine said: "I will like some more cookies."
- c) Jasmine said to me: "I would like some more cookies."
- d) Jasmine said: "I liked some more cookies."

87. *Steve said: "I am sorry, Sally. I didn't want to hurt you."*

- a) Steve told that he was sorry to hurt Sally.
- b) Steve apologized to Sally and said that he hadn't wanted to hurt her.
- c) Steve told Sally that he is sorry and he didn't want to hurt her.
- d) Steve said to Sally that he didn't want to hurt her and he was sorry.

88. *The coach asked: "Where did you put the uniforms, boys? Get ready!"*

- a) The coach asked where the boys put the uniforms and to get ready.
- b) The coach asked where had the boys put the uniforms and told them to get ready.
- c) The coach asked the boys where they had put the uniforms and ordered them to get ready.
- d) The coach asked the boys where did they put the uniforms and told them to get ready.

89. *"Will you bring the commode the day after tomorrow?" the carpenter asked.*

- a) The carpenter wondered if we will bring the commode tomorrow.
- b) The carpenter asked if we would bring the commode in two days' time.
- c) The carpenter wanted to know would we bring the commode the following day.
- d) The carpenter said whether we would bring the commode the next day.

90. *Monika said: "I'll ignore his remark. It's no use arguing with stupid people."*

- a) Monika said she will ignore his remark as it's no use arguing with stupid people.
- b) Monika said she would ignore his remark as it's no use arguing with stupid people.
- c) Monika told she would ignore his remark as it was no use arguing with stupid people.
- d) Monika told him she would ignore his remark as it's no use arguing with stupid people.

91. *I said: "Victoria, don't forget to lock the door before you go to bed."*

- a) I told Victoria not to forget to lock the door before she went to bed.
- b) I told to Victoria not to forget to lock the door before she goes to bed.
- c) I said Victoria not to forget to lock the door before she went to bed.
- d) I told Victoria that she didn't forget to lock the door before she went to bed.

92. *Gladys asked: "Are there any doctors among your friends, Vicky?"*

- a) Gladys asked Vicky if there are any doctors among his friends.
- b) Gladys asked Vicky were there any doctors among his friends.
- c) Gladys asked Vicky if there were some doctors among his friends.
- d) Gladys asked Vicky if there were any doctors among his friends.

93. *The detective said: "Who is this gentleman?"*

- a) The detective wonders who is this gentleman.
- b) The detective said who was this gentleman.
- c) The detective asked who that gentleman was.
- d) The detective asked if who this gentleman was.

94. *The student told the professor that he couldn't answer that question.*

- a) "I can't answer this question," the student said to the professor.
- b) "I can't answer this question," the student asked the professor.
- c) The professor said to the student: "I can't answer this question."
- d) The student said to the professor: "Can't I answer this question?"

95. *"Tom, when are you going to repair your house?" I asked.*

- a) I asked Tom when is he going to repair his house.
- b) I asked Tom when was he going to repair his house.
- c) I asked Tom when he was going to repair his house.
- d) I asked when Tom was going to repair his house.

96. *"Ben, when are you going to take the annual report to stockholders?" said the manager.*

- a) The manager asked Ben when is he going to take the annual report to stockholders.
- b) The manager asked Ben when was he going to take the annual report to stockholders.
- c) The manager asked if when was Ben going to take the annual report to stockholders.
- d) The manager asked Ben when he was going to take the annual report to stockholders.

97. *"Samantha, can you remember to buy some sugar?" Mother said.*

- a) Mother said that Samantha could remember to buy some sugar.
- b) Mother said if Samantha could remember to buy some sugar.
- c) Mother asked Samantha if she couldn't remember to buy some sugar.
- d) Mother reminded Samantha to buy some sugar.

98. *Jack told Adam that he was leaving that morning.*

- a) Jack said: "Adam is leaving this morning."
- b) Jack said: "I am leaving this morning, Adam."
- c) Adam said: "I am leaving this morning, Jack."
- d) Jack told: "I am leaving this morning, Adam."

99. *"You cannot conceal your guilt from the police," said the police officer.*

- a) The police officer said I couldn't conceal my guilt from the police.
- b) The police officer told I couldn't conceal my guilt from the police.
- c) The police officer said I couldn't conceal his guilt from the police.
- d) The police officer told to me I couldn't conceal my guilt from the police.

100. *“Do your parents know you are leaving the day after tomorrow?” asked Aunt Amanda.*

- a) Aunt Amanda asked did my parents know I was leaving two days later.
- b) Aunt Amanda asked whether my parents know I was leaving the day after tomorrow.
- c) Aunt Amanda wondered if my parents knew I was leaving in two days later.
- d) Aunt Amanda wondered if my parents knew I was leaving in two days' time.

www.atc.am

SECTION 6

Տեղադրել բառերը համատեքստում՝ բովանդակությանը համապատասխան (տրված բառերից երկուսն ավելորդ են):

Fill in each gap with an appropriate word from the list below (two odd variants are given).

Text 1

Christmas Day is a public _____. Families usually spend the day opening their presents which are often piled _____ the Christmas tree. They eat and drink together. The most important _____ is Christmas dinner. Before starting to eat, British people often pull a cracker, which _____ a small toy, a paper bat and a joke. The typical meal _____ of turkey with potatoes and other vegetables. In Britain, this is followed by Christmas pudding – a sweet pudding containing a lot of dried fruit and often covered with burning brandy.

1.meal 2.holiday 3.consists 4.nearly 5.vacation 6.around 7.contains

Text 2

English life is full of traditions and the English are known to be conservative. They _____ things which are familiar and they are suspicious of anything that is strange and foreign. Many English people are very reserved and won't talk to others, especially foreigners.

_____ do not like displaying their emotions even in dangerous and tragic _____. The Englishman is master in his own house which he calls his castle. If you present yourself to him without an introduction, he is likely to _____ you with suspicion. On the other hand, if properly armed with a letter of _____, you will find him hospitable, friendly and unsuspecting.

1.English 2.occasions 3.treat 4.circumstances 5.Englishmen 6.accept 7.introduction

Text 3

The Christmas tree is a gift from Germany. Originally, the wreath was the _____ decoration until Christmas Eve. On the night before Christmas, the German mother would trim the tree, using lighted candles. When the tree was ready, she signaled her family by _____ a bell. Though wax candles were the tradition, hand-blown glass ornaments first _____ in Germany. The family gathered around the tree to _____ presents, then continued on to Mass. Although we do not know with _____, the tree may have evolved from the Paradise play, a medieval mystery play which represented Adam and Eve and their expulsion from paradise.

1.appeared 2.exchange 3.lonely 4.change 5.certainty 6.only 7.ringing

Text 4

Murano is made up of smaller islands _____ by bridges. It is known all over the world for its glasswork. The glasswork manufacturing started in the 12th century, and in the 15th century Murano was the main glass _____ in Europe. This craft continues today and the main _____ of Murano is to watch the glass craftsmen at _____. We went there on a Saturday and _____ that many factories are closed over the weekend. Still we were able to find one that was open and watched the glass blowing of a horse. All these factories have a showroom where they sell glass. There is also a glass museum that one can visit.

1.producer 2.work 3.connected 4.founded 5.discovered 6.island 7.attraction

Text 5

If you have children, there are _____ things to remember when you are visiting somebody else's home. Children rarely behave _____ in company and other people are likely to find them more annoying than you do. It's important that children are either _____ in the conversation or given something else to do. If your children misbehave, you should discipline them immediately as your hosts may have stricter rules about behaviour than you do at home. Finally, if your children damage any of your hosts' possessions you must either _____ the damaged object or _____ a suitable gift in its place.

1.included 2.advise 3.well 4.badly 5.certain 6.offer 7.replace

Text 6

The idea that some people can sense when they are being stared at has so _____ been rejected as absurd by scientists. But now researchers in England and America are taking the claims more _____.

According to Cambridge University biologist Dr Rupert Sheldrake, the phenomenon has long been recognized in fields such as wildlife and military observation. The security manager of a large store in London, for example, has caught thousands of people on his cameras. He is in no doubt that some people have a 'sixth sense' of when they are being _____. They can have their backs to the camera, which may also be hidden, yet still get nervous when the camera is trained on them. Some move on, while others look around to try and spot the camera.

Dr Sheldrake is now gathering data on the staring phenomenon as part of a scientific _____. He will be _____ out experiments designed to measure staring sensitivity of monitoring skin resistance. And he hopes that this will throw further light on the question.

1.carrying 2.watched 3.seriously 4.study 5.noticed 6.slowly 7.far

Text 7

Traditions are plentiful during weddings. They symbolize the happiness, luck and joy needed for the newlyweds. When planning a wedding, try to add a few worldly traditions that will _____ a memorable experience for all.

Most people have heard of the Victorian traditions, such as a bride wearing something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue, and a sixpence in her shoe.

The *old* should come from a happily married woman and it _____ a lucky transfer of happiness. The *new* is usually the wedding gown _____ a new beginning. The *borrowed* should be an object of gold to guarantee wealth and fortune. The *blue* is symbolic of the heaven and _____ love. And the *sixpence* is to be worn in the heel of the right shoe to provide future wealth and prosperity.

Gloves, a symbol of modesty and romance, are also an accessory to the groom's or bride's clothes. Without the letter "g", a _____ of *gloves* becomes *loves*.

1.create 2.pair 3.persuades 4.couple 5.signifying 6.true 7.ensures

Text 8

The Julian calendar, _____ by Julius Caesar in 46 BC, made January 1 the first day of the year. But as Christianity _____ throughout Europe, efforts were made to Christianize the calendar by moving New Year's Day to dates of greater theological _____, such as Christmas or Easter. Some countries continued to use January 1. As a _____, by the 1500s the European calendar system was a mess. Not only had errors in the Julian calendar caused the solar year to diverge from the calendar year, but also countries were beginning the year on different dates.

In 1563 King Charles IX declared January 1 to be the first day of the year. This was passed into _____ by the French Parliament on Dec. 22, 1564.

1.law 2.established 3.consequence 4.spread 5.symbol 6.significance 7.discovered

Text 9

In terms of pronunciation, there are three main _____ in America. These are New England, general American and Southern. General American is by far the most _____ used. New England is the pronunciation used by President Kennedy. President Carter, who came from Georgia, _____ with a Southern accent. If you listen to the _____ of these two presidents, you will be able to hear the difference quite _____.

1.clearly 2.types 3.methods 4.widely 5.voice 6.recording 7.spoke

Text 10

Just mention Iceland to friends and most give you that puzzled _____. Why on earth are you going to that cold _____? On your approach to Keflavik airport you soon _____ that in fact, this is not a land of ice. Thanks to the Gulf Stream, Iceland enjoys a _____ mild climate. During our travels in August, we saw only _____ snow on the western mountains and small icebergs at Jokullon.

1.place 2.cool 3.occasional 4.much 5.look 6.realize 7.question

Text 11

Easter is not on a set date. It can occur as early as March 22 and as late as April 25. Easter was originally _____ on the same day as the Jewish Passover. However, the Jewish Passover is also not a fixed date and can _____ on any day of the week. In 325 AD the Roman Emperor _____ that Easter should always be on a Sunday. They invented the new method of _____ the date of Easter. Although some say this was done to ensure the season be the same as the year Jesus rose from the dead, it was _____ a political move. Constantine wanted to unite the various tribes under him, and this was one strategy to do so.

1.decided 2.calculating 3.actually 4.commemoration 5.celebrated 6.actively 7.fall

Text 12

The study of the _____ of the forerunners of the modern Christmas card proves that the _____ of exchanging charms or small tokens of good luck at this time of the year goes back to very _____ times. In fact it should have to go back to pre-Christian times, when the festival was not yet celebrated as the _____ of the Birth of Christ but as a feast for the winter solstice. People then celebrated the reawakening of Nature, _____ the coming of Spring and longer hours of daylight.

1.recent 2.waiting 3.history 4.anniversary 5.tradition 6.anticipating 7.ancient

Text 13

Most Americans _____ to use their cars. Families often have two cars and, outside major cities, have to drive _____ long distances to schools, offices, shops, banks, etc. Many college and high-school students have their own cars. Long-distance _____ in Britain is also mainly by road, though railways link most towns and cities. Most places are _____ by motorways or other fast roads. So many people prefer to drive at their own convenience rather than use a train, even though they may get _____ in a traffic jam.

1.prefer 2.stuck 3.pretend 4.entirely 5.linked 6.travel 7.fairly

Text 14

For several years, the _____ of opera was Florence, but _____, during the Baroque period, it spread throughout Italy. By the late 1600s operas were being written and _____ in Europe, especially in England, France and Germany. But, for many years, the Italian opera was _____ ideal, and many non-Italian _____ continued to use Italian librettos.

1.expressed 2.continuously 3.gradually 4centre 5.composers 6.considered 7.performed

Text 15

Smokers _____ double the risk of contracting heart disease, several times the risk of _____ from chronic bronchitis and at least 25 times the risk of lung cancer, as compared to non-smokers. Despite extensive press campaigns, which have regularly told smokers and car drivers about the dangers of smoking, the number of smokers has _____ much the same. Although the number of deaths from road _____ and smoking are well publicized, they have _____ little public interest.

1.run 2.stayed 3.accidents 4.remained 5.events 6.suffering 7.aroused

Text 16

One of the main _____ of living in a foreign country is that it gives you the opportunity to experience an entirely different _____ of life, which can be a valuable form of education. Moreover, one is _____ the chance to learn and become fluent in another language through everyday use. In addition, many people become more independent and self-reliant by having to cope with difficult situations on their _____. Finally, living in a country with a different climate can prove beneficial to _____ one's health and state of mind.

1.given 2.both 3.own 4.way 5.advantages 6.privileges 7.either

Text 17

It isn't an unusual _____ nowadays to see a cat lover taking his cat out for a walk on a leash. But when people in Sutton see one of their neighbours taking his cats for a walk, they generally avoid him. For his particular cats are two pumas and two leopards! Every morning he takes them for a mile-long walk. He _____ they are the tamest of their kind in the country, and they actually think he is their mother! He bought them when they were babies, and he had to bottle-feed them.

However, now they each eat about 6 or 7 pounds of meat a day. This _____ him about 15 pounds a week. He doesn't _____, though, because his pets work for their living! He _____ them out to film companies and advertising firms!

1.hires 2.claims 3.mind 4.borrowes 5.costs 6.sight 7.scenery

Text 18

Australia is quite an easy place for tourists to visit. So tourist facilities at the most popular destinations are well-developed and information is simple to _____.

Travelling with young children is especially easy as Australia's population is young and big families are _____, so children can be taken almost everywhere. Besides, Australians are usually _____ to help visitors who ask for advice, and are generous with their hospitality.

Before organising a trip it is _____ to consider Australian school holidays. Throughout these periods, airline or hotel reservations at major tourist destinations can be difficult unless you plan a long way in advance.

Flights in and out of the country as well as those between main Australian cities are usually _____ beforehand.

1.obtain 2.reluctantly 3.reasonable 4.booked 5.borrowed 6.willing 7.common

Text 19

Vincent van Gogh was born in the Netherlands on March 30, 1853. He _____ school when he was only 15. Afterwards he worked as an art dealer for seven years, and then taught at a Catholic school for boys. In the following years, he went from job to job, living in various cities in Europe. _____, in 1880, van Gogh decided to move to Brussels and begin studies in art. During the next ten years, he painted 872 paintings.

Vincent _____ from severe depression. In a fit of epilepsy he cut off a portion of his ear with a razor. He was _____ to an asylum in 1888. There he painted one of his best-known paintings, *Starry Night*. On July 27, 1890, Vincent van Gogh _____ himself in the chest with a revolver. Two days later he died.

1.shot 2.finally 3.admitted 4.quit 5.graduated 6.suffered 7.killed

Text 20

Trees are wonderful plants. Most of us like to sit under a large tree on a hot summer day. Children love to _____ trees and artists like to draw them. When we look at a tree, we may think only of its beauty, but a tree actually has a complex physical _____. It consists of three main parts: the leaves, the branches and trunk, and the roots.

_____ the ground, the roots form the trunk. It supports the branches and holds them up to the sunlight. Near the top of the tree, the trunk _____ into branches. Together, the trunk and branches give the tree its _____.

1.shape 2.divides 3.above 4.rise 5.climb 6.structure 7.around

Dialogue 21

- Harry:** Hi Jerry. The school year is almost over. Do you have _____ for the summer holidays?
- Jerry:** I'm planning on sleeping all day, every day!
- Harry:** Oh, come on Jerry, you must be kidding.
- Jerry:** Yeah! Actually, I'm going to go to the Grand Canyon.
- Harry:** Really?
- Jerry:** Exactly! It won't be too crowded. I enjoyed my trip to the Grand Canyon last year. I think the Grand Canyon is one of America's main _____.
- Harry:** But won't it be _____ in the summer?
- Jerry:** No, according to one of my friends, it's very cool in the summer.
- Harry:** Well, that _____. I wouldn't mind going. But... still, I wonder... is there anything _____ in the Grand Canyon?
- Jerry:** Sure! For one thing, there's the beautiful natural scenery and a lot of things to do. I can go hiking in the hills.
- Harry:** Gee, when you describe it like that, it sounds really interesting!

1. any plans 2. sounds good 3. tourist attractions 4. worth seeing 5. too hot
6. good thing 7. works

Dialogue 22

- Airport Officer:** Good afternoon.
- Sam:** Hi, I am flying back to New York today.
- Airport Officer:** Your _____, please. Yes, your flight leaves at six p.m. No delay.
- Sam:** _____.
- Airport Officer:** How many bags will you check today, sir?
- Sam:** I have two bags to check.
- Airport Officer:** And do you want a window seat or an _____ seat?
- Sam:** A _____, please.
- Airport Officer:** OK. We have reserved Seat 42A on Flight 322 to New York with a chicken dinner for you. Your flight _____ from Gate 15.
- Sam:** Thank you.
- Airport Officer:** Have a good flight!

1. aisle 2. great 3. window seat 4. departs 5. ticket 6. corridor 7. card

Dialogue 23

- Sam:** Taxi! Taxi! Right here!
- Driver:** _____?
- Sam:** I am going to the airport. Could you, please, _____ to the airport?
- Driver:** No problem. _____, please.
- Sam:** Thank you.
- Driver:** Where are you _____ to?
- Sam:** I am going to a conference in London.
- Driver:** Oh! Are you a businessman?
- Sam:** Yes. I am a manager. By the way, how long will it take to get to the airport?
- Driver:** It usually takes about 30 minutes. But the traffic _____ at the moment. Don't worry you will be in time.

- 1.where to 2.get in 3.take me 4.is heavy 5.flying 6.carry me 7.hard

Dialogue 24

- Reporter:** Jasmine, _____ for meeting today. You have had some success recently. How do you feel now to be famous?
- Jasmine:** Yes, it has all happened so _____. Now, I can't simply go out and go to the market, because people _____ to me now and ask me for my autograph. It's really nice, but it can be tiring as well. I mean, all I want to do is to buy some milk and go home, but that usually takes 45 minutes now.
- Reporter:** So, your next big tour is set to begin in June. Are you excited about that?
- Jasmine:** Yeah, I can't wait. I love performing in front of an _____. I always have. Ever since I have been a child, I have been singing in front of people. I remember once when I was singing on the stage outside and _____ a bee came and landed right on top of me – all I could do was scream. Ha ha ha...

- 1.thank you 2.fast 3.audience 4.all at once 5.come up 6.violently 7.all of a sudden

Dialogue 25

- A:** Hello, may I take your order? What would you like _____?
- B:** Yes. I'd like fried chicken, fries, any mineral and a cup of coffee, please.
- A:** _____? Something to have?
- C:** I'll take spaghetti and a salad.
- A:** What would you like to drink?
- C:** _____, please.
- B:** Could we have the cheque, please?
- A:** Yes, _____.
- B:** Hmm. \$20.55. Here you are, 22 dollars. The rest is a _____.
- C:** We are full now. It was delicious.
- A:** Thank you! Come again!
- B:** Thank you. Good-bye!

1.tip 2.to have 3.just water 4.take 5.and you 6.menu 7.here it is

Dialogue 26

- Harry:** Good morning, Sam.
- Sam:** Hi, Harry. How are you?
- Harry:** I am fine. Listen. Do me a _____, please. Can you help me with a small project?
- Sam:** What is the project?
- Harry:** I _____ finish this report before noon.
- Sam:** OK. How can _____ you?
- Harry:** I need the addresses and phone numbers of the people on this list.
- Sam:** Well, I am busy _____, but I can help you later.
- Harry:** Can you finish it before noon?
- Sam:** No problem. I will do _____ to help you. I'll call you when I finish all the work with the list.
- Harry:** Thanks a lot, Sam. I have always trusted you.

1.at the moment 2.I help 3.this time 4.need to 5.favour 6.my best 7.am trying

Dialogue 27

- Harry:** Hello, sir! _____ our store.
Sam: Thanks.
Harry: _____ ?
Sam: Yes. I am looking for a watch.
Harry: What kind of watch?
Sam: _____ a silver watch to give my son as a gift.
Harry: _____ this one here?
Sam: I do not like the style.
Harry: What about this model?
Sam: Yes, I like that one. _____ is it?
Harry: This one is two hundred and fifty dollars.
Sam: That is too expensive. Do you have anything less expensive?
Harry: Do you like this one, sir? It costs less, one hundred and twenty dollars.
Sam: Yes, it is also very nice. I will take it.

- 1.the price 2.can I tell you 3.welcome to 4.I am looking for 5.how about
 6.can I help you 7.how much

Dialogue 28

- Natasha:** Excuse me, sir?
Sam: Yes? Can I help you?
Natasha: Could you, please tell me _____ the café from here?
Sam: Sure. You may _____ for two blocks, then _____. The café is on the right.
Natasha: Can you _____ on this map, please?
Sam: We are here. So, go north two blocks, then go east. The café is on the south side, here.
Natasha: Thank you. Can you also tell me where the bank is ?
Sam: Of course. Go one block and turn left. Then go past the traffic signal. The bank is _____.
Natasha: Thanks for your help.

- 1.turn right 2.how to get to 3.can I ask you 4.go straight 5.on the left 6.in the left
 7.show me

Dialogue 29

- Sam:** Dr. O'Neils office.
Marilyn: Hi, this is Marilyn Cruz. I want _____, please.
Sam: _____ with you?
Marilyn: I think _____. I have a very bad headache and cough. I also have a stomachache. And my throat hurts, too.
Sam: Do you have a high temperature?
Marilyn: No. My temperature is normal.
Sam: OK. We have an _____ open tomorrow at two o'clock. Is that good for you?
Marilyn: Do you have any earlier appointments?
Sam: Yes. _____ o'clock?
Marilyn: That is better. I'll be there at one.

- 1.what has happened 2.what is wrong 3.appointment 4.to make an appointment
 5.to have treatment 6.how about one 7.I have a cold

Dialogue 30

- Harry:** Good afternoon, Golden Hotel. How can I help you?
Sam: _____ a room, please?
Harry: For how many people?
Sam: Just me. _____.
Harry: Would you like a double bed, or a king size?
Sam: King size, please.
Harry: When will you be arriving, sir?
Sam: I will be there June 15th.
Harry: How many nights will you _____?
Sam: Five. How much _____?
Harry: The room costs \$120 _____. Your total will be \$600.
Sam: OK. Thank you.
Harry: Is there anything else I can do for you today, sir?
Sam: No, that's everything.
Harry: Thank you for choosing Golden Hotel. Good-bye.

- 1.may I tell 2.stay 3.may I reserve 4.will the room cost 5.I am alone 6.per night
 7.remain

SECTION 7

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

1.
 1. Why do you think he flunked the exam?
 2. Let's take a taxi, shall we?
 3. You'd rather go there by train, hadn't you?
 4. Is Mary or are you going to cooperate with Debbie?
 5. His wife has headaches quite often, doesn't she?

2.
 1. Do you have any idea where he comes from?
 2. He had a smoke every ten minutes, hadn't he?
 3. She does not believe in what she cannot see, does she?
 4. How often did you visit museums when were you in London?
 5. This is a nice place to have a picnic, isn't this?

3.
 1. Don't you think St. Petersburg is a clean city?
 2. Can you tell me why do you take English classes?
 3. There are a lot of fruit trees in their orchard, aren't they?
 4. He's been working on this project since last year, hasn't he?
 5. Do you think my pronunciation has improved?

4.
 1. Did she feel better after she took a nap?
 2. Do you know who invented the telescope?
 3. This is the second time you have escaped from classes, isn't it?
 4. Will you come to the nightclub tomorrow or to stay at home?
 5. She has to buy an evening dress for the party, doesn't she?

5.
 1. What does the first Amendment guarantee?
 2. Do you think you can achieve happiness by avoiding negative feelings?
 3. He's to interview a foreign delegation today, hasn't he?
 4. Have you read how many houses did the tornado destroy?
 5. What do you think he appreciates in a person most?

-
6. 1. How do the students intend to demonstrate against the new regulations?
2. Did you know that the inventors of cinema were French?
3. George Washington was the first US president, wasn't he?
4. Do you think has my English improved?
5. You had the ceiling whitewashed, hadn't you?
7. 1. When did you find out that the bath had overflowed?
2. Do you have any idea who won the scholarship?
3. I think everybody likes ice-cream, don't they?
4. What should the responsibilities of teachers be?
5. Is this the first time you have won a prize, isn't it?
8. 1. Do seldom you go to the swimming-pool?
2. A good speaker must be able to hold the attention of the audience, isn't?
3. Who do you think are the most superstitious people in the world?
4. What does make Karlovy Vary unique?
5. I'm a better dancer now than I was a year ago, am I not?
9. 1. Why did the United Nations plan to investigate the outbreak of TB?
2. Do you know where board members meet to develop new strategies?
3. Was the economic life of Africa centered in the Sudan?
4. Mary's got a nice cottage in the country, doesn't she?
5. What do you think how can you achieve health and happiness?
10. 1. David and Mike sent an anniversary card to their parents, didn't he?
2. What do you think we should buy for Mother on her birthday?
3. Did you know that the *black widow* is the most dangerous spider living in the US?
4. Do you enjoy having a wide circle of acquaintances?
5. Do you know what type of account does the woman want?
11. 1. Haven't you done your homework yet?
2. Are you sure you don't want to go to the movies tonight?
3. Are you more interested in a general idea than in the details of its realization?
4. Do you know why did the publishing houses appreciate him highly?
5. There are plenty of glasses in the cupboard, aren't they?

- 12.** 1. Why do you think objective criticism is always useful in any activity?
2. The coffee tastes extremely good, doesn't it?
3. Would you like to have a cup of coffee with me?
4. Who did allow you to touch these things?
5. He'd better buy a new computer, hadn't he?
- 13.** 1. Can you tell the class where comes chocolate from?
2. Do you know how was the name California first used?
3. Do you find it funny when I do my mute exercises with a mirror?
4. It's time for them to swim ashore, hasn't it?
5. Did you hear about the fire down the street?
- 14.** 1. How much was the stove you bought yesterday?
2. Is it in your nature to assume responsibility?
3. Would you like to go to bed early or going to the pub with us?
4. John thinks I will help them with that work, doesn't he?
5. Who did look after the children while Mrs. Smith went shopping?
- 15.** 1. He has to visit his sick friend today, doesn't he?
2. Is there a website that can explain why leaves change color in the fall?
3. Do you know what does the new computer program provide?
4. Does anybody know where was first played the game of golf?
5. Sam will scarcely want to take up this job, will he?
- 16.** 1. Did you see yesterday anybody shoplifting?
2. Do you know where the president and his family are staying?
3. Which test do you think is more difficult: the TOEFL or the GRE?
4. Their family are early risers, don't they?
5. How old was your sister when she began to talk?
- 17.** 1. Why did you return the vacuum-cleaner you bought yesterday?
2. What do you think he means by these words?
3. Didn't she to the shopping centre go yesterday?
4. It's hardly snowed this winter, has it?
5. Ted couldn't speak English well when he was a first-year student, wasn't he?

- 18.** 1. Do you take the train to go to work?
2. The poor harvest caused prices to rise abruptly, didn't it?
3. Was it you or your brothers who repaired the road?
4. Do you know how long did the baby-sitter look after the children?
5. This is the second time Ted has been fined, isn't this?
- 19.** 1. Are you sure do the great majority of tornadoes occur in the US?
2. Do you often think about mankind and its destiny?
3. Isn't it hard to drive downtown to work?
4. Do you have any idea why did he conceal the facts?
5. He'd changed a lot after the operation, wouldn't he?
- 20.** 1. Do you remember what did the lecturer say about early teachers?
2. Is Cambridge University as old as the University of Oxford?
3. How long had you studied English before you took the TOEFL test?
4. When are you planning to send the memo to the staff?
5. The body depends on food as its primary source of energy, isn't it?
- 21.** 1. He had the kitchen knives sharpened, didn't he?
2. How did you like my new apartment?
3. Do you think was he surprised to see her in the hotel?
4. Has been Ted working for this corporation for two years?
5. The twins cry all night, aren't they?
- 22.** 1. Mark's got a nice motor-bike, isn't he?
2. John had his laptop repaired, hadn't he?
3. Are you going to Palm Springs or to Palm Beach?
4. Can you tell me what do Armenians usually have for breakfast?
5. Are checks and balances an important concept in the formation of the US system of government?
- 23.** 1. Is it the second time you have taken this test, isn't it?
2. What do you do that is good for your mental health?
3. There's been a lot of snow recently, isn't there?
4. How many hours a day do the sportsmen have to train?
5. Is Sarah considered to be the best player in your team?

- 24.** 1. Did they make the enemy withdraw the troops from the city or not?
2. Coldrex is considered to reduce temperature or not?
3. Your brother's fond of westerns, hasn't he?
4. There's hardly any money left, is there?
5. Did you use to live in a house before you moved into this flat?
- 25.** 1. Which University does your elder sister study at?
2. Is the church at the end of the street catholic or it isn't?
3. How do you get to school: by car or on foot?
4. He's been working in this company for six years, isn't he?
5. I am slenderer now than I was three years ago, aren't I?
- 26.** 1. I suppose everybody likes this author, don't I?
2. Which of you would like to take part in the race?
3. There's somebody waiting for you, hasn't there?
4. The rugby match was postponed, wasn't it?
5. Is it you who wants to speak to the boss?
- 27.** 1. Do you think the owl can see at night?
2. Are the children back from school yet?
3. This fast car can do 350 kilometers an hour, can't this?
4. How many times have you been to that museum?
5. Did you sign yesterday the contract?
- 28.** 1. He's got a web camera on his mobile phone, doesn't he?
2. Let's go to Scotland in July, will you?
3. Can your brother render this text in English or you can?
4. Aren't you fed up with eating bacon and eggs every morning?
5. Do you think we are doing the right thing?
- 29.** 1. Why do most people on holiday go in summer?
2. The most unusual animals can be seen in this zoo, don't they?
3. Why do you think Ruby wants to talk to me?
4. Do you think horses eat lobsters?
5. You'd like to see Speaker's Corner in Hyde Park, wouldn't you?

- 30.** 1. This kind of weather gets people down, doesn't it?
2. I am a better programmer now than I was two years ago, am not I?
3. Do you have any idea what vegetables grow in this part of the country?
4. What do you think he has to do to return her?
5. It's twelve years since they moved to this district, isn't it?
- 31.** 1. Hasn't been Janet trying to improve her Spanish since last year?
2. Is there a good hotel in the neighbourhood or there isn't?
3. You'd never been to a rainforest before, had you?
4. Would anyone care to respond to the last question?
5. Will the people one day react against the political system that oppresses them?
- 32.** 1. How long have they been trying that problem to solve?
2. The police broke the door down, didn't they?
3. Isn't it strange that he didn't respond to that question?
4. Annie's got a lot of English books, hasn't she?
5. What do you think is he ready to take a decisive step?
- 33.** 1. Does Julia at 11 o'clock have a break for lunch or not?
2. He's got all the modern conveniences in his house, doesn't he?
3. Do you know why he wants to take an extended leave of absence?
4. You won't be able to change anything, will you?
5. Where did you last month travel?
- 34.** 1. He's had a lot of trouble with her lately, hasn't he?
2. How do you think she solved the puzzle?
3. Does anybody know who invented the first bicycle?
4. After the rain there was a rainbow in the sky, wasn't it?
5. How dared you speak to me like that?
- 35.** 1. The Nile's the longest river in the world, hasn't it?
2. When will be held the seminar?
3. Do you know that the ice on the Great Lakes breaks up in spring?
4. I suppose Mary will decorate the room, won't she?
5. How do you think he will react to this provocation?

- 36.** 1. You like Italian food very much, don't you?
2. Nobody in the office could give you the information you needed, could they?
3. There's somebody calling your name, isn't he?
4. Do you like your new job or it's boring?
5. Did you use to eat a lot of chocolate when you were a child?
- 37.** 1. What was doing Hans when you saw him?
2. Did this businessman use to be rich when he was young?
3. He's going to enter Medical College, hasn't he?
4. Can you tell me what do you know about dreams?
5. There's no information about it in this magazine, is there?
- 38.** 1. Which hotel were the Blacks staying at?
2. Will there be any opportunity for them to start the course again?
3. How long did it take the Smiths to save money to buy that house?
4. Can you tell me what kind of food are you fond of?
5. The residence of the president of the USA is the White House, isn't he?
- 39.** 1. Who helped them the difficulty to overcome?
2. Was it you who won the first prize?
3. Open the windows to air the room, will you?
4. It's the first time you have broken the law, hasn't it?
5. What do you think he knows about that case?
- 40.** 1. Who did you talk to about your plans yesterday?
2. The packages just mailed at the post office will arrive on Monday, didn't they?
3. How many chapters does your graduation paper consist of?
4. Jack thinks I'll refuse his invitation, won't I?
5. Who do you think is the best player in your team?
- 41.** 1. This instrument's grown out of use, hasn't it?
2. What made you accept his proposal?
3. The family's purchased a new car, isn't it?
4. Who are you making this cocktail for?
5. How dared your brother go there alone?

-
- 42.** 1. Would you rather do the shopping now or after work?
2. It's hardly rained this autumn, is it?
3. That sofa needs cleaning, doesn't it?
4. Do you know why was Mark searching for a new apartment?
5. They have to receive a long-term loan, haven't they?
- 43.** 1. Donald ought to help his parents, shouldn't he?
2. Who did you go to the discotheque with?
3. It's five years since they graduated, haven't they?
4. He's not seen my bike anywhere, is he?
5. Are there any women drivers among your friends?
- 44.** 1. He had to meet his parents at the airport, didn't he?
2. How many greeting cards had typed the secretary by then?
3. Did you the terms discuss yesterday morning or not?
4. He promised to repay us within six months, didn't he?
5. Evergreen trees replace their leaves at specific times in the year, don't they?
- 45.** 1. Why do you think he told such a terrible lie?
2. Is this the first or the second time you have driven a car?
3. Does Sarah at the University study medicine or law?
4. The police respond to emergencies in just a few minutes, don't they?
5. Can you tell me are you still corresponding with your former boyfriend?
- 46.** 1. Which of you wants to take part in the discussion?
2. Her photograph corresponds with the description that he gave us, doesn't it?
3. Hasn't been Dan living in this district for ten years already?
4. She's got little money to buy that computer, has she?
5. The unions have reacted strongly against the government's wage and price controls, don't they?
- 47.** 1. For who did you buy these flowers?
2. She's recommended as a suitable candidate for the job, isn't she?
3. Do you think they provided us a firm guarantee of quality?
4. He's not seen my keys anywhere, has he?
5. Do you know when are they coming to install the new cooker in the kitchen?

- 48.** 1. Who usually goes shopping when you are not in town?
2. Are you or is your brother involved in politics?
3. The owner guaranteed the coins to be genuine, wasn't it?
4. His only interest was mathematics, wasn't he?
5. Do you know that behaviorism was one of the leading schools of psychological thought in the 20th century?
- 49.** 1. This is the first time Henry has ridden a horse, isn't this?
2. Which of these two candidates appeals to you?
3. He's interested in art and music, isn't he?
4. How long had you been walking in the street when it started to snow?
5. Can you tell me what do you know about people called 'healers'?
- 50.** 1. What is he looking at in admiration?
2. She didn't dare to open her mouth, did she?
3. The Smiths need two cars, needn't they?
4. Tom's got used to getting up early, hasn't he?
5. Do you know why bears sleep all winter?
- 51.** 1. I believe Henry is a talented actor, don't I?
2. How dare you listen to a private conversation?
3. Have you sent out the greeting cards yet?
4. There are accidents every day at these crossroads, aren't they?
5. Who is Debbie chatting with?
- 52.** 1. What did happen yesterday when I phoned you?
2. Do you know the harms that smoking causes?
3. I hope he's grown out of that bad habit, hasn't he?
4. Your garden fence needs repairing, needn't it?
5. Why he took *Gulliver's Travels* with him on his journey?
- 53.** 1. Did Tom lose his job because he kept arriving late for work?
2. The police arrested the criminals yesterday, didn't it?
3. There's no money in this wallet, is it?
4. Help me alter this project, will you?
5. Did you know that air expands and becomes lighter when it's warmed?

- 54.** 1. She's recommended him as a suitable candidate for that post, isn't she?
2. Do you know that light travels faster than sound?
3. It's difficult to decide between these two candidates, isn't it?
4. He's always been interested in literature, isn't he?
5. The concert ought to start at 7:30, oughtn't it?
- 55.** 1. I think the car's suffered great damage, hasn't it?
2. Do you have any idea can we pay by credit card?
3. You think Mary will accept your proposal, don't you?
4. What did you use to do when you in Dresden lived?
5. Since when have you attended these courses?
- 56.** 1. Were it you who signed those papers?
2. How long have you been working at this novel?
3. Is John a quick study, isn't he?
4. Do you know that the cheetah is the fastest animal?
5. This company has never provided a good service, has it?
- 57.** 1. Have you registered for additional courses in Biology yet?
2. Can you tell me did you get used to the cold climate soon?
3. Does Mary usually go home after classes?
4. It's always been difficult for him to make a choice, hasn't it?
5. The boy's grown out of his clothes, isn't he?
- 58.** 1. Did the Great Depression cause numerous problems to many farmers?
2. He's going to enter Law school, isn't he?
3. By what did you arrive in this city?
4. Do you know the harms that causes alcohol?
5. The head of the company's established his son in business, hasn't he?
- 59.** 1. Which is more exciting: travelling by ship or by car?
2. It's ten years since we met last, isn't it?
3. Where will go your elder sister this summer?
4. How much time do you need to complete the work?
5. He drew a picture of a girl with flowers on her hat, wasn't she?

60. 1. What sports do you go in for?
2. Where will your children this winter go?
3. Did you have to wait for the bus long or it arrived soon?
4. There's been a very rich harvest this year, hasn't it?
5. She's got little time to spend with her children, has she?

www.atc.am

SECTION 8

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

1.

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

2.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| A) Pollutant | 1) a substance that makes something dirty, especially water or the atmosphere |
| B) Smog | 2) a black gas produced by something that is burning |
| C) Smoke | 3) a mixture of smoke and fog |
| D) Petrol | 4) a substance that filters the water |
| | 5) a liquid used as fuel in car engines |

3.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| A) Polite | 1) silly or unreasonable and deserving to be laughed at |
| B) Enthusiastic | 2) very interested in something, or excited by it |
| C) Miserable | 3) extremely unhappy |
| D) Ridiculous | 4) making a lot of noise |
| | 5) behaving towards other people in a respectful way |

4.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| A) Selfish | 1) dull, uninteresting |
| B) Boring | 2) pleasant to look at |
| C) Lonely | 3) unhappy because one has no friends or company |
| D) Attractive | 4) caring only about yourself rather than about other people |
| | 5) able to remain calm and confident in a difficult situation |

5.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| A) Accept | 1) formally make a suggestion |
| B) Admire | 2) like and respect very much |
| C) Deny | 3) refuse to accept or admit something |
| D) Receive | 4) say 'yes' to an invitation, offer, etc. |
| | 5) get something that is sent to you |

6.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| A) Coach | 1) a person who treats diseases of the eye |
| B) Captain | 2) a person who is taught how to do a particular job |
| C) Judge | 3) the person in command of a ship |
| D) Oculist | 4) a person in a court who has the authority to decide how criminals should be punished |
| | 5) a person who trains a person or team in sport |

7.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| A) Sportsman | 1) a person who is in charge of a company |
| B) Director | 2) a person who practises or studies law |
| C) Lawyer | 3) a person who is suspected of a crime |
| D) Prisoner | 4) a person who is kept in a prison as a punishment |
| | 5) a man who takes part in a sport, especially as a professional |

8.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| A) Bride | 1) the child of your uncle or aunt |
| B) Bridegroom | 2) a woman who is getting married or who has just got married |
| C) Nephew | 3) a man on his wedding day or just before and after the event |
| D) Cousin | 4) a son of one's brother or sister |
| | 5) a male friend |

9.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| A) Widow | 1) an unmarried girl or young woman |
| B) Bachelor | 2) a man who is not and has never been married |
| C) Stepmother | 3) a woman who is married to one's father, other than one's biological mother |
| D) Mother-in-law | 4) the mother of the husband or wife |
| | 5) a woman who has lost her husband by death and has not married again |

10.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| A) Absent-minded | 1) lacking intelligence or common sense |
| B) Smart | 2) not depending on other people |
| C) Talented | 3) clean, tidy, and well dressed |
| D) Stupid | 4) very good at something; gifted |
| | 5) forgetful or inattentive |

11.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| A) Impatient | 1) easily annoyed because of having to wait for something long |
| B) Talkative | 2) fond of or given to talking |
| C) Tolerant | 3) able to accept what other people say or do even if you don't agree with it |
| D) Violent | 4) filled with great emotion |
| | 5) using physical force to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something |

12.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| A) Nurse | 1) a person receiving medical treatment |
| B) Surgeon | 2) a doctor who is specially trained to perform operations |
| C) Dentist | 3) a person trained to care for the sick, especially in a hospital |
| D) Patient | 4) a person who examines and treats people's teeth |
| | 5) medical care given to a patient for an illness or injury |

13.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| A) Sensitive | 1) making one feel ashamed |
| B) Reserved | 2) not giving sufficient attention or thought to avoiding harm or errors |
| C) Shameful | 3) hiding one's emotions and feelings |
| D) Careless | 4) able to understand other people and their feelings |
| | 5) paying close attention to something |

14.

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

15.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| A) Lazy | 1) extremely angry |
| B) Crazy | 2) having good luck; fortunate |
| C) Hard-working | 3) not guilty of a crime |
| D) Lucky | 4) unwilling to work or use energy |
| | 5) putting a lot of effort into a job and doing it well |

16.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| A) Sensible | 1) easily worried or frightened |
| B) Nervous | 2) well known or easily recognized |
| C) Familiar | 3) based on reasons; wise |
| D) Strange | 4) unusual or surprising; difficult to understand or explain |
| | 5) very interesting |

17.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| A) Tinned | 1) preserved in a tin |
| B) Fresh | 2) (of food) stored at a very low temperature in order to preserve it |
| C) Frozen | 3) recently produced or picked |
| D) Rotten | 4) decayed and not fit for use |
| | 5) packed in a paper container |

18.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| A) Boil | 1) cook in hot water |
| B) Fry | 2) cook in hot fat or oil |
| C) Grill | 3) cook under or over a very strong heat |
| D) Dry | 4) to free from moisture or liquid |
| | 5) add salt, herbs and other spices to food |

19.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| A) Taste | 1) use the teeth to cut food |
| B) Bite | 2) drink something by taking small mouthfuls |
| C) Chew | 3) work food in the mouth with the teeth, especially to make it easier to swallow |
| D) Swallow | 4) cause or allow something to pass down the throat |
| | 5) test the flavor of something by taking it into the mouth |

20.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| A) Loose | 1) rather large and not fitting closely |
| B) Tight | 2) fitting closely around your body |
| C) Striped | 3) with a pattern of lines |
| D) Suitable | 4) right for a particular purpose, person or situation |
| | 5) with a smooth surface |

21.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| A) Peel | 1) cut thin pieces of food, such as bread, meat or cake |
| B) Slice | 2) reduce something to powder using a special machine |
| C) Divide | 3) separate something into parts |
| D) Roast | 4) remove the outer covering or skin from a fruit or a vegetable |
| | 5) cook something, especially meat in an oven or over a fire |

22.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| A) Climate | 1) the type of weather a country has |
| B) Forecast | 2) a programme, performance, or speech on the radio or on television |
| C) Broadcast | 3) a statement about what is likely to happen, often relating to the weather |
| D) Weather | 4) the state of the atmosphere at a place and time as regards heat, sunshine, wind, rain, etc. |
| | 5) a period of very hot weather |

23.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| A) Cool | 1) become or cause to become less hot |
| B) Heat | 2) raise the temperature of something |
| C) Freeze | 3) turn into ice |
| D) Mix | 4) cut into small pieces |
| | 5) combine or put together to form one mass |

24.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| A) Neighborhood | 1) a very large area of land, such as Africa or Asia, that consists of several countries |
| B) Region | 2) the solid surface of the earth |
| C) Nature | 3) all the animals, plants, and other things in the world that are not made by people |
| D) Continent | 4) one of the areas that a country is divided into, that has its own government |
| | 5) a particular area of a town |

25.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| A) Sweet | 1) containing a lot of sugar |
| B) Sour | 2) flavoured with salt, pepper, etc. |
| C) Spicy | 3) having an acid taste like lemon or vinegar |
| D) Mild | 4) not severe or strong |
| | 5) very plain in style or appearance |

26.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| A) Sailor | 1) a person who works on a ship |
| B) Pilot | 2) a person who runs a company |
| C) Mayor | 3) a person who operates the flying controls of an aircraft |
| D) Soldier | 4) the head of a city or town |
| | 5) a person who serves in the army |

27.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| A) Tasteless | 1) extremely unpleasant |
| B) Disgusting | 2) lacking flavour |
| C) Delicious | 3) highly pleasant to the taste |
| D) Exotic | 4) a bit oversalted |
| | 5) interesting or unusual because of coming from a faraway place |

28.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| A) Adequate | 1) successful financially |
| B) Prosperous | 2) the same in size, number, standard, or value |
| C) Equal | 3) enough in quantity, or good enough in quality for a particular purpose or need |
| D) Enormous | 4) small in size |
| | 5) extremely large in size or amount |

29.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| A) Criminal | 1) a person who is paid to work for somebody |
| B) Explorer | 2) a person who explores a new or unfamiliar area |
| C) Employer | 3) a person or organization that pays people to work for them |
| D) Employee | 4) a person who has committed a crime |
| | 5) a person who is unemployed |

30.

- A) Introduce
 - B) Report
 - C) Export
 - D) Defend
- 1) give a spoken or written account of something that one has observed, heard, done, or investigated
 - 2) say things to support someone or something
 - 3) send goods or services to another country for sale
 - 4) buy a product from another country
 - 5) tell someone another person's name

31.

- A) Soft
 - B) Genuine
 - C) Artificial
 - D) Firm
- 1) changing shape easily when pressed
 - 2) real, true, not false
 - 3) made by man; not natural
 - 4) having a solid surface or structure
 - 5) operated by hand

32.

- A) Height
 - B) Weight
 - C) Shape
 - D) Size
- 1) the quality of being tall or high
 - 2) the quality of being heavy
 - 3) an inner quality of something
 - 4) how big something is
 - 5) the external form or appearance of something

33.

- A) Rubbish
 - B) Pollutant
 - C) Mud
 - D) Pool
- 1) a large container in which people put rubbish
 - 2) a small area of water formed naturally
 - 3) a substance that makes something, especially air and water, dirty and harmful
 - 4) things that you throw away because you no longer want or need them
 - 5) a sticky mixture of earth and water

34.

- A) Amateur
 - B) Professional
 - C) Beginner
 - D) Leader
- 1) someone who does something as a hobby and not as a job
 - 2) a person just starting to learn a skill
 - 3) a person engaged or qualified in a profession
 - 4) a person who drives a vehicle
 - 5) the person who is in control of or in charge of a group of people or an organization

35.

- A) Poison
 - B) Infection
 - C) Treatment
 - D) Wound
- 1) a substance that causes death or harm if swallowed
 - 2) something that is done to cure an illness or injury
 - 3) an illness that is caused by bacteria or a virus
 - 4) an extremely small living thing that can cause disease
 - 5) an injury to the body, especially with a weapon

36.

- A) Dislike
 - B) Passion
 - C) Willingness
 - D) Inclination
- 1) a very strong feeling of love, hatred, anger, etc.
 - 2) a feeling of happiness
 - 3) the quality or state of being prepared to do something
 - 4) a feeling of distaste
 - 5) an interest in or liking for something

37.

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

38.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| A) Illiterate | 1) wanting more than one's fair share of something |
| B) Generous | 2) ready to give more of something, especially money, than is necessary or expected |
| C) Mean | 3) unable to read or write |
| D) Greedy | 4) loved and respected |
| | 5) not willing to give or share things |

39.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| A) Client | 1) a person or organization that buys something at a shop |
| B) Customer | 2) a person with special knowledge or training in something |
| C) Expert | 3) a person or company that grows or makes food, goods or materials |
| D) Producer | 4) a person who uses services or advice of an organization |
| | 5) a person in charge of a department in a company |

40.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| A) Loan | 1) money borrowed from a bank |
| B) Debt | 2) an arrangement somebody has with a bank to keep money there |
| C) Bill | 3) a regular amount of money that you earn |
| D) Account | 4) a sum of money that somebody owes |
| | 5) a piece of paper that shows how much you have to pay for goods or services |

LEVEL B

SECTION 9

Կարդալ տեքստը և պատասխանել հարցերին՝ ընտրելով ճիշտ տարրերակը:

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?

- a) The period when he was born.
- b) Who his parents were.
- c) What he studied in school.
- d) What kind of work he did.

2. The word **diligently** in line 2 is closest in meaning to

- a) hard
- b) only a little
- c) slightly
- d) occasionally

3. In botany, one might **NOT** study

- a) oak trees
- b) roses
- c) corn
- d) sharks

4. The word **it** in line 5 refers to

- a) degree
- b) the South
- c) botany
- d) farming

5. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that

- a) peanuts and sweet potatoes are good for the soil, while cotton is not
- b) peanuts and sweet potatoes and cotton are all good for the soil
- c) cotton is good for the soil, while peanuts and sweet potatoes are not
- d) 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 18th 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 Madeira. 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
- one of four kinds of sugar.
 - one of the kinds of sugar that is used least.
 - one of the two most widely used kinds of sugar.
 - the most widely used kind of sugar.
2. According to paragraph 2, sugar originally came from
- India
 - Northern Asia
 - North America
 - Europe
3. The word **acquainted** in line 7 is closest in meaning to
- familiar
 - interested
 - involved
 - 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?
- The French lost a sea battle to the British.
 - Farmers began working in factories.
 - The production of sugar from sugar beets increased.
 - Factories began producing sugar from sugarcane.

Text 6

Line number

1. A little more than 100 years 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 decade ago
 - two decades ago
 - a century ago
 - two centuries ago
 2. According to paragraph 1, the scientist
 - had no effect on Medford
 - hurt rather than helped Medford
 - helped rather than hurt Medford
 - 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 US navy
2. was much weaker than the British navy. In fact, the British navy at the time had
3. over 800 warships. The **entire** US 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 US 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 US 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**
- being converted into a warship
 - having a heavy cargo in the hold
 - having heavy cannons on deck
 - having an empty cargo hold
9. According to the text, what happened to many converted merchant ships?
- They became part of the British navy.
 - They went to the bottom of the ocean.
 - They carried large cargoes.
 - They filled their holds with cannons.
10. The expression ‘**As a result**’ in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
- however
 - also
 - afterwards
 - therefore

Text 8

Line number

- Federal Express is a company that specializes in rapid overnight delivery of
- high-priority packages. The first company of its type, Federal Express was
- founded by the youthful Fred Smith in 1971, when he was only 28 years old.
- Smith had actually **developed** the idea for the rapid delivery *Line* service in a
- term paper for an economics class when he was a student at Yale University.
- The term paper reputedly received a less-than-stellar grade because of the
- infeasibility of the project that Smith had outlined. The model that Smith
- proposed had never been tried; it was a model that was efficient to operate but at
- the same time was very difficult to institute.
- Smith achieved efficiency in his model by designing a system that was
- separate from the passenger system and could, therefore, focus on how to
- deliver packages most efficiently. His strategy was to own his own planes so
- that he could create his own schedules and to ship all packages through the **hub**
- city** of Memphis, a set-up which resembles the spokes on the wheel of a
- 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

Text 10

Line number

1. The Celtic languages are a group of languages of northern Europe that are
2. descendents 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
- finally
 - usually
 - rarely
 - 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?
- Lines 2-4
 - Lines 6-7
 - Lines 10-11
 - Lines 12-14

Text 11

Line number

- Perhaps better known than the Cullinan Diamond is the Hope Diamond, a
- valuable and rare blue gem with a background of more than 300 years as a
- world traveler. The 112-carat blue stone that later became the Hope Diamond
- was mined in India sometime before the middle of the seventeenth century
- and was first known to be owned by Shah Jahan, who built the TajMahal in
- memory of his beloved wife. From India, the celebrated blue stone has changed
- hands often, moving from location to location in distant corners of the world.
- In the middle of the seventeenth century, a trader from France named Jean
- Baptiste Tavernier acquired the large blue diamond, which was rumored to have
- been illegally removed from a temple. Tavernier returned to France with the big
- blue gem, where the stone was **purchased** by the Sun King, Louis XIV. Louis
- XIV had **it** cut down from 112 to 67 carats to make its shape symmetrical and to
- maximize its sparkle. The newly cut diamond, still huge by any standards, was
- passed down through the royal family of France, until it arrived in the hands of
- Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. During the French Revolution, Louis XVI and
- his wife met their fate on the guillotine in 1793, and the big blue diamond
- disappeared from public sight.
- The diamond somehow managed to get from France to England, where
- banker Henry Hope purchased it from a gem **dealer** early in the
- nineteenth century. The huge blue stone was cut into a 45.5-carat oval,
- and at this point it took on the name by which it is known today. The
- diamond stayed in the Hope family for around a century, when deep
- indebtedness brought on by a serious gambling habit on the part of one
- of Henry Hope's heirs forced the sale of the diamond.
- 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 Hope family?
- 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) A Syllabus of plane Algebraical Geometry
 - b) Formulae of Plane Trigonometry
 - c) A Guide for the Mathematical Student
 - d) Curiosa Mathematica
9. The pronoun **they** in line 28 refers to
- a) parallel lines
 - b) these academic works
 - c) Dodgson's works for children
 - d) children
10. What is stated in the text about Dodgson's academic works?
- a) They are all about Euclid.
 - b) They had an impact on his works for children.
 - c) They were published under the name Lewis Carroll.
 - d) They were well received in the academic world.

Text 14

Line number

1. Esperanto is what is called a planned, or artificial, language. It was
2. created more than a century ago by Polish eye doctor Ludwik Lazar
3. Zamenhof. Zamenhof believed that a common language would help to
4. alleviate some of the misunderstandings among cultures.
5. In Zamenhof's first attempt at a universal language, he tried to create a
6. language that was as uncomplicated as possible. This first language included
7. words such as *ab*, *ac*, *ba*, *eb*, *be*, and *ce*. This did not result in a workable
8. language in that these monosyllabic words, though short, were not easy to
9. understand or to retain.
10. Next, Zamenhof tried a different way of constructing a **simplified**
11. language. He made the words in his language sound like words that people
12. already knew, but he simplified the grammar tremendously. One example of
13. how he simplified the language can be seen in the suffixes: all nouns in this
14. language end in *o*, as in the noun *amiiko*, which means "friend", and all
15. adjectives end in *-a*, as in the adjective *belo*, 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 which 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
- familial
 - infinite
 - comparative
 - paternal
8. According to the text, which of the following happens during an eclipse?
- The Moon hides from the Sun.
 - The Moon is obscured by the Sun.
 - The Moon begins moving at a speed of 6 kilometers per second
 - The Moon's shadow crosses Earth.
9. The word **rate** in line 11 is closest in meaning to
- form
 - speed
 - distance
 - rotation
10. Where in the text does the author mention the duration of a total eclipse?
- Lines 1-3
 - Lines 4-6
 - Lines 7-9
 - 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
- a) Europe
 - b) Asia
 - c) America
 - d) Africa

10. Where in the text does the author explain the mistake that Columbus made?
- a) Lines 7-10
 - b) Lines 10-15
 - c) Lines 16-21
 - d) 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
- a) the largest land animals
 - b) the derivations of animal names
 - c) the characteristics of the hippo
 - d) 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

SECTION 10

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) In spite
 - 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) in spite
 - 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) In spite 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

SECTION 11

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.
- just
 - a
 - about
 - to
12. Clean, running water plays with a vital role in the health of the population of any country.
- with
 - in
 - the
 - any
13. Tom has been showering for Maria with presents to make up for forgetting their wedding anniversary last month.
- been
 - for
 - up
 - their
14. The school ran into financial trouble when 80% of the staff went on the strike.
- into
 - financial
 - went
 - the
15. The overuse of fertilizers and pesticides is so one of the greatest threats to wildlife today.
- of
 - so
 - the
 - 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.
- the
 - all
 - being
 - in
23. We went for swimming and sunbathing on the island every day.
- for
 - sunbathing
 - on
 - the
24. Today Oxford University is made up of 39 separate colleges, of which one is for women of students.
- up
 - one
 - for
 - of
25. He must have been unhappy and lonely for he had lost faith in the man.
- have
 - for
 - had
 - the
26. Circus tigers, although they have been tamed, they can unexpectedly attack their trainer.
- although
 - been
 - they
 - their
27. The name of the hotel I stayed at in Jamaica was called "Island Fun".
- of
 - the
 - in
 - 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.
- something
 - strangely
 - about
 - his
35. Computers became extreme popular as a quick way of getting in touch with each other.
- became
 - extreme
 - way
 - other
36. Traffic jams cause much trouble, so people prefer to live near from their workplace.
- cause
 - much
 - near
 - from
37. To get from one place to another by bike is considering almost impossible nowadays.
- to
 - considering
 - almost
 - nowadays
38. The reading of the book made his wife to feel a bit sad.
- reading
 - book
 - his
 - to
39. We went away early and at half past 8 the old house was leaving empty.
- early
 - old
 - was
 - 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.
- that
 - first
 - the
 - lonely
46. We read the newspaper to find out what news is going on in the world.
- the
 - out
 - news
 - on
47. Diana was used to meet me at the station at 8 o'clock this morning, but she didn't turn up.
- was
 - used
 - she
 - up
48. My colleagues had been warned me that he was not a man to share a secret with.
- been
 - that
 - not
 - with
49. Why are you looking forward at me in such a strange way?
- forward
 - at
 - a
 - strange
50. In the nineteenth century the exploration of the Moon was been carried out by the use of powerful telescopes.
- the
 - been
 - carried
 - powerful

SECTION 12

Տեքստում բաց են թողնված նախադասություններ: Լրացնել տեքստը՝ տեղադրելով համապատասխան նախադասությունը:

Fit the missing sentences into the gaps of the following texts.

Text 1

William Henry Gates III was born on October 28, 1955. _____. He co-founded the software giant Microsoft and turned it into the world's largest software company. He is the best known entrepreneur of the PC revolution. He has also written two best-selling books and started his own charity with his wife. Gates was fascinated with electronics from a young age. _____. He contacted them to see if they were interested in a computer programme he had written. This led to the creation of Microsoft. _____. This deal made Microsoft a major player in the IT industry. Gates was in charge at Microsoft from 1975 until 2006. He was an active software developer at the beginning.

_____. He helped make this vision come true and developed many products that are now part of modern life. His management style has been studied and copied around the world. Gates stepped down as Microsoft CEO in June 2008. _____. They provide funds for global problems that are ignored by governments and other organizations. 'Time' magazine voted Gates as one of the biggest influences of the 20th century.

- 1) Gates later struck a deal with IBM that put Microsoft's Windows on IBM computers.
- 2) He now spends his time with his wife, Melinda, focusing on their charitable foundation.
- 3) He is one of the world's richest people and perhaps the most successful businessman ever.
- 4) IBM is a company whose management was tied to old technology.
- 5) In 1975 he read about a small technology company.
- 6) Gates is addicted to competition and to winning.
- 7) He had a vision that computers could change everyone's life.

Text 2

A list of Benjamin Franklin's inventions reveals a man of many talents and interests. It was the scientist in Ben that brought out the inventor. His natural curiosity about things and the way they work made him try to find ways to make them work better. Ben had poor vision and needed glasses to read. He got tired of constantly taking them off and putting them back on, so he decided to figure out a way to make his glasses let him see both near and far. _____. Today, we call them bifocals.

Even though Ben is not famous for his study of bioscience, he was interested in how the human body works and looked for ways to help it work better. For example, Ben's older brother John suffered from kidney stones and Ben wanted to help him feel better. Ben developed a flexible urinary catheter that appears to have been the first one produced in America.

During his lifetime, Ben made eight voyages across the Atlantic Ocean. _____. As early as 1784, Franklin suggested following the Chinese model of dividing ships' holds into watertight compartments so that if a leak occurred in one compartment, the water would not spread throughout the hold and sink the ship.

Everyone knows the story of Ben's famous kite flight. Although he made important discoveries and advancements, Ben did not "invent" electricity. _____. In colonial America, most people warmed their homes by building a fire in a fireplace even though it was kind of dangerous and used a lot of wood. _____. His invention of an iron furnace stove allowed people to warm their homes less dangerously and with less wood. _____.

- 1) Franklin became a newspaper editor, printer, and merchant in Philadelphia.
- 2) Ben figured that there had to be a better way.
- 3) He played a major role in establishing the University of Pennsylvania.
- 4) He did, however, invent the lightning rod which protected buildings and ships from lightning damage.
- 5) The furnace stove that he invented is called a Franklin stove.
- 6) These long journeys gave him a lot of time to learn about ships and how they worked.
- 7) He had two pairs of spectacles cut in half and put half of each lens in a single frame.

Text 3

Martin Luther King was born in Atlanta, Georgia on 15th January, 1929. Both his father and grandfather were Baptist preachers who had been actively involved in the civil rights movement.

King graduated from Morehouse College in 1948. After considering careers in medicine and law, he entered the seminary. _____. Over the next few months King read several books on the ideas of Gandhi, and eventually became convinced that the same methods could be employed by blacks to obtain civil rights in America. _____. King was also influenced by Henry David Thoreau and his theories on how to use nonviolent resistance to achieve social change.

After his marriage to Coretta Scott, King became pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama. _____. On 1st December, 1955, Rosa Parks, a middle-aged tailor's assistant, who was tired after a hard day's work, refused to give up her seat to a white man. After the arrest of Rosa Parks, King and his friends, Ralph David Abernathy, Edgar Nixon, and Bayard Rustin helped organize protests against bus segregation. It was decided that black people in Montgomery would refuse to use the buses until passengers were completely integrated. _____. Others involved in the Montgomery Bus Boycott also suffered from harassment and intimidation, but the protest continued.

_____. The new organization was committed to using nonviolence in the struggle for civil rights, and SCLC adopted the motto: "Not one hair of one head of one person should be harmed."

- 1) In Montgomery, like most towns in the Deep South, buses were segregated.
- 2) The campaign to end segregation at lunch counters in Birmingham, Alabama, was less successful.
- 3) He was particularly struck by Gandhi's words: "Through our pain we will make them see their injustice".
- 4) While studying at Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania, King heard a lecture on Mahatma Gandhi.
- 5) King was arrested and his house was fire-bombed.
- 6) They employed a method of terrorizing the local black population.
- 7) In 1957 King joined with R. D. Abernathy and B. Rustin to form the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Text 4

When we are children, our siblings – that is, our brothers and sisters are our first friends and first enemies. _____. The effect of sibling relationships in childhood can last a lifetime. Many experts say that the relationship among brothers and sisters explains a great deal about family life, especially today when brothers and sisters often spend more time with one another than with their parents.

Studies have shown that sibling relationships between sister-sister pairs and brother-brother pairs are different. _____. Brothers are the most competitive. Sisters are usually more supportive of each other. They are more talkative, frank, and better at expressing themselves and sharing their feelings. On the other hand, brothers are usually more competitive with each other.

_____. For example, studies have shown that both brothers and sisters become more competitive and aggressive when their parents treat them even a little bit differently from one another. _____. Genetics, gender, life events, people, and experiences outside the family all shape the lives of siblings. Recently, one researcher demonstrated another factor in sibling relationships. _____. In fact, they respond to arguments by taking sides – supporting one sibling and punishing the other.

- 1) Sister pairs are the closest.
- 2) Experts agree that the relationship among siblings is influenced by many factors.
- 3) It was discovered that children dislike watching their siblings fight.
- 4) Females and males generally have different relationships.
- 5) At the end of life, they are often our oldest friends and oldest enemies.
- 6) But parental treatment is not the only factor.
- 7) In fact, siblings support their brothers in an argument.

Text 5

Rowenta and Billy Wrangler are model high school students. They study hard. _____. And next year Rowenta and Billy will be attending Harvard University. What makes them different from most students is that they don't go to school. _____. Since kindergarten, they've studied at home.

_____. Parents kept their children out of public schools so they could provide religious education at home. Today, as the home-schooling trend continues to grow, parents are more likely to consider home-schooling as an option because they believe schools don't do a very good job of teaching and are occasionally dangerous places.

_____. The answer in many cases is yes. In many studies, students taught at home ranked average or above average when compared to students who went to public schools. _____. “They are very well prepared for academic challenges,” says Patricia Riordan, the dean of admissions at George Mason University.

- 1) But can parents really do a better job?
- 2) They do extremely well on achievement tests.
- 3) School provides the best education these children can get.
- 4) More importantly, these students are often more self-directed and have a greater depth of knowledge.
- 5) Why do parents want to teach their kids at home rather than send them to school?
- 6) The home-schooling trend began in the US in the 1980s.
- 7) In fact they have never been to school.

Text 6

All of you are enrolled in this introductory education course because you want to become teachers. I'd like to introduce this course with a little information about the life of a teacher a century ago. I hope you'll understand this information about early teachers. _____.

Early in the twentieth century, the life of a teacher was quite different from what it is now. _____. The rules weren't just about how a teacher could conduct herself in the classroom and on the school grounds. There were also numerous rules that governed just about everything a teacher did.

Here are some of the rules. _____. For example, they were sometimes told not to wear colorful clothing, not to dye their hair or wear it loose, and not to wear their skirts above the ankle. Teachers' whereabouts during after-school hours were also strictly regulated.

_____. There were rules requiring teachers to be home after 8:00 in the evening, and there were some rules forbidding them to leave town without permission. Teachers were forbidden to smoke or to drink. _____. And if they wanted to remain teachers, they couldn't get married.

- 1) They were also sometimes forbidden to spend time with men.
- 2) Teachers had to establish strict rules about their pupils' appearance.
- 3) Teachers fought for their rights and won the battle.
- 4) And I think you'll appreciate how much the life of a teacher has changed over the past century.
- 5) There were very strict rules that governed every aspect of the teacher's life.
- 6) There were rules forbidding teachers to go to bars and to ice-cream parlors.
- 7) Teachers had to follow strict rules about their appearance.

Text 7

To this day, the history of ice cream remains a mystery. _____. It was a mixture of snow, nectar, fruit pulp and honey. Others proclaim that Marco Polo, a 13th century adventurer, brought ice cream to Europe from the Far East. However, regardless of where it came from, a great amount of ice cream is eaten in America every day. It is said that the first parlour in America opened in 1776 in New York City.

_____. The US, New Zealand, Denmark and Australia top the list. _____. Then comes chocolate, strawberry, Neapolitan and chocolate chip.

After eating ice cream people often get a headache which is called 'brain freeze'. _____. But why does it happen in the first place? _____. When something cold touches this spot, people get the sensation known as ice cream headache. It often occurs only in hot weather.

If you want to prevent it, you must try to limit the amount of cold ice cream touching the roof of your mouth.

- 1) The favourite flavor is classic vanilla.
- 2) However, many people say that the first ice cream is credited to Nero.
- 3) Ice cream is dangerous for health and should be forbidden.
- 4) Which countries like ice cream most?
- 5) This unpleasant sensation usually lasts only about 30 seconds.
- 6) Everybody has a nerve center located on the roof of their mouth.
- 7) There are cafes in the most beautiful spots in every city.

Text 8

The Russian winter of 1910 was the severest in memory. Because of its location, a popular hotel suffered particular loss of business. No one had stayed there for weeks and the owner had laid off most of his staff. One evening, he was surprised to hear a knock on his front door. _____. The old man said that he had been out in the snow for several days. He was freezing cold and starving hungry. He asked if the hotelier could give him a meal and a bed for the night. "I can certainly do that", said the hotelier, "For one night's accommodation plus a meal, the charge is three roubles. Can you pay?" The old man confessed that he had no money. But if he was sent away, he would die in the cold. _____. The old man was obviously very hungry and soon was given bread and soup. The old man thanked the hotelier for the food and said, "You won't see the going of me in the morning. _____". The hotelier said nothing but did not expect to see either the three roubles or the man ever again.

In the spring, the hotelier decided to go to the great cathedral in the city to give thanks to God for the hotel's recovery and success. _____. He was drawn in particular to one image in a far corner. As he drew closer, he noticed a familiar image. _____. It read, "Saint Nicholas". He reached for a candle to place in front of the icon and as he moved the loose earth into which he would fix the candle, his hand touched something small and hard. It was a coin, a rouble. Beside it were two more.

- 1) Once inside, his eyes fell upon the icons that decorated the walls.
- 2) Upon opening it, he saw a bearded old man.
- 3) He looked at the name inscribed beneath the image.
- 4) The hotelier felt sorry for the old man and told him to come inside.
- 5) When he reached the cathedral he saw the old man sitting in the corner.
- 6) I will pay you the three roubles when I have it.
- 7) He wrote his name on the stony wall of the cathedral.

Text 9

One day, rumors spread that the king's son was holding something in his hand and he would give half of his gold to whoever guessed what it was. _____. Because he was the king's son, everybody thought that it would be natural for him to be holding either gold or some other valuable thing. Thus, people came one after another. _____.

In these lands there was a boy who had no home or family. He would wander, spending each night in a different place, and the people named him Grasshopper.

Hearing the rumor of the king's son's contest, the boy said to himself, "Grasshopper, come on, let's try! Either you will die tomorrow of hunger, or today the king's son will kill you." _____ . Inside, he found the king's son and said, "I will tell you what you have in your hand."

The king's son challenged him, saying, "Come on, peasant! I wish that you would guess."

The Grasshopper stood in front of the king's son for several minutes weighing his thoughts thoroughly, yet, he could not guess. _____. "Oh Grasshopper, you are dead, you are dead..." he said to himself.

_____. "Not only did he guess that I have a grasshopper in my hand," the king's son said, "but he also knew that it was dead."

- 1) Taking his chance, he calmly travelled to the palace.
- 2) The servants got ready to give the boy some gold.
- 3) The guards immediately took him to prison where he was executed the next day.
- 4) None happened to make a correct guess and they were all killed.
- 5) The king's son called the servants and ordered to give the boy half of his fortune.
- 6) Grasshopper's heart started to beat when he realized his fate.
- 7) Those who couldn't guess on their first try would be beheaded.

Text 10

When June Booker bought a new frying pan at 30% off in the sales, she thought she had got a real bargain. _____. First, she dropped the pan on her foot on the way home and was taken to hospital. "I had lots of shopping because I hadn't planned to buy a frying pan. _____. I just couldn't carry it all," said June. At the hospital her foot was bandaged and she was sent home in a taxi.

_____. "I'd just put some oil in it and started to heat it up when the phone rang. I only left the kitchen for a couple of minutes but when I came back there were flames coming out of it," said June. So she picked up a bowl of water and threw it onto the pan. "I know it was a stupid thing to do, but I panicked," said June, "and the flames got bigger."

_____. They arrived and dealt with the fire in minutes. Although she will need a new kitchen, the rest of June Booker's flat was only slightly damaged by smoke. _____. "The doctors were rather surprised to see me back again so soon," she said.

- 1) Shocked but unhurt, Mrs. Booker was taken to hospital for routine tests.
- 2) Mrs. Booker has accused the shop of selling faulty frying pans.
- 3) When she got home, she decided to use the new pan to cook dinner.
- 4) The fire quickly spread to the sitting room, then to the bedroom.
- 5) But it turned out to be the beginning of an expensive and eventful day.
- 6) Fortunately, her neighbours saw smoke and called the fire brigade.
- 7) Unfortunately, the pan was very heavy.

Text 11

Sam Lewis was a customs officer. _____. It wasn't a busy town and there wasn't much work. The road was usually very quiet and there weren't many travellers. _____.

About once a week, he used to meet an old man. His name was Draper. _____. The truck was always empty. _____. Once he asked Draper about his job. Draper laughed and said, "I'm a smuggler."

Last year Sam retired and went on holiday to Bermuda where one day in a luxury hotel he met Draper. _____. The answer was... "Trucks!"

- 1) He asked Draper what he had smuggled.
- 2) It seemed to be a very difficult job.
- 3) He worked in a small border town.
- 4) He always arrived at the border in a big truck.
- 5) He asked whether he was enjoying his holidays there.
- 6) Sam searched the truck but he never found anything.
- 7) It was quite a boring job but Sam liked an easy life.

Text 12

Every morning, billionaire Milton Petrie walked from his New York apartment and bought a newspaper from the ragged old man on the street corner. _____. Petrie learned that he was very ill in the city hospital. Immediately he paid his hospital bill and later, when the man died, paid for his funeral.

_____. Whenever he read about personal disasters in his newspaper Petrie sent generous cheques, especially to the families of policemen or firemen injured at work. He also sent cheques to a mother who lost five children in a fire, and a beautiful model, whose face was cut in a knife attack.

_____. He said that he was lucky in business and he wanted to help those less fortunate than himself. 'The nice thing is, the harder I work, the more money I make, and the more people I can help.'

Milton Petrie died in 1994 when he was 92. His will was 120 pages long because he left \$150 million to 383 people. His widow, Carroll, his fourth and last wife, said his generosity was a result of the poverty of his early years.

_____. His father was a Russian immigrant, who became a policeman, but he never arrested anyone as he was too kind. _____.

- 1) He gave up supporting others as people didn't appreciate it.
- 2) He couldn't even give a parking ticket.
- 3) His family were poor but kind-hearted.
- 4) His heart had hardened as a result of dealing with criminals.
- 5) One morning the man wasn't there.
- 6) The old man was just one of many people that Milton Petrie helped with his money.
- 7) It cost him millions of dollars, but he still had millions left.

Text 13

Once a year a race is held for old cars. Last year a lot of cars entered for this race. _____. And the most moving thing about it was the fact that most cars were very unusual. The most unusual car was a Benz which had only three wheels and was the oldest car taking part.

After a great many loud explosions, the race began. Most cars broke down on the course. _____. A few cars, however, completed the race. _____. The winning car reached a speed of forty miles an hour. It seems funny to boast on such a speed. _____. It sped downhill at the end of the race and its driver had a lot of trouble trying to stop it. The race gave everybody great pleasure. _____.

- 1) So there was a great deal of excitement just before it began.
- 2) Yet, it was much faster than any of its rivals.
- 3) Some drivers spent more time under the cars than in them.
- 4) Unfortunately, the race was cancelled.
- 5) Everybody was delighted to see that the most handsome car – a Rolls-Royce Silver Ghost was among them.
- 6) In spite of the efforts the drivers made no cars were able to come to the finish.
- 7) It was very different from modern car races but no less exciting.

Text 14

I decided to visit a fortune-teller called Madam Brown. Her colorful tent was in a village fair. _____. She looked very strange, and there was a smell of unusual herbs. I gave her the money she asked for.

_____. “A relation of yours is coming to see you. She will be arriving this evening. _____. You will be happy to hear that as you haven’t seen her for so long. The moment you leave this tent you will get a big surprise. A woman you know well will rush towards you. _____. That is all.”

As soon as I went outside I forgot all about the fortune-teller as my wife rushed towards me. “Where have you been hiding?” she asked impatiently. “_____”. She is going to spend the weekend with us.” As she walked away I followed her out of the fair.

- 1) She was surprised and refused to do anything for me.
- 2) Moreover, she intends to stay for a few days.
- 3) But then I changed my mind and did not enter the tent.
- 4) She smiled and looked into the crystal ball.
- 5) She will tell you something urgent, and you will leave the fair in a great hurry.
- 6) Your sister will be here soon, and we must be at the station to meet her.
- 7) I went into her tent and she told me to sit down.

Text 15

After reading an article entitled “Cigarette Smoking and Your Health” I lit a cigarette to calm my nerves. I smoked with concentration and pleasure. _____. For a whole week I did not smoke at all. During this time I suffered terribly but my wife suffered even more. _____. My bad temper and my enormous appetite were sometimes unbearable even for me. My friends kept on offering me cigarettes and cigars. _____. This picture would amaze everybody and they would even make no effort to hide their smiles or laughter. After seven days of this I went to a party. I felt extremely uncomfortable with my packet of sweets. _____. So when my old friend Brian urged me to accept a cigarette, it was more than I could bear. _____. My wife was delighted that the things had returned to normal once more. As Brian pointed out, it is the easiest thing in the world to give up smoking. He himself has done it lots of times.

- 1) To tell the truth I had all the usual symptoms of someone giving up smoking.
- 2) I refused to take it and went on eating my sweets.
- 3) I was sure this would be my last cigarette.

- 4) In return to this I would produce a packet of sweets which I ate rather unhappily.
- 5) My wife has always been against my smoking.
- 6) I took one guiltily, lit it and smoked with satisfaction.
- 7) Everybody around me was smoking and gazing at my packet.

Text 16

Once a poor flower-girl, quite by chance, overheard a conversation between two gentlemen. _____. He was saying to the other that he could teach an uneducated person to speak good English. The girl was very much interested in what they were talking about. She tried to hear every word.

The fact was that she had been thinking for a long time of learning to speak correctly, and now she saw an excellent chance for herself. _____. She asked the two gentlemen to buy a few flowers from her and tried to speak to them but they didn't listen to her and soon went away.

_____. The professor was very much surprised. At first he refused to teach her, saying that it was no use even to try, but then he agreed.

_____. She couldn't produce proper English sounds and was tired to do endless exercises. _____. She took a great interest in her lessons and never missed a chance of practicing the sounds. As a result her English became so good that the people who met her thought that she was a real lady.

- 1) The man boasted that he could speak six languages.
- 2) The very first lesson proved that the girl was unusually talented.
- 3) One of the gentlemen was a professor of phonetics.
- 4) But soon the professor discovered that she was a clever girl.
- 5) The results of the first lesson were poor.
- 6) The next day the girl came to the professor's house and asked him to give her lessons.
- 7) If she improved her manner of speaking, the owners of the big flower shop would give her a job.

Text 17

Most people are taught at school that Columbus is one of the greatest heroes of western civilization. For a lot of people, he not only discovered America but introduced the arts, law and religion to the primitive tribes of the New World. _____. Which view is more reliable?

In the 15th century, the Portuguese were one of the most powerful nations on earth. By the end of the century, they were sailing further and further into the Atlantic,

in search of a new route to India. _____. It seemed the most sensible thing to do, but the journey was much further than they thought. No European before had deliberately sailed ships away from land, with no certainty of getting back home safely.

In 1492 Columbus sailed west with three small ships: the *Nina*, the *Pinta* and the *Santa Maria*. After three weeks, on October 12, Columbus and his crew arrived at an island in the Bahamas inhabited by the Indians. _____. Columbus wrote in his Diary: "They brought us parrots and balls of cotton, and many other things."

When the gold Columbus found was not enough, he made the natives into slaves. Columbus thought the Indians were gentler and more intelligent than he had expected. _____. During his later voyages to the Caribbean he imposed terrible punishment on the Indians.

Five hundred years later, Christopher Columbus remains an enigma. He clearly had a strong desire for riches. _____. However, his attempt to create a colony was disastrous.

- 1) He was determined to find gold – in this he was successful.
- 2) For others he is responsible for the introduction of slavery and the destruction of native American culture.
- 3) Columbus decided to stop the journey and sail back home safely.
- 4) This is why he thought they would make good servants and slaves.
- 5) On their arrival the Indians got frightened and ran away.
- 6) When they came ashore, the Indians ran to greet them bringing food and gifts.
- 7) They thought the best way to do this was by sailing south round Africa and eastwards.

Text 18

Although many people will insist that they aren't superstitious, omens and superstitions actually play a part in all our lives. Commonsense should, by rights, triumph over instinct. But that's not always the case! _____. You will automatically flinch even though you know the glass will protect you. Instinct wins over common sense!

Why do people believe in superstitions? Superstitions come in three main forms each one having its own explanation. _____. Love letters should always be written in ink according to some superstitions. To write in pencil is an ill-omen for the courtship. It is not a good omen to propose by mail and if a girl receives two letters from different lovers at the same time, she will marry neither of them.

_____. And only the person conducting the service should pick it up, or the life of the couple may turn out unhappy. _____. Unable to resist this temptation, some girls will try on their dress but leave off a shoe or a glove, out of respect for this old tradition.

How did this type of superstition originate? It is likely that people observed certain unfortunate experiences after having performed an action. They will have avoided repeating these for fear of attracting further misfortune on their way. _____. Walk under a ladder for instance and there's the danger of some paint, tools or a bucket falling on your head!

- 1) Similarly, it is unlucky for a bride to make her own wedding dress or try it on before a full-length mirror.
- 2) Sometimes there was a sensible explanation for avoiding certain actions.
- 3) Suppose for instance, you're looking out of a window and someone kicks a football in your direction.
- 4) The first one implies that certain actions or omens will attract or signify bad luck.
- 5) Many ideas, such as rocking an empty rocking chair, or breaking a mirror, are said to bring bad luck.
- 6) Many people hang guardian angels from their rear-view mirrors to avoid automobile accidents.
- 7) It is said to be an unlucky omen if the wedding ring is dropped during the wedding ceremony.

Text 19

Albert Einstein is known all over the world as a brilliant theoretical physicist and the founder of the theory of relativity. _____. Some of his ideas made possible the atomic bomb, as well as television and other inventions.

He was born in 1879 in a small German town. _____. Neither his parents nor his schoolteachers thought much of his mental abilities. His uncle often joked; "Not everybody is born to become a professor."

In 1895 Albert failed the entrance examination to a technical college in Zurich. _____. After graduating the college, Einstein started to work at the Swiss Patent Office in Bern. In 1905 he wrote a short article in a science magazine. _____. Later he became a professor in several European Universities and in 1914 moved to Berlin as a member of Prussian Academy of Sciences. After ten years of hard work he created his "General Theory of Relativity." In 1921 Einstein

received the Nobel Prize for Physics. A Jew, and the pacifist, he was attacked by the Nazis and when Hitler came to power in 1933 he decided to settle in the United States.

In 1939 Albert Einstein wrote a letter to President Roosevelt, at the request of several prominent physicists, outlining the military potential of nuclear energy and the dangers of Nazis lead in this field. His letter greatly influenced the decision to build an atomic bomb, though he took no part in Manhattan Project. After the war he spoke out passionately against nuclear weapons and repression. Einstein died in 1955.

- 1) A year later, however, he managed to pass the exam and entered the college.
- 2) He is perhaps the greatest scientist of the 20th century.
- 3) The artificial element “einsteinium” has been named in his honour.
- 4) Einstein left Zurich since he didn’t want to study at college.
- 5) Scientists don’t fully estimate the significance of his discoveries.
- 6) This was his “Special Theory of Relativity”.
- 7) The Einstein family soon moved to Munich, where Albert went to school.

Text 20

Mark Twain, the famous American author, was well known as a lecturer, and literary clubs often invited him to speak. Before one of his lectures a club member came to him and said: “Mr. Twain, people say that you can tell very funny stories. _____ . He hasn’t laughed for ten years.”

“I’ll do my best,” Mark Twain said.

_____ . He was sitting in front of him with an old man who had a very sad face.

Mark Twain began to tell jokes one after another. “I told long jokes and short jokes, new jokes and old jokes,” Mark Twain told his friends. “I told every joke in my memory, and soon everybody was laughing. Everybody – but not the old man. _____ . I was ashamed to think that I couldn’t make him laugh, and I tried again and again. _____ .”

After the lecture, the club member came to Mark Twain and said “Thank you, Mr. Twain. I have never heard so many funny stories.”

“_____ .” Mark Twain answered, “He didn’t even smile!”

“I know,” the man said. “I told you that he hasn’t laughed for ten years. But didn’t tell you that he hasn’t heard anything for ten years. He is deaf.”

- 1) When he began his lecture, Mark Twain noticed the club member.
- 2) But nothing helped.
- 3) I'm a publisher and I'm interested in publishing your stories.
- 4) I hope that during your lecture you will tell a story that will make my uncle laugh.
- 5) I'm so happy that I managed to make your uncle laugh.
- 6) They weren't funny enough for your uncle.
- 7) He continued to look at me with his cold, blue eyes.

www.atc.am

SECTION 13

Տրված նախադասություններից որո՞նք են կրավորական սեռով ճիշտ ձևակերպված:

Choose the correctly formulated Passive constructions.

1. 1. This easy work can be done without anybody's help.
2. We found the room exactly as it had been left the night before.
3. Tobacco introduced to France by Jean Nicot.
4. This modular computer has used by our researchers.
5. *Gayane* was first staged on December 3, 1942 in Perm during World War II.

2. 1. The first chewing-gum was made by Thomas Adams.
2. Have these benches painted recently?
3. The students being examined by the professor at that time.
4. The vase made of crystal was broken to pieces.
5. Lincoln was shot in the head by John Wilkes Booth, an actor.

3. 1. Marie Tussaud created her first wax figure (of Voltaire) in 1777.
2. Before him lay a splendid garden, full of blossom and scent.
3. I have been misunderstood – no intention to hurt you.
4. Is that big hat made of straw?
5. Many of Van Gogh's best works were created in 1889, in an asylum.

4. 1. He will have published several poems by the end of the year.
2. What holidays are celebrated in your country in autumn and winter?
3. G. Washington is known to all Americans as "The Father of the Nation".
4. The dynamite had invented by Alfred Nobel.
5. Charlie Chaplin is considered one of the most famous stars of the early days of Hollywood.

5. 1. Will the scientific seminar be held in two days?
2. The scientists have been making these experiments for the last few years.
3. Nobel preferred that people didn't remember him as the inventor of dynamite.
4. The patent matter was still being discussed.
5. The Smiths weren't invited to that meeting.

-
6. 1. In what language will the meeting be held?
2. They must have misunderstood me.
3. That beautiful shawl was embroidered by her grandmother.
4. Sorry, I shouldn't have knocked at the door.
5. "God Save the Queen" became the UK National Anthem at the beginning of the 19th century.
7. 1. I was promised some books on this problem.
2. Are these poems to be learnt by heart?
3. The first chocolate made by Daniel Peter.
4. Love can neither be bought nor sold.
5. The British national anthem first sung during the Jacobite invasion of England.
8. 1. Are we being paid the whole sum now?
2. "God Save the King" was first publicly performed in London, in 1745.
3. Madame Tussaud's Museum has become a major tourist attraction in London.
4. Can all these books be borrowed from the library?
5. The actors had appeared on the stage in masks.
9. 1. You needn't have cooked the vegetables; we could have eaten them raw.
2. On official occasions, only the first verse of the UK anthem is usually sung.
3. The results of the votes have been sending to us.
4. These single-use cups are made of plastic.
5. Komitas had a psychotic breakdown after witnessing the horrors of 1915 Armenian Genocide.
10. 1. *David Copperfield* may be regarded as Ch. Dickens's autobiographical novel.
2. This ancient temple isn't being reconstructed.
3. "Sunflowers" was painted by Van Gogh.
4. In the autumn of 1916, Komitas was taken to a hospital in Constantinople.
5. That invasion was a serious threat to the population.
11. 1. The candidate for the presidency had listened to with great interest.
2. The Jacobites were later defeated at Culloden on April 16, 1746.
3. The file was copied to a USB flash by John.
4. Didn't you know that the sweater had knitted by Mother?
5. The lyrics and music of the UK anthem are officially considered to be of anonymous origin.

- 12.** 1. I believe the whole truth has told to you.
2. A luxurious hotel is going to be built here.
3. Can all these books have borrowed from our school library?
4. Those people must be interviewed.
5. Charlie Chaplin is most recognized as an icon of the silent film era.
- 13.** 1. The expression “God Save the King” had been used long before the song.
2. The electricity discovered Michael Faraday.
3. This computer has to be formatted immediately.
4. The tablecloth had embroidered by Granny.
5. The Japanese emperor Hirohito was crowned in 1926 on platform shoes with a height of 30 cm.
- 14.** 1. A new song has been recorded by this rock band.
2. Granny’s letters were often written in pencil.
3. How long has she been practising the piano?
4. Decisive steps must be taking by our manager.
5. The British anthem was first performed by Henry Carey.
- 15.** 1. Preparations are still making by the picnickers.
2. The milkman will deliver two bottles of milk to your door.
3. Your brother will be allowed to take part in the contest.
4. Komitas is considered a martyr of the Genocide.
5. Lee Oswald was murdered before trial, by Jack Ruby.
- 16.** 1. Our local football team is training by Johnny Ball.
2. The fields will be covered with snow in winter.
3. *The Cullinan diamond* is the largest diamond ever found.
4. Can his collection of stories be published in January?
5. It is also claimed that the song is based on a similar hymn sung at the court of Louis XIV of France.
- 17.** 1. The tomb of the young pharaoh Tutankhamon was discovered by Carter.
2. They haven’t released the exam results yet.
3. People must not leave bicycles in the driveway.
4. Are novels by Faulkner easily understood?
5. The song was brought to Britain by the Stuart *Bonnie Prince Charlie*.

-
- 18.** 1. I know that some metro lines are reconstructing now.
2. I was given an hour to think over the matter.
3. The French national anthem *Marseillaise* originated during the French Revolution.
4. Who will be invited to take part in our masquerade?
5. The song got its name when a unit from Marseilles entered Paris singing it.
- 19.** 1. That five-star hotel isn't being built by our company.
2. The delegation was impressed by the places of interest in Paris.
3. The Cullinan was split and cut into 7 major stones and 96 smaller stones.
4. The first colour TV invented Hovhannes Adamyan.
5. Being composed in 1792, *Marseillaise* was officially adopted only in 1879.
- 20.** 1. Bicycles must not leave in the driveway.
2. The course will have been finished by July.
3. The door opened by a stranger.
4. All their attention is given to the baby.
5. In 1972, Chaplin was honored with an Academy Award.
- 21.** 1. Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested.
2. Women of light behavior in Old Rome were identified by their high heels.
3. Her letters been written in an illegible handwriting.
4. The statements he had made were false.
5. The workers had to paint the gate yesterday.
- 22.** 1. The language course will have finished by the end of July.
2. The professor was greeted with a storm of applause.
3. These vegetables needn't have been cooked.
4. Your parents ought to have respected.
5. Byron's poems translated into Armenian.
- 23.** 1. The old church built in the 17th century is being reconstructed now.
2. He must have forgotten about our agreement.
3. The law of relativity was discovered by Albert Einstein.
4. The captain was wounded in the naval battle.
5. Carl Jung, a Swiss founded analytical psychology.

24. 1. He could have organized it much better.
2. May this agreement be signed the day after tomorrow?
3. After all I've done for them they might be more thankful.
4. Parks in London are planned to look as natural as nature itself.
5. Slavery was abolished due to the sacrifices and struggles of millions of people.
25. 1. All the required documents will be given to him.
2. They may have arrived by the time we get there.
3. Must these archival documents be kept in that safe?
4. The visitors were welcomed heartily by the manager of the company.
5. Already competent on keyboard and violin, Mozart composed at the age of 5.
26. 1. The cocktail party is being looked forward to.
2. This subject was discussed at the previous lecture.
3. Can this article used in my report?
4. The walls in your living-room shouldn't have painted in dark colours.
5. At the age of 17, Mozart was engaged as a court musician in Salzburg.
27. 1. That hard work should not have been done alone.
2. No Nobel awards were presented at the beginning of World War II.
3. These flowers are watered every morning.
4. The Presidential motorcade was moving slowly through the Central Square.
5. The modern European fashion of high heels comes from the Italian "chopine" style.
28. 1. In 1430 chopines were prohibited in Venice.
2. A work like this could not have been done so quickly.
3. The field had covered with tall grass.
4. Have these people just started looking for gold in these mountains?
5. The invention of high heels attributed to Catherine of Medici in Paris, in the 16th century.
29. 1. Recently Angela was offered an interesting job.
2. By the end of the term I'll have attended this course for 4 months.
3. Not life, but good life, is to be chiefly valued.
4. He would have given you all the necessary information.
5. Lincoln has to be remembered as the abolisher of slavery system.

-
- 30.** 1. This fact will surely be taken notice of.
2. Have any decisive steps taken to solve the problem?
3. Are you allowed to go to the club?
4. We noticed the old man enter the house through the back door.
5. High heels were used by Catherine of Medici because of her short stature.
- 31.** 1. A new play is being staged at the Drama theatre.
2. The doctor was immediately sent for.
3. That work needn't have done in haste.
4. Crocodiles are found in swamps and slow-moving rivers of warm countries.
5. The picture had painted in dull colours.
- 32.** 1. These LCD television-sets are made by a German firm.
2. Suddenly somebody took me by the hand.
3. He had to do the work all by himself.
4. His monotonous and boring lecture wasn't being listened to with interest.
5. In later years, the plot of *Gayane* was modified several times.
- 33.** 1. The masterpiece had painted in oil paint.
2. Have all intelligent thoughts been already thought?
3. The Dean was spoken to on the subject.
4. Everything will be arranged by the time he comes.
5. The work had done in haste.
- 34.** 1. In the 19th century, high heels were introduced into the USA.
2. The girl's earrings are made of silver.
3. Flies buzz by beating the air with their wings.
4. Plums are said to decrease your thirst on a hot day.
5. He will have to work all night to finish the report.
- 35.** 1. Purchases are paid for at the door.
2. The picture painted by Picasso was sold at a very high price.
3. A report on Modern Linguistics had made by Mr Porter.
4. Carrots are widely used in many cuisines, especially in salads.
5. Archeologists have found evidence of cosmetics or make-up used in Egypt.

36. 1. The Egyptians used henna to stain their fingernails.
2. We shall have moved to a new flat by your arrival.
3. The flying object was seen to disappear in the sky.
4. This heavy hammer must have been made of iron.
5. Portions of the *Requiem* were composed by Mozart during his final years in Vienna.
37. 1. Nail polish can be traced back to at least 3000 BC.
2. These extravagant dresses were made by a custom tailor.
3. Nail color used to represent social class.
4. His old note-books are thrown away at the end of the school year.
5. Mark had been very regular in his work.
38. 1. The same question was repeated to him several times.
2. He had knocked down by a lorry.
3. Jane's cousin will be allowed to take part in the race.
4. Rich in fibre, a green kiwi helps improve digestion.
5. During the Chou Dynasty (600 BC), gold and silver were considered to be the royal colors.
39. 1. Later, royalty started wearing black or red nail color.
2. Lower ranking women were only permitted to wear pale tones.
3. Could this hard work be done without their help?
4. The meeting could have cancelled in the morning, but it's too late now.
5. The circumstances of Mozart's early death have much mythologized.
40. 1. Wearing royal colors without the rank was punished by death.
2. Are the votes being counted right now?
3. They will have sold all the tickets by the time we arrive.
4. The silence in the room was broken only by a clock upon the wall.
5. They suppose that the 35-year-old Mozart died by poisoning.
41. 1. The announcement was fixed to the door for everybody to see it.
2. Grapefruit is loaded with vitamins and antioxidants.
3. The tourists arrived at the hotel by bus.
4. The kitchen walls and the ceiling were whitewashed.
5. The Congo, the world's deepest river, gets its name from the ancient *Kingdom of Kongo*.

42. 1. Lemon juice has many benefits when applied directly to the skin.
2. This student's report will be discussed in a week.
3. Is that two-storied cottage made of wood?
4. The horror film affected my little brother badly.
5. Coco Chanel is considered to be a revolutionary figure in fashion history.
43. 1. As a rule, their weekly work plan is discussed on Mondays.
2. My brother's car was to be fixed the day before yesterday.
3. Will your elder brother be allowed to take part in the race?
4. For nutritional reasons, we're often advised to consume the skins of fruits.
5. The world-famous perfume Chanel No. 5, introduced by Chanel in 1922.
44. 1. This talented artist's works are exhibited every year.
2. The boy was punished for telling a lie.
3. Thousands of people will have seen this exhibition by the end of the month.
4. Low in fat and rich in nutrition, bananas contain healthy dietary fibre.
5. Grapefruit is supposed to be a hybrid of the pomelo fruit and the sweet orange.
45. 1. Are your cousin's off-color jokes still being laughed at?
2. Traces of old civilization were first found in the east of Africa.
3. We know that a big supermarket is building there.
4. Pears contain a substance called *pectin*, which helps reduce diarrhea.
5. MBTI – a popular psychometric instrument, has been developed from Jung's theory of personality typology.
46. 1. Next year by this time we shall have bought a cottage in the country.
2. Half of the total dietary fiber of the pear is found in its skin.
3. Maggie left the room hastily for us to be able to speak face to face.
4. What is this nice ring made of?
5. Antonio Stradivari is known as an Italian craftsman of string instruments.
47. 1. In her white dress Sue might have been taken for twenty.
2. Something had gone wrong with the car brakes.
3. His partner wasn't told all the details of the incident.
4. His works highly appreciated by the critics.
5. The Latinized form of his surname, *Stradivarius* is often used to refer to his instruments.

48. 1. Tom might often be seen sitting in the garden, contemplating.
 2. Little children are not allowed to play with sharp objects.
 3. I am greatly satisfied with your answer.
 4. Being just operated on, the man was fed intravenously.
 5. Chanel introduced her signature “little black dress” in 1926.
49. 1. Karl Lagerfeld has been chief designer of Chanel’s fashion house since 1983.
 2. Is this powder medicine to be taken three times a day?
 3. Were these magazines published last month?
 4. Stradivari was taught to make instruments by Amati.
 5. Katharine Hepburn starred in the musical *Coco* based on the life of Coco Chanel.
50. 1. He wasn’t trusting by his friends as he often broke his promises.
 2. Plums and apricots are strongly recommended to pregnant women.
 3. My neighbor’s garden is choked by weeds.
 4. Stradivari’s violins often used slightly smaller dimensions.
 5. David Beckham’s fashion-forward haircuts and tattoos were closely observed in the British press.
51. 1. You might have let me know you weren’t coming.
 2. They got lost as the compass was broken.
 3. Pineapples, lemons and dried figs are believed to be good for losing weight.
 4. A flying object had seen by a farmer working in a field.
 5. The world-famous American hard rock band *Guns N’ Roses* was formed in 1985.
52. 1. That criminal case is to be taken to the Supreme Court of Appeal.
 2. The fisherman’s boat was overturned during the storm.
 3. Alcoholic drinks mustn’t be sold to children.
 4. Pamela can’t have passed such a difficult exam in Maths.
 5. *Guns N’ Roses* formed by the vocalist Axl Rose and rhythm guitarist Izzy Stradlin.
53. 1. In that glamorous dress Lily might have taken for twenty.
 2. Kennedy’s assassination is still the subject of widespread debate.
 3. The rock band was first called *Rose*, *Hollywood Rose*, then *LA Guns*.
 4. This research can’t be carried out without your help.
 5. Most of the best apples were introduced into Britain by Henry VIII.

54. 1. Traffic rules must always be kept.
2. Had the plan discussed before we arrived?
3. The novel was read with great interest.
4. The meeting ought to have been cancelled yesterday.
5. *Guns N'Roses* called simply by the surnames of Axl Rose and Tracii Guns.
55. 1. Was he ever taught good manners?
2. That experiment is being carried out in our laboratory.
3. Written in pencil, the document had no power.
4. She has been dreaming of becoming an actress all her life.
5. As a teenager, Bruce Lee was taunted by British students for his Chinese background.
56. 1. She may have had no particular feeling for him.
2. These white lilies are bought for my dear grandmother.
3. Lucy remembered how many times she had stood by an operating table.
4. Watermelon is known as a strong antioxidant.
5. James Hetfield co-founded *Metallica* in 1981.
57. 1. Are these cars produced by a German firm?
2. How many guests will be invited to your wedding party?
3. The bags of flour were taken downstairs.
4. Oranges are known for their high concentration of vitamin C.
5. In Guitar World's poll, Hetfield was placed as the 19th greatest guitarist of all time.
58. 1. This work must be done with due care.
2. The guests will have gathered by 6 o'clock.
3. These flowers must have been sent by David.
4. In the freeway accident some people got injured.
5. Jacqueline Kennedy married Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis five years after her husband's assassination.
59. 1. The price of beer was raised by the brewers.
2. Napoleon instantly appreciated the magnitude of the danger.
3. I think your brother won't allow to take part in the competition.
4. You should drive the car carefully.
5. Hetfield was ranked number 8 in Joel McIver's book *The 100 Greatest Metal Guitarists*.

60. 1. Was America discovered by Christopher Columbus?
2. Where is that first-class hotel being built?
3. An apple a day will do a lot more than just keep the doctor away.
4. The facts had been thoroughly explained to her.
5. The first heavy metal bands such as *Led Zeppelin* and *Deep Purple* attracted large audiences.

www.atc.am

SECTION 14

Համապատասխանեցնել նախադասության երկու մասերը:

Match the beginning and the end of the sentences.

1

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. <i>Eraline</i> is a modern, dynamic, middle-sized company</p> <p>B. Our products are not just good –</p> <p>C. I learnt to work</p> <p>D. His responsibilities included dealing with customers' problems</p> | <p>1. and thinking about future budgets.</p> <p>2. with an informal business culture.</p> <p>3. the various branches of <i>Eraline</i>.</p> <p>4. and to deal with customers.</p> <p>5. but also arranges sales conferences.</p> <p>6. they are the best in the world.</p> |
|--|--|

2

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. This toothpaste is made of a mixture of peppermint and eucalyptus,</p> <p>B. They want to increase</p> <p>C. BBC offers a wide range of services,</p> <p>D. Our company aims</p> | <p>1. including sales, financing and fund management.</p> <p>2. offer new products and services.</p> <p>3. leaving your mouth clean, fresh and ready to start the day.</p> <p>4. the number of their customers.</p> <p>5. the number-one partner of the company.</p> <p>6. at connecting industry with the financial markets.</p> |
|--|---|

3

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Television can be a useful source of information</p> <p>B. Parents should stop their children from wasting their time on TV</p> <p>C. I can't stand watching those silly quiz shows which are supposed to test</p> <p>D. It would be a good idea if</p> | <p>1. your knowledge of a variety of subjects.</p> <p>2. we watched the comedy on Channel 6.</p> <p>3. and get them to read books or listen to some music.</p> <p>4. if it helped to pass the time.</p> <p>5. as it requires some knowledge of computers.</p> <p>6. about what's happening in the world.</p> |
|---|--|

4

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Mika had hardly entered the gym</p> <p>B. He said that the accident he had suffered had changed his life</p> <p>C. He was not thinking much about the future except</p> <p>D. The team were very sorry to</p> | <p>1. that he would remain the champion.</p> <p>2. when the coach called him.</p> <p>3. than he knew he would win the race.</p> <p>4. and from that day on he had become a different person.</p> <p>5. win yesterday's tennis match.</p> <p>6. have lost the chess tournament.</p> |
|---|--|

5

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. The church of Hagia Sophia was</p> <p>B. When waiting to go on a ride to Disneyland you have</p> <p>C. It is definitely worth visiting the dome of the church and the mosaic of</p> <p>D. Visitors are advised to allow at least 2 hours for their visit</p> | <p>1. with all the famous pictures there.</p> <p>2. built in 537 AD by the Emperor Justinian I.</p> <p>3. the Virgin Mary, which are both quite spectacular to see.</p> <p>4. as there is a lot to see.</p> <p>5. to design the tallest tower in the world.</p> <p>6. to stand in a queue for at least 40 minutes.</p> |
|--|--|

6

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. If you like swimming you could</p> <p>B. The Canary Islands are very popular with tourists so I</p> <p>C. If you want something cheap, I</p> <p>D. Let me know when you want to leave and I'll</p> | <p>1. leaving this until next summer.</p> <p>2. suggest that you book a five-star hotel in advance.</p> <p>3. would recommend a room at a youth hostel.</p> <p>4. try the Golden Coast, where the beaches are great.</p> <p>5. try to book a ticket for you.</p> <p>6. make sure you try stuffed peppers – my favorite!</p> |
|--|---|

7

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. What would you say if I showed you the</p> <p>B. The man in this photo is wearing a</p> <p>C. What dress did you wear to</p> <p>D. Why did you buy</p> | <p>1. nice suit, isn't he?</p> <p>2. present I bought for you this morning?</p> <p>3. a T-shirt tomorrow.</p> <p>4. Bill's wedding party yesterday?</p> <p>5. for an official meeting at the City Council?</p> <p>6. this dress? You have so many nice dresses!</p> |
|--|---|

8

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. The crew faced a horrifying reality – their plane might</p> <p>B. After three days in space the three <i>Apollo</i> astronauts</p> <p>C. The film describes a 21st century where nuclear war has</p> <p>D. In the film we see him as a hopeful nine-year-old boy,</p> | <p>1. nearly reached the Moon.</p> <p>2. showed its power on humanity.</p> <p>3. never return to earth.</p> <p>4. to live on other planets.</p> <p>5. made the earth an unsafe place to live.</p> <p>6. dreaming of a bright future.</p> |
|--|--|

9

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. Jerry's father had spent most</p> <p>B. The burglars had managed to get</p> <p>C. We decided to install</p> <p>D. Simon was not guilty</p> | <p>1. into the house through the back door.</p> <p>2. a burglar alarm in the house after the robbery took place.</p> <p>3. of the crime committed years ago.</p> <p>4. because of lack of evidence.</p> <p>5. of his fortune on travelling around the world.</p> <p>6. to reach a verdict.</p> |
|--|--|

10

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. The student answered that</p> <p>B. Mother reminded me</p> <p>C. Jack apologized</p> <p>D. Yesterday Mike told</p> | <p>1. if I could contact the real estate agent later.</p> <p>2. he hadn't completed his term-paper yet.</p> <p>3. to me for arriving so late.</p> <p>4. them if the dean had signed the certificate.</p> <p>5. to go to the tailor's at 6 pm.</p> <p>6. us he would go to the jazz concert.</p> |
|--|---|

11

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Working in the summer will be a new experience for Jenny;</p> <p>B. One reason young people want to work is that</p> <p>C. I arranged this job so as not to get bored;</p> <p>D. Rafael doesn't only work in order to make money,</p> | <p>1. because such places have a special glamour for young people.</p> <p>2. she is going to be a sales assistant in a local supermarket.</p> <p>3. but also because of the opportunities to socialize and develop as a person.</p> <p>4. they want to manage their own finances and be independent.</p> <p>5. I didn't want to be sitting around all day.</p> <p>6. by then we shall have saved enough money to go to the Canary Islands.</p> |
|---|--|

12

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Scientists have succeeded in proving what all parents know:</p> <p>B. All healthy babies are able to put together</p> <p>C. Researchers managed to show that children are sensitive</p> <p>D. Although a baby may have a good idea about the rules of the language,</p> | <p>1. it may not know much about meaning.</p> <p>2. babies are intelligent.</p> <p>3. it will be able to speak a foreign language.</p> <p>4. to grammatical information from the age of five months.</p> <p>5. where nouns and verbs belong in a sentence.</p> <p>6. rules of grammar almost before they can talk.</p> |
|---|--|

13

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A. <i>Nike</i> is an American manufacturer of sports clothes and shoes</p> <p>B. <i>Reebok</i>, whose reputation is worldwide, has</p> <p>C. The <i>Nike</i> logo, for which Davidson was paid only 35 dollars,</p> <p>D. <i>Nike</i>, which means 'victory' in Greek, was</p> | <p>1. won many international prizes.</p> <p>2. are my favourite brands.</p> <p>3. captures the spirit of the goddess that inspired Greek warriors.</p> <p>4. that has become very fashionable, particularly with young people.</p> <p>5. shopping for new trainers.</p> <p>6. an ancient goddess.</p> |
|---|---|

14

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. The editor-in-chief said that</p> <p>B. Susie confessed</p> <p>C. Little Benny told</p> <p>D. Kevin thanked</p> | <p>1. to me that the meeting had been cancelled.</p> <p>2. me his puppy had disappeared.</p> <p>3. in order not to be late.</p> <p>4. they had to stay a bit longer.</p> <p>5. the little boy who had helped him.</p> <p>6. that she had told a lie.</p> |
|---|--|

15

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A. Although most subjects pupils study at school can be interesting,</p> <p>B. Latin is a language that nobody speaks,</p> <p>C. Pupils should be taught Information technology</p> <p>D. If you don't do well in maths,</p> | <p>1. and is therefore not likely to be useful in many jobs.</p> <p>2. learning ancient languages like Latin.</p> <p>3. I think the most important are those which help them to find a job.</p> <p>4. you can't get into university.</p> <p>5. you will make an excellent mathematician.</p> <p>6. because everyone will need to use computers in the future.</p> |
|---|---|

16

- A. Miranda was worried as
- B. The boy denied that
- C. The young man apologized
- D. Henry told

- 1. he had taken the papers.
- 2. me for telling a lie.
- 3. signing the agreement.
- 4. us he would be waiting at the bus-stop.
- 5. to me for stepping on my foot.
- 6. she couldn't find her documents.

17

- A. We asked the famous singer
- B. The film director was asked a lot of questions about
- C. My friends asked me what I would do
- D. The manager told the clerks

- 1. his new film.
- 2. whether he liked signing autographs.
- 3. how her life has changed after getting the award.
- 4. whether we passed all the exams last term.
- 5. if I were stranded on a desert island.
- 6. to meet the guests at the entrance.

18

- A. The art expert advised me on
- B. The boss warned Ted not to
- C. The party leader thanked everyone
- D. Father reminded us

- 1. not go to the party.
- 2. be late for the meeting.
- 3. to take the fishing-rods.
- 4. buying that painting.
- 5. for supporting their candidate.
- 6. in advising the clients.

19

- A. I wouldn't eat mushroom soup unless
- B. You will look a lot healthier if
- C. If we go to the cinema tonight,
- D. I would die of happiness if

- 1. we aren't feeling too tired.
- 2. there was nothing else to eat.
- 3. I am going to watch TV.
- 4. Leonardo DiCaprio asked me for a date.
- 5. you get more fresh air every day.
- 6. we could go for a pizza before the film starts.

20

- A. *Greenpeace* will always do everything it can to protect our
- B. Our organization exists to defend
- C. *War on Want* has started a campaign
- D. We should take care

- 1. of endangered species.
- 2. after the plants and animals.
- 3. the environment wherever it is threatened.
- 4. against poverty around the world.
- 5. world and the creatures we share it with.
- 6. volunteers help us to save our planet from pollution.

21

- A. A bird in the hand is worth
- B. Never judge a book
- C. Never put off till tomorrow
- D. Don't cross your bridges

- 1. before you come to them.
- 2. in the mouth.
- 3. two in the bush.
- 4. the heart grow fonder.
- 5. by its cover.
- 6. what you can do today.

22

- A. Richard Branson is a famous British millionaire
- B. The company was extremely successful
- C. Although it is a very big company,
- D. The company's other activities include book and software publishing

- 1. because the records were very popular with young people.
- 2. and managing clubs and hotels in many countries.
- 3. but the service is very good.
- 4. *Virgin* is always looking for new business opportunities.
- 5. record companies of the world.
- 6. and the head of the *Virgin* group of companies.

23

- A. The whole world is fighting
- B. The bright rays of the sun came in
- C. The boy sat
- D. For a long time Jenny walked

- 1. across the street and entered a small shop.
- 2. against terrorism.
- 3. beside the fire and thought about what had happened.
- 4. throughout the world.
- 5. through the glass roof of the hall.
- 6. along the streets asking for a job.

24

- A. For centuries, it was believed that the Earth was the center of universe
- B. Copernicus suggested that the sun was the center of the universe,
- C. Through his use of telescope, Galileo realized
- D. Today, we know that the Earth is one of the nine planets
1. and have made tremendous advances in our knowledge of the universe.
 2. that orbits the sun.
 3. and that every object in the sky revolved around it.
 4. over two hundred billion stars like our sun.
 5. but few people believed him.
 6. that the Earth was one of several planets that revolved around the sun.

25

- A. You'd better ask Miriam if
- B. Jake told the captain of the team that
- C. Sally was confused and didn't know how
- D. Life doesn't always give us what
1. the way we want to live.
 2. he was invited to play in another team.
 3. to answer that impertinent remark.
 4. that she has been blamed for rude behaviour.
 5. we anticipate.
 6. she needs any help or not.

26

- A. Dangerous sports can be very expensive
- B. After bungee jumping a number of times
- C. The Arctic trek was the most frightening experience in her life
- D. People who take risks
1. but it was also the most enjoyable.
 2. no matter how thrilling it may be.
 3. but many people want to try them.
 4. took part in an expedition to the North Pole.
 5. often feel happy afterwards.
 6. she wasn't frightened any more.

27

- A. Shaking his new boss's hand,
- B. After consulting with five contractors,
- C. By the time I bought the wallpaper Frances had found out
- D. When picking out an interesting wallpaper pattern, make sure
1. how much the wallpapering job would cost.
 2. that it goes well with the furniture.
 3. Fred is having a lunch break.
 4. Tony knew he would like working with him.
 5. we need new dining-room furniture as well.
 6. she decided to do the work herself.

28

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

29

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. Bob's car is old</p> <p>B. I wrote many books</p> <p>C. They had to cancel the meeting</p> <p>D. No one knows for sure</p> | <p>1. before I was awarded the literature prize.</p> <p>2. because the director did not show up.</p> <p>3. when he was young.</p> <p>4. but he can't afford buying a new one.</p> <p>5. while I was driving home.</p> <p>6. who won last year's race.</p> |
|--|---|

30

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. Look at that funny monkey</p> <p>B. Be careful or</p> <p>C. Susan has bought</p> <p>D. I want to see</p> | <p>1. you will hurt yourself.</p> <p>2. look at myself in the mirror.</p> <p>3. scratching itself.</p> <p>4. himself a car.</p> <p>5. a new dress for herself.</p> <p>6. the headmaster.</p> |
|--|--|

31

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. That Tony never helps with the cleaning</p> <p>B. To see potential problems in advance</p> <p>C. To discover that your passport was missing</p> <p>D. That people can eat such unhealthy food and live so long</p> | <p>1. must have been a shock.</p> <p>2. was absolutely ridiculous.</p> <p>3. is very important in my job.</p> <p>4 really annoys everyone.</p> <p>5. was a great disadvantage.</p> <p>6. always amazes me.</p> |
|--|--|

32

- A. He got a hammer and some nails and
- B. Remember to eat well, exercise regularly and
- C. Thanks for offering to help but
- D. The plane started to descend and

- 1. I can do it myself.
- 2. fixed the broken chair myself.
- 3. I can't babysit for you today.
- 4. repaired it himself.
- 5. they saw the city below them.
- 6. take care of yourself.

33

- A. I can't imagine
- B. Kevin wondered
- C. Please tell us beforehand
- D. Berta told me

- 1. if he had really treated his friends right.
- 2. that helping me had never been a problem for her.
- 3. whether my mail order arrives in time.
- 4. if you choose not to accept our offer.
- 5. how I'm going to live without her.
- 6. though he had gained his ultimate purpose.

34

- A. The research showed that women speak about 16,000 words a day
- B. Scientists are skeptical of the common belief that women use three times
- C. The stereotype, that women talk too much and men keep quiet,
- D. When women talk to women their conversations cover many topics

- 1. is bad not only for women but also for men.
- 2. whereas men usually stick to one subject for long periods of time.
- 3. talk more than men may not be true.
- 4. as many words as men.
- 5. and men speak only slightly fewer.
- 6. than when men talk to other men.

35

- A. We have central heating
- B. Most houses in England are made of stone or brick
- C. People buying expensive property almost always pay for it
- D. In large cities, people often live in apartments

- 1. with a special loan taken from a bank.
- 2. which keeps our house warm.
- 3. which are called flats.
- 4. there are streets of houses joined together in long rows.
- 5. available in the local area where the houses are built.
- 6. he rents from a private landlord or the local council.

36

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. In 1851 the first World fair opened in London</p> <p>B. The International Exhibition was such a great success</p> <p>C. At such exhibitions visitors from around the world can learn</p> <p>D. The aim of the fair is to celebrate the successes of individual countries</p> | <p>1. and visitors came from all over the world to see it.</p> <p>2. in science, sport and art.</p> <p>3. that since then many countries have had similar fairs.</p> <p>4. an opportunity to display national customs and traditional dress.</p> <p>5. to see the latest designs, inventions and architecture.</p> <p>6. about life in different countries.</p> |
|--|---|

37

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. The once traditional British family has undergone</p> <p>B. By the year 2020, it is estimated that there will be</p> <p>C. Today, people's views on marriage are changing</p> <p>D. Today women prefer to concentrate on their jobs</p> | <p>1 and many couples live together without getting married.</p> <p>2. this would have been socially unacceptable in Britain.</p> <p>3. and put off having a baby until their late thirties.</p> <p>4. great changes during the last decades.</p> <p>5. divorce was very difficult and expensive</p> <p>6. more single people than married ones.</p> |
|---|--|

38

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A. The brain is affected by what you eat and drink,</p> <p>B. Certain types of food contain substances</p> <p>C. People on diets begin to feel depressed after two weeks</p> <p>D. Schoolchildren who eat a high-protein breakfast often do better at school</p> | <p>1. which is high in carbohydrates can make us feel more relaxed.</p> <p>2. than children whose breakfast is lower in protein.</p> <p>3. because they are limited in their choice.</p> <p>4. which affect how you think and feel.</p> <p>5. just like every other part of your body.</p> <p>6. can raise concentration levels for up to five hours.</p> |
|---|---|

39

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. While slicing potatoes Mother</p> <p>B. Debby looked</p> <p>C. Sam wanted to talk</p> <p>D. Sometimes my grandma talks</p> | <p>1. hurt himself very badly.</p> <p>2. at herself in the mirror.</p> <p>3. loudly to myself.</p> <p>4. to herself.</p> <p>5. to the manager himself.</p> <p>6. cut herself.</p> |
|--|---|

40

- A. I went to boarding school when I was seven,
- B. Because I was an only child,
- C. I found being an only child interesting
- D. When I am in a group of strangers, I want to go away

- 1. and do something on my own.
- 2. because I was always in the centre of my parents' attention.
- 3. and I could get excellent education at home.
- 4. and the hardest thing I found there was making friends.
- 5. and I feel very responsible for them.
- 6. I didn't know how to play with other children.

41

- A. The boys were not quite sure
- B. Virginia realized
- C. Sara knew it would be morning soon
- D. The detective never found out the truth

- 1. that Lee merely wanted to impress her.
- 2. despite thorough investigation.
- 3. though their doubts proved to be correct.
- 4. whether they would be forgiven or not.
- 5. if they return the stolen jewelry.
- 6. for the stars were becoming dimmer.

42

- A. At school, all the teachers thought Jeff was stupid
- B. He knew what people wanted,
- C. Soon Jeff Pierce set up a new business,
- D. He went to evening classes, and even employed a private teacher,

- 1. and easily understood their demands.
- 2. so he calculated figures in his head.
- 3. which again made him a millionaire.
- 4. because he couldn't learn to read or write.
- 5. but he still found reading very difficult because of his dyslexia.
- 6. and cried because he felt so ashamed.

43

- A. When I travel to other countries,
- B. You can talk to the shopkeepers
- C. I don't like modern supermarkets
- D. I have a favourite market

- 1. because you can't talk to anybody or bargain there.
- 2. sell everything from spices to jewellery.
- 3. where I always buy lots of spices.
- 4. I love to visit the local markets.
- 5. to enjoy the smells of fresh fruit.
- 6. and even bargain with them.

44

- A. Jessica failed
- B. She pretended
- C. Though she lived in England for two years, she can't
- D. Ginger tries never

- 1. to be late for classes.
- 2. not to understand English.
- 3. to be in time for the show yesterday.
- 4. understand the words of that Spanish song
- 5. be reading an interesting article in the morning paper.
- 6. understand English very well.

45

- A. A BBC series about cars organized a race across London,
- B. Four possible forms of transport were chosen:
- C. The road was confusing, and Jeremy realized
- D. When the traffic lights turned red he thought of driving through them,

- 1. a bike, a car, a motorboat, and public transport.
- 2. but he was afraid of the traffic police.
- 3. check the camera in the back of the car.
- 4. an overground train which connects east and west London.
- 5. to find the quickest way to cross a busy city.
- 6. that he was going in the wrong direction.

46

- A. The manager agreed
- B. Will you promise never
- C. The shop assistant couldn't
- D. When we meet tomorrow, I am going to

- 1. understand what the customer wanted.
- 2. to tell lies again?
- 3. coming shopping with you.
- 4. to talk to the displeased customer.
- 5. tell you the whole truth.
- 6. to keep this secret from you?

47

- A. While playing tennis Monica
- B. Is he making
- C. Shall we make
- D. Children often fall down and

- 1. a pizza for ourselves?
- 2. hurt herself very badly.
- 3. burnt her finger.
- 4. all those sandwiches for himself?
- 5. enjoy ourselves?
- 6. hurt themselves while playing.

48

- A. Tea can be bought in many forms –
- B. Some of them contain flavours,
- C. Although most people drink their tea hot,
- D. Instead of putting tea leaves into a pot

- 1. many enjoy iced tea, especially during the summer months.
- 2. like vanilla, orange or lemon.
- 3. as a medicine, then as a daily drink.
- 4. leaves, powder or tea bags.
- 5. most people prefer to put tea bags into a cup.
- 6. by pouring water over a teaspoon of tea.

49

- A. Tea can be grown at a height of 2,000 meters above sea level,
- B. The plant produces pointed, dark leaves, small white flowers
- C. Both black and green teas come from the same plant,
- D. To make green tea, workers put the freshly picked leaves into a steamer,

- 1. which keeps them green.
- 2. but the best quality grows in higher regions.
- 3. but are processed differently.
- 4. so that workers can pluck the leaves easily.
- 5. change the taste and character of the tea.
- 6. and seeds that look like hazelnuts.

50

- A. For centuries people believed that teas could cure illnesses
- B. Some people have problems drinking tea because
- C. The tea plant grows best in tropical and temperate places
- D. Today scientists know that tea contains chemicals that

- 1. prevent cells from dying.
- 2. a substance that makes you feel more active.
- 3. where rain falls throughout the year.
- 4. the quality of tea is higher when the leaves are hand-plucked.
- 5. it can cause sleeplessness.
- 6. so they used it as medicine.

51

- A. All peoples want
- B. My mother says she only wishes
- C. Unless my neighbours stop that noise I cannot
- D. I'd like you

- 1. have any peace in my own house.
- 2. to have peace all over the world.
- 3. not see you anymore.
- 4. to see me happy.
- 5. to make a cup of strong tea for us.
- 6. have a nice chat with their neighbours.

52

- A. Be careful, don't cut
- B. If you are free tonight we can
- C. Children, you are too noisy,
- D. The little girl cut

- 1. the cake herself and offered a piece to her friend.
- 2. enjoy ourselves at the karaoke club.
- 3. yourself with those scissors!
- 4. herself in the mirror.
- 5. behave yourselves!
- 6. enjoy yourself!

53

- A. I got my parents to buy me a digital camera
- B. My father taught me
- C. The only thing you have to do to take a photo is
- D. I enjoy taking pictures

- 1. how to take good photos.
- 2. to press the correct button.
- 3. that does everything automatically.
- 4. and hang it in my room.
- 5. the huge waves rolling to the shore.
- 6. of landscapes with trees and mountains.

54

- A. Taking caffeine away from regular users causes withdrawal symptoms,
- B. When you give people the caffeine that they need
- C. Studies show however that caffeine only helps those athletes
- D. Although caffeine may be good for world class athletes,

- 1. who are in good condition already.
- 2. often add it to many other beverages, energy drinks and snacks.
- 3. like headaches and sleepiness.
- 4. they do better and react more quickly.
- 5. it may harm the health of people who are overweight.
- 6. but don't overdo it!

55

- A. Some studies have shown that caffeine might help people
- B. Scientists have found out that caffeinated coffee and tea can
- C. Caffeine raises the amount of sugar in your bloodstream,
- D. Caffeine may also raise your blood pressure, increase your heart rate

- 1. protect your heart, brain and other organs from disease.
- 2. because we need sleep to stay healthy.
- 3. to respond to things more quickly.
- 4. even if there is no sugar in your caffeinated drink.
- 5. and make you feel more stressed.
- 6. as the next day you're tired and feel awful.

56

- A. Amanda isn't going to the seaside this summer; she has
- B. Sue doesn't get on
- C. George never does any exercise; he doesn't have
- D. If you want to get to the ancient castle, you can
1. neither with her parents nor neighbours.
 2. neither time nor money.
 3. either the health or the energy to do it.
 4. either walk or take the bus there.
 5. neither by bus nor by car.
 6. either with her boss or her colleagues.

57

- A. Most coffee berries are picked by hand,
- B. After separating berries from leaves and other waste materials,
- C. Then they are put into bags and shipped to other countries
- D. Usually the beans are combined
1. where they are roasted.
 2. which makes sure that only the good berries are chosen.
 3. brings out the true flavor of the coffee.
 4. the beans are taken out, cleaned and dried.
 5. to make different blends of coffee.
 6. where people used it as food and medicine.

58

- A. The power of garlic is widely
- B. Once cholesterol levels are lowered,
- C. There is increasing evidence that garlic can
- D. Today doctors tell us to include garlic
1. also lower cholesterol levels.
 2. in our diet in some form.
 3. an inexpensive but wonderful medicine.
 4. discussed today by the medical community.
 5. stomach cancer and heart diseases are less frequent.
 6. cardiac risks are also reduced.

59

- A. Carnegie learned that when a company performed well,
- B. During his lifetime he gave away 90 percent of his fortune
- C. He believed that wealthy people were morally obligated
- D. Carnegie supported education; he gave money
1. without having asked for it.
 2. become a philanthropist, a person who gives money to good causes.
 3. to give their money back to others in society.
 4. so that by the time he died he'd given away more than 350 million dollars.
 5. it paid *dividends* out of its profits.
 6. to build more than 2,000 public libraries.

60

- A. Although Andrew Carnegie became a millionaire,
 - B. Because of his quickness and hard work,
 - C. Carnegie learned all about the railroad industry and
 - D. Andrew Carnegie retired at the age of 66 as
- 1. he did not start life as a wealthy man.
 - 2. the world's richest man.
 - 3. he was soon promoted to telegraph operator and was paid \$5 a week.
 - 4. later set up his own company.
 - 5. so his family immigrated to the United States.
 - 6. as he had learned to let his money work for him.

www.atc.am

ANSWER KEY**LEVEL A**
SECTION 1

Text 1	1c	2d	3b	4b	5c
Text 2	1d	2d	3c	4c	5b
Text 3	1a	2a	3d	4d	5a
Text 4	1d	2b	3a	4b	5c
Text 5	1c	2d	3a	4b	5d
Text 6	1a	2b	3c	4b	5b
Text 7	1b	2b	3c	4b	5d
Text 8	1c	2c	3c	4a	5d
Text 9	1c	2b	3b	4d	5a
Text 10	1c	2d	3a	4d	5c
Text 11	1a	2c	3c	4d	5b
Text 12	1a	2a	3a	4a	5a
Text 13	1a	2a	3a	4a	5d
Text 14	1b	2d	3d	4c	5d
Text 15	1a	2c	3b	4d	5b
Text 16	1a	2a	3b	4b	5a
Text 17	1b	2a	3b	4b	5a
Text 18	1a	2c	3b	4a	5b
Text 19	1d	2d	3c	4a	5a
Text 20	1d	2a	3b	4d	5a

SECTION 2

1.	1b	2a	3b	4c	
2.	1b	2c	3a		
3.	1a	2b	3d		
4.	1c	2b	3c		
5.	1c	2a	3c	4d	5b
6.	1b	2b	3a	4d	5a
7.	1b	2b	3d	4a	
8.	1d	2b	3b		
9.	1a	2d	3d		
10.	1d	2a	3b	4d	5c
11.	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		

SECTION 3

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
Text 15	1b	2a	3d	4c	5c
Text 16	1c	2d	3d	4c	5c
Text 17	1d	2b	3a	4a	5c
Text 18	1c	2d	3a	4b	5c
Text 19	1d	2b	3c	4d	5c
Text 20	1c	2b	3a	4b	5d
Text 21	1b	2a	3c	4a	5d
Text 22	1a	2b	3c	4d	5c

Text 23	1b	2d	3c	4a	5b
Text 24	1d	2c	3a	4c	5b
Text 25	1a	2c	3b	4b	5a
Text 26	1d	2d	3b	4a	5c
Text 27	1a	2b	3b	4c	5d
Text 28	1c	2b	3c	4b	5d
Text 29	1c	2a	3b	4d	5d
Text 30	1a	2b	3d	4a	5b

www.atc.am

SECTION 4

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

SECTION 5

1d	2d	3b	4a	5c	6d	7c	8a	9c	10b
11a	12d	13b	14b	15c	16c	17a	18b	19d	20c
21b	22b	23c	24a	25d	26d	27d	28b	29a	30c
31b	32c	33a	34d	35c	36d	37b	38b	39a	40b
41a	42c	43b	44a	45d	46c	47a	48b	49d	50b
51a	52d	53c	54b	55d	56a	57d	58c	59c	60d
61a	62d	63d	64a	65c	66c	67b	68b	69a	70d
71a	72b	73a	74d	75c	76c	77b	78d	79a	80b
81c	82b	83d	84d	85d	86a	87b	88c	89b	90b
91a	92d	93c	94a	95c	96d	97d	98b	99a	100d

SECTION 6

Text 1	2, 6, 1, 7, 3	Text 11	5, 7, 1, 2, 3
Text 2	6, 5, 4, 3, 7	Text 12	3, 5, 7, 4, 6
Text 3	6, 7, 1, 2, 5	Text 13	1, 7, 6, 5, 2
Text 4	3, 1, 7, 2, 5	Text 14	4, 3, 7, 6, 5
Text 5	5, 3, 1, 7, 6	Text 15	1, 6, 4, 3, 7
Text 6	7, 3, 2, 4, 1	Text 16	5, 4, 1, 3, 2
Text 7	1, 7, 5, 6, 2	Text 17	6, 2, 5, 3, 1
Text 8	2, 4, 6, 3, 1	Text 18	1, 7, 6, 3, 4
Text 9	2, 4, 7, 6, 1	Text 19	4, 2, 6, 3, 1
Text 10	5, 1, 6, 2, 3	Text 20	5, 6, 3, 2, 1

Dialogue 21	1, 3, 5, 2, 4
Dialogue 22	5, 2, 1, 3, 4
Dialogue 23	1, 3, 2, 5, 4
Dialogue 24	1, 2, 5, 3, 7
Dialogue 25	2, 5, 3, 7, 1
Dialogue 26	5, 4, 2, 1, 6
Dialogue 27	3, 6, 4, 5, 7
Dialogue 28	2, 4, 1, 7, 5
Dialogue 29	4, 2, 7, 3, 6
Dialogue 30	3, 5, 2, 4, 6

SECTION 7

1. 1, 2, 4, 5	2. 1, 3	3. 1, 4, 5	4. 1, 2, 3, 5	5. 1, 2, 5
6. 1, 2, 3	7. 1, 2, 3, 4	8. 3, 5	9. 1, 2, 3	10. 2, 3, 4
11. 1, 2, 3	12. 1, 2, 3, 5	13. 3, 5	14. 1, 2, 4	15. 1, 2, 5
16. 2, 3, 5	17. 1, 2, 4	18. 1, 2, 3	19. 2, 3	20. 2, 3, 4
21. 1, 2	22. 3, 5	23. 2, 4, 5	24. 1, 4, 5	25. 1, 3, 5
26. 2, 4, 5	27. 1, 2, 4	28. 4, 5	29. 3, 4, 5	30. 1, 3, 4, 5
31. 3, 4, 5	32. 2, 3, 4	33. 3, 4	34. 1, 2, 3, 5	35. 3, 4, 5
36. 1, 2, 5	37. 2, 5	38. 1, 2, 3	39. 2, 3, 5	40. 1, 3, 5
41. 1, 2, 4, 5	42. 1, 3	43. 1, 2, 5	44. 1, 4, 5	45. 1, 2, 4
46. 1, 2, 4	47. 2, 3, 4	48. 1, 2, 5	49. 2, 3, 4	50. 1, 2, 4, 5
51. 2, 3, 5	52. 2, 3	53. 1, 4, 5	54. 2, 3, 5	55. 1, 3, 5
56. 2, 4, 5	57. 1, 3, 4	58. 1, 2, 5	59. 1, 2, 4	60. 1, 5

SECTION 8

1.	A	B	C	D	2.	A	B	C	D	3.	A	B	C	D	4.	A	B	C	D
	1	3	2	5		1	3	2	5		5	2	3	1		4	4	1	3
5.	A	B	C	D	6.	A	B	C	D	7.	A	B	C	D	8.	A	B	C	D
	4	2	3	5		5	3	4	1		5	1	2	4		2	3	4	1
9.	A	B	C	D	10.	A	B	C	D	11.	A	B	C	D	12.	A	B	C	D
	5	2	3	4		5	3	4	1		1	2	3	5		3	2	4	1
13.	A	B	C	D	14.	A	B	C	D	15.	A	B	C	D	16.	A	B	C	D
	4	3	1	2		4	3	1	5		4	1	5	2		3	1	2	4
17.	A	B	C	D	18.	A	B	C	D	19.	A	B	C	D	20.	A	B	C	D
	1	3	2	4		1	2	3	4		5	1	3	4		1	2	3	4
21.	A	B	C	D	22.	A	B	C	D	23.	A	B	C	D	24.	A	B	C	D
	4	1	3	5		1	3	2	4		1	2	3	5		5	4	3	1
25.	A	B	C	D	26.	A	B	C	D	27.	A	B	C	D	28.	A	B	C	D
	1	3	2	4		1	3	4	5		2	1	3	5		3	1	2	5
29.	A	B	C	D	30.	A	B	C	D	31.	A	B	C	D	32.	A	B	C	D
	4	2	3	1		5	1	3	2		1	2	3	4		1	2	5	4
33.	A	B	C	D	34.	A	B	C	D	35.	A	B	C	D	36.	A	B	C	D
	4	3	5	2		1	3	2	5		1	3	2	5		4	1	3	5
37.	A	B	C	D	38.	A	B	C	D	39.	A	B	C	D	40.	A	B	C	D
	2	1	4	5		3	2	5	1		4	1	2	3		1	4	5	2

LEVEL B
SECTION 9

Text 1	1d	2a	3d	4a	5c	6a	7c	8a	9d	10a
Text 2	1b	2a	3d	4c	5a	6b	7d	8d	9c	10b
Text 3	1b	2a	3d	4b	5d	6c	7d	8b	9c	10c
Text 4	1b	2c	3c	4b	5a	6b	7a	8d	9c	10a
Text 5	1b	2a	3a	4d	5d	6d	7a	8d	9a	10c
Text 6	1c	2b	3a	4a	5d	6d	7b	8a	9a	10c
Text 7	1a	2d	3c	4a	5c	6b	7a	8b	9b	10d
Text 8	1d	2a	3c	4b	5d	6a	7b	8d	9c	10b
Text 9	1d	2a	3b	4b	5d	6b	7b	8c	9d	10c
Text 10	1a	2b	3c	4a	5d	6d	7b	8b	9d	10d
Text 11	1b	2a	3d	4d	5c	6d	7a	8b	9d	10c
Text 12	1d	2c	3b	4a	5c	6d	7d	8b	9b	10c
Text 13	1d	2a	3c	4b	5a	6c	7a	8d	9b	10d
Text 14	1d	2a	3b	4c	5d	6c	7b	8d	9d	10a
Text 15	1a	2d	3d	4b	5c	6b	7c	8a	9d	10b
Text 16	1d	2c	3b	4b	5b	6a	7c	8d	9b	10d
Text 17	1a	2d	3c	4b	5a	6b	7c	8b	9c	10d
Text 18	1c	2d	3a	4a	5b	6c	7d	8b	9a	10d
Text 19	1c	2c	3b	4d	5b	6c	7a	8c	9c	10d
Text 20	1a	2b	3d	4b	5d	6c	7a	8c	9b	10d

SECTION 10

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

SECTION 11

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

SECTION 12

Text 1	3, 5, 1, 7, 2	Text 11	3, 7, 4, 6, 1
Text 2	7, 6, 4, 2, 5	Text 12	5, 6, 7, 3, 2
Text 3	4, 3, 1, 5, 7	Text 13	1, 3, 5, 2, 7
Text 4	5, 1, 2, 6, 3	Text 14	7, 4, 2, 5, 6
Text 5	2, 7, 6, 1, 4	Text 15	3, 1, 4, 7, 6
Text 6	4, 5, 7, 6, 1	Text 16	3, 7, 6, 5, 4
Text 7	2, 4, 1, 5, 6	Text 17	2, 7, 6, 4, 1
Text 8	2, 4, 6, 1, 3	Text 18	3, 4, 7, 1, 2
Text 9	7, 4, 1, 6, 5	Text 19	2, 7, 1, 6, 3
Text 10	5, 7, 3, 6, 1	Text 20	4, 1, 7, 2, 6

SECTION 13

1. 1, 2, 5	2. 1, 4, 5	3. 3, 4, 5	4. 2, 3, 5	5. 1, 4, 5
6. 1, 3	7. 1, 2, 4	8. 1, 2, 4	9. 2, 4	10. 1, 2, 3, 4
11. 2, 3, 5	12. 2, 4, 5	13. 1, 3, 5	14. 1, 2, 5	15. 3, 4, 5
16. 2, 4, 5	17. 1, 4, 5	18. 2, 4	19. 1, 2, 3, 5	20. 2, 4, 5
21. 1, 2	22. 2, 3	23. 1, 3, 4	24. 2, 4, 5	25. 1, 3, 4
26. 1, 2, 5	27. 1, 2, 3	28. 1, 2	29. 1, 3, 5	30. 1, 3, 5
31. 1, 2, 4	32. 1, 4, 5	33. 2, 3, 4	34. 1, 2, 4	35. 1, 2, 4
36. 3, 4, 5	37. 1, 2, 4	38. 1, 3, 5	39. 2, 3	40. 1, 2, 4
41. 1, 2, 4	42. 2, 3, 5	43. 1, 2, 3, 4	44. 1, 2, 5	45. 1, 2, 5
46. 2, 4, 5	47. 1, 3, 5	48. 1, 2, 3, 4	49. 2, 3, 4	50. 2, 3, 5
51. 2, 3, 5	52. 1, 2, 3	53. 3, 4, 5	54. 1, 3, 4	55. 1, 2, 5
56. 2, 4	57. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	58. 1, 3, 4	59. 1, 5	60. 1, 2, 4

SECTION 14

1. A2 B6 C4 D1	2. A3 B4 C1 D6	3. A6 B3 C1 D2	4. A2 B4 C1 D6
5. A2 B6 C3 D4	6. A4 B2 C3 D5	7. A2 B1 C4 D6	8. A3 B1 C5 D6
9. A5 B1 C2 D3	10. A2 B5 C3 D6	11. A2 B4 C5 D3	12. A2 B6 C4 D1
13. A4 B1 C3 D6	14. A4 B6 C2 D5	15. A3 B1 C6 D4	16. A6 B1 C5 D4
17. A2 B1 C5 D6	18. A4 B2 C5 D3	19. A2 B5 C6 D4	20. A5 B3 C4 D1
21. A3 B5 C6 D1	22. A6 B1 C4 D2	23. A2 B5 C3 D6	24. A3 B5 C6 D2
25. A6 B2 C3 D5	26. A3 B6 C1 D5	27. A4 B6 C1 D2	28. A2 B1 C6 D5
29. A4 B1 C2 D6	30. A3 B1 C5 D6	31. A4 B3 C1 D6	32. A4 B6 C1 D5
33. A5 B1 C4 D2	34. A5 B4 C1 D2	35. A2 B5 C1 D3	36. A1 B3 C6 D2
37. A4 B6 C1 D3	38. A5 B4 C3 D2	39. A6 B2 C5 D4	40. A4 B6 C2 D1
41. A4 B1 C6 D2	42. A4 B1 C3 D5	43. A4 B6 C1 D3	44. A3 B2 C6 D1
45. A5 B1 C6 D2	46. A4 B2 C1 D5	47. A2 B4 C1 D6	48. A4 B2 C1 D5
49. A2 B6 C3 D1	50. A6 B5 C3 D1	51. A2 B4 C1 D5	52. A3 B2 C5 D1
53. A3 B1 C2 D6	54. A3 B4 C1 D5	55. A3 B1 C4 D5	56. A2 B6 C3 D4
57. A2 B4 C1 D5	58. A4 B6 C1 D2	59. A5 B4 C3 D6	60. A1 B3 C4 D2

ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

Թեստային առաջադրանքների

ՇՏԵՄԱՐԱՆ

Տպագրված է «ԱՍՏԳԻԿ ԳՐԱՏՈՒՆ»
հրատարակչության տպարանում
Պատվեր՝ 157

«Բաբունի» հրատարակչություն
Երևան Կորյունի 19Ա