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Ռուբինա Գասպարյան
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Նախաբան

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

ԳԹԿ-ն տեղեկացնում է, որ միասնական քննության թեստերը կազմվելու են շտեմարանի առաջադրանքներից:

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

Ձեռնարկը հասցեագրված է հանրակրթական դպրոցի շրջանավարտներին և ուսուցիչներին:

Հրատարակչությունը հատուկ շնորհակալություն է հայտնում շտեմարանը կազմող խմբի անդամներին:

Լուսինե Աթոյան	ԳԹԿ անգլերենի մասնագետ
Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան	ԵՊՀ, բ.գ.թ, պրոֆեսոր
Նաիրա Ավագյան	ԵՊՀ դոցենտ
Իգոր Կարապետյան	մ.գ.դ., պրոֆեսոր
Լիլի Կարապետյան	ԵՊՀ դոցենտ
Անուշ Խաչիկյան	ԿԱԻ անգլերենի մասնագետ, ուսուցչուհի
Արուս Մարգարյան	ԵՊՀ դոցենտ
Ռուբինա Գասպարյան	MA-TEFL ՀԱՀ
Անահիտ Ոսկանյան	ԵՊՀ դասախոս
Մերի Նազարյան	ԵՊՀ դասախոս

SECTION 1

Կարդալ տեքստը և պատասխանել հարցերին՝ ընտրելով ճիշտ տարբերակը:
Read the text and answer the questions choosing the right answer.

Text 1

Line number

1. Walt Disney was born in 1901 in Chicago, but soon moved to a
2. small farm near Marceline, Missouri. From this rural and rather humble
3. beginning, he later became one of the most famous and beloved
4. motion-picture producers in history. Although he died in 1966, his
5. name and artistic legacy continue to influence the lives of millions of
6. people throughout the world.
7. After several years of barely making ends meet as a cartoon artist
8. operating from his Los Angeles garage, Disney had his first success in
9. 1928, with his release of Mickey Mouse cartoon. Throughout the next
10. decade, he continued to produce a number of cartoons, and developed
11. more of his highly profitable and **enduring** creations, such as Donald
12. Duck and Pluto. In the late 1930s, he issued the first full-length
13. cartoon film. *Snow White* became an instant commercial and critical
14. success. This was only the first of many films, both animated and not,
15. produced by Disney and his studio.
16. But as renowned as Disney name is for cartoons and movies, it is
17. probably best known for a string of spectacular amusement and theme
18. parks. Starting with California's Disneyland in 1955 and culminating
19. with the fantastically successful Disney World and EPCOT Center in
20. Florida, Disney became a household name. In recent years, the theme
21. park concept has become international, with openings in Tokyo and
22. Paris. With the continuing success of Disney, the creation of future
23. theme parks is under discussion.

1. Which of the following best states the topic of the text?

a) Walt Disney and his Legacy.
b) The history of Disney World and Disneyland.
c) Walt Disney's Boyhood Years.
d) Walt Disney and Animated Cartoons.

2. According to the text

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

3. The word **enduring** in line 11 is closest in meaning to

a) difficult
b) suffering
c) famous
d) lasting

4. In future years it's most likely that

a) the remaining theme parks will also close.
b) Disney will produce only cartoons.
c) the Paris theme park will become successful.
d) the Disney name will stay well-known.

5. According to the text

a) *Snow White* was Disney's most successful film
b) Disney created cartoon movies and "noncartoon" movies
c) the Tokyo theme park is in financial difficulty
d) the California theme park is now closed

Text 2

Line number

London Bridge isn't actually in London anymore, but it used to be there. When it was in London, the bridge crossed the Thames River, which is in the middle of London. London Bridge is made of granite, and it's an arch bridge; you can see the five curved arches in the bridge. London Bridge was built in the first half of the nineteenth century. When it was built, it was a very difficult project. It took 800 men seven years to build the bridge.

In 1968, the city of London decided that it needed a new bridge. London Bridge was too narrow; a wider bridge with six lanes was needed. The city didn't tear the bridge down and throw it away. Instead , the city found a buyer and sold the bridge. The company that bought London Bridge paid a lot of money for it. The company paid two and a half million dollars for London Bridge. Then the company took the bridge apart stone by stone, put it into crates, transported it across the Atlantic, and rebuilt it in its new home.

15. London Bridge is now far from its original home, on a lake in Arizona in
16. the southwest of the United States.

1. This text is mainly about a bridge that

a) is still in London.
b) was originally built in Arizona.
c) moved from Arizona to London.
d) moved from London to Arizona.

2. How many arches does London Bridge have?

a) one
b) three
c) five
d) seven

3. When was London Bridge originally built?

a) At the end of the eighteenth century
b) In the last half of the eighteenth century
c) In the first half of the nineteenth century
d) In the last half of the nineteenth century

4. Why was London Bridge replaced?

a) The city of London did not want a bridge.
b) The city of London wanted a wider bridge.
c) The city of London thought that the bridge was too old.
d) The city of London wanted a heavier bridge.

5. How much money was paid for the bridge?

a) half a million dollars
b) one and a half million dollars
c) two million dollars
d) two and a half million dollars

Text 3

Line number

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

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

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

1. According to the text, aspirin originated

a) not later than 1758
b) some time after 1758
c) definitely some time in 1758
d) later than 1758

2. The pronoun **it** in line 7 refers to

a) malaria
b) the willow bark
c) effectiveness
d) fever

3. The word **properties** in line 8 could best be replaced by

a) ownership
b) body
c) characteristics
d) materials

4. According to the text, Brugnatelli and Fontana

   a) were not from Italy.
   b) added a chemical to the willow bark.
   c) conducted studies on the willow bark.
   d) were medical doctors.

5. Where in the text does the author name the scientific compound that makes up aspirin?

   a) Lines 2-5
   b) Lines 6-8
   c) Lines 9-11
   d) Lines 12-16

Text 4

Line number

Alpha Centauri is a triple-star system. One of the three stars in Alpha Centauri is Proxima Centauri, which is the nearest star to the Earth, except, of course, for the Sun. The name "Proxima" **comes** from a Latin word which means "close".

Even though Proxima Centauri is the closest star to the Earth outside of our solar system, it is not really close. **Interstellar distances** are so large that they are almost impossible to imagine. A person traveling in a modern spacecraft would not arrive at Proxima Centauri within this lifetime, or the next, or even ten lifetimes because the distance is so great. Light travels at a speed of 186000 miles per second, and it still takes light more than four years to travel from Proxima Centauri to the Earth.

Alpha Centauri can be easily seen in the night sky without a telescope from certain parts of the Earth. It is the third brightest star in the sky, out of approximately 6000 visible stars. It cannot be seen from most parts of the United States because most of the United States is too far north; however, it can be seen from the southern parts of the southernmost states.

1. The main subject of the text is

   a) the closest stars to the Earth
   b) modern space travel
   c) the speed of light
   d) interstellar distances

2. According to the text, which of the following is **NOT** true?

a) Alpha Centauri is composed of three stars.
b) Proxima Centauri is the closest star to the Earth.
c) Proxima Centauri is one of the stars in Alpha Centauri.
d) It is possible to see Alpha Centauri from the Earth.

3. The word **comes** in line 3 could best be replaced by

a) travels
b) is derived
c) is directed
d) visits

4. The expression **interstellar distances** in line 6 is

a) distances between stars
b) distances between the Earth and various stars
c) distances measured by the speed of light
d) distances from the Sun to each of the planets, including the Earth

5. It can be inferred from the text that if a person is left in one of today's spacecraft, he or she would arrive at Alpha Centauri

a) within this lifetime
b) within the next lifetime
c) within ten lifetimes
d) after more than ten lifetimes

Text 5

Line number

In the 1930s, Carlson was working in the patents department of a large electronics firm in New York City. One of the major problems in his work was the length of time and **expense** involved in getting patents copied; patents were lengthy legal documents, and the only way to get them copied was to take them to a typist or to a photographer. Either way of copying patents took a lot of time and cost a lot of money.

Carlson came up with the idea for a machine that would copy documents quickly and efficiently. He **researched** the idea in the library and then worked over a three-year period on developing a machine that used a light, an electro statically charged plate, and powder to duplicate images on paper. The result of this work was a machine that produced the first xerographic copy on October 22,1938. He named the process "Xerox", which means "dry writing".

Carlson felt that he had a good idea, one that would be extremely helpful in the business world. He tried to sell his idea to a number of large corporations, but they were not terribly interested in his machine. He was able to get some help in developing the machine from a non-profit institute, and a few years later he sold the process to a small family-owned company. This small company grew into the giant Xerox Corporation, and both Carlson and Xerox became rather wealthy in the process.

1. This text is mainly about

a) Carlson's job in a patent office
b) how the Xerox machine works
c) Carlson's success in business
d) the development of the Xerox machine

2. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a problem that Carlson encountered in getting patents copied?

a) The time needed for copying.
b) The expense of the copying.
c) The length of the patents.
d) The availability of money.

3. The word **expense** in line 3 is closest in meaning to

a) cost
b) difficulty
c) legality
d) payment

4. The word **researched** in line 8 is closest in meaning to

a) searched for
b) came up with
c) looked for information about
d) returned to his idea

5. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a component of the machine that Carlson developed?

a) A light
b) A charged plate
c) Powder
d) A typewriter

Text 6

Line number

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

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

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

1. The best title for this passage is

   a) The U.S. Postal Service
   b) Staff responsibilities at the U.S. Postal Service
   c) Why mail is undeliverable
   d) Dead mail offices

2. The word **staff** in line 8 is closest in meaning to

   a) rules
   b) machines
   c) workers
   d) pieces of furniture

3. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a way that post office staff members deal with dead mail?

   a) They search for clues.
   b) They throw the dead mail away.
   c) They open dead mail.
   d) They list dead mail on a computer.

4. The word **auctions** in line 16 is closest in meaning to

   a) sales
   b) deliveries
   c) meetings
   d) demonstrations

5. Where in the text does the author explain why the post office cannot store dead mail forever?

   a) Lines 2-3
   b) Lines 4-5
   c) Lines 7-8
   d) Lines 14-16

Text 7

Line number

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

1. The Grand Canyon is of particular interest as

   a) its walls can be used as building materials in construction.
   b) it contains a wealth of information in its walls.
   c) modern plant and animal life there is varied and exciting.
   d) there is great potential mineral wealth in the canyon.

2. The word **its** in line 2 refers to

a) the Grand Canyon
b) Arizona
c) animal life
d) object of study

3. According to the text, the Grand Canyon is of special importance to geologists because

a) it reveals much of the earth's past.
b) it is longer and deeper than any other canyon.
c) it has suffered little destruction over the years.
d) it is completely dry all year long.

4. The oldest parts of the canyon date back _____ years.

a) 217
b) 1,000
c) 4,000,000
d) 4,000,000,000

5. Scientists can learn about previous life in the area by studying

a) current animal life.
b) imprints in rocks.
c) feeding habits of dinosaurs.
d) construction materials.

Text 8

Line number

Beware of those who use the truth to **deceive**. When someone tells you something that is true, but leaves out important information that should be included, he can create a false impression.

For example, someone might say, "I just won a hundred dollars in the lottery. It was great. I took that dollar ticket back to the store and turned it in for one hundred dollars!"

This guy's a winner, right? Maybe, maybe not. We then discover that he bought two hundred tickets, and only one was a winner. He's really a big loser! He didn't say anything that was false, but he deliberately **omitted** important information. That's called a half-truth. Half-truths are not technically lies, but they are just as dishonest.

Unfortunately candidates in political campaigns often use this tactic. A political campaign, like politics, has its foundation in persuasion; their goal is to motivate the masses to stand behind a particular message or group of messages.

Advertisers will sometimes use half-truths. It's against the law to make false claims so they try to mislead you with the truth. An ad might boast, "Nine out of ten doctors recommend Aspirin Pills to cure nose pimples." It fails to mention that they only asked ten doctors and nine of them work for the Aspirin Corporation. This kind of deception happens too often. It's a sad fact of life: lies are lies, and sometimes the truth can lie.

1. Which statement is true according to the text?

a) Whenever people tell the truth, they are really lying.
b) You can avoid false impressions all the time.
c) All governors help their states and never tell a lie.
d) The truth can be used in dishonest ways as well.

2. The word **deceive** in line 1 means

a) escape
b) ignore
c) fool
d) repair

3. The word **omitted** in line 9 could best be replaced by

a) asked for
b) left out
c) told about
d) looked for

4. The author clearly wants people to

a) think carefully about what they read and hear.
b) refrain from buying aspirin and other pills.
c) never trust anyone and be ready for the worst.
d) learn how to cheat people and get the right answers.

5. An appropriate title for this text would be:

a) Learn How to Tell a Lie
b) Everyone Lies these Days
c) Lying With the Truth
d) Nose Pimples and Aspirin

Text 9

Line number

The most famous painter in Victoria's history is Emily Carr. She was born in 1871 and, as a child, she discovered that walking in the woods appealed more to her than playing with other children. She discovered that she was more interested in **roaming** the streets of old Victoria than playing at home with dolls. Emily was a plump little girl who spent much of her childhood in Hill Park, which was very close to her family home. Drawing fascinated her, and she also liked to play with the animals she kept as pets. She had ducks and chickens, and even domesticated a crow. She was particularly interested in the Chinese people she saw in Victoria's Chinatown.

Their culture and way of dressing seemed so distinct from her own.

At the age of sixteen she began to study drawing seriously. As she became a young, strong and independent woman Emily began to go on longer and longer trips into the **uncharted** forests to paint and draw what she saw. In the summer of 1895 she went on an expedition with two other women to explore the wilderness along the Cowichan River.

Some time later she travelled up the coast by boat to visit and draw the native villages along the way. This required great daring and strength.

When you look at her paintings, you can sense the atmosphere of these dark, mysterious forests. Her paintings are now very famous and, although the dark colours may not be attractive to some people, they evoke the beauty and mystery of the deep woods and the skill of a great artist.

1. According to the text,

   a) Emily Carr was the only painter in Victoria's history.
   b) Emily Carr was an outstanding painter in Victoria's history.
   c) In Victoria's period the English art developed and flourished.
   d) Nature was the main subject to be painted in Victoria's period.

2. The word **roaming** in line 4 means

   a) cleaning
   b) drawing
   c) wandering
   d) avoiding

3. Paragraph 1 (lines 1-9) implies that

   a) the Chinese were very interested in Emily's art.
   b) Emily Carr was particularly attracted to Chinese culture.
   c) Chinese culture seemed to be unfamiliar to Victorian period.
   d) toys and animals were the main topics for Emily to paint.

4. The word **uncharted** in line 13 could best be replaced by

   a) not included on maps
   b) dangerously far
   c) well-known to many
   d) different from others

5. The text mostly discusses

   a) Victoria's Chinatown
   b) Wild life of Victorian painters
   c) Victoria's history
   d) Emily Carr's love for the wild life

Text 10

Line number

Michelangelo was an Italian Renaissance sculptor, painter, architect, poet, and engineer who exerted an unparalleled influence on the development of Western art. He was born on 6 March 1475 in Caprese, near Arezzo. For several generations, his family had been small-scale bankers in Florence, but his father failed to **maintain** the bank's financial status, and held occasional government positions. Several months after Michelangelo's birth, the family returned to Florence, where Michelangelo was raised.

At later times when Michelangelo was six years old, he lived with a stonecutter and his wife. He had a knack for handling chisel and hammer, with which he made small figures. At thirteen, Michelangelo was apprenticed to the painter Domenico Ghirlandaio. From 1490 to 1492, Michelangelo attended the Humanist academy. At the academy, both Michelangelo's outlook and his art were subject to the influence of many of the most **prominent** philosophers and writers of the day.

Michelangelo was considered the greatest living artist in his lifetime, and since then he has been held to be one of the greatest artists of all time. A number of his works in painting, sculpture, and architecture rank among the most famous in existence.

1. According to the text,

   a) Michelangelo was a French sculptor, painter, architect, poet, and engineer.
   b) After Michelangelo's birth, the family never moved anywhere.
   c) When he was just six, Michelangelo lived with a stonecutter and his wife.
   d) Ghirlandaio's works in painting, sculpture, and architecture were among the most famous in existence.

2. The word **maintain** in line 5 is **NOT** synonymous to

   a) keep up
   b) preserve
   c) assert
   d) retain

3. The word **prominent** in line 15 means

   a) wonderful
   b) distinguished
   c) clever
   d) wise

4. Which of the statements is **NOT** true?

   a) Michelangelo was a Spanish Renaissance sculptor, painter, architect, poet, and engineer.
   b) Michelangelo exerted an unparalleled influence on the development of Western art.
   c) Michelangelo attended the Humanist academy for two years.
   d) At the academy, both Michelangelo's outlook and his art were subject to the influence of many of the most prominent philosophers and writers of the day.

5. The text is mainly about

   a) Domenico Ghirlandaio.
   b) Stone-cutting.
   c) Michelangelo's life.
   d) Michelangelo's death.

Text 11

Line number

Great Britain has always been the cradle of industrial innovations and unexpected solutions especially in architecture. British engineers and designers were eager to put in life sometimes most unusual ideas. XIX century was marked with such kind of constructions which seemed rather strange on the customary surroundings of the British landscape. Perhaps the most extraordinary building of the XIX century was the Crystal Palace, built in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851.

The Crystal Palace was different from all other buildings in the world. The construction was quite different from what the British were used to see, for it was made from iron and glass. **It** was one of the biggest buildings of all time, and a lot of people from many countries came to see it. A great many goods were sent to the exhibition from various parts of the world.

13. There was also a great deal of **machinery** on display. The most wonderful
14. piece of machinery on show was Nasmyth's steam hammer. Though in those
15. days travelling was not easy as it is today steam boats carried thousands of
16. visitors across the Channel from Europe. On arriving in England, they were
17. taken to the Crystal Palace by train. There were six million visitors in all,
18. and the profits from the exhibition were used to build museums and
19. colleges. Later, the Crystal Palace was moved to South London. It remained
20. one of the most famous buildings in the world until it was burnt down
21. in 1936.

1. The Crystal Palace differed from all other buildings at the time because

   a) it was very big.
   b) it was in an exhibition.
   c) it was made of unusual materials.
   d) it was in Hyde Park.

2. The Great Exhibition of 1851 was

   a) a failure.
   b) highly successful.
   c) not very profitable.
   d) spoilt by fire.

3. The pronoun **it** in line 10 stands for

   a) the iron
   b) the glass
   c) the world
   d) the palace

4. The word **machinery** in line 13 may probably be replaced by

   a) cars and vans
   b) equipment and apparatus
   c) computers and scanners
   d) tools and clothes

5. The text most likely discusses

   a) the great fire which destroyed the palace.
   b) the crystal out of which the extraordinary palace was built.
   c) the history of the once famous exhibition hall in the UK.
   d) the machinery display in the South of London.

Text 12

Line number

It is well known that Brazil is one of the most interesting and fascinating countries in the world. It has great historical past full of mysteries and dramatic events. Besides, the country is extremely rich with natural resources and especially with the famous forests which are considered to be the lungs of our mother planet Earth. Still, much of it has not been developed yet. It was mainly for this reason that the Brazilian government decided to have a new city built 600 miles north-west of Rio de Janeiro. They hope that this step will help them to solve several problems. One of them is to make the areas far from the coast develop and attract more of their citizens to settle down there. Designed by the great architect Lucio Costa, the new city, Brazilia, replaced Rio de Janeiro as the capital of Brazil in 1960.

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

1. The new capital, Brasilia, was built inland

a) because Rio was not suitable any more.
b) because Lucio Costa suggested doing so.
c) because it was necessary to speed up the progress of the country.
d) because Brazil is one of the richest countries in the world.

2. Brazilia must be a wonderful city to live in because

a) it is new with a lot of shops.
b) it is out of danger as it is 600 miles inland.
c) it is well thought out and designed for modern living.
d) it has wide roads which can room a lot of cars.

3. Children do not have to cross busy streets which are full of

a) circulation
b) movement
c) traffic
d) people

4. According to the text,

a) Brazilia was replaced by Rio de Janeiro because the population increased very rapidly.
b) Brazilia very soon began to correspond to the status of the capital city with rapidly increasing population.
c) Brazilia, situated not far from Rio, became a paradise for housewives.
d) Brazilia is one of the ancient capitals of Brazil and was established by the Brazilian government.

5. The word **unsuitable** in line 22 can best be replaced by

a) inappropriate
b) indifferent
c) irregular
d) incomplete

Text 13

Line number

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

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

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

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

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

1. Where was Thomas Adams from?

   a) Chile
   b) Spain
   c) America
   d) Mexico

2. Who helped Mr. Adams in trying to make rubber?

   a) a girl in a store
   b) Walter Diemer
   c) his best friend
   d) a family member

3. The word **chicle** in line 3 means

   a) fluid
   b) tree
   c) rubber
   d) gum

4. Which of these sentences is **NOT** true?

   a) Thomas Junior helped his father.
   b) Mr. Adams was the first person to sell gum.
   c) Mr. Adams thought spruce gum did not taste as good as gum from chicle.
   d) Mr. Adams never found a way to make rubber from chicle.

5. How was Mr.Diemer's gum different from other gums?

   a) It was less sticky
   b) It was sold in colored paper.
   c) It made bubbles.
   d) It was made from tree sap.

Text 14

Line number

There are many unique hotels around the world. In Greenland, there is a hotel made out of ice, open between December and April every year. In Turkey, there is a cave hotel with television,furniture, and a bathroom in each room. And in Bolivia, there is the Salt Palace Hotel.

Thousands of years ago, the area around the Salt Palace Hotel was a large lake. But overtime, all the water disappeared. Today, the area has only two small lakes and two small deserts.

The larger of the two deserts, the Uyuni salt desert, is 12,000 square kilometers. During the day, the desert is bright white because of the salt. There are no roads across the Uyuni desert, so local people must show guests

the way to the hotel. In the early 1990s, a man named Juan Quesada built the hotel. He cut big blocks of salt from the desert and used the blocks to build it. Everything in the hotel is made out of salt: the walls, the roof, the tables, the chairs, the beds, and the hotel's bar.

The sun heats the walls and roof during the day. At night the desert is very cold, but the rooms stay warm. The hotel has twelve rooms. A single room costs $40 a night, and a double room costs $60.

A sign on the hotel's wall tells guests, "Please don't lick the walls."

1. What is unique about the Salt Palace Hotel?

   a) Its long history
   b) The price of the rooms
   c) The guests that stay there
   d) The substance it is made of

2. Which sentence about the area around the Salt Palace Hotel is **NOT** true?

   a) There was a lake in its place many years ago.
   b) It is white during the day.
   c) There are several roads to the hotel.
   d) It is more than 10,000 square kilometres.

3. Where did the salt used for the hotel come from?

   a) a salt factory
   b) the ground
   c) Turkey
   d) the walls of the hotel

4. Who is Juan Quesada?

   a) a hotel guest
   b) a guide
   c) the hotel owner
   d) an expert on salt

5. What keeps the rooms warm at night?

   a) heat from the walls
   b) the desert air
   c) the bathroom
   d) the furniture

Text 15

Line number

An old saying says, “Laughter is the best medicine.” One person who certainly would have agreed with this is Norman Cousins.

Norman Cousins was the editor of a magazine called Saturday Review for almost forty years. He also wrote and spoke about world peace and anti-nuclear and anti-war issues,travelling to many different countries to share his ideas.

In the 1960s, after returning to the United States from a busy and tiring trip to Europe, Mr. Cousins got sick. He discovered he had a rare disease, known as *ankylosing spondylitis*, that caused the joints between his bones to become stiff.

In less than a week after he got back, he could not stand. Every move that he made was painful. He was not able to sleep at night. The doctors told Mr. Cousins that they did not know how to cure his problem and he might never get over the illness. Mr. Cousins, however, refused to give up hope.

Mr. Cousins thought that the illness could be caused by unhappy thoughts. He did not want to take medicine to cure himself. Instead, he felt that happy thoughts or laughter might cure his illness.

He began to experiment on himself while still in the hospital by watching Comedy shows on television. Mr. Cousins quickly found that ten minutes of real laughter during the day gave him two hours of pain-free sleep at night.

Deciding that the doctors could not help him, Mr. Cousins left the hospital and checked into a hotel room where he could continue his experiments with laughter. For eight weeks, Mr. Cousins rested in the hotel room watching comedy shows on television, reading amusing books, and sleeping whenever he felt tired. Within three weeks, he felt well enough to take vacation to Puerto Rico where he began running on the beach for exercise.

After a few months, Mr. Cousins was able to carry on his work. He had laughed himself back to health.

1. What is the main topic of the text?

   a) a funny story
   b) an interesting cure
   c) an amazing life
   d) why people laugh

2. What is **NOT** true about *ankylosing spondylitis*?

   a) It is uncommon.
   b) It makes walking difficult.
   c) It is easily cured.
   d) It is painful.

3. What did the doctors think about Mr. Cousin's disease?

   a) It could be cured if he slept more.
   b) It might never be cured.
   c) It could be cured by taking medicine.
   d) It would take a week to get over it.

4. What did Mr. Cousins think cured him?

   a) laughter
   b) running on the beach
   c) medicine
   d) taking a vacation

5. What did Mr. Cousins do after he got better?

   a) He went back to the hospital.
   b) He continued his job.
   c) He wrote amusing books.
   d) The passage doesn't say.

Text 16

Line number

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

loved it. Major League players these days complain because they're not getting paid enough when they are making millions of dollars a year.

Many American kids set their goal to become a baseball player so that they can earn millions of dollars too. Americans who hope to use their popularity and luck for hard work are likely to fail at achieving the American Dream. While those who find work they love to do and work hard to do it will continue to find their American Dream.

1. The main idea of the text is that the American dream

   a) has changed over time.
   b) has brought freedom.
   c) has lost its popularity.
   d) has found its goal.

2. The word **huge** in line 15 is synonymous to

   a) endless
   b) enormous
   c) numerous
   d) hopeless

3. The pronoun **they** in line 15 stands for

   a) players
   b) audiences
   c) wages
   d) games

4. It is stated in lines 10-12 that nowadays people do their work for

   a) enjoyment
   b) pleasure
   c) money
   d) popularity

5. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the text?

   a) Everyone's dream is to be like Bill Gates.
   b) Franklin Roosevelt was the President of the USA.
   c) Major League Baseball team played because they loved the game.
   d) Americans don't work hard to find their dream.

Text 17

Line number

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

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

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

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

1. Lupercalia was a Roman festival which was devoted to

   a) god Lupercus.
   b) dancing men.
   c) unmarried females.
   d) different gods.

2. Juno was a Roman goddess who was

   a) the keeper of crops and farm animals.
   b) the guardian of women and marriage.
   c) the keeper of unmarried men.
   d) the queen of Roman females.

3. The word **roots** in line 5 is synonymous to

   a) copies
   b) sources
   c) reasons
   d) ideas

4. Valentine was sentenced to death because he

   a) loved the sick and the blind.
   b) had Christian beliefs.
   c) was a doctor for the Romans.
   d) wrote a love letter.

5. Today Valentine's Day is a celebration of

   a) unmarried girls who want to get married.
   b) crops and farm animals after the harvest.
   c) Roman gods who protected unmarried girls.
   d) love and friendship among people.

Text 18

Line number

Franklin D. Roosevelt, the thirty-second president of the United States, was from a wealthy, well-known family. As a child, he attended private school, had private tutors, and traveled with his parents to Europe. He attended Harvard University and afterwards studied law. At age 39, Roosevelt suddenly developed polio, a disease that left him without the full use of his legs for the rest of his life. Even through the worst of his illness, however, he continued his life in politics. In 1924, he appeared at the Democratic National Convention to nominate Al Smith for president, and eight years after that he himself was nominated for the same office.

Roosevelt was elected to the presidency during the Great Depression of the 1930s, at a time when more than 5,000 banks had failed and thousands of people were out of work. Roosevelt took action.

First he declared a bank holiday that closed all the banks so that no more could fail; then he reopened the banks **little by little** with government support. Roosevelt believed in using the full power of government to help what he called the "forgotten people." And it was these workers, the wage earners, who felt the strongest affection toward Roosevelt. There were others, however, who felt that Roosevelt's politics were destroying the American system of government, and they opposed him in the same intense way that others admired him.

In 1940, the Democrats nominated Roosevelt for an unprecedented third term. No president in American history had ever served three terms, but Roosevelt felt an obligation not to quit while the United States' entry into World War II was looming in the future. He accepted the nomination and went on to an easy victory.

1. What does the text mainly discuss?

   a) Political aspects of Roosevelt's life
   b) Problems during the Great Depression
   c) Roosevelt's upbringing
   d) Criticism of Roosevelt's actions

2. Which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned in the text?

   a) Roosevelt was elected during the Great Depression.
   b) Roosevelt refused to nominate Al Smith.
   c) Roosevelt had difficulty walking during his presidency.
   d) Roosevelt supported strong government powers.

3. The phrase **little by little** in line 14 means that Roosevelt opened

   a) the smaller banks first.
   b) the banks for minimal services.
   c) the banks a few at a time.
   d) the bank for a short time.

4. Where in the text does the author discuss Roosevelt's response to the Great Depression?

   a) Lines 1-4
   b) Lines 5-9
   c) Lines 10-16
   d) Lines 18-26

5. It can be concluded from the text that the people who mostly liked Roosevelt best were

   a) poor people.
   b) bankers.
   c) rich people.
   d) average workers.

Text 19

Line number

Through the centuries, many people have **confused** whales with fish. Whales are mammals, not fish. They breathe air and give birth to their young.

Orca whales, which are black and white, are highly trainable. They are also called "killer whales," but trainers tell us that these whales are intelligent and sensitive. One time, a newly captured male orca refused to eat for a long time. Finally, he took a fish from the trainer. However, he didn't eat the fish immediately; he took it to another recently captured whale, a female who had also refused to eat, and shared it with her.

Some species of whales dive deeply beneath the surface of the ocean in order to feed and can stay under the water for more than an hour. All whales, however, must come to the surface for air.

Whales make the longest migrations known among mammals. Gray whales swim from the Pacific coast of Mexico to the icy arctic for the summer.

Whales do not have vocal cords, but they can communicate with each other. They have a wide range of clicks, whistles, and songs. When a whale is captured in a net, other whales gather around **it** and

20. communicate through the net. They follow the captured whale for long
21. distances.

1. The text mainly discusses

   a) types of whales and their features.
   b) "killer whales" and their dangerous customs.
   c) orca whales and their eating habits.
   d) whales in captivity.

2. The word **confuse** in line 1 means

   a) mess
   b) mix up
   c) take after
   d) resemble

3. The fact that the male orca shared the fish with another whale proves that

   a) whales are highly trainable.
   b) the male orca was not hungry at all.
   c) whales refuse to eat in captivity.
   d) whales are clever and sensitive creatures.

4. Whales dive deep to

   a) breathe air.
   b) stay under the water.
   c) eat something.
   d) spend an hour there.

5. The word **it** in line 19 refers to

   a) the net
   b) vocal cords
   c) a whale
   d) the distance

Text 20

Line number

John James Audubon, a nineteenth-century artist and naturalist, is known as one of the foremost authorities on North American birds. Born in Les Cayes, Haiti, in 1785, Audubon was raised in France and studied art under French artist Jacques-Louis David. After settling on his father's Pennsylvania estate at the age of eighteen, he first began to study and paint birds.

In his young adulthood, Audubon undertook numerous enterprises, generally without a tremendous amount of success; at various times during his life he was involved in a mercantile business, a taxidermy business and a school. His general **mode** of operating a business was to leave it either unattended or in the hands of a partner and take off on excursions through the wilds to paint the natural life that he saw. His business career came to an end in 1819 when he was imprisoned for debt and forced to file for bankruptcy.

It was at that time that Audubon began to seriously pursue the dream of publishing a collection of his paintings of birds. For the next six years he painted birds in their natural habitats while his wife worked as a teacher to support the family. His *Birds of America*, which included engravings of 435 of his colorful and lifelike watercolors, was published in parts during the period from 1826 to 1838 in England. After the success of the English editions, American editions of his work were published in 1839, and his fame and fortune were ensured.

1. The text is mainly about

   a) North American birds
   b) Audubon's route to success as a painter of birds
   c) mercantile business
   d) Audubon's preference for travel in natural habitats

2. In paragraph 2 (lines 7-14), the author mainly discusses

   a) how Audubon developed his painting style
   b) Audubon's involvement in a mercantile business
   c) where Audubon went on his excursions
   d) Audubon's unsuccessful business practices

3. The word **mode** in line 10 could best be replaced by

   a) method
   b) vogue
   c) average
   d) trend

4. Audubon decided not to continue to pursue business when he

   a) was injured in an accident
   b) decided to study art in France
   c) was put in prison because he owed money
   d) made enough money from his paintings

5. It can be inferred from the text that after 1839 Audubon

   a) unsuccessfully tried to develop new business.
   b) continued to be supported by his wife.
   c) traveled to Europe.
   d) became wealthy.

Text 21

Line number

One day Fleming, a poor Scottish farmer, was working in the fields. Suddenly he heard a cry for help coming from a nearby swamp. He dropped his tools and ran to the swamp. There, stuck to his waist in black mud, was a terrified boy, screaming and struggling to free himself. Farmer Fleming saved the lad from a slow and terrifying death.

The next day, a fancy carriage pulled up to the Scotsman's poor hut. An elegantly dressed nobleman stepped out and introduced himself as the father of the boy Farmer Fleming had saved. "I want to repay you," said the nobleman. "You saved my son's life." "No, I can't accept payment for what I did," the Scottish farmer replied, waving off the offer. At that moment the farmer's own son came in. "Is that your son?" the nobleman asked. "Yes," the farmer replied proudly. "I'll make you a deal. Let me take him and give him a good education.

If the lad is anything like his father, he'll grow to be a man you can be proud of." And that he did. In time, Fleming's son graduated from St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in London, and became known throughout the world as the **noted** Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of Penicillin.

Some years later, the nobleman's son was stricken with pneumonia. What saved him? Penicillin. The nobleman was Lord Randolph Churchill. And his son was Sir Winston Churchill.

1. If Farmer Fleming hadn't saved him, the boy

   a) would scream and save himself
   b) would have died slowly
   c) would have asked somebody else to do it
   d) would free himself easily

2. The father of the boy Fleming had saved

   a) was an ungrateful person
   b) was a wealthy nobleman
   c) never even thanked Fleming
   d) introduced himself as an elegantly dressed nobleman

3. The word **noted** in line 15 may best be replaced by

   a) noticed
   b) famous
   c) notorious
   d) mentioned

4. Which of the statements is true?

   a) Lord Churchill fell ill with pneumonia.
   b) The boy Farmer Fleming had saved was Winston Churchill.
   c) Farmer Fleming got a good education with Lord Churchill's help.
   d) Alexander Fleming saved Randolph Churchill from death in the swamp.

5. According to the text,

   a) Farmer Fleming discovered Penicillin
   b) Sir Churchill gave Farmer Fleming a large sum of money
   c) both Fleming and Churchill graduated from London medical school
   d) the medicine the farmer's son discovered saved Winston Churchill's life

Text 22

Line number

1. Before the 17th century, fairies, also known as elves, goblins, pixies, 'the little
2. people' or 'the hidden people', were feared and thought to be cruel and dangerous.
3. But after that they were thought of as tiny, cute, lovable, angel-like creatures with
4. wings.
5. Some thought they were spirits of wood and water, others – that they were

restless ghosts of non-christened babies, yet others thought they were a separate creation like humans and animals.

They were smaller than ordinary people – the size of children, about four feet. Their dress was green or brown. Occasionally they were naked. They lived in lonely places and were nocturnal by nature.

Fairies generally hated humans and stole their babies, tools, saucepans, food and clothing. At night they **raided** the fruit trees and milked the cows. Sometimes they were friendly. They did household jobs and mended things on the farm in return for food and old clothes.

The first thing we notice about these people is that their needs were not at all supernatural. They wanted food and were ready to work or steal in order to get it. Surely these were not ghosts or spirits. Who were they then? We will never know the truth about the fairies.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–4, fairies

a) have always feared people
b) are cruel and dangerous creatures
c) were afraid of people before the 17th century
d) have been treated more positively since the 17th century

2. According to the text, some people thought that fairies were

a) spirits of animals
b) creatures made of water
c) small non-christened babies
d) ghosts of non-baptized babies

3. The word **raided** in line 12 means

a) climbed
b) planted
c) watered
d) attacked

4. Which of the statements is true?

a) People served fairies and got food and clothes in return.
b) Fairies were kind and farmers helped them with their work.
c) Sometimes fairies did some jobs and were given food and clothes instead.
d) Fairies did some jobs on the farm and in return the farmers mended their things.

5. The author thinks that

a) fairies were supernatural creatures
b) the needs of the fairies were unnatural
c) we have revealed the mystery of the fairies
d) we shall never reveal the mystery of the fairies

Text 23

Line number

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

1. According to the text,

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

2. The number of the victims was

a) far more than 3000 people
b) about three thousand people
c) greater than in the Second World War
d) the same as in the attack on Pearl Harbor

3. According to the text, the World Trade Center

   a) was called ‘Ground Zero’
   b) was known as ‘Ground Zero’
   c) stood in a place once called ‘Ground Zero’
   d) stood in a place now called ‘Ground Zero’

4. According to the text, the attacks were recognized as the work of

   a) a terrorist
   b) Al Quaeda, a terrorist
   c) a terrorist led by Osama Bin Laden
   d) an organization led by Osama Bin Laden

5. As a result of the attacks

   a) Afghanistan began a war against the US
   b) Al Quaeda led Osama Bin Laden to Afghanistan
   c) many countries passed strong anti-terrorist laws
   d) Afghanistan passed strong anti-terrorist laws

Text 24

Line number

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

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–6, Sputnik 2 was sent into orbit

   a) to show how a dog could control a spaceship
   b) to demonstrate that it was an artificial satellite
   c) to prove that living organisms could survive in space
   d) to show how street dogs can be trained for space flight

2. It is stated in the text that Sputnik 2

   a) had no recovery system
   b) was sent to space in 1950
   c) was the world's first artificial satellite
   d) disappeared in the space at once

3. According to Paragraph 2, lines 7–9,

   a) Sputnik 2 had no life-support systems
   b) the dog was motionless on board the spaceship
   c) electrodes provided the dog with food and water
   d) the dog could move on board the spaceship

4. According to the text, people around the world

   a) sympathized with Laika
   b) watched the satellite burn
   c) operated Laika's life-support system
   d) watched Sputnik 2 fall into the atmosphere

5. Laika died because

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

Text 25

Line number

Can dogs see television? We often think they can. But animals do not see as much as we do. They don't see the many colours that we see, for they are colour-blind.

You can see a brown rabbit in a green field. Your dog cannot. All he sees is in grey. When the rabbit moves, your dog sees it as a moving grey thing in a big grey world.

On television he sees moving grey **shadows** but cannot understand what he sees. But your dog has a good sense of smell and hearing, and he can tell by the smells from your body and the sounds you make if you are happy or angry. When you get excited by the pictures you see on television, your dog smells and hears this, and

11. he may get excited, too. When this happens, you may think it is the picture on
12. television which is making him excited but this is not really so.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–3, animals

   a) are blind
   b) don't see any colours
   c) can see many colours
   d) don't distinguish all colours

2. According to Paragraph 2, lines 4–6, dogs

   a) can't see the brown rabbit
   b) can see the brown rabbit in grey
   c) can't see the rabbit in a green field
   d) can see the rabbit only when it moves

3. The word **shadows** in line 7 may best be replaced by

   a) sounds
   b) shows
   c) figures
   d) movies

4. According to the text, your dog

   a) can smell the pictures on TV
   b) gets excited by the pictures he sees on TV
   c) gets excited by the sounds he hears on TV
   d) can smell that you are excited and may get excited too

5. The text mainly discusses

   a) the behavior of wild animals
   b) the problem of animation
   c) the meaning of colours
   d) the dog's perception of colours

Text 26

Line number

Elizabeth "Betsy" Ross (1752-1836) was a Philadelphia seamstress, and, according to legend, the designer of the first American flag, the "Stars and Stripes", a rectangle of red and white stripes with a circle of stars in one corner.

The legend of her role began in 1870, when her grandson William J. Canby presented a paper about Ross at a meeting of the Historical Society of Pensilvania. According to Canby's paper, General George Washington visited Ross's home frequently, and Ross sewed clothes for him.

One day, George Washington came to her house and asked that she design a flag for the soon-to-be independent American nation. Ross made alterations to the **rough** sketch that Washington gave her and created the first American flag. Canby's story has become part of American folklore, but there are doubts about its accuracy.

To begin with, his story was recorded 94 years after the events **it** describes and was told to him when he was a small boy. Canby says Ross and Washington's meeting took place in June of 1776, but historians have found no mention of meetings about a flag in government records, or in Washington's personal diaries and writings. Finally, Canby asserted that the Betsy Ross Flag was in use soon after the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, but Congress did not officially adopt national **colors** until 1777.

Ross may not have designed the Stars and Stripes, but she definitely made flags of some kind for the new American State. The **minutes** of the State Navy Board of Pennsylvania for May 29, 1777, refer to "an order on William Webb to Elizabeth Ross for fourteen pounds twelve shillings, and two pence, for making ship's colors."

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

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

3. The word **rough** in line 12 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

   a) unfinished
   b) inappropriate
   c) bumpy
   d) hard

4. According to the author, Canby's story

   a) is extremely accurate
   b) cannot be verified
   c) has been forgotten
   d) is definitely false

5. The author implies that Canby's story may be inaccurate because

   a) Canby hadn't witnessed.
   b) he deliberately falsified historical documents.
   c) George Washington was uninterested in flag design.
   d) Betsy Ross never made clothes for George Washington.

6. The term **colors** in line 22 is closest in meaning to

   a) nation
   b) Congress
   c) flag
   d) shade

7. The word **it** in line 15 refers to

   a) years
   b) story
   c) events
   d) 94

8. Which of the following conclusions about Betsy Ross could best be drawn from this passage?

   a) Ross wanted to be remembered for her work on America's first flag.
   b) Ross made flags, but she may not have designed the Stars and Stripes.
   c) Ross was well paid for her work as a flag designer.
   d) Ross met several times with George Washington, but he never gave her a sketch of the Stars and Stripes.

9. Where in the text does the author tell when the Congress officially adopted the new flag?

   a) Lines 16-17
   b) Lines 1-3
   c) Lines 6-7
   d) Lines 20-22

10. The word **minutes** in line 25 is closest in meaning to

    a) time
    b) record
    c) payment
    d) script

Text 27

Line number

The organization that today is known as the Bank of America did start out in America, but under quite a different name. Italian American A. P. Giannini established this bank on October 17, 1904, in a renovated saloon in San Francisco's Italian community of North Beach under the name Bank of Italy, with immigrants and first-time bank customers comprising the majority of his first customers. During its development, Giannini's bank survived major crises in the form of a natural disaster and a major economic upheaval that not all other banks were able to overcome.

One major test for Giannini's bank occurred on April 18, 1906, when a massive earthquake struck San Francisco followed by a raging fire that destroyed much of the city. Giannini obtained two wagons and teams of horses, filled the wagons with the bank's reserves, mostly in the form of gold, covered the reserves with crates of oranges and escaped from the **chaos** of the city with his clients' funds protected. In the aftermath of the disaster Giannini's bank was the first to resume operations. Unable to install the bank in a proper office setting, Giannini opened up a shop on the Washington Street Wharf on a makeshift desk created from boards and barrels.

In the period following the 1906 fire the Bank of Italy continued to prosper and expand. By 1918 there were twenty-four branches of the Bank of Italy, and by 1928 Giannini had acquired numerous other banks, including a Bank of America located in New York City. In 1930 he **consolidated** all the branches of the Bank of Italy, the Bank of America in New York City, and another Bank of America that he had formed in California into the Bank of America, National Trust and Savings Association.

A second major crisis for the bank occurred during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Although Giannini had already retired prior to the darkest days of the Depression, he became incensed when his successor began selling off banks during the bad economic times. Giannini resumed leadership of the bank at the age of 62. Under

33. Giannini's leadership the bank **weathered the storm of** the Depression
34. and moved into a phase of overseas development.

1. According to the text, Giannini

   a) opened the Bank of America in 1904
   b) worked in a bank in Italy
   c) set up the Bank of America prior to setting up the Bank of Italy
   d) later changed the name of the Bank of Italy

2. Where did Giannini open his first bank?

   a) In New York City.
   b) In what used to be a bar until October 1904.
   c) On Washington street Wharf.
   d) On a makeshift desk.

3. According to the text, which of the following is **NOT** true about the San Francisco earthquake?

   a) It happened in 1906.
   b) It occurred in the aftermath of a fire.
   c) It caused problems for Giannini's bank.
   d) It was a tremendous earthquake.

4. It can be inferred from the text that Giannini used crates of oranges after the earthquake

   a) to hide the gold.
   b) to fill up the wagons.
   c) to provide nourishment for his customers.
   d) to protect the gold from the fire.

5. The word **chaos** in line 15 is closest in meaning to

   a) legal system
   b) extreme heat
   c) overdevelopment
   d) total confusion

6. The word **consolidated** in line 24 is closest in meaning to

   a) hardened
   b) merged
   c) moved
   d) sold

7. The passage states that after his retirement, Giannini

   a) began selling off banks
   b) caused economic misfortune to occur
   c) supported the bank's new management
   d) returned to work

8. The expression **weathered the storm of** in line 33 could best be replaced by

   a) found a cure for
   b) rained on the parade of
   c) survived the ordeal of
   d) blew its stack at

9. Where in the text does the author describe Giannini's first banking clients?

   a) Lines 2-4
   b) Lines 5-6
   c) Lines 12-13
   d) Lines 14-16

10. How is the information in the text presented?

    a) In chronological order
    b) In order of importance
    c) A cause followed by an effect
    d) Classifications with examples

Text 28

Line number

Harvard University, today recognized as part of the top echelon of the world's universities, came from very inauspicious and humble beginnings.

This oldest of American universities was founded in 1636, just sixteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. Included in the Puritan emigrants to the Massachusetts colony during this period were more than 100 graduates of England's prestigious Oxford and Cambridge universities, and these university graduates in the New World were determined that their sons would have the same educational opportunities that **they** themselves had had.

Because of this support in the colony for an institution of higher learning, the General Court of Massachusetts appropriated 400 **pounds** for a college in October of 1636 and early the following year decided on a parcel of land for the school; this land was in an area called Newetowne, which was later renamed Cambridge after its **English**

cousin and is the site of the present-day university. When a young minister named John Harvard, who came from the neighboring town of Charlestowne, died from tuberculosis in 1638, he willed half of his estate of 1700 pounds to the fledgling college. In spite of the fact that only half of the bequest was actually paid, the General Court named the college after the minister in appreciation for what he had done.

The amount of the bequest may not have been large, particularly by today's standards, but it was more than the General Court had found it necessary to appropriate in order to open the college.

Henry Dunster was appointed the first president of Harvard in 1640, and it should be noted that in addition to serving as president, he was also the entire faculty, with an entering freshman class of four students. Although the staff did expand **somewhat**, for the first century of its existence the entire teaching staff consisted of the president and three or four tutors.

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

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

3. The pronoun **they** in line 10 refers to
   a) Oxford and Cambridge universities
   b) university graduates
   c) sons
   d) educational opportunities

4. The expression **English cousin** in line 15 refers to
   a) a city
   b) a relative
   c) a person
   d) a court

5. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned about John Harvard?

   a) What he died of.
   b) Where he came from.
   c) Where he was buried.
   d) How much he bequeathed to Harvard.

6. The text implies that

   a) Henry Dunster was an ineffective president
   b) someone else really served as president of Harvard before Henry Dunster
   c) Henry Dunster spent much of his time as president managing the Harvard faculty.
   d) the position of president of Harvard was not merely an administrative position in the early years.

7. The word **somewhat** in line 29 could best be replaced by

   a) back and forth
   b) to and fro
   c) side by side
   d) more or less

8. Where in the text is it indicated how much money Minister Harvard was really responsible for giving to the university?

   a) Lines 3-7
   b) Lines 7-11
   c) Lines 12-15
   d) Lines 17-22

9. It can be inferred from the text that the Puritans who traveled to the Massachusetts colony were

   a) rather well educated
   b) rather rich
   c) rather supportive of the English government
   d) rather undemocratic

10. The word **pounds** in line 12 probably means

    a) types of books
    b) college students
    c) units of money
    d) school campuses

Text 29

Line number

It was the first photograph that I had ever seen, and it **fascinated** me. I can remember holding it at every angle in order to catch the **flickering** light from the oil lamp on the dresser. The man in the photograph was unsmiling, but his eyes were kind. I had never met him, but I felt that I knew him.

One evening when I was looking at the photograph, as I always did before I went to sleep, I noticed a shadow across the man's thin face. I moved the photograph so that the shadow lay perfectly around his hollow cheeks. How different he looked!

That night I could not sleep, thinking about the letter that I would write. First, I would tell him that I was 11 years old, and that if he had a little girl my age, she could write to me instead of him. I knew that he was a very busy man. Then I would explain to him the real purpose of my letter. I would tell him how wonderful he looked with the shadow that I had seen across his photograph, and I would most carefully suggest that he grow whiskers.

Four months later when I met him at the train station near my home in Westfield, New York, he was wearing a full beard. He was so much taller than I had imagined from my tiny photograph.

"Ladies and gentlemen", he said, "I have no speech to make and no time to make **it** in. I appear before you that I may see you and that you may see me." Then he picked me right up and kissed me on both cheeks. The whiskers scratched. "Do you think I look better, my little friend?" he asked me.

My name is Grace Bedell, and the man in the photograph was Abraham Lincoln.

1. The author wants to explain

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

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

   a) interested
   b) frightened
   c) confused
   d) disgusted

3. The word **flickering** in line 3 could best be replaced by

   a) burning constantly
   b) burning unsteadily
   c) burning very dimly
   d) burning brightly

4. The man in the photograph

   a) was smiling
   b) had a beard
   c) had a round, fat face
   d) looked kind

5. What did Grace Bedell do every night before she went to sleep?

   a) She wrote letters.
   b) She looked at the photograph.
   c) She made shadow figures on the wall.
   d) She read stories.

6. The little girl could not sleep because she was

   a) sick
   b) excited
   c) lonely
   d) sad

7. Why did the little girl write the man a letter?

   a) She was lonely.
   b) She wanted his daughter to write to her.
   c) She wanted him to grow a beard.
   d) She wanted him to visit her.

8. The word **it** in line 21 stands for

   a) time
   b) speech
   c) photograph
   d) station

9. It can be inferred from the text that

   a) Grace Bedell was the only one at the train station when Lincoln stopped at Westfield
   b) there were many people waiting for Lincoln to arrive on the train
   c) Lincoln made a long speech at the station in Westfield
   d) Lincoln was offended by the letter

10. Why did the author wait until the last line to reveal the identity of the man in the photograph?

    a) The author did not know it.
    b) The author wanted to make the reader feel foolish.
    c) The author wanted to build the interest and curiosity of the reader.
    d) The author was just a little girl.

Text 30

Line number

1. Scientists have developed a new bionic computer chip that can be
2. **mated** with human cells to combat disease. The tiny device, smaller
3. and thinner than a **strand** of hair, combines a healthy human cell with
4. an electronic circuitry chip. Doctors can control the activity of the cell
5. by controlling the chip with a computer.
6. It has long been established that cell membranes become permeable
7. when exposed to electrical impulses. Researchers have conducted
8. genetic research for years with a trial-and-error process of bombarding
9. cells with electricity in an attempt to introduce foreign substances such
10. as new drug treatments or genetic material. They were unable to apply
11. a particular level of voltage for a particular purpose. With the new
12. invention, the computer sends electrical impulses to the chip, which
13. **triggers** the cell's membrane pores to open and activate the cell in order
14. to correct diseased tissues. It permits physicians to open a cell's pores
15. with control.
16. Researchers hope that **eventually** they will be able to develop more
17. advanced chips whereby they can choose a **particular** voltage to
18. activate particular tissues, whether they be muscle, bone, brain, or
19. **others.** They believe that they will be able to implant multiple chips
20. into a person to deal with one problem or more than one problem.

1. The author implies that scientists are excited about the new technology because

    a) it is less expensive than current techniques.
    b) it allows them to be able to shock cells for the first time.
    c) it is more precise than previous techniques.
    d) it is possible to kill cancer with a single jolt.

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

    a) avoided
    b) combined
    c) introduced
    d) developed

3. The word **strand** in line 3 is closest in meaning to

   a) type
   b) thread
   c) chip
   d) color

4. The author states that scientists previously were aware that

   a) they could control cells with a separate computer.
   b) electronic impulses could affect cells.
   c) electric charges could harm a person.
   d) cells interact with each other through electrical charges.

5. The author implies that up to now, the point of applying electric impulse to cells was to

   a) kill them.
   b) open their walls to introduce medication.
   c) stop growth.
   d) combine cells.

6. The word **triggers** in line 13 is closest in meaning to

   a) damages
   b) causes
   c) shoots
   d) assists

7. The word **others** in line 19 refers to other

   a) researchers
   b) chips
   c) voltages
   d) tissues

8. The word **eventually** in line 16 is closest in meaning to

   a) finally
   b) lately
   c) possibly
   d) especially

9. The word **particular** in line 17 is closest in meaning to

   a) huge
   b) slight
   c) specific
   d) controlled

10. The author indicates that it is expected doctors will be able to

    a) place one large chip in a person to control multiple problems.
    b) place more than one chip in a single person.
    c) place a chip directly inside a cell.
    d) place a chip inside a strand of hair.

Text 31

Line number

Bees, classified into over 10000 **species**, are insects found in almost every part of the world except the northernmost and southernmost regions. One commonly known species is the honeybee, the only bee that produces honey and wax. Humans use the wax in making candles, lipsticks, and other products, and use the honey as a food. While gathering the nectar and pollen with **which** they make honey, bees are **simultaneously** helping to fertilize the flowers on which they land. Many fruits and vegetables would not survive if bees did not carry the pollen from blossom to blossom.

Bees live in a structured environment and social structure within a hive, which is a nest with storage space for the honey. The different types of bees each perform a unique function. The worker bee carries nectar to the hive in a special stomach called a honey stomach. Other workers make beeswax and shape it into a honeycomb, which is a waterproof mass of six-sided compartments, or cells. The queen lays eggs in completed cells. As the workers build more cells, the queen lays more eggs.

All workers, like the queen, are female, but the workers are smaller than the queen. The male honeybees are called drones; they do not work and cannot sting. They are developed from unfertilized eggs, and their only job is to impregnate a queen. The queen must be fertilized in order to lay worker eggs. During the season when less honey is available and the drone is of no further use, the workers block the drones from eating the honey so that they will starve to death.

1. Which of the following is the best title for this text?

    a) The many species of bees
    b) The Honeybee. Its characteristics and usefulness
    c) The useless drone
    d) Making honey

2. The word **species** in line 1 is closest in meaning to

   a) mates
   b) varieties
   c) killers
   d) enemies

3. The word **which** in line 6 stands for

   a) fertilizer
   b) nectar and pollen
   c) honey
   d) bees

4. The word **simultaneously** in line 7 is closest in meaning to

   a) stubbornly
   b) concurrently
   c) skillfully
   d) diligently

5. According to the text, a **hive** is

   a) a type of honey
   b) a nest
   c) a type of bee
   d) a hole

6. According to the text, the drone

   a) collects less honey than the workers
   b) mates with the queen and has no other purpose
   c) comes from eggs fertilized by other drones
   d) can be male or female

7. The author implies that

   a) bees are unnecessary in the food chain
   b) drones are completely dispensable
   c) the queen can be a worker
   d) drones are never females

8. According to the text, honey is carried to the hive in a honey stomach by the

   a) workers
   b) queens
   c) drones
   d) males

9. In what way does the reading imply that bees are useful in nature?

   a) They pollinate fruit and vegetable plants.
   b) They kill the dangerous drones.
   c) They make marvelous creations from wax.
   d) They create storage spaces.

10. All of the following are characteristic of a honeycomb except

   a) it contains hexagonal sections.
   b) it is made of wax.
   c) it is made of honey.
   d) it is waterproof.

Text 32

Line number

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

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

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

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

1. What is the main topic of the text?

   a) Customs and traditions are undoubtedly based on superstition.
   b) The belief of supernatural goes back to Scandinavian mythology.
   c) Superstitions are part of any culture and still are observed.
   d) Diseases and fires are caused by superstition for some people.

2. It can be implied from the text that

   a) a century ago superstitions were more widely spread.
   b) people inherited superstitions from religious education.
   c) superstitions are meant to help people to succeed.
   d) all of us unquestionably believe in some signs and it's natural.

3. The word **they** in line 6 refers to

   a) signs
   b) beliefs
   c) superstitions
   d) religions

4. The word **immortality** in line 17 could most easily be replaced by

   a) holiness
   b) abundance
   c) fertility
   d) eternity

5. The word **odd** in line 23 means

   a) strange
   b) frightening
   c) childish
   d) special

6. According to the text, salt served

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

7. The author states that number 13

   a) is a common number in Scandinavian mythology
   b) brings good luck to many hotels all over the world
   c) frightens evil and brings wealth to many families
   d) is an unfavorable symbol in many cultures

8. Which of the following reflects the idea of **blindly accepted belief ?**

   a) a belief which gives rise to doubt
   b) no facts call the belief into question
   c) a worshipped idol to rely on
   d) a belief under suspicion

9. The text claims that

   a) there are few nations devoid of superstition.
   b) cultures tend to avoid strange superstition.
   c) every culture has at least some superstition.
   d) people aren't confined to believe in magic.

10. Where in the text does the author bring examples of common superstitions?

    a) Lines 1-5
    b) Lines 11-14
    c) Lines 16-21
    d) Lines 22-26

Text 33

Line number

Graphology is the study of handwriting. Often the term refers to the analysis of handwriting to discover the personality traits of the writer. Handwriting has interested observers for many centuries. In the Orient, Chinese called attention to the relationship between handwriting and personality as early as the 11th century.

It has been found that handwriting changes as a result of age, illness, and emotional stress. The handwriting of adults is so characteristic of them that it has been estimated that there is less than one chance in 68 billion that 2 individuals will be found to have identical handwriting. It must be mentioned that it is not always possible to determine age and sex from writing. It is also not always possible to recognize **resemblance** in the handwriting of blood relatives, although there is considerable similarity between the handwriting of identical twins. However, this similarity is not as great as other characteristics such as height, weight and intelligence.

Graphologists claim that each of the handwriting elements has specific meaning. Thus, usually large handwriting is said to characterize the ambitious, imaginative person; very small writing the critical person. However, one should not forget that there may be more than one cause for the same effect. Very small writing may be caused by **myopia**: magnification of script may be the reason of the loss of

motor control. Handwriting analysis helps to advise people on what
jobs they should choose and they can even select a suitable marriage
partner by **scrutinizing** his or her character. Our handwriting continues
to change until our late teens. Then it settles into a certain style.
Handwriting often makes its final changes during adulthood. All these
changes indicate our feelings and characteristics.

1. What is the main topic of the text?

   a) Magnification of scripts at some age.
   b) Handwriting as a means of investigation.
   c) The history of graphology and its restrictions.
   d) How to improve one's handwriting in adulthood.

2. The text implies that

   a) Handwriting changes mostly as a result of illness and sometimes marriage.
   b) Handwriting interested only Japanese researchers and Chinese investigators.
   c) The handwriting of adults is more or less a representative of their character.
   d) Graphology is a study of handwriting as well as an analysis of physiology.

3. The author of the text states that

   a) it is not always workable to verify age and sex from one's handwriting.
   b) each of the handwriting elements cannot have a definite meaning.
   c) emotional stress can be caused by the age and sex of an individual.
   d) large handwriting characterizes a person as a serious individual.

4. The word **resemblance** in line 12 can best be replaced by

   a) witness
   b) trustworthiness
   c) capability
   d) likeness

5. According to the text

   a) magnification of script isn't an indicator of feelings and control.
   b) changes in handwriting indicate our intelligence and mood.
   c) handwriting transformation shows our feelings and characteristics.
   d) beautiful handwriting changes into bad when still in teens.

6. The word **scrutinizing** in line 24 means

   a) covering
   b) examining
   c) driving out
   d) trying

7. Which of the following is mentioned in the text about twins?
   a) No matter how similar twins may be, their handwriting may differ.
   b) Twins usually don't have identical handwriting as ordinary people have in their adulthood.
   c) The handwriting of twins is a subject for scientists to be investigated in the near future.
   d) The analysis of twins' handwriting helps to advise people on what jobs they should choose.

8. The word **myopia** in line 21 is probably
   a) loss of motor control
   b) a type of disease
   c) some kind of water
   d) a type of writing

9. The author claims that
   a) Teenagers' handwriting almost always tends to remain the same.
   b) Adulthood is the only period for handwriting change.
   c) Changes in our handwriting occur almost never.
   d) Handwriting usually changes when we are still teenagers.

10. Where in the text does the author describe handwriting similarities among relatives?
    a) Lines 1-5
    b) Lines 6-10
    c) Lines 11-13
    d) Lines 16-20

Text 34

Line number

There are four basic stages that human beings pass through
when they enter and live in a new culture. This process is called
culture shock which is the way our brain and our personality reacts
to the strange new things we **encounter** when we move from one
culture to another. Culture shock begins with the "honeymoon stage".
This is the period of time when we first arrive in which everything
about the new culture is strange and exciting.
We may be suffering from "jet lag" but we are thrilled to be in the
new environment, seeing new sights, eating new kinds of food.
The second stage can be more difficult. After we have settled
down into our new life, working or studying, buying groceries, we
can become very tired and begin to miss our homeland and our
family, girlfriend/boyfriend, pets. All the little problems seem to be
much bigger and more disturbing when you face them in a foreign

culture.

The third stage is called the "adjustment stage". This is when you realize that things are not so bad in the host culture. You realize that you are becoming stronger by learning to take care of yourself in the new place. Things are still **intractable** but you are now a survivor!

The fourth stage can be called "at ease at last". Now you feel quite comfortable in your new surroundings. You can **cope with** most problems that occur. You may still have problems with the language, but you know you are strong enough to deal with them. If you meet someone from your country who has just arrived, you can be the expert on life in the new culture and help them to deal with their culture shock.

1. When does culture shock happen?
   a) when you move to a big city
   b) when you meet foreign people for the first time
   c) when you go to live in a foreign culture
   d) when you reach your teens

2. According to the text how do you feel during the first stage of culture shock?
   a) lonely and depressed
   b) bored and homesick
   c) happy and excited
   d) angry and frustrated

3. The word **encounter** in line 4 means
   a) meet
   b) hesitate
   c) disgust
   d) cooperate

4. How could the third stage be described?
   a) enthusiasm
   b) rejection
   c) anger
   d) adaptation

5. The word **intractable** in line 19 may best be replaced by
   a) interesting
   b) difficult
   c) solvable
   d) habitual

6. The author states that the forth stage of culture shock is

   a) tense but positive
   b) negative and stressful
   c) relaxed
   d) full of fear

7. The word **cope with** in line 22 is most likely

   a) create
   b) estimate
   c) experience
   d) manage

8. The text implies that

   a) culture shock starts still in teens
   b) culture shock is a psychological process
   c) usually adults experience culture shock
   d) culture shock is a process of maturing

9. The best title for the text would be

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

10. Where in the text does the author give the definition of culture shock?

    a) Lines 2-5
    b) Lines 6-9
    c) Lines 11-16
    d) Lines 12-15

Text 35

Line number

The ‘unknown’ world has always been around us. We have begun to investigate the universe, the ocean, the planet we live on. Yet, one of the greatest mysteries – the man himself and his unbelievable abilities – remains unsolved.

In Russia several cases have been reported recently of people who can read and detect colours with their fingers, and even see through solid doors and walls. One case concerns an eleven-year-old schoolgirl, Vera Petrova, who has normal vision but who can also **perceive** things with different parts of her skin, and through solid walls. This ability was first noticed by her father. One day she came to his office and

happened to put her hands on the door of a locked safe. Her father and an employee of his were busy discussing a certain business problem. Suddenly she asked her father why he kept so many old newspapers locked away there. Moreover, she described the way **they** were done up in bundles.

Vera's **curious** talent was brought to the notice of scientific research institute in the town of Ulyanovsk, near where she lives. In April she was given a series of tests by a special commission which consisted of very distinguished scientists and doctors of different spheres. During these tests she was able to read a newspaper through a vague screen. What's more, by moving her elbow over a child's game of Lotto she was able to describe the figures and colours printed on it, and in another instance, wearing stockings and slippers, to make out with her foot the **outlines** and colours of a picture hidden under a carpet. That was really fantastic. So the commission was to accept that the girl did have extraordinary abilities.

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

1. What is the main idea of the text?

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

2. The text implies that

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

3. The word **perceive** in line 8 means

   a) catch
   b) distinguish
   c) take
   d) miss

4. Vera's father accidentally discovered that his daughter possessed unusual powers of perception when

   a) she entered his office and saw the old newspapers in bundles on the safe.
   b) she touched the unlocked safe in his office.
   c) she suddenly described the unlocked safe and asked what there was.
   d) she said that there were packs of old newspapers in the locked safe.

5. The pronoun **they** in line 14 stands for

   a) bundles
   b) newspapers
   c) hands
   d) walls

6. Which of the options is **NOT** synonymous to the word **outlines** in line 24?

   a) shapes
   b) forms
   c) contours
   d) volumes

7. Vera was unable to perceive objects with her skin when

   a) she was blindfold.
   b) she was not blindfold.
   c) she was wearing stockings and slippers.
   d) she was to read through an unclear screen.

8. The word **curious** in line 16 can best be replaced by

   a) ordinary
   b) inquiring
   c) peculiar
   d) mystic

9. Where in the text does the author describe the tests given to Vera by the special commission?

   a) Lines 24-29
   b) Lines 1- 5
   c) Lines 20-32
   d) Lines 6-10

10. Which statement is true according to the text?

    a) Vera lost her ability to perceive objects with her fingers when it rained suddenly.
    b) Vera never had any difficulty in perceiving things with her fingers.
    c) Vera became incapable of perceiveing things when she moved her elbow over a game of Lotto.
    d) Vera lost the ability to perceive objects with her fingers whenever her fingers got wet.

Text 36

Line number

An Italian explorer, Verrazano, about whom little is known, would never even dream or imagine that one day his name will forever be connected with a place which did not seem so noteworthy and relevant at first sight. He sailed into New York Harbour in 1524.

Being inspired with the new discoveries of his time, he was eager to find new and not investigated unknown lands which would bring wealth and prosperity to his motherland and - why not - to his own family, too. In his diary he made another ordinary note and described the harbor as "a very **agreeable** situation located within two small hills in the midst of which flowed a great river". Though Verrazano is by no means considered to be an outstanding explorer, his name will probably remain immortal, for in 1965, one of the greatest bridges in the world was named after him.

The Verrazano Bridge, which was designed by Othmar Amman, joins Brooklyn to Staten Island. It has a span of 4260 feet. The bridge is so long that the shape of the earth had to be taken into account by its designer.

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

1. What is the main topic of the text?

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

2. According to the text

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

3. The word **agreeable** in line 9 does **NOT** mean

   a) pleasant
   b) comfortable
   c) suitable
   d) respectful

4. The following statement probably implies
   Though Verrazano is by no means considered to be an outstanding explorer , his name will probably remain immortal…

   a) In spite of being immortal, Verrazano will be an outstanding explorer.
   b) Although Verrazano was a famous explorer his name will never be forgotten.
   c) Despite the fact that Verrazano was not a well-known explorer his name will perhaps be remembered forever.
   d) Even though Verrazano was not an explorer at all he will be called immortal.

5. The word **immense** in line 19 may best be replaced by

   a) large
   b) gigantic
   c) tiny
   d) insignificant

6. Which of the following mentioned in the text is about the platforms?

   a) These alone took sixteen months to build.
   b) They support the cables from which the bridge has been suspended.
   c) Two great towers support four huge cables.
   d) Each of the four cables contains 26,108 lengths of wire.

7. The word **about** in line 22 means

   a) concerning
   b) regarded
   c) approximately
   d) nearby

8. Where in the text does the author describe the structure of the bridge?

   a) Lines 15 – 26
   b) Lines 7 – 9
   c) Lines 1 – 6
   d) Lines 28 – 33

9. It is stated in the text that

   a) the bridge is unable to hold a lot of cars.
   b) the bridge is able to hold only a third of the packed cars on it.
   c) the bridge is ill-designed and it will collapse as soon as possible.
   d) the bridge is designed to carry even more cars than it can actually hold.

10. It was the designer's dream

    a) to build immense underwater platforms supported by huge towers.
    b) to join Brooklyn to Staten Island.
    c) to create something immortal, impossibly faint and pleasing to everybody's taste.
    d) to construct a really huge object which would seem graceful and not so heavy.

Text 37

Line number

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

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

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

21. something or somebody intelligent, disappointed us greatly.
22. Viking I, after landing on the soil of Mars, performed many
23. scientific experiments and took numerous pictures. The pictures
24. showed that the red colour of the planet is due to the reddish, rocky
25. Martian soil.
26. No biological life was found, though it had been speculated by
27. many scientists. The Viking also monitored many weather changes
28. including violent dust storms. Some water vapor, polar ice, and
29. frost below the surface were found, indicating that at one time there
30. were significant quantities of water on this **distant** planet. Evidence
31. collected by the spacecraft shows some present volcanic action,
32. though the volcanoes are believed to be inactive, if not dead.

1. Which statement is **NOT** true according to the text?

   a) Mars has two moons.
   b) It takes longer for Mars to circle the Sun than it takes Earth.
   c) Martian soil is rocky.
   d) Mars is larger than Earth.

2. The planet was thought to have man-made canals until

   a) Schiaparelli discovered them in 1877.
   b) Vikings conquered the planet with the help of an Italian astronomer.
   c) Viking I took down on the planet and picked the necessary information.
   d) Phobos and Mars sent the necessary information to Earth.

3. The word **supposedly** in line 14 could best be replaced by

   a) actually
   b) certainly
   c) unquestionably
   d) presumably

4. Mars has been nicknamed

   a) Viking I
   b) the Red Planet
   c) Deimos
   d) Martian

5. The word **myth** in line 20 is closest in meaning to

   a) fact
   b) event
   c) legend
   d) mystery

6. According to the text, after the spacecraft had landed on Mars

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

7. What is the main idea of the text?

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

8. The word **distant** in line 30 is **NOT** synonymous to

   a) far-away
   b) remote
   c) far-off
   d) nearby

9. The text describes Martian volcanoes as

   a) constantly erupting though no one knew about it.
   b) having significant qualities.
   c) possessing certain activity.
   d) motionless and boring.

10. Where in the text does the author speak about the existence of water on the planet in remote times?

    a) Lines 28 – 30
    b) Lines 16 – 20
    c) Lines 11 – 16
    d) Lines 1 – 3

Text 38

Line number

1. Although both Luther Burbank and George Washington Carver
2. **drastically** changed American agriculture and were close friends,
3. besides, their methods of working could hardly have been more
4. dissimilar.
5. Burbank's formal education ended with high school, but he was
6. inspired by the works of Charles Darwin. In 1872, on his farm near
7. Lunenberg, Massachusetts, he produced his first "**plant creation**"- a
8. superior potato developed from the Early Rose variety. It still bears his

name.

After moving to Santa Rosa, California, in 1875, Burbank created a stream of creations, earning the nickname "the plant wizard." He developed new varieties of fruits, vegetables, flowers, and other plants, many of which are still economically important. He began his work some thirty years before the rediscovery of Gregor Mendel's work on heredity, and while he did not participate in the developing science of plant genetics, **his** work opened the country's eyes to the productive possibilities of plant breeding. However, the value of his contributions was diminished by his methods.

He relied on his keen memory and power of observation and kept records only for his own use. He thus dissatisfied attempts by other scientists to study his achievements.

Carver, on the other hand, was a careful researcher who took **thorough** notes. Born a slave, he attended high school in Kansas, Simpson College in Iowa, and Iowa State College, which awarded him a master's degree. When the eminent black educator Booker T. Washington offered him a position at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama he accepted. While Burbank concentrated on developing new plants, Carver found new uses for existing ones. He produced hundreds of synthetic products made from the soybean, the sweet potato, and especially the peanut, helping to free Southern agriculture from the tyranny of cotton.

1. What is the author's main purpose in writing the text?

   a) To compare the products created by two agricultural scientists
   b) To demonstrate how Carver and Burbank influenced American agriculture
   c) To contrast the careers and methods of two scientists
   d) To explain how Charles Darwin inspired both Carver and Burbank

2. The word **drastically** in line 2 means

   a) dramatically
   b) primarily
   c) accidentally
   d) possibly

3. According to the text, which of the following best describes the relationship between Burbank and Carver?

   a) They were competitors.
   b) Carver was one of Burbank's teachers.
   c) Burbank invited Carver to work with him.
   d) They were close friends.

4. It can be inferred that Burbank's first **plant creation** is known as the

   a) Early Rose potato
   b) Burbank potato
   c) Lunenberg potato
   d) Wizard potato

5. The word **his** in line 16 refers to

   a) George Washington Carver
   b) Gregor Mendel
   c) Luther Burbank
   d) Charles Darwin

6. The word **thorough** in line 23 could be best replaced by

   a) complete
   b) general
   c) puzzling
   d) confusing

7. The author implies that a significant difference between the techniques of Burbank and those of Carver is that

   a) while Carver kept careful research records, Burbank did not
   b) Carver popularized his achievements, but those of Burbank were relatively unknown
   c) Unlike Burbank, Carver concentrated mainly on developing new varieties of plants
   d) Burbank bred both plants and animals, but Carver worked only with plants

8. According to the text, which school awarded Carver a master's degree?

   a) Simpson College
   b) Iowa State College
   c) Tuskegee Institute
   d) The University of Alabama

9. Carver developed new uses for all of the following crops **EXCEPT**

   a) cotton
   b) soybeans
   c) peanuts
   d) sweet potatoes

10. At what point in the text does the author focus on Burbank's weaknesses as a researcher?

    a) Lines 4–7
    b) Lines 5–9
    c) Lines14–16
    d) Lines19–21

Text 39

Line number

Certain animals have an intuitive awareness of quantities. They know, without analysis, the difference between a number of objects and a smaller number. In his book *The Natural History of Selbourne* (1786), the naturalist Gilbert White tells how he **cautiously** removed one egg a day from a plover's nest, and how the mother laid another egg each day to make up for the missing one. He noted that other species of birds ignore the absence of a single egg but **abandon** their nests if more than one egg has been removed. It has also been noted by naturalists that a certain type of wasp always provides five–never four, never six-caterpillars for each of their young to have something to eat when the eggs hatch. Research has also shown that both mice and pigeons can be taught to distinguish between **odd** and even numbers of food pieces.

These and similar accounts have led some people to infer that creatures, other than humans can actually count. They also point to dogs that have been taught to respond to numerical questions with the correct number of barks, or to horses that seem to solve arithmetic problems by stamping their hooves the proper number of times.

Animals respond to quantities only when they are connected to survival as a species-as in the case of the eggs–or survival as individuals–as in the case of food.

There is no transfer to other situations or from concrete reality to the abstract notion of numbers. Animals can "count" only when the objects are present and only when the numbers involved are small-no more than seven or eight.

In lab experiments animals trained to "count" one kind of object were unable to count any other type.

The objects, not the numbers, are what interest them. Animals' **admittedly** remarkable achievements simply do not amount to evidence of counting, nor do **they** reveal more than inborn instincts, refined by the genes of following generations, or the results of clever, careful conditioning by trainers.

1. What is the main idea of this text?

   a) Careful training is required to teach animals to perform tricks involving numbers.
   b) Animals cannot "count" more than one kind of object.
   c) Of all animals, dogs and horses can count best
   d) Although some animals may be aware of quantities, they cannot actually count.

2. Why does the author refer to Gilbert White's book in line 3?

   a) To show how attitudes have changed since 1786
   b) To contradict the idea that animals can count
   c) To provide evidence that some birds are aware of quantities
   d) To indicate that more research is needed in this field

3. The word **cautiously** in line 4 is closest in meaning to

   a) quickly
   b) secretly
   c) occasionally
   d) stubbornly

4. The word **abandon** in line 7 could best be replaced by

   a) leave
   b) rebuild
   c) watch
   d) guard

5. The word **odd** in line 12 refers to

   a) unusual numbers
   b) numbers such as 1,3,5
   c) lucky numbers
   d) numbers such as 2,4,6

6. The author mentions that all of the following are aware of quantities in some way **EXCEPT**

   a) plovers
   b) mice
   c) caterpillars
   d) wasps

7. How would the author probably characterize the people who are mentioned in lines 13-14?

   a) As mistaken
   b) As demanding
   c) As clever
   d) As foolish

8. The word **admittedly** in line 28 means

   a) improbably
   b) arguably
   c) apparently
   d) undeniably

9. The word **they** in line 29 refers to

   a) numbers
   b) animals
   c) achievements
   d) genes

10. Where in the passage does the author mention research that supports his own view of animals' inability to count?

    a) Lines 3-6
    b) Lines 9-12
    c) Lines 13-16
    d) Lines 18-26

Text 40

Line number

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

1. What is the main topic of this text?

   a) The number of non-native users of English
   b) The French influence on the English language.
   c) The expansion of English as an international language.
   d) The use of English for science and technology.

2. The word **elements** in line 4 means

   a) declaration
   b) features
   c) curiosities
   d) customs

3. Which lines in the passage best summarize how English was initially extended to many areas of the world?

   a) Lines 1-3
   b) Lines 3-6
   c) Lines 7-13
   d) Lines 15-17

4. Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England?

   a) in 1066
   b) around 1350
   c) before 1600
   d) after 1600

5. According to the text, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world **EXCEPT**

   a) the slave trade
   b) the Norman invasion
   c) missionaries
   d) colonization

6. The word **course** in line 8 means

   a) subject
   b) policy
   c) time
   d) track

7. The word **expanded** in line 12 could be best replaced by

   a) prospered
   b) organized
   c) separated
   d) enlarged

8. According to the text, approximately how many non-native users of English are there in the world today?

   a) a quarter million
   b) half a million
   c) 350 million
   d) 700 million

9. The word **these** in line 19 refers to

   a) controllers
   b) users
   c) native speakers
   d) non-native speakers

10. According to the text, which of the following is **NOT** true?

   a) French rather than English is the most common language on the globe.
   b) Most of the information installed in the computers is in English
   c) Most scientific documents in the world are written in English
   d) English became the most widely used language under some circumstances.

Text 41

Line number

Most Americans and British people would agree that it is good manners to be punctual for an appointment. Arriving on time for formal events such as a business meeting or an interview is considered important. Many people try to arrive a few minutes early for an appointment to avoid the risk of rushing in at the last minute. Even in less **formal** situations people are generally expected to think about the person they are meeting and not to keep them waiting unnecessarily. People are also expected to arrive on time for social events, especially weddings. Traditionally, only the bride is allowed to be late.

People are generally more relaxed about the time when arriving for more informal social occasions. When meeting a friend for lunch at a restaurant, people try to arrive at the time arranged, or no more than five minutes late. If they are later than this, the person they are meeting will start to think they are not going to come at all. However, when invited to dinner in somebody's home it is actually considered polite to arrive a few minutes late. Under no circumstances should guests arrive early. Some formal invitations to dinner may say 'seven for seven-thirty', meaning that guests should arrive any time after 7 p.m. in order to be at table at 7.30 p.m. At a party, however, people may arrive an hour or more after the start time written on the invitation. If somebody arrives later, they are expected to apologize. Depending on the circumstances and how late they are, people may say, 'Sorry to have kept you waiting'. If they are very late, they may feel obliged to give an **explanation** as well, e.g. "I'm sorry I'm so late, but the traffic was bad."

People expect concerts, plays, etc. to start at the time advertised, and if they are kept waiting a long time they may start a slow handclap to show that they are impatient. But anyone who arrives late for a show may not be allowed in until there is a convenient break in the performance. People also expect public transport to depart and arrive on time and get very frustrated if delays are frequent. *Most people do not like being kept waiting without good reason.*

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–8,

   a) many people try to rush in at the last minute
   b) traditionally people are allowed to be late only for wedding
   c) people must arrive a few minutes early for an appointment
   d) it's essential to arrive on time for formal events

2. According to the text,

   a) people are generally more concerned about the time arriving for more informal social occasions.
   b) people don't worry much about the time when arriving for more formal social occasions.
   c) when invited to dinner in somebody's home it is considered polite to arrive a few minutes early.
   d) when meeting a friend for lunch at a restaurant you can arrive no more than five minutes late.

3. According to the text, it is bad manners

   a) to clap before a performance
   b) to keep people waiting unnecessarily
   c) to arrive early for an appointment
   d) to arrive on time for social events

4. The word **formal** in line 5 means

   a) casual
   b) unusual
   c) official
   d) awkward

5. The word **explanation** in line 20 is **NOT** synonymous to

   a) expectation
   b) clarification
   c) justification
   d) reason

6. According to lines 22–27, a slow handclap at concerts expresses

   a) approval
   b) irritation
   c) admiration
   d) explanation

7. The sentence '*Most people do not like being kept waiting without good reason'* means that

   a) being kept waiting, people expect a reasonable explanation
   b) people are never kept waiting without good reason
   c) most people don't keep others waiting without good reason
   d) most people have good reason to keep others waiting

8. Frequent delays of public transport

   a) irritate people
   b) hardly bother anybody
   c) never annoy anybody
   d) make people patient

9. According to the text, people may arrive a little late for

   a) concerts
   b) plays
   c) formal events
   d) informal receptions

10. The text is mainly about

    a) table manners
    b) American traditions
    c) punctuality
    d) speech etiquette

Text 42

Line number

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

violent acts on television or in movies. The more children practise violent games, the more likely **they** are to perform violent acts.

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

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

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

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

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

1. It's stated in paragraph 1 (lines 1-6) that

   a) Video games had physical effects on children.
   b) Video games had leisure effects on children.
   c) Video games had perfect effects on children.
   d) Video games had creative effects on children.

2. The word **concerned** in line 4 may best be replaced by

   a) worried
   b) afraid
   c) astonished
   d) frustrated

3. According to paragraph 3 (lines 12-16) video games

   a) teach children to cooperate
   b) teach children to be aggressive
   c) teach children to watch movies
   d) teach children to be players

4. The pronoun **they** in line 16 stands for

   a) children
   b) acts
   c) games
   d) studies

5. Which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned in the text?

   a) While playing video games children are engaged in somewhat creative dialogue.
   b) While playing video games children can develop a sense of skill.
   c) While playing violent video games children become more aggressive.
   d) While playing violent video games children become more creative.

6. The word **permit** in line 21 is synonymous to

   a) consent
   b) allow
   c) limit
   d) agree

7. A common video game scenario is

   a) an aggressive act against an enemy.
   b) an interesting talk with an enemy.
   c) an individual cooperation with an enemy.
   d) an important action for an enemy.

8. The word **maintain** in line 22 means

   a) to insist
   b) to find
   c) to rule
   d) to effect

9. It is stated in the text that parents

   a) must limit their children's playing time.
   b) must select games for their children.
   c) must find time to play with their children.
   d) must give rewards to their children.

10. We may conclude from the text that banning video games

    a) will be good.
    b) always works.
    c) will never work.
    d) will damage our children.

Text 43

Line number

In summer 2007 England and Wales experienced some of the wettest weather and worst floods since 1766, the date when weather records began. There were several periods of very heavy rainfall which resulted in the worst flooding in living memory. Almost 50,000 houses and just under 7,000 businesses were flooded. This effect extended to the daily lives of everyone in these areas as transport, schools, power and water supplies were all seriously affected.

The problem seems to be that the infrastructures in England and Wales are not prepared for sudden **downpours**. When a large amount of rain comes in a short time, drains and rivers cannot cope with the volume of water. This can lead to flooding, the location of which is extremely difficult to predict. The situation would have been much worse if the UK's Environment Agency had not been well prepared. Flood warnings were sent out to thousands of businesses and homes. Many people managed to leave danger areas as a result of these warnings and travel to safer places.

However, these record-breaking floods still caused a huge amount of damage and personal loss for thousands of people. Many people were moved into temporary accommodation, having been forced to leave their homes. Many of those whose homes were saved still lost personal possessions that cannot be **replaced**.

The Environment Agency continues to support these victims of the floods. Part of the successful damage limitation strategy that prevented the effects of the flooding being any worse than **they** were, was the way that different organizations worked together. This joined-up approach was part of a carefully planned strategy to cope with such flooding.

Some examples of the groups who participated in the damage limitation activity were the Met office (weather forecasters); the police (who used their control centres for communication); the fire service (who used equipment to help people); the Royal Air Force (who used helicopters to rescue people from the most dangerous areas); and the local councils (who helped place sand bags in vulnerable areas as well as clean up afterwards).

1. According to paragraph 1 (lines 1-7),

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

2. The word **downpour** in line 9 means

   a) flood
   b) water supplies
   c) rainfall
   d) infrastructures

3. The reason why sudden downpours caused the flooding could be explained by the fact that

   a) power and water supplies were badly damaged.
   b) the daily busy life of the inhabitants of the area brought to serious problems.
   c) it was difficult to predict the location of flooding.
   d) it was impossible for drains and rivers to cope with big amounts of water.

4. The word **replaced** in line 20 stands for

   a) recovered
   b) misplaced
   c) rearranged
   d) saved

5. The word **they** in line 23 refers to

   a) different organizations working together
   b) damage limitations
   c) successful strategies
   d) the effects of the flooding

6. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the text?

   a) All the people who suffered from the flood lost their homes.
   b) Many groups participated in the damage limitation activity.
   c) Many people were provided with temporary accommodation.
   d) Had the UK's Environment Agency not been well prepared, the situation would have been much worse.

7. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

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

8. The Met office and the Royal Air Force are examples of

   a) local councils
   b) flood participants
   c) damage limitation groups
   d) strategy planning groups

9. According to paragraph 5 (lines 26-31),

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

10. The purpose of the text is to

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

Text 44

Line number

Any list of the greatest thinkers in history contains the name of the brilliant German physicist Albert Einstein. His theories of relativity led to entirely new ways of thinking about time, space, matter, energy, and gravity. Einstein's work led to such scientific advances as the control of atomic energy, even television as a practical application of Einstein's work. In 1902 Einstein became an examiner in the Swiss patent office at Bern. In 1905, at age 26, he published the first of five major research papers. The first one provided a theory explaining Brownian movement, the zig-zag motion of microscopic particles in suspension.

The second paper laid the foundation for the photon, or quantum, theory of light. In it he proposed that light is composed of separate packets of energy, called quanta or photons, that have some of the properties of particles and some of the properties of waves. A third paper contained the "special theory of relativity" which showed that time and motion are relative to the observer, if the speed of light is constant and the natural laws are the same everywhere in the universe. The fourth paper was a mathematical addition to the special theory of relativity. Here Einstein presented his famous formula, E = m(cc), known as the energy mass equivalence. In 1916, Einstein published his general theory of relativity. In it he proposed that gravity is not a force, but a curve in the space-time continuum, created by the presence of mass.

Einstein spoke out frequently against nationalism, the **exalting** of one nation above all others. He opposed war and violence and supported Zionism, the movement to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

27. When the Nazis came to power in 1933, they denounced his ideas.
28. He then moved to the United States. In 1939 Einstein learned that two
29. German chemists had split the uranium atom. Einstein wrote to
30. President Franklin D. Roosevelt warning him that this scientific
31. knowledge could lead to Germany developing an atomic bomb. He
32. suggested the United States begin its own atomic bomb research.

1. Einstein's primary work was in the area of

    a) chemistry
    b) biology
    c) physics
    d) engineering

2. Which of the following inventions is mentioned in the text as a practical application of Einstein's discoveries?

    a) Radio
    b) Automobiles
    c) Computers
    d) Television

3. According to the text, Einstein supported all of the following except

    a) the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.
    b) nationalism
    c) atomic bomb research in the United States.
    d) the defeat of the Nazis.

4. In which country was Einstein born?

    a) Switzerland
    b) United States
    c) Germany
    d) Israel

5. What is "Brownian movement"?

    a) The zig-zag motion of microscopic particles in suspension
    b) The emission of electrons from solids when struck by light
    c) The motion of photons in light
    d) The basis of the theory of relativity

6. Einstein was a citizen of all of the following countries **EXCEPT**

    a) Belgium
    b) Germany
    c) United States
    d) Switzerland

7. It is clear from the text that the author feels

   a) Einstein's work in physics was somewhat tarnished by his conservative political views.
   b) Albert Einstein was one of the most brilliant thinkers in history.
   c) Einstein's work in physics, though theoretically impressive, led to few practical applications.
   d) Einstein's theories have been consistently proven incorrect.

8. According to Einstein's special theory of relativity,

   a) all properties of matter and energy can be explained in a single mathematical formula
   b) light is composed of separate packets of energy.
   c) time and motion are relative to the observer.
   d) some solids emit electrons when struck by light.

9. The word **exalting** in line 24 means

   a) elevation
   b) criticism
   c) support
   d) elimination

10. According to Einstein, light is composed of separate packets of energy called

    a) electrons
    b) photoelectrons
    c) quanta
    d) gamma rays

Text 45

Line number

He brought an entirely new level of style and sophistication to jazz
music. Although a gifted piano player, Duke Ellington used the
orchestra as his principal instrument. He considered himself a
composer and arranger rather than just a musician, like Jelly Roll
Morton before him.
It was in 1917 when Duke began playing music professionally in
Washington, D.C. Stride piano players like James P. Johnson and
Willie "The Lion" Smith influenced his piano technique. Duke led a
band called The Washingtonians, which played at the Hollywood Club
in Manhattan (the club was later renamed as the Kentucky Club). This
band acquired a style all its own when trumpet player Bubber Miley
joined it, bringing with him his unique plunger-mute style of playing.

Called the "Jungle Sound," **this sound** came to be largely responsible for Ellington's early success. A good example of this style of playing is the song East St. Louis Toodle-Oo. In 1924, the group recorded their first album, Choo Choo (Gotta Hurry Home and Rainy Nights (Rainy Days). However, the band didn't **hit the big time** until after Irving Mills became their manager and publisher in 1926. In 1927, the band re-recorded versions of East St.Louis Toodle-Oo, then debuted two songs that would be associated with Duke for the rest of his career, Black and Tan Fantasy and Creole Love Call. Ellington's Orchestra, unlike many of its **contemporaries**, was able to make the transition from hot jazz of the 1920s to 1930s swing music. One song it played, It Don't Mean a Thing (If It Ain't Got That Swing), even came to define the era. What kept the Ellington Orchestra a major force in jazz was this very ability to adapt and grow with the times.

The fame and influence of Ellington continued to grow throughout the 40s and 50s. His band continued to come up with jazz standards like Take the 'A' Train, Perdido, The 'C' Jam Blues, and Satin Doll. Duke wrote several religious pieces in the 1960s. He also composed The Far East Suite, then also collaborated with a highly **diverse** group of jazz musicians, among them Charles Mingus and Max Roach with whom he played a trio.

1. What is the main topic of this text?

   a) the life of Duke Ellington
   b) the shift from jazz to swing music
   c) the music of Duke Ellington
   d) the development of jazz music

2. The expression **this sound** in line 13 refers to

   a) plunger-mute style
   b) jazz standards
   c) jazz fusion style
   d) rock & roll

3. The expression **hit the big time** in line 17 can best be replaced by

   a) form
   b) known
   c) fail
   d) succeed

4. The word **contemporaries** in line 22 is closest in meaning to

   a) artists
   b) peers
   c) rivals
   d) followers

5. According to the text, Duke Ellington worked as all of the following **EXCEPT** as a

   a) band leader
   b) singer
   c) manager
   d) composer

6. Which musical band does the text say Duke Ellington helped in forming?

   a) Ellington's Orchestra
   b) Hollywood Club
   c) Kentucky Club
   d) The Washingtonians

7. The word **diverse** in line 31 means

   a) varied
   b) many
   c) few
   d) inverted

8. When did Duke Ellington compose church music?

   a) in the 1960s
   b) in the 1950s
   c) in the 1940s
   d) in the 1930s

9. Which of the following statements would the author most probably agree with?

   a) Duke Ellington's resistance to change caused the collapse of his musical career.
   b) Duke Ellington did most of his jazz compositions in collaboration with others.
   c) Duke Ellington's classical compositions are his greatest contribution to music.
   d) Duke Ellington's sophisticated musical style greatly influenced the jazz genre.

10. All of the following statements about Duke Ellington are true EXCEPT

    a) He was a major influence in jazz music.
    b) He had always performed with his own band.
    c) He trained several bands to perform his jazz music.
    d) He composed many songs that defined a certain period.

Text 46

Line number

Professor Jerald Jellison of the University of California has recently made a scientific study of lying. According to his **research**, women are better liars than men. They are especially good at telling 'white lies', such as when a woman at a party tells another woman that she likes her dress, even though she really thinks it is awful. However, this is only one side of the story. Other researchers say that men are more likely to tell more serious lies, such as making a promise, which they do not intend to keep. This is the kind of lie politicians and some businessmen are supposed to be good at; the kind of lie they can profit from in some way.

Some psychologists believe that certain gestures show that one is lying. For example, they may make sudden, **unconscious** movements when they tell a lie. This suggests that they are thinking: "I wish I were not here."

They may also touch their lips or rub their noses. Perhaps these gestures are caused by mental stress. However, we should remember that they can tragically **mislead** us in other ways.

In Miami a man was recently found guilty of murdering his wife whom he suspected of having a love affair with another man. When denying this, she had rubbed her nose several times. He believed this was proof that she was lying. Her doctor later said that he had seen her the day before she was killed. She had come to him because she was suffering from a rare skin disease. This is just one small example of how gestures can deceive people, often with a tragic end.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–8,

   a) men are better liars than women
   b) men are unlikely to tell serious lies
   c) women are good at telling serious lies
   d) men are inclined to tell more serious lies

2. The word **research** in line 2 is **NOT** synonymous to

   a) study
   b) expedition
   c) exploration
   d) investigation

3. The expression 'white lies' means

   a) cruel lies
   b) awful lies
   c) innocent lies
   d) serious lies

4. According to the text, some psychologists are sure that

   a) liars always touch their lips
   b) liars always rub their noses
   c) lying is caused by mental stress
   d) certain gestures may betray the liar

5. The word **unconscious** in line 10 may best be replaced by

   a) deliberate
   b) purposeful
   c) unintentional
   d) extraordinary

6. The word **mislead** in line 14 may best be replaced by

   a) prove
   b) show
   c) deceive
   d) misunderstand

7. According to Paragraph 4, lines 15–20, the woman

   a) was not guilty
   b) proved to have a love affair
   c) had a love affair with her doctor
   d) didn't suffer from any disease

8. The example of the murdered woman implies that gestures

   a) are always true
   b) are always false
   c) always deceive people
   d) can sometimes be deceptive

9. Some gender peculiarities of lying are discussed in

   a) Paragraph 1 (lines 1–8)
   b) Paragraph 2 (lines 9–11)
   c) Paragraph 3 (lines 12–14)
   d) Paragraph 4 (lines 15–20)

10. The text is mainly about

    a) a recent case of murder
    b) politicians and businessmen
    c) researchers and psychologists
    d) a recent scientific study of lying

Text 47

Line number

Cleve Backster was an expert at cross-examination who was specialized in lie detection. One day, when he was watering the plants in his office, he began to wonder if it would be possible to see how a plant's leaf was affected when water was poured on its roots, and how fast any reaction would show. He decided to use a polygraph, a **device** which he used a lot in his work. Attached to the human skin, a polygraph shows any variation in electrical impulses. The person is asked carefully worded questions and an expert can tell from the electrical impulses recorded when the person is lying.

Backster selected one of his plants, and attached the polygraph's electrodes to a leaf. When he watered the plant, the reaction on the polygraph was similar to that of a human experiencing a brief emotional stimulus. The questions he had used on people normally involved some kind of threat to the person's safety. To produce a similar state, he dipped one of the plant's leaves in his cup of coffee. There was no reaction, so *he decided to go further.* He decided to burn one of the leaves. To his amazement, as soon as he thought of this, a reaction was shown on the polygraph. And yet, he hadn't actually done anything! It seemed that the plant must be reacting to his thoughts.

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

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

1. The polygraph is a device meant for

   a) curing people
   b) watering the plants
   c) examining the human skin
   d) recording electrical impulses

2. Once Backster decided to use the polygraph

   a) to see if the person was lying
   b) to examine the roots of the plants
   c) to see the reaction of the plants
   d) to see how fast the plants grow

3. The word **device** in line 5 is **NOT** synonymous to

   a) material
   b) equipment
   c) machine
   d) mechanism

4. According to Paragraph 2, lines 9–17, Backster

   a) began a new experiment on people
   b) poured coffee on the device
   c) burnt the leaves of the plants
   d) held an experiment on a plant

5. The sentence *'he decided to go further'* means that

   a) he intended to go on with the experiment
   b) he decided to stop the experiment
   c) he decided to go away
   d) he quit the work and went far away

6. Backster was surprised to see that

   a) the leaves of the plant burnt
   b) he had destroyed his laboratory
   c) the plant could react to his thoughts
   d) the polygraph was out of order

7. The word **expand** in line 18 is **NOT** synonymous to

   a) enlarge
   b) increase
   c) develop
   d) cease

8. According to Paragraph 3, lines 18–21,

   a) the crabs showed a violent reaction on the polygraph
   b) the crabs showed no reaction on the polygraph
   c) plants feel the existence of other life forms
   d) Backster discovered other life forms

9. The word **bond** in line 22 means

   a) connection
   b) difference
   c) comparison
   d) contrast

10. The text is mainly about

    a) lie detection
    b) growing plants
    c) sensitivity of plants
    d) experiments on crabs

Text 48

Line number

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

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–3,

    a) many readers all over the world dislike detective stories
    b) readers are attracted by A. Christie's books
    c) A. Christie's books are known as "armchair detectives"
    d) many people are thought to be the world's greatest mystery writers

2. The word **encourage** in line 4 is closest in meaning to

    a) force
    b) insist
    c) compel
    d) support

3. A. Christie wrote her first story when

   a) she was sick
   b) she got married
   c) she studied music
   d) her friends told her to do that

4. According to the text, A. Christie's dream to become a singer

   a) was fulfilled
   b) never came true
   c) was reflected in her books
   d) was realized very soon

5. According to the text, Christie's marriage to an English army officer

   a) lasted till the end of her life
   b) ended in divorce
   c) was a very happy one
   d) was the most important step in her life

6. The word **accept** in line 13 is **NOT** synonymous to

   a) admit
   b) allow
   c) deny
   d) acknowledge

7. The hero of A. Christie's first detective stories was

   a) Miss Jane Marple
   b) Hercule Poirot
   c) an archeologist
   d) a national hero

8. The word **create** in line 14 means

   a) invent
   b) discover
   c) criticize
   d) recognize

9. According to Paragraph 4, lines 14–20, A. Christie

   a) got acquainted with Miss Jane Marple
   b) married an archeologist
   c) wrote a story about an archeologist
   d) married a super detective

10. The background for many of A. Christie's best works was

    a) her unhappy life
    b) her second marriage
    c) Shakespeare's plays
    d) the time spent in Egypt

Text 49

Line number

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

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–5, Chaplin

    a) went to an orphanage at the age of five
    b) went to an orphanage as he had no parents
    c) started his career at the age of five
    d) earned $10,000 a week, still a child

2. It is stated in the text that Chaplin

    a) started acting in 1916
    b) was poor all his life
    c) made a fortune in England
    d) became a star in America

3. We may conclude from Paragraph 2, lines 6–10, that Chaplin

   a) really achieved success
   b) worked as a window repairer
   c) created a new language in 1921
   d) earned money on the streets

4. The word **perfect** in line 6 is **NOT** synonymous to

   a) ideal
   b) unreal
   c) wonderful
   d) great

5. The word **created** in line 7 may best be replaced by

   a) made up
   b) discovered
   c) studied
   d) learnt

6. According to Paragraph 3, lines 11–16,

   a) the public disliked the 'talkies'
   b) silent actors were not allowed to get parts in the 'talkies'
   c) many film-makers were delighted by the 'talkies'
   d) some great silent actors couldn't get parts in the 'talkies'

7. The word **they** in line 13 stands for

   a) the silent films
   b) the silent actors
   c) the public
   d) the 'talkies'

8. Chaplin didn't act in the 'talkies' because

   a) his voice was not good
   b) he hated them
   c) he loved the silent films
   d) he didn't want to work any longer

9. The conflict between 'the new' and 'the old' is represented in

   a) Paragraph 1 (lines 1–5)
   b) Paragraph 2 (lines 6–10)
   c) Paragraph 3 (lines 11–16)
   d) Paragraph 4 (lines 17–20)

10. It can be inferred from the text that

    a) the last silent film was made in 1929
    b) the first sound films were made in 1929
    c) ‘City Lights’ was the last film made by Chaplin
    d) ‘Modern Times’ wasn’t a success for it had music but no dialogue

Text 50

Line number

One of the most influential American behavioural scientists, Professor John Watson states that a certain amount of anxiety or fear is normal. Fear is an emotion necessary for survival. Babies are born with an instinctive fear of loud noises, and little children know instinctively to stay away from the edge of a cliff. The fear of heights is common, but the majority of people do not rush to their doctor for treatment – they just avoid those things that evoke fear, such as ladders and tall buildings.

When does fear stop being normal, and become abnormal? Simple – when it starts interfering with your everyday life or makes coping difficult. Doctors recognize three types of anxiety: “state”, “trait” and “phobic”. “State” anxiety arises from stress and is of short duration: you may feel anxious, even show some physical symptoms like blushing, stammering or hand trembling, but you get through it. Making speeches, meeting people for the first time or starting a conversation can fall into this category. “Trait” anxiety refers to a personality type: some people, either due to genetic nature or because of a trauma in early life, can be natural worriers. *They have a slight, vague anxiety about everything.* The third type, “phobic” anxiety, is less common.

Phobias are very strong fears which may start in childhood. Usually there has been an early experience which started the fear. A person may forget the experience which started the fear, but the fear remains. For example, a person who is afraid of closed rooms has claustrophobia. Perhaps that person had parents who once locked him in a closet as a child. As an adult, he has forgotten the experience in the dark closet, but he fears locked rooms.

A person who is afraid of animals has zoophobia. People who are afraid of spiders suffer from arachnophobia. Those who fear open space have agoraphobia. Fearing height is acrophobia. The most common type is microphobia – fearing **germs**. Microphobic people wash their hands many times a day, and they refuse to be near people who are sick. Fortunately, only about three per cent of the population suffers from phobias.

1. According to the text,

   a) "state" anxiety is the most serious type
   b) "state" anxiety is durative
   c) a certain amount of fear is normal
   d) the feeling of fear is abnormal

2. Little children stay away from the edge of a cliff

   a) consciously
   b) instinctively
   c) as they are aware of the danger
   d) as they are taught to behave like that

3. According to the text, fear stops being normal when

   a) it makes coping difficult
   b) someone interferes with your life
   c) a person overcomes it
   d) a person gets physically hurt

4. The sentence *'They have a slight, vague anxiety about everything'* means

   a) they worry greatly about everything
   b) they don't worry about anything
   c) they have an indistinct feeling of anxiety about everything
   d) they feel strong anxiety about everything

5. According to Paragraph 3, lines 18–23 claustrophobic people

   a) are mainly children
   b) fear darkness
   c) are afraid of being inside an enclosed space
   d) are afraid of open spaces

6. According to Paragraph 4, lines 24–29, microphobic people

   a) refuse to wash their hands
   b) are not tidy and accurate
   c) dislike sick people
   d) are afraid of germs

7. The word **germs** in line 27 may **NOT** be replaced by

   a) microorganisms
   b) diseases
   c) bacterias
   d) microbes

8. The author thinks that the most common type of phobia is

    a) microphobia
    b) agoraphobia
    c) zoophobia
    d) claustrophobia

9. Some types of phobias are enumerated in

    a) Paragraph 1 (lines 1–7)
    b) Paragraph 2 (lines 8–17)
    c) Paragraph 3 (lines 18–23)
    d) Paragraph 4 (lines 24–29)

10. The text is mainly about

    a) incurable diseases
    b) personality types
    c) American scientists
    d) types of anxiety

SECTION 2

Ընտրել ճիշտ տարբերակը:
Choose the right option.

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

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

2. –Hi. Where are you going in such a hurry?
-I (1)_____ post a letter and after that I (2)_____get something to eat before my driving lesson. I am starving.
-I did not know you (3)_____ to drive. How is it going?
-Fine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. In the twentieth century, architects in large cities designed structures in a way that (1)_____noise. They used such techniques as making walls hollow and filling this wall space with materials that hide noise. Thick carpets and heavy curtains (2)_____to cover floors and windows. However, after much time and effort spent in making buildings less noisy, it (3)_____ that people also reacted in an unfriendly way to the lack of sound.
Now architects (4)_____ structures that reduce undesirable noise but keep the kind of noise that people seem to need.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

52. The Great St. Bernard Pass (1) _____ Switzerland to Italy. The famous monastery of St. Bernard, which (2) _____ in the eleventh century lies about a mile away. For hundreds of years St. Bernard dogs (3) _____ the lives of travelers crossing the dangerous pass. Despite the new tunnel the number of the people who rashly attempt to cross the pass continually (4) _____.

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

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

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

54. "My dear sir, it is useless to talk. I (1) _____ anything against you. But I can't let my daughter marry a starving artist. I (2) _____you have nothing to offer her."
"Sir, I am poor, but my new statue of America (3) _____ famous one day."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 3

Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:
Choose the appropriate option.

1. When population is not checked by artificial means, _____ increases, putting more strain on limited natural resources.

a) they
b) them
c) its
d) it

2. The portion of a mountain _____ trees cannot grow is called the tree line.

a) there
b) that
c) so
d) where

3. In 1892, Dr. James Naismith invented the game of basketball _____college students with exercise during the winter months.

a) provide
b) provided
c) to have provided
d) to provide

4. _____Mary Ann Shadd famous for helping escaped slaves, she was also the first African Canadian woman to establish a newspaper.

a) Was only not
b) Not only was
c) Was not only
d) Not only

5. Everest being the highest, K2 is _____ mountain peak in the world.

a) the second of the
b) of the second highest
c) the second highest of the level
d) the second highest

6. "It is not very cold. I don't think we need these big jackets."
"I don't think so, _____."

a) anyway
b) either
c) neither
d) too

7. _____ Nebraska nor Iowa has any coastline.

a) Either
b) Neither
c) Both
d) Together

8. _____owe much of their success as a group to their unusual powers of migration.

a) That birds
b) A bird
c) The bird
d) Birds

9. The house sparrow, _____ in NY city, was first seen in the city in 1850.

a) now a common bird
b) bird in common
c) a bird now in common
d) which a common bird

10. During the early period of ocean navigation _____ any need for sophisticated instruments and techniques.

a) was so hardly
b) so that hardly
c) when there hardly was
d) there was hardly

11. It was difficult at first, but Mike _____ at night.

a) be used to working
b) were used to working
c) got used to working
d) is used to working

12. The legal systems of most countries can be classified _____ common law or civil law.

a) as either
b) either as
c) either to
d) to either

13. _____ is your own business.

a) Who you work for
b) Whose you work for
c) Who for you work
d) You work for whom

14. _____ an aerobic exercise for 20 minutes a day will strengthen your heart and you will get rid of excess fat.

a) Do
b) Make
c) Making
d) Doing

15. _____that climbers can take only a couple of steps per minute as they near the summit.

a) The height of Mount Everest
b) How high Mount Everest is
c) Mount Everest is high
d) So high is Mount Everest

16. Eight ounces of skim milk contain _____ the same volume of regular milk.

a) more than protein as
b) more protein than
c) more protein as
d) as more protein

17. In 1983 astronaut Sally Ride became _____ from the USA to travel into space.

a) of the first woman
b) the first woman was
c) the first woman
d) she was the first woman

18. The accordion, a musical instrument, consisting of a rectangular bellows expanded and contracted _____, is frequently used in folk music.

a) the hands that between them
b) them between the hands
c) by between the hands
d) between the hands

19. Mason bees are solitary bees, which means _____ in colonies like honey bees or bumble bees.

a) do not live
b) when they do not live
c) that they do not live
d) that do not live

20. Zora Hurtson first undertook fieldwork in anthropology, but eventually settled into her most cherished calling, _____.

a) was writing fiction
b) that she wrote fiction
c) that of fiction writer
d) who wrote fiction

21. Not until a frog develops lungs _____ the water and live on the land.

a) that it leaves
b) it leaves
c) leaves it
d) does it leave

22. The mass of insects on Earth is _____ all other land animals combined.

a) greater than that of
b) as large
c) more greater
d) broader than the one of

23. Many people hate to eat in restaurants by _____.

a) themselves
b) theirselves
c) himself
d) ourselves

24. Actor Paul Newman received an Academy Award for Lifetime Achievement_____dozens of popular movies over several decades.

a) because acting
b) for acting in
c) with acting in
d) in his acting in

25. The American and the Soviet space exploration programs, even though they are reputedly opposites, are very much _____ in their empirical goals.

a) unlike
b) alike
c) not alike
d) like

26. I don't _____ staying home today.

a) feel unlike
b) feel alike
c) feel like
d) feel likely

27. "What did you think of the book?"
"_____the books I've read, it was the most interesting."

a) From
b) All
c) All of
d) Of all

28. "Is your husband a good dancer?"
"Yes. He dances _____."

a) exceptional good
b) exceptionally good
c) exceptionally well
d) exceptional well

29. "Is Marsha still here?"
"No. She was the first _____."

a) leaving
b) leave
c) to leave
d) in leaving

30. "I took the TOEFL. It was _____."
"Had you studied a lot before you took it?"

a) real hardly
b) real hard
c) really hard
d) really hardly

31. "Did you meet Ann here at the university?"
"No, we had _____ met when I started college."

a) still
b) already
c) till
d) yet

32. "What's wrong with your car?"
"The rear mirror needs _____."

a) to replace
b) replacing
c) replaced by
d) replace

33. "How about going to the theater?"
"O.K., but I would rather _____ a concert."

a) attend
b) to attend
c) attending
d) have attended

34. "What is that book about?"
"It concerns_____ your money."

a) investing
b) to invest
c) about investing
d) with investing

35. "Are you _____employed at the post office?"
"Yes, I have been working there since 1982."

a) yet
b) almost
c) already
d) still

36. "Mrs. Williams is always beautifully dressed."
"She wears _____ nice clothes."

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

37. "When you were living in the country, were there a lot of deer?"
"Yes, but hardly ever _____ any."

a) did we saw
b) we did see
c) did we see
d) we saw

38. "John and Jack both get good grades."
"Nonetheless, John is _____of the two."

a) the more talented
b) the most talent
c) more talent
d) most talented

39. "Did you sell your car?"
" No, but there's a woman who is _____ in buying it."

a) definitely interested
b) definite interested
c) definitely interesting
d) interesting definitely

40. "Is your dog afraid of me?"
"A little. It's not used to _____."

a) be petted
b) petting
c) being petted
d) pet

41. "How old are you?"
" I am _____ you are."

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

42. "Can I help_____?"
"Yes, do you know when the bus comes?"

a) us
b) yourself
c) you
d) ourselves

43. " There was an eclipse yesterday."
" Unfortunately, I didn't _____ it."

a) saw
b) seen
c) see
d) to see

44. "You look tired."
" I am_____ I can't keep my eyes open."

a) so tired that
b) such a tired
c) too tired that
d) very tired that

45. "Tom didn't tell the truth about the accident."
" Never _____ him again."

a) will believe I
b) I will believe
c) will I believe
d) I won't believe

46. "Christine is moving to Los Angeles."
"I think_____ will make everyone sad."

a) her leaving
b) she leaves
c) she leaving
d) her to leave

47. "Some teenagers own cars when they're still in high school."
" Our sons' friend _____one."

a) drive
b) have
c) do
d) has

48. "When are you leaving for South Carolina?"
"I think I'll go _____ June 11."

a) at
b) in
c) between
d) on

49. "Did you go to Hawaii for vacation?"
"I had been planning to go, but I got sick _____ minute."

a) at the last
b) at last
c) the last
d) the least

50. " Do we need more drinks for the party?"
" No, _____ have already been bought."

a) the drinks
b) some drink
c) a drink
d) drink

51. "Would you prefer jazz or rock music?"
"I dislike _____ music in general."

a) listening to
b) to listen
c) listening at
d) listen to

52. "Do you like living alone?"
"Yes, and now I_____ for myself."

a) used to cook
b) used to cooking
c) am used to cooking
d) am used to cook

53. " Would you like to go to the movies tomorrow?"
"Sure. _____I will have finished my exam."

a) And than
b) After then
c) By then
d) By that

54. "Do you think Barbara speaks _____ well?"
"She should. She has been studying it since she was in high school."

a) Spanish language
b) a Spanish language
c) Spanish
d) the Spanish

55. "I passed the admission test!"
"Congratulations. Had you studied _____ before you took it?"

a) a lot of
b) a lot
c) lots
d) lot

56. " Bob, I am not going to buy this encyclopedia".
"I know, because it costs _____ the other one."

a) twice as much as
b) twice more times
c) twice as much
d) twice as many as

57. "Mom, this is _____tasty ice cream that I'll have another helping"
"Of course, if you like".

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

58. "Are you all here, dear students, can we start our lesson?"
"Yes, everyone _____ Virginia."

a) but
b) except to
c) from
d) beside

59. "_____ fish are there in the basket near you?"
"Quite a lot."

a) How much number of
b) Do you know how much
c) How many
d) What is the number of

60. "Which football team do you support?"
" We'd like _____."

a) the *Monsters* will win
b) the *Monsters* to win
c) that the *Monsters* win
d) the *Monsters* win

61. "I don't understand the instructions of the document because of my poor English."
" _____ your English teacher to help you."

a) Ask
b) Make
c) Have
d) Let

62. "Jane said you telephoned me last night."
"Yes. I called _____ if you would like to come to dinner tomorrow."

a) for seeing
b) for to see
c) because to see
d) to see

63. "Ann looks like a smart student."
"Oh, yes, she is always the first _____ her homework."

a) to be finished with
b) to being finished with
c) to finish
d) finishing

64. "I have observed that you don't pay attention to the rules when crossing the street."
"The point is that I _____ the rules of it, I have just arrived in this country."

a) do not accustomed to keeping
b) am not accustomed to keeping
c) am not accustomed to keep
d) do not accustomed keeping

65. "You know that doctors are trying to find out _____ there is a risk to get the virus."
" No. I haven't heard about it yet."

a) whether if
b) if not
c) whether not
d) whether

66. According to the economic laws, the greater the demand _____the price.

a) higher
b) the high
c) the higher
d) high

67. The observation deck at the World Trade center was _____ any other one in New York.

a) highest than
b) higher than
c) the highest that
d) higher that

68. Let's listen for more information about the storm on _____ radio stations.

a) other
b) another
c) else
d) the another

69. The classroom equipment usually includes_____ chalk.

a) few
b) several
c) a few
d) some

70. "Have the workers _____ the kitchen cupboard and then let them go."

a) to bring in
b) brought in
c) bring in
d) bringing in

71. "Did you order _____cakes for your birthday party?"
"I only ordered one, but I wish I had ordered three."

a) a little
b) any
c) little
d) no

72. My English teacher said we should write another composition for tomorrow related _____our experience at last week's excursion.

a) to
b) for
c) into
d) from

73. The president's advisor studied the case carefully and reported that it _____ improved.

a) needed be
b) was needed
c) needed to
d) needed to be

74. "Don't you think the trip to the Black Sea would be fantastic?"
"To tell the truth I dislike _____ in salt water".

a) for me to swim
b) swimming
c) to swim
d) swim

75. "Why does the detective want to meet you today as soon as possible?"
"Surprisingly enough, I am the only person who saw the money _____ last night".

a) to steal
b) been stolen
c) being stolen
d) stealing

76. _____ was said about the war, and people thought it was planned secretly by some authorities to confuse them.

a) A few
b) Few
c) Little
d) Some

77. "Is Angelina still single?"
"No, she is married _____ a lawyer and they are really happy to have each other."

a) to
b) of
c) with
d) for

78. "I spend more than 10 dollars on cigarettes, I am not used to smoking cheap ones."
"Really, it is a _____habit you know, and I wish I would stop smoking."

a) dangerously
b) so dangerous
c) dangerous
d) very dangerously

79. "_____ Bob's winter holidays in Scotland led to his marrying a Scotswoman."

a) Enough surprising
b) Surprised enough
c) Enough surprisingly
d) Surprisingly enough

80. "Mom, please, can you make Dad_____us to London at Christmas time?"
"I will try, though I know he is very busy these days."

a) taking
b) his taking
c) take
d) to take

81. "To be frank, I am against borrowing books from the library and then not giving them back in time because I think that other students may need it."
"Yes, you are right_____."

a) as usual
b) as usually
c) usual
d) usually

82. "Why are you _____? Didn't you sleep well last night?"
"You should have told me you weren't coming to the cinema. I waited more than three hours but you didn't come."

a) so nervous
b) so nervously
c) very nervously
d) such a nervous

83. "Mike, help me to decide which book to buy: "English Tales" or "Christmas Tales."
"Of the two, I think the second one is_____."

a) a nice one
b) nicer
c) the nicer
d) the nicest

84. "Hi Nick, I hear you were in New York, did you like it?"
"_____ all the cities I have visited, I like New York the best!"

a) For
b) From
c) In
d) Of

85. "Miss Erica, these flowers are for you."
"Thank you. They have _____ beautiful colours."

a) too
b) as
c) such a
d) very

86. Although there is no evidence of water on Mars, for years the dark lines visible _____ were referred to as canals.

a) in the planets
b) on planets
c) on the planet
d) in planet

87. Because Galileo published a paper supporting Copernicus's heliocentric theory of_____, he was charged with heresy by the Inquisition.

a) universe
b) the universe
c) a universe
d) an universe

88. Building codes and fire laws prevent concert promoters from selling as many tickets _____ they possibly can.

a) as
b) if
c) how
d) that

89. "Have you got any plans for the weekend?"
"What about _____ in the lake?"

a) go swimming
b) swimming
c) doing a swim
d) to swim

90. "Would you like some hot coffee or tea?"
"I do like them _____, but I'd rather have something cold."

a) either
b) neither
c) both
d) too

91. "I was hoping that you'd wear your new dress. It's much _____."
"But this one is more comfortable for hot weather."

a) pretty
b) more prettier
c) most prettiest
d) prettier

92. "I can't stand this class!"
"Well, you might as well _____ it."

a) used to
b) get used to
c) get use to
d) be used

93. "I think that the game starts at eight."
"Good. We have just _____ to get there."

a) enough time
b) too time
c) so much time
d) very much time

94. "The music and the flowers are lovely."
"Yes. I hope that the food is _____,too."

a) well
b) well enough
c) good
d) enough good

95. "Henry and Dolores are careful."
"Yes, but Olga is _____ of the three."

a) the carefulest
b) carefuler
c) the most careful
d) the more careful

96. "I can't stand hot weather!"
"_____. Dreadful, isn't it?"

a) So can't I
b) Neither can I
c) So I can't
d) Nor I can

97. "Their son is very bright."
"Yes, he is. When we saw them at graduation I was surprised how_____ he could talk".

a) clearer
b) clean
c) clearly
d) cleaner

98. "Did you go to the museum with your friend?"
"No, I went there _____."

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

99. "I don't have to be there until seven."
"The traffic is really bad. _____ leave a few minutes early."

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

100. "What time are your friends arriving?"
"They have _____ arrived."

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

101. "This is a very expensive shop, _____ is cheap here."
"I can't believe it!"

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

102. "This soup is hot!"
"The _____, the better."

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

103. "How old is Susan?"
"She is _____as I am."

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

104. "If only I had taken your_____!"
"Yes. You wouldn't have any problem."

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

105. "You look_____. You must have received good news!"
"You are right. I've got a job in a bank."

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

106. "Would you like some more coffee?"
"Only_____, thank you."

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

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

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

108. "What's the problem?"
"Oh, doctor, I've got _____ bad cold."

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

109. "Have you finished your term paper _____?"
"I started to read a novel instead."

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

110. "What about bringing John along to the meeting?"
"That isn't _____ bad idea."

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

111. "What time does the bus leave for the airport?"
"I don't know. It _____leave every half hour, but I think the schedule's been changed."

a) is used to
b) used to
c) get used to
d) uses to

112. "Are you coming to the party with me?"
"I am sorry, I am too busy and I don't want _____."

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

113. "You will make fewer mistakes if you work hard."
"I'll try to do my_____."

a) good
b) best
c) the best
d) well

114. "How do you like my article?"
"The more I read it _____ I get in it."

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

115. "No sooner _____ everyone started to gossip about her."
"That's typical!"

a) had Maria left than
b) did Maria leave when
c) had Maria left when
d) Maria had left then

116. "Would you like to go to the zoo or to the circus?"
"_____ to the circus."

a) I'd prefer to go
b) I'd rather to go
c) I'd better to go
d) I'd rather went

117. "My hat is the same colour _____ yours."
"Yes, but the style is quite different."

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

118. "Why did you stop _____tennis?"
"I got tired."

a) for playing
b) to play
c) playing
d) being played

119. _____ Michelangelo began painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican.

a) At the age of 33
b) At 33 years
c) At the age of 33 years
d) At the age of 33-year-old

120. The changes in this city have occurred _____.

a) so fastly
b) rapidly
c) fastly
d) so rapid

121. Mary and her sister have just bought _____ coats at the clearance sale.

a) two new winters
b) new two winter
c) two new winter's
d) two new winter

122. How_____ times did Rick and Jenifer have to do the experiment before they got the results they had been expecting?

a) many
b) many of the
c) much
d) much of

123. George is not _____ to pass the test in economics without anybody's help.

a) enough intelligent
b) intelligent enough
c) intelligence enough
d) enough intelligently

124. Nora _____ misses an opportunity to play in the tennis tournaments.

a) hardly never
b) ever hardly
c) never hardly
d) hardly ever

125. "What a nice photograph! I like it so much!"
"So do I. Tomorrow I am going _____ ."

a) to have enlarged
b) to have it enlarge
c) to make it enlarged
d) to have it enlarged

126. "Why don't you throw these apples away? Can't you see they have _____?"

a) gone badly
b) gone bad
c) come worse
d) got better

127. "What do you think about the project I introduced at the meeting yesterday?"
"To tell the truth the more I thought about it _____ I liked it. I think I'll vote against it."

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

128. "Did they go to James's party last Saturday?"
"Yes, it was a great mistake. No one enjoyed _____."

a) himself
b) itself
c) themselves
d) them

129. Unfortunately, I've never seen Mary _____. They say she took the first place at the competition last year.

a) to dance
b) dance
c) dances
d) is dancing

130. They want their _____ to become a doctor. They don't even think that she can be against it.

a) fifteen years old girl
b) fifteen-years girl
c) fifteen-year-old girl
d) a fifteen-years-aged girl

131. "I was so busy last week. I could not even find time to watch the news on TV."
"_____."

a) Nor I could
b) Neither could I
c) So could I
d) I neither

132. _____ Hemingway lived in Cuba where he wrote "The Old Man and the Sea".

a) In his later years
b) In his latter years
c) In his lasted years
d) In his lasting years

133. Nobody likes talking to Bill because he is fond of giving _____.

a) a useless advice
b) useless advices
c) useless advice
d) some useless advices

134. _____, London is one of the most interesting and oldest cities in the world.

a) In my mind
b) For my mind
c) In my opinion
d) By my opinion

135. Our Literature teacher _____ a lot of poems by heart.

a) makes us to learn
b) makes that we learn
c) makes us learning
d) makes us learn

136. Alan said that it was _____ he had ever driven.

a) a very fast car
b) one of the most fast
c) the most fastly car
d) one of the fastest cars

137. When Jane came to Britain, she had to get used _____ on the left.

a) driving
b) to drive
c) to driving
d) to be driving

138. "Where are you planning to spend your holiday?"
"To tell the truth, I haven't got _____ on holiday at the moment."

a) money enough to go
b) enough money to go
c) money enough for going
d) enough money for going

139. "Have you got any idea why the children are so strangely quiet? There is absolutely no noise."
"Don't worry. There is nothing dangerous. They are simply cutting some _____."

a) ten pound note
b) a ten-pound note
c) ten-pound notes
d) ten-pounds notes

140. If you are worried about the problem, you should do _____ it.

a) something about
b) anything for
c) nothing against
d) something at

141. "I am so tired."
"In that case let's get a taxi. It's _____ to walk."

a) a quite long way
b) quite a long way
c) so a long way
d) a so long way

142. The exam was quite easy,_____ we expected.

a) more easy that
b) more easy than
c) easier as
d) easier than

143. My mother is very happy as my father gave up _____ three weeks ago.

a) to smoke
b) smoke
c) smoking
d) having smoked

144. "Did you enjoy the play last night?"
"Yes, of course, I did. I just couldn't help _____ every single scene of it."

a) to admire
b) admiring
c) but admiring
d) admire

145. "I see you have a lot of work to do."
"Yes, and, if you don't mind I'd like _____ me."

a) you to help
b) that you help
c) you are helping
d) you help

146. He's a fast runner. I cannot run as fast _____.

a) so he could
b) than him
c) he can
d) as him

147. "I hate cleaning fish."
"If you really do why don't you _____ at the fishmonger's?"

a) clean them
b) have them cleaned
c) have cleaned them
d) to have them cleaned

148. "What time will you arrive?' 'I don't know. It depends _____ traffic."

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

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

a) early so
b) too early
c) early quietly
d) such an early

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

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

151. "When are you leaving for South Carolina?"
"I think I'll go _____."

a) at June 11
b) between June 11
c) in June 11
d) on June 11

152. Coffee beans are picked by hand and then _____.

a) drying
b) dried
c) which are dried
d) by drying

153. The higher a mountaineer climbs, _____.

a) the thinner the air will become
b) thinner air will be there
c) there will be thinner air
d) the air will become thinner

154. "Is this your home town?"
"No. I've only lived here _____."

a) a few years ago
b) since a few years
c) for a few years
d) by a few years

155. "I'll buy the cake for David's birthday party."
"And I'll be responsible _____ the ice cream."

a) of
b) to
c) for
d) with

156. "What musical instrument does Irene play?"
"She is famous _____ her piano playing."

a) by
b) for
c) about
d) to

157. "Did you like the new French movie?"
"My wife liked it but I was _____."

a) some boring
b) a little bored
c) just a bore
d) just boring

158. "Mrs.Williams is always beautifully dressed."
"She wears _____ nice clothes."

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

159. "When do you work now?"
"Usually _____ the afternoon."

a) for
b) to
c) in
d) on

160. "What was your impression _____ the art exhibition?"
"I thought some of the works were uninteresting."

a) of
b) to
c) with
d) at

161. At the end of the meeting it became obvious that the question being discussed was _____ than they expected.

a) much serious
b) more seriously
c) the most serious
d) much more serious

162. Sorry Tom, I have to return. I remember _____ the front door but I cannot find the key.

a) lock
b) locking
c) to lock
d) to locking

163. My black jeans _____ dirty. I'll put on something else and we can go out.

a) was
b) is
c) are
d) aren't

164. I don't like stories _____ have unhappy endings.

a) those
b) they
c) which
d) who

165. "Where are you going?"
"I am going to buy _____."

a) a bread
b) some breads
c) a loaf of bread
d) a loaf of breads

166. The bus service is very good. There is a bus _____ ten minutes.

a) each
b) every
c) all
d) either

167. We still live in Texas in a house near _____ I work.

a) there
b) where
c) wherever
d) here

168. He had to work _____ ; otherwise he'd have fallen behind the others.

a) more harder
b) hardly
c) hard
d) the hardest

169. I'd _____ go on foot than travel on that overcrowded bus.

a) rather
b) like
c) prefer
d) love

170. "Would you like to eat anything?"
"Nothing. I'll just have _____ ."

a) a cup of coffee
b) a little of coffee
c) a coffee cup
d) a glass of coffee

171. The girl insisted on _____ to an art school, although her parents were against it.

a) go
b) going
c) to go
d) to going

172. "You look so pale, you'd better see the doctor _____", he noticed anxiously.

a) as soon as possible
b) so soon as possible
c) possible soon
d) soon as possible

173. The dictation was quite easy, _____ we expected.

a) more easy that
b) more easy than
c) easier than
d) easy as

174. Jim and Susan study at the same University. The _____ studies Arts and Jim studies Science.

a) latter
b) late
c) latest
d) later

175. She tried to be serious but she couldn't help _____.

a) to laugh
b) laughing
c) that she laughed
d) to laughing

176. "Could you tell me where my trousers are?"
"Haven't you put _____ in the wardrobe?"

a) it
b) them
c) they
d) its

177. Some of my classmates decided to study Electrical Engineering because they wanted _____ computers.

a) to build
b) building
c) be built
d) build

178. "What's the matter with your cat?"
"I am taking it to the vet. It has injured _____ tail."

a) its
b) it's
c) it
d) itself

179. "This coffee isn't strong."
"The taste isn't good _____."

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

180. "The more you read, the _____ you'll be."
"Why don't you read then?"

a) the clever
b) cleverer
c) the cleverer
d) the cleverest

181. She ate _____. She wasn't feeling hungry.

a) hardly anything
b) hard anything
c) anything hardly
d) anything hard

182. "Who has been planning the dance?"
"Everyone in the club _____."

a) is
b) have
c) has
d) are

183. I have a terrible headache so I don't feel like _____ out for a walk tonight. I'd better stay at home and watch TV.

a) going
b) to go
c) go
d) gone

184. My sisters are all very clever but lazy and naughty girls. _____ of them has her own responsibilities which they never carry out.

a) Some
b) Every
c) Both
d) Each

185. "Do you live far from the Campus?"
"No, my house is _____ walk from the College."

a) five minutes'
b) five minute's
c) five minutes
d) five minute

186. "Don't you know why Sam did not arrive at work in his car?"
"He is _____ at the garage so he has to use his elder brother's Ford."

a) having repaired it
b) having it repaired
c) having it repair
d) having it repairing

187. My new glasses cost me _____ the last pair that I bought.

a) times three
b) three times more
c) three times as much as
d) as much three times as

188. It was _____ that we went camping in the mountains last weekend.

a) such nice weather
b) so nice a weather
c) too nice weather
d) so nice weather

189. The jury think Annie is the best singer among all the candidates.
Have you ever heard her _____?

a) singing
b) sung
c) to sing
d) sang

190. "What are the expectations?"
"Many of _____ not expect to win."

a) the participants in the race do
b) participant in the race are
c) participants of the race does
d) the participant in the race has

191. Do you know that _____ children are classmates?

a) Kate and Ann's
b) Kate's and Ann's
c) Kate and Ann
d) Kate's and Ann

192. Very few people know about Jack's secret. So, please, don't _____.

a) give it in
b) give it up
c) give it away
d) give it

193. Mrs. Simpson is really an excellent teacher. She is _____ appreciated by her students.

a) highly
b) high
c) higher
d) highest

194. If I leave early in the morning I'll arrive at about 12 o'clock in the afternoon, it's about _____ to that town from my house.

a) three hour drive
b) three hours' drive
c) three hour's drive
d) three hours drive

195. When he was young he used _____ every day.

a) to going swimming
b) to go swimming
c) going to swimming
d) to go swim

196. He is very punctual. We hope he won't keep us _____.

a) to wait
b) wait
c) waiting
d) to waiting

197. This was _____ film I had ever seen.

a) worse
b) the worse
c) the worst
d) worst

198. "_____ nice weather to go for a walk!"
"It is really a nice day."

a) Such a
b) So
c) Such
d) How

199. I am going to a wedding on Saturday. _____ is getting married.

a) A friend of mine
b) One my friends
c) A friend of me
d) A friend of my

200. "Did you hear about that concert?"
"There was _____ news about it on TV last night."

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

201. "Have you got any plans for the Christmas holidays?"
"How about _____ in the mountains?"

a) go skiing
b) skiing
c) do skiing
d) to ski

202. "Would you like to go sailing or swimming?"
"I like them _____, but I'd rather have a walk today."

a) either
b) neither
c) both
d) too

203. "I was hoping to meet you in the morning. I'm usually _____ at that time of day."

a) much cheerful
b) more cheerful
c) cheerfully
d) most of cheerful

204. "I hate studying for exams!"
"_____ it because it's the only way to pass."

a) Used to
b) Get used to
c) Get using to
d) Be used to

205. "I think the movie starts at 8 pm."
"Oh. We don't have _____ to get there."

a) enough time
b) too time
c) little time
d) no time

206. "Can this drug _____ cure my cold?"
"Yes, we believe your cold will be cured in three days."

a) really
b) real
c) a real
d) be really

207. "I've played too much table tennis today."
"You_____ find another partner."

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

208. "I don't play tennis very well!"
"_____."

a) So don't I
b) Neither do I
c) So I don't
d) Nor don't I

209. "Her English is easy to understand."
"Yes, I was surprised how_____ she could talk".

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

210. "Did you go on vacation with your family?"
"No, I went _____."

a) alone
b) lonely
c) by alone
d) all lonely

211. "The weather is much _____ today."
"Yes, but the weather reports say that it will rain tomorrow."

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

212. "Did you know the man who tried _____ your bag?"
"No, but I would certainly recognize him if I saw him again."

a) to steal
b) to stealing
c) of stealing
d) steal

213. "This book is _____ for you to read."
"I don't want to read it, I just want to look at the pictures."

a) too difficult
b) such difficult
c) enough difficult
d) difficulty

214. "Do you like to play Scrabble?"
"I _____ it a lot but now I'm tired of it."

a) used to play
b) using to play
c) get used playing
d) am used playing

215. "I can't wait to see the photos you took of our trip."
"Just give me _____ to download them to my computer."

a) a few minutes
b) fewer minutes
c) little minutes
d) a little minutes

216. "The room is too hot. Can you open the window _____ to let in some cool air?"

a) enough wide
b) wide enough
c) widely enough
d) enough widely

217. "I've been accused of stealing money at work."
"You _____ get a lawyer to help you with that."

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

218. "What's wrong with the washing machine?"
"I tried to use _____, but the clothes were still dirty."

a) it
b) them
c) its
d) they

219. "I thought you were going to leave work early."
"My boss didn't _____."

a) let me go
b) to let me go
c) let me going
d) let me to go

220. "I've been _____ lately that I haven't been able to visit my mother."
"She's been unable to leave her house to visit me."

a) so busy
b) such busy
c) too busy
d) as busy

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

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

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

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

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

a) too
b) such
c) quite
d) rather

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

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

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

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

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

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

227. "Would you like to have _____?"
"No thanks, I've already had breakfast."

a) something
b) any things
c) every things
d) nothing

228. What nice news! Everyone will be glad _____.

a) to hear them
b) hearing it
c) to hear they
d) to hear it

229. He will be listened to with great interest. His report is _____.

a) the better
b) good of all
c) best
d) the best

230. I enjoyed the concert. It was _____ .

a) rather excited
b) quite exciting
c) quite an exciting
d) excited rather

231. "Yesterday it was Mary's birthday."
"The children had _____ time, didn't they?"

a) well
b) a good
c) good
d) a well

232. "He is _____liar."
"Nobody likes to be cheated, do they?

a) a such
b) such a
c) so
d) a very

233. "Harry is _____."
"Who is he talking to?"

a) near the phone
b) on the phone
c) at phone
d) by phone

234. "Are we going to be late?"
" No, we are going to arrive _____ the airport in time."

a) in
b) to
c) at
d) on

235. "Shall we eat here?"
"The food looks _____ to me."

a) badly
b) well
c) good
d) nicely

236. "_____?"
"She is tall and slim."

a) How is she like
b) Who is she
c) What is she
d) What is she like

237. "There must be many bottles of beer in the fridge."
"I can see only _____."

a) a few bottle
b) many bottles
c) a few bottles
d) a little bottles

238. "Shall I open the window?"
"_____"

a) Do please.
b) Please you won't.
c) You may please.
d) Please don't you.

239. "At what age did he go to school?"
"He went to school _____ five."

a) at age of
b) at the age
c) by age of
d) at the age of

240. "What is their new house like?"
"It _____."

a) looks very well
b) looks like an office block
c) likes yours
d) seems like very comfortable

241. " Was he late?"
"When he came two minutes ago everybody _____."

a) have already been there
b) were there
c) has already arrived
d) had already arrived

242. They got valuable _____ from the night watchman.

a) piece of information
b) informations
c) pieces of informations
d) information

243. "These new trains are fantastic!"
"They move _____."

a) so quick
b) such quickly
c) very quickly
d) too quick

244. Tell me more about your work, I'm very _____.

a) interested for it
b) interesting in it
c) interesting
d) interested in it

245. "Could you help me?"
"I don't see why I should help _____."

a) yourself
b) to you
c) you
d) by yourself

246. "Could you help me to solve the problem?"
"I'm not good _____ mathematics."

a) on
b) at
c) in
d) with

247. "_____?"
"I have a bad headache."

a) What does it matter
b) What is matter with you
c) What's the matter with you
d) What matters

248. "Have you ever met Tom?"
"Yes, we met _____."

a) the concert
b) at the concert
c) in the concert
d) in concerts

249. "Have you been to New York?"
"_____."

a) Already not
b) Not still
c) Still not
d) Not yet

250. "Have you ever been to their place?"
"Their apartment is very modern, but they have some antique _____ in it."

a) pieces of furniture
b) pieces of furnitures
c) furnitures
d) piece of furnitures

251. "Did you like this film?"
"This film was _____ interesting than last week's."

a) rather
b) much
c) not so
d) more

252. "Have you finished _____?"
"Nearly."

a) still
b) yet
c) till
d) until

253. "Have you got books by Dickens?"
" _____ books on this shelf were written by Dickens.".

a) The all
b) All
c) All the
d) Every

254. "Is it still raining?"
"No, it's not raining _____."

a) more
b) no more
c) some more
d) any more

255. "Is he as intelligent as his sister?"
"No, he's _____ intelligent as his sister."

a) not so
b) much less
c) much fewer
d) least

256. "Who is Janet?"
"Janet is _____."

a) an old my friend
b) an old friend of me
c) a my old friend
d) an old friend of mine

257. "How did you get there?"
"We went by car and the children went _____ foot."

a) to
b) in
c) with
d) on

258. "Shall we go out?"
"I don't think it's a good idea. It looks _____ rain."

a) for
b) so
c) as
d) like

259. "The players can't find their boots."
" _____ boots are in their place."

a) The three player's
b) The three players
c) The three players'
d) Three players' their

260. "The car I bought last year has turned out to be just awful."
"I bet you'll never buy _____ one of the same make."

a) the other
b) others
c) other
d) another

261. "Could I borrow fifty dollars from you?"
"I am sorry, I don't have _____ money."

a) much
b) a lot
c) many
d) plenty

262. "What are the results of the report?"
The company has made _____ progress in the last five years."

a) many
b) a lot of
c) few
d) lots

263. "Doing _____ a lot of work!"
"You'd better start working on your paper now."

a) research need
b) researches need
c) researches needs
d) research needs

264. "Your project _____ the committee."
"That's good news."

a) highly interesting
b) high interested
c) highly interested
d) interested high

265. "Is the final exam required?"
"Yes. _____ in the class has to take it."

a) Each student
b) All the student
c) Every students
d) Each students

266. "Alex took an extended vacation in Northern Europe last summer."
"I know. Sweden was _____ he visited when he was in Scandinavia."

a) one of the country
b) one of the countries
c) country
d) one of countries

267. "Did you like the new restaurant?"
"They had _____ service ever!"

a) the worse
b) worst
c) the worst
d) worse

268. "Do you know that Mary has left for Paris?"
She's been looking forward _____ Paris for years."

a) to visit
b) visiting
c) to visiting
d) to have visited

269. "Have you apologized to Helen?"
"I did, even though it's hard for me _____ my mistake."

a) admiting
b) admit
c) to admiting
d) to admit

270. "Can you hear the rain tapping on the roof?"
"Yes. The sound is getting _____ my nerves!"

a) on
b) at
c) in
d) to

271. "How far is the Reading Hall from the main building?"
"Have a look _____ the map. It'll tell you."

a) on
b) at
c) to
d) in

272. "Tom is a clever boy."
"True, he's very intelligent but has no interest in _____ school or in learning."

a) a
b) the
c) these
d) –

273. "Mr. Hill is always making new rules for his children to follow."
"Some of _____ rules are unreasonable, though."

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

274. Coli has proven to be _____ most dangerous bacteria that can be acquired from food and water, even in developed countries.

a) one of the
b) one of
c) one
d) of one

275. "Don't you want to play with me?"
"No, you had better find _____ partner."

a) the other
b) other
c) another
d) the another

276. In the past six months, the company has already received twice _____ income as it earned in the entire preceding year.

a) as much
b) more
c) as many
d) as more

277. Swimming is a beneficial exercise, _____ aerobic activity and uses a number of muscle groups.

a) not only because it provides
b) because it both provides
c) for provision
d) as result of providing

278. Hardly _____ the office when he realized that he had left his wallet at home.

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

279. "Her French is easy to understand."
"Yes, I was surprised how_____ she could talk".

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

280. The tube worm, _____ stationary plant-like creature that lives at the bottom of the deep sea, can live for hundreds of years.

a) is a
b) it is a
c) a
d) that is a

281. Due to her agility and speed, that runner is _____to be the first one chosen.

a) likely
b) like
c) alike
d) a like

282. The man got angry when he discovered that the laundry machine was _____ order.

a) out
b) out of
c) on
d) outside

283. "Why did you stop _____ football?"
"We got tired."

a) for playing
b) to play
c) playing
d) play

284. "You must have received _____ news!"
"You are right. I've got a job."

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

285. The BFI poll has taken place once every ten years _____1962.

a) in
b) since
c) during
d) within

286. *The Old Man and the Sea*, a novel about _____ harrowing adventure catching a huge fish, is one of Ernest Hemingway's most famous books.

a) an old fisherman's
b) an old fisherman
c) old fisherman's
d) the old fisherman

287. American Herman Melville became famous by writing one of the greatest adventure novels _____.

a) in the English language
b) in the English
c) of English
d) on English language

288. "What are you doing?"
"I am working _____Physics experiment."

a) on my
b) in mine
c) by myself
d) by my

289. He always insists _____ for everything when we go out for dinner.

a) on the paying
b) for paying
c) on paying
d) to pay

290. "If you take a train, it'll be _____."
"I also think so."

a) much good
b) best
c) much better
d) more well

291. Gerard Jensen is regarded _____of Vanuato's major expatriate artists.

a) the one
b) at first
c) as the first
d) as one

292. "Is Mary very talented?"
"Yes, she is _____ everyone admires her."

a) so talent
b) such talented
c) so talented that
d) very talented that

293. Increasing the possibility of a state-wide strike in New Mexico, major supermarket chains said _____ would not agree to an extension of a contract with Albuquerque workers beyond today.

a) there
b) they're
c) their
d) they

294. "Could I have a word with you, please?"
"Sorry, I'm in a hurry. My train leaves _____minutes."

a) in fifteen
b) in the fifteen
c) at fifteen
d) at the fifteen

295. The best way to treat panic disorder is by simply pulling yourself together _____ things out with someone.

a) or by talking
b) beside talking
c) and to talk
d) or to talk

296. "Who do you think is going to win the game tomorrow?"
"I think our team has _____players, so we'll win."

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

297. "Excuse me. Do you know where the bus terminal is?"
"It is opposite _____ the large police station."

a) of
b) at
c) with
d) -

298. He will arrive _____ of July.

a) on the first
b) in a first
c) on first
d) at first

299. On a trip down to the bottom of _____ Grand Canyon, the equipment will in all probability be carried by burros.

a) the
b) a
c) _
d) an

300. "Isn't Mr. John_____?"
"Yes, but he has enough experience."

a) too young
b) a younger too
c) a youngest
d) young very

SECTION 4

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

Text 1

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

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

Text 2

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

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

Text 3

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

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

Text 4

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

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

Text 5

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

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

Text 6

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

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

Text 7

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

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

Text 8

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

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

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

Text 9

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

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

Text 10

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

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

Text 11

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

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

Text 12

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

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

Text 13

Madame Tussaud's is one of the most popular attractions in London and as it is very crowded in summer, make sure you get there early. This famous and highly (1) _____ museum contains life-like wax figures which are (2) _____ brought up to date. On display are realistic models of famous people, from the latest pop stars to (3) _____ figures.
You can also see today's politicians and the most well-known TV(4) _____ . You can buy a combined ticket which will allow you admission to both the Museum and the Planetarium next door. The Planetarium is open daily from 10.00 am to 5.30 pm and (5) _____ are given every hour. Baker Street is the nearest underground station for both attractions.

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

Text 14

A recent report on the eating habits of children in Britain suggests that children from the age of three to sixteen show a strong dislike for vegetables and only eat (1) _____ amounts of fruit and vegetables at Christmas.
One researcher says not eating properly may have serious (2) _____ on a child's speech and physical development, resulting in poorer performance at school.
One (3) _____ is to give children extra iron and vitamins but in the long run it is more (4) _____ if children get the right ingredients in their daily diet.
Unfortunately, parents choose food for their children that is quick and (5) _____ to prepare, rather than food which is fresh and healthy. Consequently, it is difficult later to get children to change their habits.

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

Text 15

Mountaineering is an almost unique sport as the climber is in competition with nature itself rather than with other humans. For this reason it is an extremely dangerous activity. Nature does not follow any rules or (1) _____, and can often play very (2) _____.
Professional mountaineers are quite aware of the risks involved in their sport. Although they are (3) _____ spirits at heart, they have a full understanding of the vital safety measures (4) _____ to keep them alive, and never knowingly put themselves in needless danger. On the other hand, they say that the sense of (5) _____ at the end of the climb is directly proportional to the risks involved.

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

Text 16

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

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

Text 17

The world's (1) _____ is not only growing, it is also becoming more urbanized. An (2) _____number of people are moving to cities in the (3) _____ of having a better life. The cities promise steady work and higher salaries. With more money , people think they can (4) _____ for their families more easily.
We cannot get rid of megacities- they are here to stay. What we should (5) _____ on, however, is building "villages" inside the cities.

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

Text 18

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

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

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

Text 19

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

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

Text 20

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

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

Text 21

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

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

Text 22

It was George Walker and Col Landmann who planned and built the first railway line into London. The railway, nearly four miles long, was to be placed on a brick bridge (1)_____ of 878 arches. This (2)_____ way to build a railway had several advantages. It would get round the problem created by the (3)_____ roads and lanes that intersected the route and would require less land.
The first brick was laid on April 4, 1834. At the same time the company purchased a plot of (4)_____near London Bridge for Ł7500. A huge army of labourers, engineers and builders moved in to begin the (5)_____ task of building the bridge and laying the track. Across the fields little townships of huts sprang up to house the railway workers.

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

Text 23

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

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

Text 24

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

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

Text 25

Fashion forms a key part of many of our important industries, (1)_____ those involving design, such as cars, computer printers and (2)_____. In the world of machines, changes in design often accompany (3)_____ improvements.
However, new design in clothing is more (4)_____ motivated by fashion. Differences in the climate from season to season and the tendency to connect each new year with a new look provide textiles companies with (5)_____ opportunities to renew their sales.

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

Text 26

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

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

Text 27

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

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

Text 28

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

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

Text 29

At the age of ten Barbara was different from her family. She gave you the (1)_____ of being (2)_____. So she went to the local grammar school.
This year is quite an (3)_____ one for Barbara. She's taking her O-levels in nine subjects. She chose these subjects last year when she and her parents went to the school for an interview with some of her teachers – three, to be (4)_____. It was quite a shock for Barbara's parents that the teachers thought their daughter was 'university material'. The teachers meant that Barbara could pass the entrance exams. But of course, this doesn't mean that she is (5)_____ going to university.

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

Text 30

In the old days of (1) _____theatrical companies, a travelling company had experienced a bad (2) _____ week, and there was no money to pay the actors. When the actor, who played the (3) _____ of the Ghost in 'Hamlet' heard this, he promptly told the manager: "Then the ghost won't walk tonight!" As that meant that there could be no (4) _____ that night, he was immediately paid.
Ever since the (5) _____ of salaries in the theatre is known as "the ghost is walking."

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

SECTION 5

Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը: Choose the right option.

1. The melting point is the temperature _____ a solid changes to a liquid.

a) at which
b) when
c) unless
d) while

2. Most folk songs are ballads_____have simple words and tell simple stories.

a) what
b) that
c) when
d) although

3. In 1850, Yale University established Sheffield Scientific School, _____.

a) where engineers were educated
b) engineers were educated there
c) in which were engineers educated
d) where were engineers educated

4. The size and shape of a nail depends primarily on the function _____it is intended.

a) so that
b) for which
c) in spite
d) as if

5. No one knows what color dinosaurs were _____no sample of their skin has survived.

a) because
b) because of
c) because that
d) it is because

6. _____ they are tropical birds, parrots can live in temperate or even cold climates.

a) Even though
b) Despite
c) Nevertheless
d) But

7. _____ added to a liquid, antifreeze lowers the freezing temperature of that liquid.

a) When
b) Even
c) As if
d) In spite

8. _____ advertizing is so widespread in the United States, it has had an enormous effect on American life.

a) Since
b) In case
c) Unless
d) In spite

9. _____ people are increasingly linked over long distances by electronic communications, many of them still prefer face-to-face encounters.

a) In spite of
b) Although
c) But
d) Yet

10. _____ together in one place, they form a community.

a) Whenever living people
b) When people who live
c) When people living
d) Whenever people live

11. _____ managed by an independent governor and board of directors, the Bank of Canada is owned by the Canadian government.

a) Although
b) Due to
c) Even
d) However

12. _____ , the seeds of the Kentucky coffee plant are poisonous.

a) Until they have been cooked
b) Cooking them
c) They have been cooked
d) Cooked until

13. Natural silk is still highly prized _____ the availability of similar artificial fabrics.

a) in spite of
b) moreover
c) however
d) nevertheless

14. You'd better do physical exercises _____ you will be fat before your twentieth birthday.

a) or
b) in spite
c) but
d) although

15. _____ through a prism, a beam of white light breaks into all the colors of the rainbow.

a) When shines
b) It shines
c) It is shone
d) When shone

16. One basic question psychologists have tried to answer is_____ people learn.

a) how
b) even
c) as if
d) in case

17. It was in 1875 _____ joined the staff of the astronomical observatory at Harvard University.

a) that Anna Winlock
b) Anna Winlock,who
c) as Anna Winlock
d) Anna Winlock then

18. Heavy industry developed rapidly in Alabama primarily _____ its rich natural resources.

a) so that
b) in spite
c) as if
d) owing to

19. In order to grow vegetables properly, gardeners must know _____.

a) that the requirements for each vegetable
b) what are each vegetable's requirements
c) what the requirements for each vegetable are
d) that is required by each vegetable

20. For many years people have wondered _____ life exists elsewhere in the universe.

a) whether
b) so that
c) even if
d) though

21. Tom kept none of the promises _____.

a) that he had made
b) than he had made
c) when he had made
d) because he had made

22. The children got hungry in the middle of the afternoon _____.

a) even though they had eaten lunch
b) after they had eaten lunch
c) even they had eaten lunch
d) therefore they had eaten lunch

23. Whether we are going or not _____.

a) has not been decided yet
b) while has been decided
c) have they decided
d) they haven't decided

24. The Empire State building, the largest building in New York, _____.

a) it was built in 1933
b) was built in 1933
c) that was built in 1933
d) when built in 1933

25. They follow her_____.

a) wherever she goes
b) whatever she goes
c) however she goes
d) nowhere she goes

26. _____ you're fond of singing foreign songs, why don't you translate these lyrics?

a) Owing to
b) Due to
c) Since
d) As long

27. _____ a lack of time, they couldn't succeed in choosing the most appropriate subject for their report.

a) Because of
b) Although
c) As
d) Despite of

28. They couldn't raise the wages of their employees _____ the financial position of the company.

a) since
b) due to
c) because
d) as

29. Geysers have often been compared to volcanoes _____ they both emit hot liquids from below the Earth's surface.

a) due to
b) because
c) in spite of
d) even

30. _____a novelty in the late nineteenth century, photography was limited to the rich.

a) Unless
b) Due
c) Despite
d) Still

31. The President of the U.S. appoints the cabinet members, _____ their appointments are subject to Senate approval.

a) due
b) unless
c) because
d) but

32. Scientists are now beginning to conduct experiments on _____ noise pollution can trigger different sorts of health risks.

a) since
b) still
c) unless
d) how

33. Farce is a _____excite laughter through exaggeration and extravagance rather than by realistic imitation of life.

a) drama intended to form to
b) form intended to drama of
c) drama form of intended to
d) form of drama intended to

34. In Prehistoric _____of western Utah was covered by Lake Bonneville.

a) times, a large part
b) times, there was a large part
c) part of the time
d) for large parts of time

35. Humans reach physical maturity more slowly than_____.

a) most other large mammals were
b) most other large mammals
c) does most other large mammals
d) the most other large mammals

36. Though they travel _____Central America, the swallows always make a punctual return to the mission in Capistrano.

a) not far as
b) far as away
c) as far as
d) away as far

37. _____ contained in the chromosomes, and they are thought of as the units of heredity.

a) Genes which are
b) Genes are
c) When genes
d) Because of genes

38. This evening after he got home, he was scolded by his mother_____the extravagant green dye in his hair.

a) since
b) as
c) because of
d) in spite of

39. When played in certain ways, the bassoon can produce comical sounds, _____ it is sometimes referred to as the clown of the orchestra.

a) or
b) that
c) whether
d) so

40. It is said he is a man, _____ to have the vision of an eagle and courage of a lion.

a) which appeared
b) he appeared
c) that appears
d) and appears

41. _____ he works hard, John is not doing well in his career.

a) Although
b) Because
c) Despite of
d) In spite of

42. The sky is dark. It looks _____ it will start raining soon.

a) even if
b) even though
c) as if
d) if

43. _____ Johnson & Smith reached great heights in the business world, they encountered many great difficulties in promoting their theories and methods.

a) Before
b) Despite of
c) Due to
d) Still

44. _____getting the highest result in the class, John still had problems with the teacher.

a) Despite of
b) In spite of
c) Even though
d) Nonetheless

45. _____ photosynthesis were to stop, life would disappear from Earth.

a) For
b) However
c) If
d) Although

46. _____ is your own business.

a) Who you work for
b) Whose you work for
c) Who for you work
d) You work for whom

47. _____ older, Liza Minelli looks more and more like her mother, Judy Garland.

a) She grows
b) So that she grows
c) As she grows
d) In spite she grows

48. _____ other cells in the body, nerve cells are not healed or replaced when they are damaged or destroyed.

a) Unlike
b) Despite of
c) Even if
d) But

49. _____ for a few species that live on the ground, most monkeys live in trees.

a) Besides
b) Though
c) Except
d) All but

50. _____ is the biggest city in Michigan , it is not the capital.

a) Unless Detroit
b) If Detroit
c) Although Detroit
d) Despite of Detroit

51. _____black cats are bad luck is considered a superstition rather than a fact.

a) That
b) Though
c) However
d) Even

52. Travelers had better get their reservations well in advance _____ they want to fly during the Christmas holidays.

a) but
b) despite
c) if
d) however

53. _____ are not filed by the 15th of April, penalties and interest may be added to the unpaid balance.

a) For taxes of income
b) Income taxes that
c) With taxes of income
d) If income taxes

54. My grade depends on _____.

a) what I master calculus
b) whether calculus mastered by me
c) whether I master calculus
d) when master calculus

55. The cost of shipping a car is related to_____.

a) how much does it weigh
b) how it weighs much
c) that it weighs
d) how much it weighs

56. _____ in many colleges and universities, Latin is no longer spoken as an everyday tongue.

a) Although they are still studied
b) Although he is still studied
c) Although this still studies
d) Although it is still studied

57. _____ similar in appearance, the tangerine and the clementine are unlike each other in taste.

a) Due to
b) Although
c) Despite
d) In spite

58. _____ built as a private home for Elvis Presley, Graceland is now open to the public.

a) Although
b) Despite
c) Nevertheless
d) Due

59. _____ her father's advice , Sarah Dade chose medicine as her course of studies.

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

60. Not until a student has mastered algebra _____ the principles of geometry, trigonometry, and physics.

a) he can begin to understand
b) can he begin to understand
c) he begins to understand
d) begins to understand

61. It would be impossible to say that Spanish _____ Japanese.

a) is like to
b) is exactly like
c) likes
d) is not alike

62. _____ leaves from certain trees, such as the maple and sassafras, turn bright colors.

a) During the fall
b) While the fall
c) The fall comes
d) When comes fall

63. _____the 1930s and 1940s, F.D. Roosevelt was elected to the presidency four times.

a) Since
b) During
c) Until
d) While

64. Although born in Germany, _____ a citizen of the United States in 1940.

a) but Albert Einstein became
b) that Albert Einstein became
c) Albert Einstein became
d) since became Albert Einstein

65. Benjamin West contributed a great deal to American art:_____.

a) painting, teaching, and lecturing
b) painting, as a teacher and lecturer
c) painting, teaching, and as a lecturer
d) painting, a teacher, and a lecturer

66. Almost everyone fails_____ on the first try.

a) is passing the driver's test
b) to pass the driver's test
c) to have passed the driver's test
d) passing the driver's test

67. _____in space, a rocket has to be powerful enough to break out of the pull of the Earth's gravity.

a) It is travel
b) To travel
c) That travel
d) Travel

68. One problem with all languages is _____ they are full of irregularities.

a) when
b) so
c) that
d) yet

69. Here is the report and document_____ for you.

a) that I have prepared
b) I have prepared that
c) who have prepared
d) which have I prepared

70. The knee is _____ other joints in the body as it cannot twist without injury.

a) to be damaged more than likely
b) more likely to be damaged than
c) likely to be more than damaged
d) more than likely to be damaged

71. One of the laws states_____ the greater the distance between galaxies, the greater is the speed of separation.

a) because of
b) despite
c) still
d) that

72. The Academy of poets _____ the 1930's provides financial assistance to working poets.

a) was founded in
b) was founded
c) which was founded in
d) when it was founded

73. He came as soon as he could _____ to help me to complete the work by midnight.

a) in order
b) therefore
c) so that
d) provided that

74. _____ we had already improved our English, we couldn't understand an Englishman who was trying to ask something.

a) as
b) still
c) while
d) though

75. _____ my neighbour waters the flowers every day and takes care of them the garden will soon become a pleasant place.

a) Provided that
b) Until
c) Nevertheless
d) Even if

76. The house was cosy and clean,_____ I didn't hesitate to rent it for some weeks.

a) however
b) accordingly
c) in case
d) yet

77. _____ better, the team would have been able to defeat the opponent.

a) If it prepares
b) If prepares
c) Preparing
d) Had it prepared

78. _____ Java Man, who lived before the first Age, is the first manlike animal.

a) Believed generally is
b) It is generally believed that
c) Generally believed it is
d) That is generally believed

79. _____ is necessary for the development of strong bones and teeth.

a) It is calcium
b) That calcium
c) Calcium
d) Although calcium

80. I still cannot get used to _____.

a) while I drive on the left
b) drive on the left
c) when I drive on the left
d) driving on the left

81. _____ the snow stopped, the children ran into the yard to make a snowman and ski.

a) However
b) Because of
c) While
d) After

82. He had hardly begun to speak, _____ he was interrupted by a shriek.

a) when
b) than
c) otherwise
d) while

83. She behaves_____ she were the boss of the company and the staff obeys humbly.

a) as though
b) as long as
c) even though
d) because

84. _____ she had never been fired, she felt that the director was going to do it in the following month.

a) Moreover
b) Unless
c) Provided that
d) Even though

85. Many minerals break along smooth surfaces called cleavage planes, _____ parallel to internal layers of atoms.

a) which they are
b) which
c) and they
d) which are

86. _____ exact statistics vary because of political changes, more than two hundred separate nation states are included in the official lists at any one time.

a) Although
b) In spite
c) Nevertheless
d) Consequently

87. _____ Carl Sandburg is also well known for his multivolume biography of Lincoln.

a) He is an eminent American poet
b) The eminent American poet
c) The eminent American poet who is
d) Despite an eminent American poet

88. Before Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin, many people died_____.

a) infecting with simple bacteria
b) infections were simple bacteria
c) from simple bacterial infections
d) infecting of simple bacteria

89. _____ it was late and our children had already gone to bed, we didn't feel tired and sleepy.

a) Because
b) Although
c) If
d) As

90. They have lived in our neighbourhood for a long time, _____I know them well.

a) when
b) since
c) therefore
d) while

91. She is a good specialist, _____ I didn't hesitate to ask her for help.

a) so that
b) although
c) even though
d) that's why

92. I am working on my English from morning till late at night _____I can enter a university.

a) so that
b) if
c) that's why
d) in case

93. George showed me some pictures _____ by his father.

a) which were they painted
b) that been painted
c) they were painted
d) that were painted

94. The games children play become increasingly complex_____ they become older.

a) due to
b) as
c) so
d) so that

95. What's the name of the man _____?

a) you borrowed his car
b) which car you borrowed
c) whose car you borrowed
d) his car you borrowed

96. I _____feel very tired when I wake up in the morning.

a) still
b) unless
c) since
d) already

97. He is learning English _____ he can get a better and more interesting job.

a) when
b) so that
c) although
d) as soon as

98. I don't know him very well, _____ I have met him socially on a couple of occasions.

a) unless
b) although
c) when
d) so that

99. I don't mind if you go out for lunch_____ you're back for the meeting at two**.**

a) as long as
b) while
c) until
d) as if

100. We will go ahead with the project _____our partners refuse to help us.

a) even if
b) in spite
c) because
d) consequently

101. A telephone recording tells callers _____ .

a) what time starts the movie
b) when does the movie start
c) what time the movie starts
d) the movie starts what time

102. George knew how to improve his test scores _____ he did not have enough time to study.

a) despite
b) but
c) due to
d) unless

103. Colin told me about his new job, _____very much.

a) though he's enjoying
b) which he's enjoying
c) where he's enjoying
d) why he's enjoying it

104. Ben likes walking, especially _____.

a) when the weather is cool
b) when is the weather cool
c) the weather when is cool
d) when is it cool weather

105. I'm going shopping for food this evening _____I don't have to go at the weekend.

a) until
b) while
c) as if
d) so that

106. You can come to the meeting _____you have nothing to say.

a) so that
b) even if
c) while
d) despite

107. I couldn't sleep _____ I was very tired.

a) though
b) despite
c) so that
d) in order

108. It's not cold now, but take your coat with you _____it gets colder.

a) in case
b) if
c) unless
d) while

109. Public television stations are different from commercial stations_____ .

a) because they receive money different and different types of shows
b) for money and program types
c) in the areas of funding and programming
d) because the former receives money and has programs differently from the latter

110. A good student must know_____ .

a) even if to how effectively study
b) so that to study effectively
c) how to study effectively
d) still to study effectively

111. Dave lost his job and was short of money, so _____ his flat and go to live with his brother.

a) that he did was to sell
b) what he did was to sell
c) whatever he did to sell
d) while he sold

112. Many of the international problems we are facing now _____ .

a) linguistic incompetences
b) are the result of misunderstandings
c) are because of understanding themselves
d) lacks of the intelligent capabilities of understanding each other

113. After Barlow was arrested, his wife and daughters were questioned by the police _____they knew nothing about his business affairs.

a) even though
b) so that
c) in spite
d) because of

114. I like travelling by ship _____the sea is not rough.

a) as long as
b) unless
c) despite
d) in spite of

115. I'm playing tennis tomorrow _____it doesn't rain.

a) providing
b) unless
c) until
d) because

116. You might not remember the name of the hotel, so write it down _____you forget it.

a) in case
b) unless
c) so that
d) as if

117. Having finished lunch, _____.

a) the detectives began to discuss the case
b) the case was discussed again by the detectives at the table
c) they are going to discuss on the case together
d) because the detectives were beginning to discuss the case

118. Joan _____ that she could not attend classes the following week.

a) while informed by her professors
b) which her professors informed
c) that informed her professors
d) informed her professors

119. _____ Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamon's tomb, than strange reports appeared in the newspapers.

a) Not lately
b) Soon after
c) No sooner had
d) Hardly ever had

120. When travelling it is advisable to write your name and address on your bag_____.

a) unless you lose it
b) if you lose it
c) when you lose it
d) in case you lose it

121. The children were alone in the house all day long. _____, it was in complete mess.

a) Consequently
b) However
c) Nevertheless
d) Even though

122. It is so annoying to find somebody in your own room_____.

a) at reading your personal letters
b) has been reading your personal letters
c) reading your personal letters
d) without reading your personal letters

123. Some parts of the White House, _____ the US president lives and works, are open to the public.

a) that
b) which
c) where
d) whenever

124. Many English words (for example, 'work' and 'rain') can be used _____.

a) like verbs and nouns
b) as verbs and nouns
c) as well as verbs and nouns
d) as they are verbs and nouns

125. In summer a lot of tourists usually walk round the town _____.

a) looking at the sights and taking photographs
b) walked round the town and took photographs
c) when looking at the sights with taking photographs
d) without sightseeing and photographs

126. The fur traders are sure there would be more unemployment and less choice for fashion industry because of _____.

a) their opponents have banned fur trade campaign
b) their opponents' fur trade banning campaign
c) their opponents are against fur trading
d) their opponents had banned fur trade campaign

127. The teacher suggested that her students _____ experiences in Europe.

a) write a composition on their
b) to write composition about the
c) wrote some compositions of his or her
d) had written any compositions for his

128. Travelling by sea can be much more fascinating _____.

a) as long as you are seasick
b) providing that you are seasick
c) even though you are seasick
d) unless you are seasick

129. The buses are so expensive these days, _____.

a) you will need also to take a taxi
b) you may as well take a taxi
c) you may be able to take taxi
d) you may as good as take taxi

130. _____ , but he had also predicted the danger that the nearby two villages could face.

a) Not only did the Polish scientist study the active volcano
b) Provided the Polish scientist studied the active volcano
c) Not only the Polish scientist would study the active volcano
d) Only the Polish scientist did not study the active volcano

131. Spiders are not insects, as many people think. _____ , they are not even related to them.

a) Even though
b) Consequently
c) Moreover
d) However

132. Modern alpinists try to climb mountains by a route _____ will give them a good sport.

a) what
b) which
c) where
d) as if

133. Their office consisted of two rooms, _____ was used as a conference room.

a) the larger of which
b) the largest of what
c) the largest of them
d) largest which

134. Ann _____. She left three months ago.

a) still does not work here
b) doesn't work here any longer
c) not more works here
d) any longer works here

135. I just wonder _____ spent her last year's holiday.

a) while she
b) yet she
c) how often she
d) where she

136. _____ Albert Einstein went to school, neither his parents nor his teachers thought much of his mental abilities.

a) Unless
b) So
c) Even
d) When

137. Yesterday Jack was having a party but Sheila couldn't come, _____ was a pity.

a) while
b) which
c) so
d) what

138. Swimming is a beneficial exercise, _____ aerobic activity and uses a number of muscle groups.

a) not only because it provides
b) because it both provides
c) for provision
d) as result of providing

139. _____ in Japan as after that terrible earthquake.

a) Never was the situation so serious
b) Not only was the situation so serious
c) Never the situation was so serious
d) No sooner had the situation been so serious

140. After the interruption, the speaker went on talking _____.

a) as nothing had happened
b) though nothing had happened
c) in spite of nothing had happened
d) as if nothing had happened

141. People _____from other countries are called immigrants.

a) who come to live in America
b) come to live in America
c) that live in America
d) which live in America

142. Jane started feeling sad _____couldn't come to her party.

a) by two of her best friends
b) till two of her best friends
c) for two of her best friends
d) because of two of her best friends

143. At last I found the information _____.

a) that I was looking for
b) what I was looking for
c) in which I was looking for
d) because I was looking for

144. After six months of hard work _____ is a vacation.

a) that I really need of
b) which I really need
c) this I really need
d) what I really need

145. _____ Mary didn't know how to swim, she jumped into the pool.

a) However
b) Although
c) When
d) While

146. _____ the fact that we warned him about it he continued his work.

a) Though
b) In spite
c) Despite
d) Because

147. _____ graduating from university, George went to New York to start his career.

a) Because
b) After
c) While
d) During

148. I didn't tell him what I thought _____ he wouldn't be upset.

a) even if
b) in case
c) because of
d) so that

149. The other day I met a man _____ in television.

a) who sister works
b) while sister works
c) whose sister works
d) whom sister work

150. _____ several unsuccessful attempts, Robert Peary reached the North Pole on April 6, 1909.

a) After
b) He made
c) When
d) His

151. Atlanta is the city _____ the Olympic Games were held in 1996.

a) which
b) when
c) where
d) while

152. Sarah put the papers back into the file_____ them**.**

a) once she had copied
b) so she had copied
c) and she had copied
d) what she had copied

153. The car suddenly went out of control _____ the driver's experience with driving on snowy roads.

a) in spite of
b) in order
c) despite of
d) because

154. We worked all night on the decorations for the party, _____ we couldn't finish the job properly.

a) however
b) even if
c) as though
d) as a matter

155. School was cancelled for the day _____ the biggest snow storm in five years.

a) due to
b) as though
c) only if
d) in fact

156. The bride's parents spent a lot on the wedding, _____ she felt that she had to pay at least some of it back.

a) consequently
b) otherwise
c) whenever
d) whether

157. Birds make nests in trees _____ hide their young in the leaves and branches.

a) can where they
b) where they can
c) where can
d) from where they

158. Kitchen appliances called blenders began _____ in the 1930s.

a) using
b) to use
c) which used
d) to be used

159. Birthdays _____ occasions for congratulations.

a) that usually considered
b) are usually considered
c) usually considering birthdays
d) that consider usually

160. _____ the painting looked like genuine Picasso, the signature was definitely a fake.

a) Despite
b) In spite of
c) Although
d) While

SECTION 6

Ընտրել ճիշտ փոխակերպված նախադասությունները:
Choose the correctly transformed sentences.

1.

1. *"I am going to call him this afternoon," she said.*
   She said that she was going to call him that afternoon.
2. *Bella says to her brother: "Where are you planning to go this summer?"*
   Bella asked her brother where he was planning to go this summer.
3. *"Don't forget to buy some milk, Andy," said Clare.*
   Clare reminded Andy to buy some milk.
4. *"Me? No, I didn't take Sue's calculator," said Bob.*
   Bob denied taking Sue's calculator.
5. *The secretary asked me to fill up that form.*
   "Would you like to fill up this form?" said the secretary.

2.

1. *"I intended to do it tomorrow," he said, "but now I don't think I'll be able to."*
   He said he had intended to do it the next day but then he didn't think he would be able to.
2. *David said to me:"What were you doing when I called?"*
   David asked me if what I was doing when he called.
3. *"Do you want to buy any newspapers?" said Jack.*
   Jack asks if I wanted to buy any newspapers.
4. *"Don't touch the gates, lady," said the lift operator.*
   The lift operator warned the lady not to touch the gates.
5. *The traveler asked me to book him a seat in a non-smoker.*
   "Please, ask her to book me a seat in a non-smoker," said the traveler.

3.

1. *"I'll come with you as soon as I am ready," she said.*
   She said she would come with me as soon as she was ready.
2. *"Do you want to buy any second-hand books?" said Bill.*
   Bill asked if I wanted to buy any second-hand books.
3. *"I can lend you $50," my aunt said to me, "and you can take your time about paying it back."*
   My aunt told me that she could lend me $50 and I could take my time about paying it back.
4. *His teacher said to him, "Come back in ten minutes. We are going to begin the discussion."*
   His teacher told him come back in ten minutes as we were going to begin the discussion.
5. *The director asked the boys what they were doing there.*
   "What are the boys doing here?" the director asked.

4.

1. *The advertisement said, "If you answer the questions correctly, you may win $100."*
   The advertisement said that if we had answered the questions correctly, we might win $100.
2. *"Whose car did you borrow last night?" I asked him.*
   I asked him whose car did he borrow the previous night.
3. *"Don't watch late-night horror movies," I said to them.*
   I warned them not to watch late-night horror movies.
4. *"Will you go on strike when the others do?" the boss asked him.*
   The boss asked him if he would go on strike when the others did.
5. *He advised us to make good use of our time as we wouldn't get such an opportunity again.*
   "Make good use of your time. You won't get such an opportunity again," he said to us.

5.

1. *"We like working on Sundays because we get double pay," explained the builders.*
   The builders explained that they liked working on Sundays because they got double pay.
2. *"What platform does the train leave from?" asked Bill.*
   Bill asked what platform did the train leave from.
3. *"Don't lean your bicycles against the windows, boys," said the shopkeeper.*
   The shopkeeper told the boys not to lean their bicycles against the windows.
4. *"Are you leaving today or tomorrow morning?" asked his secretary.*
   His secretary asked whether he was leaving that day or the following morning.
5. *The new secretary asked how long it had been a mixed school.*
   The new secretary asked, "How long has it been a mixed school?"

6.

1. *She said she would come with me as soon as she was ready.*
   "I'll come with you as soon as I am ready," she says.
2. *"Who would like to join our Drama Group?" she said.*
   She wanted to know who would like to join their Drama Group.
3. *"Think well before you answer," the detective said to her.*
   The detective warned her to think well before she answered.
4. *"Do you have a work permit?" asked Bill.*
   Bill asked if I had a work permit.
5. *He said:"There was an accident outside the supermarket."*
   He asked us if there had been an accident outside the supermarket.

7.

1. *"Do you know that the shoes you are wearing aren't a pair?" I asked him.*
   I asked him whether he knew that the shoes he was wearing weren't a pair.
2. *"We didn't eat fish two days ago," Andrew said.*
   Andrew said that they didn't eat fish two days before.
3. *"Don't eat so much chocolate!" the mother told her children.*
   The mother warned her children not to eat so much chocolate.
4. *"Where did Maria park her new car?" said Ronald.*
   Ronald asked Maria where she had parked her new car.
5. *My friend was sure that Tom wouldn't tell the police anything and told me not to worry.*
   "Don't worry! Tom hadn't said anything to the police," my friend told me.

8.

1. *"Bob, my brother is getting married next week. You are invited," Ted said.*
   Ted told Bob that his brother was getting married the following week and Bob was invited.
2. *"Will you be working in the laboratory tomorrow?" Jane asked.*
   Jane asked if we would be working in the laboratory the following day.
3. *"Don't come here now, it is in vain, you cannot see her." Martin said. "I am sure about that."*
   Martin surely reminded him not to go there now in vain because he couldn't see her.
4. *Linda said, "I wonder why our friends don't come to meet us these days, Tim."*
   Linda wondered and said Tim why their friends hadn't come to see them those days.
5. *The teacher asked Sarah why she wasn't ready that day.*
   The teacher asked, "Why aren't you ready today, Sarah?"

9.

1. *The policeman asked the boy where he had taken it.*
   The policeman said to the boy: "Where did you take it?"
2. *He said: "I really want to buy this new car for you."*
   He told to me he really wants to buy this new car for him.
3. *"Do you think you could live entirely on your own for six months," said Tom, "or would you get bored?"*
   Tom asks if I thought I could live entirely on my own for six months or if I would get bored.
4. *Peter said: "I may bring someone with me to the party tomorrow."*
   Peter said he might bring someone with him to the party the following day.
5. *Our teacher said to us, "Be quiet, please!"*
   Our teacher said that we must be quiet.

10.

1. *She said to Liza: "Does he usually take his wife with him when he goes on a business trip?"*
   She asked Liza if he usually took his wife with him when he went on a business trip.
2. *Mother said to us: "You shouldn't buy this house. It is on the main road."*
   Mother advised us not to buy that house as it was on the main road.
3. *They said: "There was a terrible storm in the south-west of the USA last night."*
   They said that there had been a terrible storm in the south-west of the USA the previous night.
4. *The teacher said to us, "Hand in your papers. The time is up."*
   The teacher told us hand in our papers but the time was up.
5. *He asked me what effect the treatment had on her.*
   He said to me: "What effect does the treatment have on her?"

11.

1. *"Will you have finished your work by the time I arrive?" said my friend.*
   My friend asked me if I would have finished my work by the time he arrives.
2. *Pam said to us: "My son is allowed to watch television after dinner only if he has finished his homework."*
   Pam told us that her son was allowed to watch television after dinner only if he had finished his homework.
3. *Lucy asked me: "How did you like your dinner with Mr. Jackson on Sunday?"*
   Lucy asked if I have liked my dinner with Mr. Jackson on Sunday.
4. *The girl asked him not to buy a ticket as she didn't want to go to the cinema that day.*
   "Please, don't buy a ticket, I don't want to go to the cinema today," the girl said to him.
5. *He said: "You can't find anything interesting here. Go to the bookshop."*
   He said that I couldn't find anything interesting there and advised me to go to the bookshop.

12.

1. *The guide said to us: "They destroyed all the masterpieces which reminded of that civilization."*
   The guide told to us that they destroyed all the masterpieces which reminded of that civilization.
2. *" They are satisfied with my job." Sam said.*
   Sam said that they were satisfied with his job.
3. *"Could you show me this dress, please?" said Ann to the sales assistant.*
   Ann asked the sales assistant to show her that dress.
4. *Mr. Ronald asked: "Where is the symposium supposed to be held tomorrow?"*
   Mr. Ronald wondered where the symposium was supposed to be held the next day.
5. *Jessie reminded Mary to turn off the TV.*
   Jessie said, "Mary, don't forget to turn off the TV."

13.

1. *Betty paused for a while and asked who that man was.*
   Betty paused for a while and asked, "Who is this man?"
2. *"Lily, take the posters to the teachers' room, please," the teacher said.*
   The teacher asked if Lily took the posters to the teachers' room.
3. *"Does George know you are leaving the day after tomorrow?" asked Pam.*
   Pam asked if George knew I was leaving in two days' time.
4. *Kate said, "Carla has been my best friend since our childhood."*
   Kate said that Carla had been her best friend since their childhood.
5. *Greg said, "I am sorry to interrupt you, Mary."*
   Greg told her that he was sorry to interrupt Mary.

14.

1. *"I can't live on my basic salary," said Peter. "I'll have to offer to do overtime."*
   Peter told he couldn't live on his basic salary and he had to offer to do overtime.
2. *"Lucy, would you like me to bake a cake for your birthday party?" Ann said.*
   Ann asked Lucy if she wanted her to bake a cake for her birthday party.
3. *"Who did you give the money to?" she said to me.*
   She asked me who I had given the money to.
4. *He said that they made $450 a week and sent most of it to their wives.*
   "We make $450 a week," he said, "and send most of it to our wives."
5. *Mother said to me: "Don't go out without a raincoat."*
   Mother said that I didn't go out without a raincoat.

15.

1. *He asked me if I minded working on the night shift.*
   "Do you mind working on the night shift?" he asked me.
2. *They said they would light a fire and cook the sausages over it.*
   They said: "We'll light a fire and cook the sausages over it."
3. *"How many people know the combination of the safe?" said the detective.*
   The detective asked how many people knew the combination of the safe.
4. *I asked Brian why he didn't go back to Singapore.*
   "Brian, go back to Singapore, please," I said.
5. *The workers said: "We earn three times as much in this factory as we would in our own country."*
   The workers said they earn three times as much in this factory as they will in their own country.

16.

1. *"Did any of you actually see the accident happen?" said the policeman.*
   The policeman asked if some of us had actually seen the accident happen.
2. *Ann said Jack's parents had asked her to supper the following night and asked what she should wear.*
   "Jack's parents have asked me to supper tomorrow night," said Ann. "What should I wear?"
3. *Lily said to her sister: "Don't forget to take your umbrella."*
   Lily reminded her sister to take her umbrella.
4. *Bob said to Ted: "Thanks. You were very kind to me yesterday."*
   Bob thanked Ted for he had been very kind to him the day before.
5. *Mother says: "When will you be able to take your little sister to the park, Ben?"*
   Mother asked Ben if when he will be able to take his little sister to the park.

17.

1. *"When the doorbell rang, I was reading," says Suzan.*
   Suzan told us she was reading when the doorbell rang.
2. *"I can't come. I am getting ready for my exam," he said.*
   He said he couldn't come as he was getting ready for his exam.
3. *The teacher said to Andrew: "Are you sorry for what you did?"*
   The teacher asked if Andrew was sorry for what had he done.
4. *"I wasted all my money last month," Rick said to George.*
   Rick told George that he had wasted all his money the previous month.
5. *The manager asked what time the meeting would take place the next day.*
   The manager said: "What time will the meeting take place tomorrow?"

18.

1. *Tina said: "I will solve this problem tomorrow."*
   Tina promised to solve that problem the next day.
2. *Andy asked Lucy to give him one more chance to prove it.*
   Andy said: "Lucy must give me one more chance to prove it."
3. *"If you saw my father, you'd recognize him at once," she said to me.*
   She said to me that if I saw her father I'd recognize him at once.
4. *"Let's stay in till the rain has stopped," Jim said.*
   Jim suggested staying in till the rain had stopped.
5. *Peter said: "When do I have to take the book back?"*
   Peter wondered when he has to take the book back.

19.

1. *Sandy said: "I want to buy this cottage but I don't have enough money."*
   Sandy said I want to buy this cottage but I don't have enough money.
2. *I asked Brian why he didn't go back to Singapore.*
   "Brian, go back to Singapore, please," I said.
3. *"Don't forget to use the indicators," said the police instructor.*
   I advised the police instructor to use the indicators.
4. *"When the rain stops, can we go out, Dad?" said the children.*
   The children asked their father if they could go out when the rain stopped.
5. *I have some guests from Boston today," says my father.*
   My father says he has some guests from Boston today.

20.

1. *David told me that he had had a job interview the previous day.*
   David said: "I have had a job interview yesterday."
2. *"How did you learn about the accident yesterday?" she said.*
   She asked me if how I had learnt about the accident the day before.
3. *"Remember to switch off the light when you've finished, Jane," said her mother.*
   Jane's mother reminded her to switch off the light when she had finished.
4. *Daniel said: "Soledad, will you write down your e-mail address, please?"*
   Daniel asked Soledad to write down her e-mail address.
5. *"Let's go to the swimming pool next week," Rudy says.*
   Rudy suggested going to the swimming pool the next week.

21.

1. *The examiner asked how long Rachel had been learning English.*
   "How long have you been learning English, Rachel?" asked the examiner.
2. *Richard said: "Thanks, Bob. You helped me a lot yesterday."*
   Richard thanked Bob as he had helped him a lot the day before.
3. *Samuel said: "Alice, give me your phone number."*
   Samuel told Alice to give him her phone number.
4. *"I can't join you now. I am working on my report," he said.*
   He said he couldn't join me then as he was working on his report.
5. *"Are there any vacant rooms in this hotel?" the old gentleman asked.*
   The old gentleman wanted to know if there were any vacant rooms in that hotel.

22.

1. *He invited Jane to have lunch with him on Sunday.*
   "Jane, come and have lunch with me on Sunday," he said.
2. *"Will you help me?" she said. "I cannot reach the top shelf."*
   She advised me to help her reach the top shelf.
3. *Fred said: "I'm sorry, Lily. I forgot to bring your book."*
   Fred apologized to Lily for forgetting to bring her book.
4. *"Why didn't you call on us last weekend?" my grandparents asked me.*
   My grandparents asked me why I hadn't called on them the previous weekend.
5. *Mother said: "Estella, if you don't tell the truth, nobody will trust you."*
   Mother said that if Estella didn't tell the truth, nobody would trust her.

23.

1. *"Mary, did you go anywhere last weekend?" Bob asked.*
   Bob asked Mary why she didn't go anywhere last weekend.
2. *"You can take an appeal to a higher court," said the judge.*
   The judge said that I could take an appeal to a higher court.
3. *The doctor said: "Mrs. Davis, you will recover soon if you take these pills."*
   The doctor assured Mrs. Davis that she would recover soon if she took those pills.
4. *"How long does it take to get to London by coach?" asked the tourist.*
   The tourist asked how long it took to get to London by coach.
5. *Martha asked if I had explained everything to my friends the day before.*
   "Did you explain everything to your friends the day before?" Martha asked.

24.

1. *He said he couldn't help me as he was busy then.*
   He said: "We can't help you. We are busy then."
2. *Mother said: "Don't go out without a raincoat, Lucy! It's raining."*
   Mother warned Lucy not to go out without a raincoat as it was raining.
3. *"Ken, when are you going to file a report about the incident?" Martin asked.*
   Martin asked when Ken was going to file a report about the incident.
4. *"Did you send a letter to your parents last week?" asked Uncle Fred.*
   Uncle Fred asked if I had sent a letter to my parents the previous week.
5. *"You will feel better tomorrow if you stay in bed," says the doctor.*
   The doctor says I will feel better tomorrow if I stay in bed.

25.

1. *The chairman asked Edward to hand over the files.*
   The chairman said: "Will Edward hand over the files?"
2. *"You look pale, Susan. You had better stay in bed." I said.*
   I advised Susan to stay in bed because she looked pale.
3. *The jeweler asked: "Why don't you like this bracelet? It's very nice."*
   The jeweler asked why I didn't like that bracelet and added that it was very nice.
4. *The secretary said: "There is a mass of letters on my table this morning."*
   The secretary said there was a mass of letters on her table this morning.
5. *Mr. Grey asks: "Did they adopt a decision?"*
   Mr. Grey asks if they adopted a decision.

26.

1. *Granny said to Rita: "Don't forget to take an umbrella. It's drizzling."*
   Granny told Rita not to forget to take an umbrella as it was drizzling.
2. *Father said: "Albert, if you break your promise, nobody will respect you."*
   Father said that if Albert broke his promise, nobody would respect him.
3. *Lionel assured us that we could trust the newcomer.*
   Lionel told to us, "You can trust the newcomer."
4. *The little girl said: "Will you help me open this parcel, please? I can't do it alone."*
   The little girl asked me to help her open that parcel as she couldn't do it alone.
5. *"Hello, Sam! Why didn't you join us yesterday?" Garry said.*
   Garry greeted Sam and asked why he hadn't joined them the day before.

27.

1. *The employer said to me: "Why do you want to change the project?"*
   The employer wondered why did I want to change the project.
2. *The old lady said: "Will you help me get into the car, please?"*
   The old lady asked me to help her get into the car.
3. *I said to her: "If you let your son do whatever he wants, you will spoil him."*
   I warned her that if she let her son do whatever he wanted, she would spoil him.
4. *The engineer wonders why the project changed so often.*
   The engineer said: "I wonder why the project changed so often."
5. *Brandon said: "Lucy has found a new job. I am very happy."*
   B randon said Lucy had found a new job and added that he was very happy.

28.

1. *Fred said: "Rita, you can take this journal if you want. I have got plenty of others."*
   Fred said that Rita could take that journal if she wanted as she had plenty of others.
2. *The young man asks: "Are there any double rooms in this hotel?*
   The young man wonders if there are any double rooms in this hotel.
3. *The professor said: "Andy, open the window, please."*
   The professor asked if Andy opened the window.
4. *"What time did he ring you up from the airport?" she said to me.*
   She asked me what time he had rang me up from the airport.
5. *Grandfather asked Charlie to pass him the ash-tray.*
   Grandfather said: "Charlie, will you pass me the ash-tray, please?"

29.

1. *The teacher says: "The pupils will be going to the museum tomorrow."*
   The teacher tells that the pupils will be going to the museum tomorrow.
2. *"I can't help you paint the fence. I am awfully tired now," he said.*
   He said he couldn't help me paint the fence as he was awfully tired then.
3. *The Dean tells the girls not to make a noise.*
   "Don't make a noise, girls!" says the Dean.
4. *The architect said: "When is Ben going to cite details?"*
   The architect wanted to know when is Ben going to cite details.
5. *The chairman asked: "Is anybody absent today?"*
   The chairman asked if anybody was absent that day.

30.

1. *The tourists asked: "How can we get to Oxford Street?"*
   The tourists wondered how they could get to Oxford Street.
2. *The Smiths asked if I would be in town the following day.*
   "Will you be in town tomorrow?" I asked the Smiths.
3. *Jordan said: "Gareth, wait for me at the front entrance!"*
   Jordan said Gareth to wait for him at the front entrance.
4. *The guide said: "You'll have a nice time. Venice is a wonderful city."*
   The guide said we would have a nice time as Venice is a wonderful city.
5. *"If I had any time, I would help you with your work," said Lora.*
   Lora said that if she would have any time she would have helped me with my work.

SECTION 7

Ա. 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

Before the _____ of money, people used to get the goods and services they wanted by swapping things with others. The system was entirely _____ on an agreement between both people, each of whom needed to have what the other wanted to exchange.

The system of exchange started to work much more _____ with the introduction of money. By using precious metals which had been officially _____ and made into coins, it became possible to sell what you produced in _____ for coins, and then use the coins to buy anything you wanted from a third party.

1.weighed 2.invention 3.smoothly 4.place 5.dependent 6.return 7.fast

Text 2

Interpreting the feelings of other people is not always easy, as we all know, and we _____ as much on what they seem to be telling us, as on the actual words they say. Facial _____ and tone of voice are obvious ways of showing our _____ to something, and it may well be that we _____ express views that we are trying to hide. Body movements in general may also indicate feelings and interviewers often _____ particular attention to the way a candidate for a job walks into the rooms and sits down.

1.expression 2.deliberately 3.rely 4.pay 5.reaction 6.believe 7.unconsciously

Text 3

The experience of going to a football match in Brazil is something which even people who are not fans of the game will really enjoy. You watch the big _____ together with thousands of screaming football enthusiasts accompanied by the beating of drums and waving of flags. It's not just that football is great, there is a deep love for the game which can be seen from the way that rival fans _____ peacefully together. In addition to this, Brazil has the most beautiful stadiums in the world. Even small towns frequently have football grounds which _____ to international standards. It won't cost you much to see a game and the stadiums are not usually full, so it's quite easy to get a ticket at the gate, instead of having to pay in _____. Football is an almost year-round activity in much of Latin America and although many of the best teams in Brazilian cities have some key players _____ from Europe, there are plenty of local stars and certainly enough to provide some very exciting football.

1.advance 2.time 3.beforehand 4.mix 5.correspond 6.event 7.invited

Text 4

Coca-Cola was _____ in 1886 by Atlanta pharmacist John S. Pemberton. The name for the product was _____ proposed by Pemberton's assistant, Frank Robinson. The name was taken from the two most _____ ingredients in the drink, the South American coca leaf and the African cola nut.

The _____ for today's Coca-Cola is very well guarded. Many of the ingredients are known: in addition to coca leaves and cola nut, they include lemon, orange, lime, cinnamon, vanilla, caramel, and sugar. The proportions of the ingredients and the identity of Coke's _____ ingredients are known only by a few of the Coca-Cola Company's senior corporate officers.

1.invented 2.frequently 3.unusual 4.recipe 5.discovered 6.secret 7.actually

Text 5

When Columbus arrived in America in 1492, there were already an estimated thirty to forty million people living in North and South America. It has therefore been quite easy for some to refute the idea that Columbus _____ America. How and when these inhabitants came to America has been the source of much scientific research and discussion.

Most archeologists agree that the first Americans, the true "discoverers" of America, came from northeastern Asia. There is also a _____ amount of proof that inhabitants have been in the Americas for at least 15000 years. To get to the Americas, these people had to cross over the 55-mile-wide Bering Strait that _____ Asia and North America. According to one theory, these people crossed over during periods when a land bridge _____ between the two continents. During Ice Ages, so much of the Earth's water was _____ that the sea levels dropped, and it was possible to walk from Asia to North America.

1.existed 2.considerable 3.built 4.plenty 5.separates 6.discovered 7.frozen

Text 6

For women of my mother's _____, taking care of the home and child raising were viewed as the most important functions for women. The _____ view in society when she was growing up was that women should not work outside the home. This attitude was _____ in my mother at an early age. By the time mother was 25 she had five children.

Last year the youngest child left home to go to college. At that time Mom decided that she wanted to be more self-reliant, more independent. Now, she is the manager of a children's department in a large store. Her new _____ in management has enabled my mother to assert her independence and _____ skills.

1.develop 2.career 3.do 4.forbidden 5.instilled 6.prevailing 7.age

Text 7

The problem of homelessness is an international one. In the capital cities of the world, the sight of people begging on the streets is becoming _____ common. But all over the world, homeless people are taking the future into their own _____. By selling 'street papers' they no longer need to beg for a living. The concept of the street paper is simple. It is sold by homeless and ex-homeless people who buy it at a _____ price of 30p and sell it to the public for 70p, keeping 40p for themselves. If they have no money, then they can get the first ten copies on _____ and pay for them later. Every paper seller receives training and is given a special identity badge.

The paper itself contains articles of general and social interest, film and book reviews, cartoons and the occasional celebrity interview. Advertising and sales _____ most of the income, and all profits go back into helping homeless people.

1.provide 2.hands 3.credit 4.unbelievable 5.increasingly 6.shoulders 7.fixed

Text 8

Salt is _____ to life. The human body needs so little salt to _____ that it is very easy to consume too much of it. An excess of salt in the diet can lead to high blood pressure, which in turn can _____ the risk of heart disease. Cooking with salt also reduces the nutritional quality of the food. For example, spinach boiled in salted water loses 50% of its iron, compared to 19% when boiled in salt-free water.

Many people have the habit of _____ salt to their food when they are at the table. Some even do this before they have tasted the food. This is one of the reasons why the average person in Britain eats two and a half to three teaspoons of salt every day. The _____ recommended dose is one and a half, and the ideal dose is just half a teaspoon.

1.survive 2.increase 3.rise 4.essential 5.adding 6.maximum 7.pouring

Text 9

Napoleon III of France was _____ for the invention of the butter substitute known as margarine. He was looking for a cheap alternative to butter for poorer people of society, and for his army and navy. So, he ____ up a prize competition to see who would come up with the best solution.

There was only one entry into this competition, from a man called Meges-Mouries. He had spent over two years experimenting, and finally found an acceptable butter substitute made from milk and various animal fats. It tasted quite _____, and spread well on bread, but it was pure white. Despite its colour, Meges-Mouries' invention was awarded the prize. Yellow colouring was added to it at a later date. Margarine soon went into mass production and was exported all over the world. In Britain it was called 'butterine', until protests from farmers led to that name being made illegal. Farmers in America were not happy about the new arrival on the market either. They _____ to the yellow colouring, saying that it made it resemble butter so closely that it could deceive consumers.

In effect, Napoleon III's competition is still going on. The ultimate _____ of every margarine manufacturer is to produce a product that is impossible to distinguish from butter. And they keep trying.

1.pleasant 2.objected 3.responsible 4.goal 5.set 6.nicely 7.took

Text 10

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

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

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

Text 11

Harry Potter is a series of seven fantasy novels written by the British author J.K. Rowling. The books _____ the adventures of the teenage wizard Harry Potter and his best friends, all of whom are students at Hogwarts School. The main story _____ Harry's difficulty involving the evil wizard Lord Voldemort, who killed Harry's parents in his mission to _____ the world of wizards and defeat non-magical people. The books have _____ immense popularity, critical acclaim, and commercial success worldwide, although the series has had its criticism, including the books' dark tones making the series less _____ for children.

1.particular 2.describe 3.relates 4.suitable 5.gained 6.concerns 7.conquer

Text 12

A new study suggests that social _____ sites have _____ a new phenomenon known as "Facebook depression". The American Academy of Pediatrics recently _____ parents about the possible dangers of networking websites on their children's mental health.

I think that's natural, since for some teens and tweens, social media is the primary way they interact socially, _____ than at the mall or a friend's house.

It is _____ for parents to be aware of how social media sites can affect children and that the Internet is not always a healthy environment for kids.

1.more 2.created 3.useless 4.rather 5.warned 6.essential 7.media

Text 13

A new VR (virtual reality) headset for the home user will be in shops soon. The makers _____ that it will change the way that computer games are played. Unlike the heavy VR headsets that people have been using for the last few years, the new sets will look quite different. A spokesman for the company said: "A lot of people had _____ with the old headsets. They were too heavy and if you wore them for more than an hour or so, they could cause quite a great deal of pain." Some scientists, however, are _____ about the effects of VR. They are sure that with VR, we will soon have children who are not _____ to playing with other people. _____ your life in a constant battle with aliens and monsters is not really a suitable environment for someone young.

1.spending 2.claim 3.problems 4.used 5.passing 6.made 7.worried

Text 14

The _____ of the custom of April Foolery remains unknown but it seems to resemble a particular festival of ancient Rome and most reference books suggest that it _____ in Europe. Some people feel that the foolery is related to the spring weather, when nature mocks us with sudden changes from warm sunshine to _____ rain; and, of course, April also marks the arrival of the cuckoo – the acknowledged symbol of the gullible.

Naturally, superior pranksters would _____ from telephoning a zoo with messages for Mrs C.Lion or Mr L.E.Fant, but such tricks abound in the classroom, and most teachers have endured trials of _____ blackboards and invisible chalk. Many unsuspecting apprentices, too, will have been sent out to buy 'elbow grease' or 'pigeon's milk'.

1.source 2.soaped 3.born 4.originated 5.held 6.keep 7.stormy

Text 15

The ideal breakfast, say scientists, is a glass of orange juice, a cup of coffee and a bowl of cereal. People who start the day with a drink of vitamin C, a dose of caffeine and their favorite cereal are happier and perform better _____ the morning. Andy Smith, Professor at the University of Bristol, said, "A study of 600 people who were asked to record their breakfast habits found that those who regularly ate cereal in the morning had a more positive mood compared with those who ate other foods or had no breakfast. Earlier research had shown that people whose _____ performance was measured _____ after eating breakfast of any kind performed 10 percent better on test of remembering, speed of response and _____ to concentrate, as compared with those given only a cup of decaffeinated coffee."

In further research, Professor Smith said that people who drank four cups of coffee a day performed more _____ all day than those who drank less. He suggested that sensible employers should give out free coffee or tea.

1.mental 2.ability 3.immediately 4.efficiently 5.throughout 6.better 7.physical

Dialogue 16

Jane: Hello, Peter! What are you doing here in the library? I often come to the reading room, but I have never seen you here before!

Peter: Hello, Jane. That's right – you could not have possibly seen me here. I have come to _____ the newspapers. The exams are coming and I am _____ bit nervous.

Jane: Have you missed many classes then?

Peter: Not many, but there is a lot of information which went out of my head. I cannot _____ a single thing.

Jane: It _____! You will have to spend days and nights with books and your computer.

Peter: What worries me is the language course.

Jane: Peter, be more _____! If the teacher sees you have tried to do something he will appreciate it, I am sure.

1.find out 2.optimistic 3.getting a 4.don't worry 5.look through 6.is up to you 7.make out

Dialogue 17

A: Could you tell me if you have ever taken a class from Dr. Miller?

B: Yes. Are you going _____from him?

A: Yes, but I have never taken his class before.

B: He is very interesting and _____. Is that what you _____ for?

A: Yes, that's what I need.

B: Are you willing to study hard?

A: Yes, I guess so.

B: What I really liked about him is that he was an _____ and friendly teacher. Do you enjoy that in a teacher?

A: Yes, I had a teacher like that before.

B: Besides he has 20 years of _____.

1.good 2.to take a class 3.challenging 4.understanding 5.teaching experience 6.are looking 7.experize

Dialogue 18

A: I'd like _____ a hotel room.
B: That should be no problem. May I have your _____, please?
A: My name is John Sandals.
B: Hello, Mr. Sandals. My name is Michelle. What days do you need that reservation, sir?
A: I'm planning to visit New York from Friday, April 14 until April 17.
B: Our room rates recently _____. Is that OK with you? Each night will be $308.
A: That price is perfectly _____.
B: Wonderful! Do you prefer a smoking or nonsmoking room?
A: Nonsmoking, please.
B: That _____.

1. went up 2.full name 3.sounds fine 4.to reserve 5.acceptable 6.price 7.information

Dialogue 19

A: I would like to make a plane _____.
B: I would be happy to help you. Where do you _____ going?
A: I am going to Hawaii.
B: For that _____, you may leave from Los Angeles or Burbank Airport. Which would you prefer?
A: I think that I would rather leave from Los Angeles Airport.
B: Would you prefer a morning or an afternoon _____?
A: I prefer to leave in the afternoon.
B: I have _____ you on your flight. Here are your tickets.
A: Thank you!

1.destination 2.plan on 3.flight 4.leave 5.ticket reservation 6.return 7.booked

Dialogue 20

A: Hello, Mr. Smith! This is Mr. Blake from the Information Department of Foreign Affairs. I would like _____ to your attention that the Polish Delegation _____ the Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping that is due to get to London _____. We have just had a _____ that owing to a dense fog all aircraft bound for London has been diverted to Amsterdam.
B: Thank you for letting us know. I wonder if you _____so kind as to give us a ring when you are sure of the time the plane will be arriving.

1.led by 2.would be 3.leading by 4.message 5.to say 6.to bring 7.is delayed

Բ. Տեքստում բաց են թողնված նախադասություններ: Լրացնել տեքստը՝ տեղադրելով համապատասխան նախադասությունը:
Fit the missing sentences into the gaps of the following texts.

Text 1

One evening I was driving home along a quiet dark street in a suburb of London. A man stopped me and asked for a lift._____.

As I drove I suddenly remembered all the headlines I had recently seen in the popular newspapers, describing the activities of thieves and murderers. I began to feel suspicious of the man sitting next to me. _____. Sure enough, the watch had disappeared! So the newspapers were right after all.

_____. It was not loaded, but that did not matter. Stopping the car I quickly took out the pistol. Pushing the pistol into the man's ribs I ordered him to give me the watch.

It was amusing to see the man's reaction. He was a very strange robber! _____. "Now, get out, quick!" I ordered. He rushed out of the car and ran like a rabbit. _____. Half an hour later I was undressing to go to bed and suddenly I looked at my dressing table. What do you think I saw there? My watch which I had forgotten to take!

2) All trembling and shaking, he handed me the watch.
3) I felt in my pocket for my expensive gold watch.
4) Proud of my presence of mind, I hurriedly drove home.
5) Aiming his pistol at me he ordered me to stop the car.
6) I agreed and he got into the car beside me.
7) Suspecting something, I asked him what the time was.
8) Fortunately, I had a pistol in the car.

Text 2

A group of five old people in a nursing home won over five million pounds on the National Lottery last Saturday night. _____. The oldest person in the group is 87 and the youngest is 77.

Most Lottery winners want to change their lives immediately. _____. They don't want to leave the nursing home, or even go on holiday. "We have no reason to leave," they said. "This is our home and we're very happy here. _____."

What exciting things are they going to buy with their money? "Well, perhaps an electric chair on wheels," said one. Is that all? No new houses or fast cars? "But what can we do with Ferraris at our age?" replied the old people. "Cars are no use to us. We need help just to move around the home!"

Professional financial people are sent to visit Lottery winners by the company which runs the National Lottery. _____. But these five old people don't need any help. _____. They just want things to stay as they are.

1) They help winners decide how to spend their money.
2) And these five old friends are no exception.
3) They are looking forward to leaving the nursing home.
4) But these friends want to change their lives as little as possible.
5) They don't want big changes in their lives.
6) We have good food, TV, friends – everything that we want.
7) Each got over a million pounds.

Text 3

I am a writer and my latest books are about ghosts. To get all the information I need for my books I travel around the country. _____. I've been to several haunted houses and you can scarcely imagine the experiences I've had, many of them quite frightening.

A few months ago I was staying with friends near Land's End. _____. One evening someone mentioned The Smuggler's Arms, an inn outside the village. "The inn's nearly 400 years old and they say it has a ghost. I've never seen it, of course, but you can ask the man who owns the place. His name is Tregeagle. He won't mind you asking him questions."

The next day I went out to the inn. Tregeagle could hardly tell me anything about the history of the place. _____. I had a few drinks with him in the bar and at a quarter to eleven we went upstairs to wait. Soon we heard footsteps in the room above us. It sounded like the footsteps of several men walking around. _____. There was nobody in the room.

The next morning I went to the local library to look for some books on the history of the area. _____. It turned out that the inn was once a place where smugglers met. The owner was a smuggler and died there in the 18th century. Many years ago people found a secret room in the roof where the smugglers used to hide.

1) I ran upstairs and pushed the door open.
2) I stay in various places and talk to people about their experiences.
3) I spent only one day there and then got bored and left the place.
4) Every time I stay there, they ask me to talk about ghosts.
5) So I had to get into my car and drive away.
6) But he allowed me to spend the night there.
7) I managed to find all the information I needed about the inn.

Text 4

Mafia is a famous party game created in the USSR in 1986. It models a battle between the mafia and the townspeople. _____. They are either mafia, who know each other; or townspeople, who know only the number of mafia among them. A typical game starts with seven townspeople and two or three Mafiosi. _____. During the day phase, all of the surviving players debate, trying to find out the members of the mafia. _____. The game continues until all of the mafia have been eliminated, or until the mafia outnumber the townspeople.

_____. He dates the first game to spring 1986 at the Psychology Department of Moscow State University spreading to classrooms, dorms, and summer camps of Moscow University. _____. Soon the game became popular in other Soviet colleges and schools and in the 1990s it began to be played in Europe, and then in the United States.

Mafia was called one of the 50 most historically and culturally significant games published since 1800.

1) Dimitry developed the game to combine psychology research with teaching students.
2) Then everybody votes to eliminate those who are suspected of being Mafiosi.
3) After a heated debate the game comes to its end.
4) The players are secretly assigned roles.
5) Dimitry Davidoff is generally acknowledged as the game's creator.
6) The creator of the game, Davidoff, was accused of teaching his students to lie.
7) In the game's night phase the mafia secretly 'murder' a townsperson.

Text 5

_____. Eggs after all are a symbol of spring and new life. Exchanging and eating Easter eggs is a popular custom in many countries. _____. Later they were replaced by chocolate Easter eggs.

_____. The traditionally bright colours represented spring and light.

An old traditional game is one in which real eggs are rolled against one another or down a hill. The owner of the egg that stayed uncracked the longest, won. _____. Hard boiled eggs are rolled down slopes to see whose egg goes furthest. In other places another game is played. You hold an egg in the palm of the hand and bang against your opponent's egg. The loser is the one whose egg breaks first.

_____. They are usually hollow and filled with sweets. On TV you will see adverts for Cadbury's Cream Eggs, a very sweet confectionery.

And in Britain children hunt for chocolate Easter eggs hidden about the home or garden by the Easter Bunny.

1) Another favourite Easter symbol is the little chocolate Bunny.
2) The eggs were hard-boiled and dyed in various colors and patterns.
3) In many countries, some people exchange presents at Easter.
4) Easter eggs are an old tradition going back to a time before Christianity.
5) In England they still carry out the custom of egg rolling.
6) Nowadays people give each other Easter eggs made of chocolate.
7) In the UK real eggs were used, in most cases, chicken eggs.

Text 6

There was once a government minister who had a beautiful daughter. When she came of age, the minister began to look for an intelligent young man to be her husband. Shortly afterwards, a young scholar came to see the minister. _____.

The minister, seeing his poor and shabby appearance, thought that he was not a good match for his daughter and refused him. _____. He had a table laden with delicious dishes and expensive wines.

_____. He had never eaten or even seen such delicacies before. _____. Instead, he began to wrap up the food and put it in a bag he was carrying.

Greatly surprised, the minister asked the young scholar why he was storing the food away instead of eating it. The young man replied, "I have never seen such fine dishes before, and so I am taking them home to give to my mother."

_____. He instantly changed his mind and gave him permission to marry his daughter.

The young scholar later became a famous government minister like his father-in-law.

1) The poor scholar's eyes opened wide at the sight of the dishes.
2) The minister was deeply touched by the man's devotion.
3) But as it was lunchtime, he asked the young man to stay for lunch.
4) He expected that the minister would give him a well-paid job.
5) The man was hurt because of the refusal and left without saying good-bye.
6) However, he did not eat the delicious food set before him.
7) He asked for his daughter's hand in marriage.

Text 7

Any loud sound that can harm a person's health is noise pollution. There are more people and more noise in our world today than ever before. There are also more machines and engines.

One hundred years ago, noise pollution wasn't as big a problem as it is today. _____.

Nowadays many people are not aware of the many noises around them. Loud noises may be a part of everyday living. _____. Yet noise can affect a person's health. Suppose a person sneaked up behind you. This person made a loud noise and scared you. _____. Your heartbeat rate would increase causing your blood pressure to rise. Constant noise can produce stress which also causes the above effects.

There is also a relationship between noise and disease. _____. When you don't get enough sleep, your body becomes tired. A tired body is a poor defence against disease.

Noise can also affect your study habits and your grades. If you try to do homework while a stereo is playing loud music, you might not be able to concentrate. You will make more mistakes in your homework. _____.

1) If this occurred, certain things would happen to your body.
2) It wouldn't affect your body or mind in any way.
3) Many of the products that make noise were not around then.
4) Research shows that a quiet environment helps people to learn.
5) You cannot sleep soundly unless there is a loud noise around.
6) People don't seem to understand that loud noises hurt them.
7) Noise can keep you from sleeping well.

Text 8

I was born in Switzerland, in the town of Geneva. My parents loved each other very much. _____. I learnt that to love and to be patient are the most important things in the world.

My mother hoped to have a daughter after I was born. _____. And then my mother found a sister for me. She was helping a family in which there were five children. _____. One of the children was a little girl, with golden hair and blue eyes. Her name was Elizabeth. _____. So Elizabeth became the daughter that my mother had always wanted. As I grew older, my love for Elizabeth became stronger all the time. We loved her as much as she loved us.

The years passed happily, and we had everything that we needed. _____. His name was Henry Clerval, and he was very clever. My family also liked him very much, so he was a welcome visitor to our house.

1) They had five boys and couldn't take proper care of them.
2) So I learnt from the example of their love.
3) My mother took the little girl into our family.
4) I liked my youngest brother most of all.
5) They were very poor, and the children were thin and hungry.
6) At school I met another very fine person.
7) However, for five years I was the only child in the family.

Text 9

In the middle of the seventeenth century London was a city of dirty narrow streets. Indeed, the streets were so narrow that it was often possible for a person at the window on one side of the street to shake hands with a neighbour in the house across the street. _____. So it is not strange that the great epidemic of the plague began in 1665.

_____. There were no people in the streets, shops were closed and there were few boats on the Thames. Every house in which there were sick people was shut up. _____. The doors of such houses were marked with red marks.

The following year the Great Fire took place. _____. The summer of that year was dry, a hot wind was blowing and the fire spread very quickly.

The Fire went on for five days and destroyed the greater part of the city. But it did the city much good. _____.

1) Nobody was allowed to go in or out.
2) It was a beautiful scene and some artists later painted it.
3) It destroyed the old wooden houses and the dirty narrow streets.
4) It began late on Saturday night in a street not far from London Bridge.
5) In those days the city attracted a lot of visitors.
6) There was little light and air in London streets.
7) It was a sad time for London.

Text 10

Some six months ago Mr. John Smith, an American gentleman, bought a small piece of ground. Mr. Smith afterwards presented this piece of ground to a poor artist named George Arnold. _____. Now he wanted to pay for the damage he had done. He then said that he would make additional satisfaction by improving the ground for Mr. Arnold, at his own cost.

Four weeks ago, while digging the ground, Mr. Smith discovered something. _____. It was an exquisite figure of a woman, though sadly stained by the soil and the mould of ages. The nose, the left leg from the knee down, an ear, and also the toes of the right foot and two fingers of one of the hands were gone. _____.

The government at once took possession of the statue, and appointed a commission of art critics and antiquaries to estimate and determine the compensation that must go to the owner of the ground in which it was found. The whole affair was kept secret until last night. _____. Last night they decided unanimously that the statue is a Venus. _____. At midnight they held a final conference and decided that the Venus was worth the enormous sum of ten million dollars!

1) But on the whole the noble figure was remarkably preserved.
2) It must be the work of some unknown but gifted first century artist.
3) Some time before he had damaged some property belonging to Mr. Arnold.
4) In the meantime the commission sat with closed doors discussing the matter.
5) He did it in return for some favour Mr. Arnold had done him.
6) He learnt that George was hopelessly in love with a woman.
7) It turned out to be a very remarkable ancient statue.

Text 11

If you do not use your arms or legs for some time, they become weak. _____. Everybody knows this, and nobody would think of questioning this fact.

Yet there are many people who do not seem to know much about memory. _____. When someone says that he has a good memory, he really means that he keeps his memory in practice by exercising it regularly.

When someone else says that his memory is poor, it is actually his fault. _____. The position is exactly the same as that of two people, one of whom exercises his arms and legs by playing tennis, while the other sits in a chair or a motor-car all day. _____. But if he tells us that he has a poor memory, many of us think that his parents are to blame, or that he is just unlucky. Few of us realize that it is just his own fault.

_____. But all of us can, if we have ordinary bodies and brains, improve our strength and our memory by the same means – practice.

1) So one should use them as little as possible.
2) When you start using them again, they slowly become strong.
3) The reason is that he doesn't give it enough opportunity to become strong.
4) Not all of us can become extremely strong or extremely clever.
5) He may be accused of deliberately forgetting important things.
6) If a friend complains that his arms are weak, we know that it is his own fault.
7) The thing is that memory works in the same way.

Text 12

I was only five years old but I remember it very well. We arrived at the airport in the afternoon. _____. We waited in the departure lounge for a very long time. Then suddenly everyone stood up and walked towards the doors to get on the plane. _____. We all climbed up the steps and into the plane. My seat was by the window. My brother sat next to me.

_____. I looked out of the window and saw the houses getting smaller and smaller. The plane flew through the clouds and into very bright sunshine. It was magical.

I hate eating on airplanes now. _____. It tasted wonderful!

_____. They were very bright. When we got on the bus to take us back to the terminus, I felt very tired but also very happy. It was a very special day.

1) I was very nervous when the plane took off.
2) My parents said good-bye to us and got on the plane.
3) I was with my parents and my two older brothers.
4) That first time I really liked the food though.
5) I kept watching the dark clouds through the window.
6) We landed in the dark and I saw all the airport lights.
7) Nervous but eager, I followed my parents.

Text 13

_____. When we arrived in the town we didn't know that there was a celebration going on. In the streets there were many people. Almost everyone was wearing unusual clothes. They had masks on their faces. Some of them looked like characters from cartoons. _____. We followed them into a big park where a band was playing really exciting music. _____. We didn't feel that we were tourists anymore because everyone around us was so friendly. We really enjoyed being in this happy atmosphere.

_____. Inside, someone served us with delicious ice-cold drinks. There was lots of mouth-watering food on the tables. When it began to get dark, the music stopped and suddenly we heard an enormous bang. _____. I had never seen anything like it before. The noise, the brilliant patterns and the bright colours against the night sky were all incredible.

The whole day was wonderful. I'll never forget it.

1) Others looked like famous people from the past.
2) After a while we felt quite thirsty and went into a large white tent.
3) The crowd started to dance and we joined in.
4) They could see we were foreigners and took no notice of us.
5) Last summer we spent a fortnight in a small town in Spain.
6) It was the start of the fireworks display.
7) After a while we felt that something extraordinary was going to happen.

Text 14

I arrived about two hours before the start of the marathon. It was cold but sunny. _____. This was also their first marathon. We had to run about 40 kilometres on the roads in the city. There was a feeling of great excitement. _____. I also had a number on it. I was number 375. I didn't feel nervous when the race started. _____. My legs hurt and my head ached. The crowd shouted, 'Come on!' 'Good luck!' and someone gave me some water. _____.

I finally finished the race and sat down in the road. I felt very proud and very happy. I don't know why I wanted to run in the marathon but I am very pleased that I did. _____. But I am not sure I will.

1) I am trying to persuade my friends to join me next year.
2) There were many other people all around me.
3) I drank it very quickly and felt better.
4) When I looked at those who weren't going to run, I felt proud.
5) I was wearing my favourite white T-shirt.
6) My friends want me to run again next year.
7) After about an hour I felt tired though.

Text 15

Dangerous sports can be very expensive. _____. Those who take risks often feel very happy afterwards.

In sky diving you jump out of a plane with a parachute on your back. You don't open your parachute immediately. Instead, you dive through the air for several seconds. You can control the way you move in the air with your arms and legs. When you get closer to the ground, you open your parachute. _____.

Some of Renata's friends are members of a sky diving club. _____.

When Renata was going up in the plane for the first time, she felt absolutely terrified, but her instructor was very calm. This helped her a lot. _____. They went before Renata so she was the last one to jump. Suddenly she felt that she was going down very quickly and then she opened her parachute and was floating in the air. When she landed safely she felt very happy. _____. Renata wants to jump again but her boyfriend is against it.

1) They really enjoy it, so she decided to try it.
2) Then you float down so that you land safely.
3) All her friends were cheering and clapping.
4) They have advised Renata never to try sky diving.
5) However, many people want to try them.
6) Then you get rid of it and jump down.
7) There were three other sky divers on the plane.

SECTION 8

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

1. 1. Had you to read all these articles for your graduation work?
2. Are you working still on your report or you finished it?
3. Ted's got used to going to bed late, hasn't he?
4. What do you think he will do to save the situation?
5. Are you through with your work yet?

2. 1. You shouldn't deliver goods to their company, should you?
2. Has John translated the novel or is he still working on it?
3. What do you think when will he visit them?
4. Can you show me how I have to paint the walls?
5. Since when Jane hasn't gone in for swimming?

3. 1. He had completed the work before I came, hadn't he?
2. Do you know where his brother-in-law works?
3. He'd better accept their proposal, wouldn't he?
4. When do you think they will arrive in Holland?
5. Do they have to announce the verdict today?

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

5. 1. There's a bank between the restaurant and the post office, isn't it?
2. She couldn't remember where she had seen that young man, hadn't she?
3. Is Debbie or are you fond of poetry?
4. Can't you show me how have I to use this device?
5. Is your brother fond of horror films or westerns?

6. 1. Can we stay here and play a little bit more?
2. It will take them more than three hours to arrange the things, won't they?
3. Must we leave right now or have we to wait?
4. Linda's going to buy a new computer next year, isn't she?
5. It's necessary for us to postpone the discussion of the matter, hasn't it?

7. 1. Can you tell me where did you put the documents yesterday?
2. She had to work hard to make both ends meet, didn't she?
3. Since when has Dr Sandford been your family doctor?
4. Did he tell you where would the tourists be taken?
5. What is the weather like today?

8. 1. When she lived in Paris she used to visit museums, didn't she?
2. Does your daughter speak Spanish as fluently as your son does?
3. Did Mary or Susie attend the classes regularly?
4. Since when have people tried to understand natural phenomena?
5. He phoned you after he had received your message, hadn't he?

9. 1. I suppose Bob can take up that work, can't he?
2. Does he have to go there alone or has he to go with Mike?
3. How long is it since he called you?
4. Do you know why was David angry yesterday?
5. Are you going to spend your vacation in Italy or in France?

10. 1.Did the delegation arrive in New York by plane or by train?
2. Nancy can hardly cope with such a pile of work, can she?
3. Bob has to take part in the coming elections, doesn't he?
4. What time do you think will the train arrive in Boston?
5. Do you have any idea what they are planning for tomorrow?

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

12. 1. Let's delay sending the documents, shall we?
2. Do you have any idea where they are having a meeting tonight?
3. Must we paint the fence today or can we do it tomorrow?
4. Don't forget to lock the door before you leave, do you?
5. Robert had to earn his living since early childhood, didn't he?

13. 1. It's time for you to start a new business, isn't it?
2. Will you be able to finish the work in two weeks or not?
3. Do you know when did the trade delegation arrive?
4. Who did help you carry these heavy sacks?
5. He's had a lot of trouble with his car since he bought it, didn't he?

14. 1. Can you show me where do I have to sign?
2. He went to America with his friends, didn't they?
3. What does she look like?
4. You'd rather go there alone, hadn't you?
5. Aren't there plenty of flowers in their garden in spring?

15. 1.Don't interrupt me while I am speaking, will you?
2. Where does study your younger brother?
3. Will your friends be here next weekend or not?
4. Marianne has to pass that test to get a license, hasn't she?
5. Do you know who that man is?

16. 1. When you did go to the art gallery last?
2. Does Jane look like her sister Linda or Lily?
3.Everybody realized the danger, didn't they?
4. Did he tell you why he refused to take part in the race?
5. Nobody was ready to take a quiz, weren't they?

17. 1. How many tickets do we have to book?
2. Somebody wanted a drink, don't they?
3. What kind of salad likes your sister?
4. He had to spend most of his time in the market to earn money, hadn't he?
5. Do you know when the next train arrives?

18. 1. Can you tell me when the Morse code was invented?
2. Let's apply for the job, shall we?
3. She's read the book which I advised her to take, isn't she?
4. How much was the car they wanted to buy?
5. There are no letters in the mailbox, aren't there?

19. 1. Mr. Klein has to deliver a lecture on art, doesn't he?
2. Do you know when was Yerevan founded?
3. I am more beautiful now than I was three years ago, aren't I?
4. Will you be able to join us tonight or not?
5. What was Lucy doing while Mother was shopping?

20. 1. Can you tell me why couldn't Mark come yesterday?
2. Help me overcome educational challenges, will you?
3. He'd been away from his family for a long time, didn't he?
4. Do you think my English has improved or not?
5. It was the first time he had ridden in an elevator, wasn't he?

21. 1. Who did take the boy from the streets and enabled him to learn painting?
2. Let's organize a trip to the capital of Great Britain, shall we?
3. You'd like to have another helping, wouldn't you?
4. What time do you think the train arrives in Manchester?
5. Did Mark a new apartment buy or didn't?

22. 1. It's been raining hard since yesterday morning, hasn't it?
2. Who do you think he wanted to speak to yesterday?
3. Have you had to read all these books for your exam?
4. Please, book me a seat in a non-smoker compartment, don't you?
5. He'd answered all the letters before we came, hadn't he?

23. 1. It's time you reconstructed your house, hasn't it?
2. Did you have any idea how did the accident happen?
3. Need I take the parcel to him now or can I do it later?
4. Was the passage very difficult to translate or was easy?
5. How long will it take us to reach that place?

24. 1. Help me plant these trees, will you?
2. Do you know where they went after classes?
3. He ought to make a note of it, shouldn't he?
4. How long have been the students writing that test?
5. He'd signed all the documents by that time, wouldn't he?

25. 1. Let's take a taxi to that library, will we?
2. How did the US delegation arrive in Yerevan?
3. Did he accept the invitation yesterday or refused it?
4. Can you show me where you put the dictionary?
5. It's the first time you have driven a car, isn't it?

26. 1. The golf match was postponed because of the heavy rain, wasn't it?
2. Are you through with your term paper or not?
3. How many hours do you spend watching television?
4. Do you remember how many reporters were there at the meeting?
5. He visited you after he had received a note, didn't he?

27. 1. The flight's postponed because of unfavorable weather conditions, hasn't it?
2. When does arrive your cousin in Amsterdam?
3. Who told you that news yesterday?
4. Did he show you how to do that work or not?
5. Would you rather take this bag with you or leave it here?

28. 1. Nobody wanted to speak first, did they?
2. I'm sure Ben will invite me to that party, aren't I?
3. Which of these two pictures you best like?
4. When is Linda going to buy a new laptop?
5. Did they tell you what are they planning for tomorrow?

29. 1. Where went Mira before classes yesterday morning?
2. He used to live in a house before he moved into this flat, didn't he?
3. Are you a baseball player or your brother ?
4. It's fifty years since they built this church, isn't it?
5. Did it take them an hour to decorate the birthday cake?

30. 1. How did you like the new performance?
2. It's time for you to make a decision, hasn't it?
3. What did she use to do when she lived in Greece?
4. Everybody wanted to be present at that meeting, weren't they?
5. Where will be going the Browns tonight?

31. 1. She couldn't remember where she had seen that young man, hadn't she?
2. Had the agreement been signed before I arrived in town?
3. Have you to finish the work today or can you do it tomorrow?
4. Do we have to go there by taxi or on foot?
5. Will they be able to arrange the things in three hours or not?

32. 1. There's enough salt in the salad, isn't it?
2. Did she join the drama club or did he?
3. What kind of performance was it: interesting or boring?
4. How long did it take them to decorate the Christmas tree?
5. Let's have lunch on the grass, shall we?

33. 1.Their twins cry all night, don't they?
2. Why did without permission you take my laptop?
3. Do you know how often does he attend the lectures?
4. You can hardly understand the meaning of this poem, can you?
5. What did he do after he phoned you?

34. 1. She'd better discuss it with her parents, hadn't she?
2. He's going to spend his summer holidays in France, hasn't he?
3. Did you notice that the boots he was wearing weren't a pair?
4. Can you show me where did you find a treasure last month?
5. Did she accept or reject your proposal yesterday?

35. 1. Is the roast beef overdone or it's underdone this time?
2. Mr. Rochester had to spend a weekend in London, didn't he?
3. Remember to buy a bottle of whisky, will you?
4. Did the football match take place yesterday or not?
5. How many guests at the party there were last night?

36. 1. She'd never been there before, had she?
2. How long did Sally have to stay in hospital?
3. Was the concert interesting or was it boring?
4. Was the golf match postponed because of the rain or was the fog?
5. The travellers could hardly find a shelter, could they?

37. 1. What did he use to do when he lived in St Petersburg?
2. What you think which is older: Yerevan or Moscow?
3. How did arrive the New York delegation in Helsinki?
4. The secretary was typing the letter when I came in, didn't I?
5. Was he surprised or angry to see her in the hotel?

38. 1. Were the explorers surprised to see the results of the experiment or weren't?
2. Do we need to have a deep knowledge of this subject?
3. Do you know when President Richards arrived in Dublin?
4. The picnickers didn't have to start at dawn, had they?
5. Do you remember how many books did he borrow from me last week?

39. 1. How old were you when began you to walk?
2. Did he tell you where the prisoners would be taken?
3. Did the boss shout at you when were you late?
4. You have your windows cleaned every month, don't you?
5. Let's have a swim in the lake, shall we?

40. 1. Do you remember how many invitations we sent out yesterday?
2. Can you show me what colour will you paint the fence tomorrow?
3. I think I am a good candidate for that job, don't I?
4. Who explained the Math problems to you?
5. She couldn't remember where she had put the keys, hadn't she?

41. 1. Samuel has to conceal the facts, doesn't he?
2. Since when have they worked for this corporation or not?
3. Nobody was aware that the deadline had passed, were they?
4. Can you tell me what assignments I missed when I was absent from your class?
5. Has the firm presented Mr. Peterson with a gold watch?

42. 1. Why do you have to realize the importance of sleep?
2. Did they interview Donald Trump on CNN last week?
3. What did show further research?
4. When Ben did go with his friends to the pub?
5. Brandon and Lucy share the same room, don't they?

43. 1. Do you know how many students flunked the exam yesterday?
2. Since when has Dr Jackson been our solicitor?
3. Has Rick bought a cottage in the country or not yet?
4. How did you like Jeremy's latest novel?
5. Ricky had to get up early this morning, hadn't he?

44. 1. How long had been he waiting for the bus when it started to rain?
2. When she worked in that canteen she learnt to cook tasty dishes, didn't she?
3. What are popular holiday destinations for people from your country?
4. When do you think they will arrive in Washington?
5. The wounded man could hardly drag himself along, could he?

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

46. 1. Did he tell you why he signed the agreement?
2. What time will you go to the restaurant tonight?
3. I am a quick study, aren't I?
4. How often has erupted the volcano recently?
5. The meeting's been cancelled because of some problems, isn't it?

47. 1.The police could not arrest the criminals, could they?
2. Can you tell me why were you quarrelling yesterday?
3. When will you complete your research work?
4. It took them two hours to find his new address, didn't it?
5. Did you get used to the cold climate soon or you didn't?

48. 1. Where did work your friend before he came here?
2. He does not believe in what he cannot see, can he?
3. Do you know what at the summit they will discuss?
4. Your wife's fond of flowers, isn't she?
5. Do you know which is longer: the Nile or the Thames?

49. 1. Do you know where are the Galapagos Islands located?
2. Why isn't your research carried out yet?
3. They have worked for this corporation for ten years, don't they?
4. Which of these paintings appeals to you?
5. What do you think defines people from your country?

50. 1. Have you told them the whole truth yet?
2. Oliver had to work from morning till night, didn't he?
3. What did she learn to do when she worked there?
4. It's the second time you have made a terrible mistake, didn't you?
5. Do you know where lives the oldest man in the world?

51. 1. It's time you had a holiday, isn't it?
2. What were you doing when was your sister watching TV?
3. You ought to help him with that work, shouldn't you?
4. How do the scientists involved in this project cooperate?
5. Can you tell me what do you know about stress?

52. 1. What do you understand by the term 'déjà vu'?
2. I think Tom will win the race, won't he?
3. What is doing the child in the street at this time?
4. How long has Gregory worked for this corporation?
5. Sheila has to go to the dentist today, hasn't she?

53. 1. Do you think there is a connection between health and happiness?
2. You'd rather cancel the meeting, wouldn't you?
3. Does further research show that the structure of the atom is very complex?
4. What does mean the phrase 'environmental ambassador'?
5. Where lives your brother-in-law?

54. 1. Do they have to book tickets tomorrow or next week?
2. When brought the students their works?
3. He's got some problems at the office, doesn't he?
4. What do you do that is good for your physical health?
5. It's time you made a final decision, didn't you?

55. 1. Was it you who broke the kitchen window?
2. I think your younger sister's very talented, hasn't she?
3. Have technological advances had a positive effect on people's lives?
4. Do you know which animal runs fastest?
5. The chief judge can delay the court case, can't he?

56. 1. What do you think do we rely on technology too much?
2. The leading candidates ought to be here by now, shouldn't they?
3. Mike's got used to swimming in cold water, isn't he?
4. Do they have to book accommodation tomorrow or can they do it later?
5. Are you going to Italy or stay in town?

57. 1. He's working on his graduation paper for Master's degree, isn't he?
2. Did you accept their invitation or refused it?
3. Must we book tickets in advance or to buy them tomorrow?
4. Don't forget to buy a gift for Emmy, will you?
5. What time you think the bus will arrive at the bus stop?

58. 1. Does further research show that this disease is incurable?
2. He'd sent out all the invitation cards by then, didn't he?
3. He's been working on that report since Monday, isn't he?
4. Are you going to spend your vacation in Italy or in France?
5. Do you know where the conference will be held?

59. 1. There are no people in the hall, are they?
2. They'd never been to Moscow before, had they?
3. How long have they been discussing the new project?
4. Do you know how long did it take her to solve the puzzle?
5. Could she remember where had she put the keys?

60. 1. They have got a small house on the outskirts of London, don't they?
2. They established a rule that everyone must share the expenses, didn't they?
3. Do you have any idea when the competition will be held?
4. What is your sister-in-law interested in?
5. Did Bruce have the window repaired or did he repair it himself?

61. 1. When did go Kevin to the shop to buy a gift for Mother?
2. He's going to spend his summer holidays in France, hasn't he?
3. They've heard very little of him lately, have they?
4. What do you think about these rules?
5. Do you know is he going to Palm Springs or to Palm Beach?

62. 1. Help me take these three boxes upstairs, will you?
2. What makes the Galapagos Islands unique?
3. He had the mansard roof repaired, hadn't he?
4. Since when has he had much trouble with his car engine?
5. Who did they go to the pictures with?

63. 1. Fred's been working on that project for two years, is he?
2. What it should be the responsibilities of nurses?
3. It's been raining hard since yesterday morning, isn't it?
4. Have the students handed in the essays yet?
5. How have advances in technology affected your studying and social life?

64. 1. Sheila had to stay in hospital till the end of the week, didn't she?
2. What do you think is there a connection between wealth and happiness?
3. How long have been you working on that project?
4. The police could not find the burglars, could he?
5. Did he tell you why he had signed that agreement?

65. 1. Do you have any idea about tomorrow's party?
2. It was the most interesting concert we have ever attended, wasn't it?
3. Why did Greg a new computer buy yesterday?
4. Help your sister wash the dishes, will you?
5. Do you know is the delegation arriving tonight or tomorrow?

66. 1. You never say what you're thinking, are you?
2. Do you know how many guests there were at the festival last night?
3. Don't forget to take your passport, do you?
4. I guess you'll be ready for the trip in an hour, won't you?
5. Must the students from the library borrow these books?

67. 1. Do you know did they arrive at the station on time?
2. It's hardly rained this summer, has it?
3. They had never travelled by ship before, did they?
4. Was it you who planned a new exploration project?
5. People know little about this phenomenon, doesn't he?

68. 1. It will take her half an hour to get ready, won't she?
2. Do you know where the tallest man in the world lives?
3. Why did without permission you take my car?
4. Did he help you rearrange the furniture or did she?
5. Everybody was ready for the test, weren't they?

69. 1. I suppose everybody likes chocolate, don't they?
2. What do you think will she get ready in half an hour?
3. Do you know how long they have worked at this project?
4. It's three years since you came to our class, hasn't it?
5. How long do you think will it take the children to get ready?

70. 1. Do you know the date when do we have to hand in the essay?
2. Where do you think can I find the head of the department?
3. They'd no time to finish their discussion, did they?
4. Did he have the tyre pressure checked or he checked himself?
5. Nobody was late for the meeting, were they?

71. 1. Who does have to take a test today?
2. What's the weather forecast for today?
3. Can you guess why were the explorers surprised?
4. The talk show ought to start at 7 sharp, oughtn't it?
5. It's necessary for the patient to see the doctor, isn't it?

72. 1. There are some general rules to observe, aren't they?
2. Can you tell me why you returned the cheque to Mr. Wallis?
3. Are you going to Palm Springs next week or go tomorrow?
4. Their family is small, aren't they?
5. When do you think the tourists will be taken to Garni?

73. 1. Would you stay with us and to watch the talk show on TV?
2. Where did you use to go in the evenings when you lived in Vienna?
3. Do you know what problem did an American inventor run into?
4. You have to get up early tomorrow, haven't you?
5. Do you know when Mr. Smith arrived at work?

74. 1. Do you know what time the plane takes off?
2. Please help me download this program, will you?
3. How long had been you waiting for Ken when he arrived?
4. You ought to apologize to them, shouldn't you?
5. Who did he go to South America with?

75. 1. What do you think is Steven an interesting or a dull speaker?
2. How long do you think it will take them to study the case?
3. He'd changed greatly after the accident, hadn't he?
4. They had little time to carry out the experiment, hadn't they?
5. Was it very difficult for you to translate the article?

76. 1. Who does usually shopping do in your family?
2. Would you like to stay with us or would you like to go out with them?
3. Linda has to brush up her French, doesn't she?
4. Can you guess where I'm going to spend my vacation?
5. He's got used to living in cold climate, doesn't he?

77. 1. We had a terrible weekend, didn't we?
2. Do you remember since when have they worked for this corporation?
3. What do you think they will do next?
4. Your sister's fond of historical novels, doesn't she?
5. I suppose it was difficult for you to translate that poem, wasn't it?

78. 1. Do you think Mr. Jackson's lecture was interesting?
2. What places of interest visited Maggie in Madrid?
3. Helen never goes to parties, does she?
4. He won't be able to persuade his father into lending us the car, will he?
5. I hope it's the last time you are lying to me, aren't you?

79. 1. Fred's never been to Egypt, is he?
2. Are they to hold a seminar on ecology or are you?
3. Do you know why was he shocked?
4. Did he tell you why he refused our help?
5. Jane had to overcome a lot of obstacles, hadn't she?

80. 1. Do you think they will be able to settle the problem tomorrow?
2. The Greens have to repair their holiday cottage, don't they?
3. Are you going to bring up details or not?
4. It's twenty years since they got married, aren't they?
5. When do you think will they finish the operation?

SECTION 9

Լրացնել տեքստը՝ տեղադրելով համապատասխան նախդիրները/մակբայները (տրված տարբերակներից երկուսն ավելորդ են):
Fill in the gaps with the prepositions/adverbs given below (two of them are odd).

Text 1

The other day, as I was walking _____ the river, I saw a large crowd watching a man who was walking _____ on a tight-rope. Nobody moved, and as I couldn't get _____ anyway, I stood and watched, too. The man was wearing funny clothes and making jokes. Once or twice he almost seemed to fall _____ the rope, which the audience found very amusing. So did I. He then asked me to try the rope, too. But it seemed too risky. He invited everybody but _____ success. People like to watch, but they don't want to be active themselves.

1.without 2.before 3.across 4.along 5.on 6.off 7.with

Text 2

As Monsieur, watchmaker _____ profession, was strolling _____ the boulevard one bright January morning, his hands in his trousers pockets and stomach empty, he suddenly came face _____ face with an acquaintance – Monsieur Sauvage, a fishing chum.

Before the war broke out Morissot had been _____ the habit of setting forth with a bamboo rod in his hand and a tin of box on his back. He took the train, got out at Colombes and walked to Ile Marante. The moment he arrived at this place of his dreams he began fishing and fished _____ nightfall.

1.in 2.between 3.till 4.by 5.to 6.out 7.along

Text 3

Something unusual _____ lions is that they hunt in groups. Group hunting is beneficial _____ lions because it means that much larger prey can be captured by the lions. It also means that individual lions spend much less energy _____ a hunt.

There is a standard pattern to the process of hunting in groups. The process is initiated by a single female, who stations herself at a raised elevation to serve _____ a lookout to spot potential prey. When prey is spotted, a group of young lionesses advances on the herd and pushes the herd _____ a different lioness who has hidden herself downwind.

1.like 2.towards 3.as 4.outside 5.during 6.to 7.about

Text 4

Native Americans have been popping corn _____ at least 5000 years, using a variety of different methods. One method of popping corn involved skewering an ear of corn on a stick and roasting it _____ the kernels popped off the ear. Corn was also popped _____ first cutting the kernels off the cob, throwing them into a fire, and gathering them as they popped _____ of the fire. In a final method for popping corn, sand and unpopped kernels of corn were mixed together in a cooking pot and heated until the corn popped to the surface _____ the sand in the pot.

1.until 2.by 3.out 4.of 5.since 6.into 7.for

Text 5

A ghost word is a non-existent word that has made its way into a reference work _____ mistake. One well-known example _____ a ghost word is the word *Dord*, which appeared in a 1934 American dictionary defined as density, as it is used in physics and chemistry. *Dord* was added _____ the dictionary when a typesetter who was making entries into the dictionary misread the entry *D or d* and typed it as *Dord*. _____ reality, the letter *d* was used to refer to density in physics or chemistry. When the error was discovered, the ghost word *Dord* was removed _____ the dictionary.

1.by 2.with 3.of 4.beyond 5.from 6.to 7.in

Text 6

The origins of the game _____ chess are not known _____ certainty, and traditional stories in a number of cultures claim credit for developing the game. One legend claims that chess was invented _____ the Trojan Wars. According to another legend, chess was developed to depict the battle _____ two royal brothers _____ the crown of Persia. In a third legend, chess was the creation of the mythical Arab philosopher Sassa.

1.down 2.of 3.during 4.for 5.from 6.between 7.with

Text 7

Whatever its origins, chess was known to exist in India as early as 500 B.C., and it eventually spread _____ India to Persia, where it took on much of the terminology that today is part of the game. Foot soldiers _____ the Persian army were called *piyadah,* which became the pawns of today's game, and the Persian chariot was a *rukh,* which became the rook. The Persian king was the *shah*, which evolved _____ the name *chess. Shahmat*, which means 'the king is dead' became the expression *checkmate.* This expression is used _____ the game to indicate that one player's king is on the verge _____ being captured.

1.into 2.during 3.opposite 4.of 5.among 6.in 7.from

Text 8

Many people are quite familiar _____ rainbows. Rainbows are caused _____ sunlight hitting raindrops and bouncing _____. You can see a rainbow when the Sun is low in the sky behind you and it is raining ahead of you. Light _____ the Sun reflects off the inside surfaces of raindrops and is bent and it travels _____ them. It appears as a band of colors because each of the colors in the sunlight is bent to a different angle.

1.back 2.besides 3.through 4.from 5.with 6.by 7.at

Text 9

Moonbows are far less common than are rainbows, but they are formed _____ the same way. They require a very specific set _____ circumstances to occur. When they do occur, they occur just _____ a full Moon, a Moon at its brightest, has risen in the east and just after the Sun has set in the west, and it must also be raining in the west. In this situation, a moonbow may be visible to you if you are facing west and if the Moon is _____ you. Light _____ the bright Moon bends the colors to create a moonbow.

1.out 2.since 3.after 4.of 5.in 6.behind 7.from

Text 10

The Wampanoag are the native American tribe that helped the Pilgrims _____ the Mayflower to survive their first year in the New World. The tribe was divided _____ smaller groups, and each group was ruled _____ a chief. The Wampanoag lived in villages on the southeastern coast of North America. Their name means 'people of the east'.

One member of the Wampanoag, Squanto, knew English because several years _____ he had been kidnapped and taken to Europe. Squanto was the first to meet the Pilgrims and he welcomed them _____ English. The Wampanoag shared their knowledge of hunting and fishing with the European settlers and showed them how to grow corn and it is now remembered as the first Thanksgiving.

1.after 2.from 3.by 4.before 5.in 6.into 7.onto

Text 11

In 1969, Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress (ANC), was sent to prison for life. The ANC fought _____ the idea of apartheid, a system in South Africa which didn't give black people the same rights _____ white people. While Mandela was in prison, he became very famous all _____ the world.

The South African Government allowed Mandela to leave prison in 1990 – he had been a prisoner for more than 27 years. _____ leaving prison he continued to work for the black people in his country. Mandela and the President, de Klerk, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 because they worked very hard for peace. In 1994, Mandela became President of South Africa. There hadn't been a black president _____ him.

1.before 2.after 3.along 4.against 5.over 6.about 7.as

Text 12

When some psychiatrists attempt to explain genius, they talk in terms of mental disturbance. Psychiatrists often refer _____ geniuses as people who tend to be oversensitive, melancholic and even schizophrenic; they channel their destructive energy _____ their masterpieces.

An alternative view of intelligence sees geniuses as people who matured very early and are workaholics _____ an amazing ability to produce a lot of work in a short space of time: Bach, for example, with his 46 volumes of musical compositions. Thomas Edison, one of the greatest inventors of all time, said that genius is 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration!

Other interesting facts _____ geniuses are that they tend to be born in spring, _____ Leonardo and Shakespeare, and they become orphans in their early childhood. One wonders whether it is a sign of good or bad luck to be born a genius.

1.about 2.with 3.to 4.without 5.down 6.into 7.like

Text 13

One of the most important days of the year is the first of January and it is celebrated all _____ the world. It is the time of year when people get together and eat and drink a lot and generally behave _____ warmth and affection _____ each other. In London, on the stroke of midnight before the New Year begins, people gather in Trafalgar Square and not only celebrate in the traditional way but also sometimes throw themselves into the fountain _____ Nelson's column. In Spain, people eat one grape for each of the twelve strokes of midnight. No one knows exactly how the custom _____ celebrating the New Year began. Some people believe it was the Chinese who started it; others say it was the Romans.

1.except 2.over 3.under 4.with 5.of 6.towards 7.aside

Text 14

I went to the window and looked out. A fog had come up _____ the sea. I could not see the woods. It was very hot, but the sun was hidden _____ the wall of fog. I could hear the sea and I could smell it in the fog. I walked out of the house and onto the lawn. I looked _____ at the house. One of the shutters in the west wing had been pulled back. Someone was standing there, looking _____ me. For a moment I thought that it was Maxim. Then the figure moved and I saw that it was Mrs Danvers.

I felt that she knew _____ my tears. She had planned all this to happen. This was her triumph – hers and Rebecca's.

1.about 2.from 3.at 4.behind 5.back 6.between 7.with

Text 15

I went on watching the sky. It was still getting lighter. A blood-red light was spreading _____ the sky. Maxim began to drive faster, much faster.

We reached the top of the hill. The road to Manderley lay _____ us. There was no moon and the sky _____ our heads was black. But the sky in front of us was full of dreadful light. And the light was red, red like blood. The wind blew _____ us from the sea. The wind smelt _____ smoke and it was grey with ashes. They were the ashes of Manderley.

1.above 2.across 3.after 4.before 5.of 6.from 7.towards

SECTION 10

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

1.

1. Our team train day and night but so far we have had no success.
2. Mr. Mortimer's assistant was seen to leave the office hurriedly.
3. I had read this evening that a new advertising agency has been founded.
4. I played so much football yesterday that I wore out of two pairs of boots.
5. If you want to make a woman to change her mind, you must agree with her categorically.

2.

1. You will regret it if you go on at annoying people like that.
2. That rocking chair is broken – it needs being repairing.
3. R.L. Carson began her writing career at the age of ten years.
4. The young man was made to do that hard work alone.
5. Although he was interested in many fields, Einstein is best known for his work in the sphere of physics.

3.

1. I am not sure that whether Jack will be able to come or not.
2. Heathrow Airport which near London is the world's busiest international airport.
3. After having a quick shower, I set out to see the sights of the city.
4. Mabel made up her mind to get marry her beloved by all means.
5. Among the five Great Lakes, only Lake Michigan is located entirely within the territorial boundaries of the United States.

4.

1. My hair was such thick and curly and I didn't want to have it cut.
2. Walking with a friend in the dark is better than walking by alone in the light.
3. Some experts think that dreams reflect recent experiences people have had.
4. The Missouri River takes its source from the hills in Western Montana.
5. In a dangerous situation, most people panic and become very frightened, while others show no emotion at all.

5.

1. People like to give an advice, but they almost never follow others' advice.
2. If we had not arrived earlier, we would have caught the last bus.
3. The kangaroo lives in open spaces of Australia, New Guinea and other nearby islands.
4. Large cities often face the problem of overpopulation and air pollution.
5. There has been a steady rise in the average temperature around the planet over the last hundred years or so much.

6.

1. Strength of character has nothing to do with big muscles or the ability to lift 100 kg with ease.
2. Dreaming, like all other mental processes, it is a product of the brain and its activity.
3. When I saw the large crowd in front of our house I wondered what had happened.
4. The Sahara Desert in Africa is by far the most largest desert in the world.
5. Nowadays the most people do not believe in witches and magicians.

7.

1. Everybody knows that it is no use of arguing with the Smiths about politics.
2. The political situation in the country seems to be changing day by day.
3. I am sure that Susan will be never return to her native town.
4. Though its mouth is big, but a crocodile can swallow only small animals.
5. They assured us that the work would have been completed by that time.

8.

1. They say genius is one percent talent and 99 percent hard of work.
2. You will have to practise a lot of if you want to be a good musician.
3. It is now in generally recognized that stress is a major cause of heart disease.
4. The boy wasn't used to living in a big city but very soon he got used to it.
5. I regret about lending Adrian my dictionary of synonyms; he never gave it back.

9.

1. An octopus has three hearts to pump blood throughout its body.
2. After he had moved to Australia, he started to acquire a marked of Australian accent.
3. She is very beautiful, she resembles like a Greek goddess!
4. You will have eaten all the biscuits before the guests will arrive if you don't stop.
5. However hard the teacher tried to explain geography, you still did not grasp even the basics.

10.

1. The system for helping slaves escape to the North was called "The Underground Railroad".
2. While we were on holiday, we spent most of our time doing energetic things like sailing, water skiing and swimming.
3. Because helicopters are capable of hovering in midair, they are particularly useful for rescue missions.
4. The friendship that can to cease has never been real.
5. There is only one way to happiness, and that is to cease worrying about things which are beyond of our will.

11.

1. If you can tell if how much you love, it means you love little.
2. While my brothers were on vacation, they spent most of their time fishing.
3. The Italian artists Raffaello Sanzio and Tiziano are called *Raphael* and *Titian* in English language.
4. There is no surviving record as to when, how or by whom the Great Pyramid was constructed.
5. Most people are right-handed, so most objects in the world have been designed for their convenience.

12.

1. After a collision between two ships, he found out himself on a desert island.
2. What if everyone in the world spoke one the same language?
3. They have always travel on business class, so they can't be short of money.
4. Man must be the most aggressive and cruel of all living creatures.
5. When your blood pressure is much higher than it should to be, you mustn't smoke.

13.

1. I know that the wounded soldiers have been operated on.
2. Life is like a coin; you spend it any way you wish, but you spend it only for once.
3. He reached to the door first, preventing Mary from escaping.
4. I have been very busy for the last two days, so I have had little time to spend with my children.
5. The Sahara Desert is one of the world's largest and driest deserts.

14.

1. While I was looking through the papers I came across an interesting article.
2. We expect the London delegation to arrive tomorrow morning.
3. I hate it when people are not responsible and punctual.
4. If for some reason you are unable to connect to the Internet, just phone to us.
5. Actions may not always bring happiness, but there is no happiness without of action.

15.

1. I think a girl in a jeans doesn't look as nice as a girl in a dress.
2. The measles is the only most devastating of all the major childhood diseases.
3. She couldn't help overhearing them, because they were speaking too loudly about George.
4. While the Smiths were on holiday, they spent the most of their time visiting museums.
5. Mark Twain, one of the most popular authors in America, was born in 1835 in the State of Missouri.

16.

1. The Queen Victoria was the youngest queen to sit on the throne of England.
2. Almost of all dictionaries have information about pronunciation.
3. Just as the bread came out of the oven, a wonderful aroma filled the kitchen.
4. The more we look after ourselves, the less we need doctors to look after us.
5. I will never forget of visiting those wonderful places in the Netherlands last summer.

17.

1. In Spartan culture, brides would have to shave their heads and dress up like men.
2. Guests to traditional German weddings bring the happy couple any type of porcelain except glass.
3. The couple smash the plates as they believe if that this will ward off evil spirits.
4. The couple clean up the mess together, learning that in working together, they can overcome any challenge.
5. Before getting married, the Indian bride does everything to make sure her wedding day is a lucky one.

18.

1. Michael's sister insisted on to staying there till the rain had stopped.
2. Rush hour in a provincial town is certainly not so busy as in London, but even so there are plenty of people moving about.
3. Since childhood Picasso showed a strong interest in painting.
4. Eating food that has more calories than you use will cause you to gain weight.
5. More than a three thousand years ago, the Greek people developed a very sophisticated society.

19.

1. Do you remember beating Boris at chess when we were in the Crimea?
2. Everyone, without no exception, finds shopping stressful at times.
3. A sudden thought struck him and he suggested searching all the other rooms in the house.
4. He was so tired and depressed that he felt he couldn't move any longer, so he lay on his back in the grass looking up.
5. To communicate well with another person, you not only need to be able to talk clearly, but you also need to listen actively, too.

20.

1. The Olympic Games were being cancelled in 1916 because of World War I.
2. Spiders are not insects, as many people think; they are not even related to them.
3. Contrary to popular opinion, cats can be trained.
4. It is common knowledge that technology makes life easier for everyone.
5. That people more often learn on their own mistakes than those of others, is through out of the question.

21.

1. I don't think she can make a cake for us – she isn't much of a cook.
2. Robots will be sent to explore the surface of the Moon and bring back many information.
3. Students and teachers of English language can travel to other countries through the Soros Foundation.
4. Who knows what problems we would face but for his help!
5. If there is one thing that all the world's various cultures have been in common, it is marriage.

22.

1. Eating a balanced diet and exercising regularly can help keep your skin healthy.
2. Some of plants use the sun's energy instead of burning coal or oil.
3. They didn't let the boy to swim in the lake as it was very cold.
4. In spite of all the hard work she was made to do, Cinderella never complained to her father.
5. In some countries, such as Kenya, you have to pay people if you want to photograph them.

23.

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

24.

1. I think this matter will be argued about for a long time.
2. The Louvre's collection is such overwhelming in size and it is impossible to see everything in one day.
3. One of the most attractive features of cats as pets is their ease of take care.
4. People are much less superstitious nowadays than they used to be.
5. Some scientists, such as Stephen Hawking, believe it's likely possible that there are billions and billions of universes.

25.

1. It is not always easy to find the exact translation of words from one language into another.
2. The more I think about his behaviour the more furious I get.
3. In spite of its small store of words but Old English was a remarkably flexible language.
4. The museum's collection is so great in the size that you can't see everything even in three days.
5. Bill Gates who is the owner of Microsoft, a huge computer software company, and lives in an enormous high-tech house.

26.

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

27.

1. If he were elected president, he would have make a lot of changes.
2. I liked the Armenian literature and I used to read a lot when I was at school.
3. Unless they don't repair this road, there is a serious risk of an accident on it.
4. As soon as I learnt that I had been accepted for that post, I cheered up.
5. While in some parts of the world it is jewelry that indicates high economic status, in others, it is fur coats.

28.

1. Angela was heard to sing in the neighbouring room.
2. My sister was fond of poetry and she used to read a lot when she was at the school.
3. I have found out that the train to Brighton will depart from the Platform Three at 7.30.
4. The shortest distance between two people is a warm smile and a widely good laugh.
5. The most common question that people ask a fiction writer is whether or not he has experienced what he has written about.

29.

1. He put aside the book he'd been reading for an hour and had left the room.
2. Brian didn't feel like going on with his work as he wasn't pleased with the results he had achieved.
3. The cinema used to be the most popular form of entertainment for most people nowadays.
4. The hormone insulin controls of the amount of sugar in the blood.
5. On February 20, 1962, "Friendship 7" orbited the Earth in a manned flight that lasted just under five hours.

30.

1. His remark was so funny that I couldn't help from laughing.
2. The boss suggested that I will look for another job.
3. More than 20 million people throughout the world died from influenza in 1918 and 1919.
4. Labels in your clothes tell you how long to care for those clothes.
5. The first professional baseball game took place in 1846 when the New York Nine defeated the New York Knickers.

SECTION 11

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

1.

1. The workers must be stimulated by an offer to share in the firm's profits.
2. I can assure you everything will have arranged in time.
3. His old shoes were thrown away.
4. After the accident the young man had taken to hospital.
5. Invented by an Indiana housewife in 1889, the first dishwasher was operated by a steam engine.

2.

1. Throughout the trial, the prisoner insisted on his lack of guilt.
2. Was this trade centre opened last year?
3. All the books mentioned in this catalogue can be borrowed from the library.
4. The hall hasn't decorated with artificial flowers.
5. Citizens forced into poverty by unfair government policies will usually support a new candidate.

3.

1. Who is this wedding hall being decorated by?
2. The teacher was impressed by the student's answer.
3. This message isn't to be e-mailed now.
4. The drug was claimed to produce no undesirable side-effects.
5. Julius Ceasar, Hannibal, Napoleon, Mussolini, Hitler had born with teeth.

4.

1. Where is the hole digging?
2. This easy task can be carried out without anybody's help.
3. Some TV programs were being criticised at that time.
4. Some consonants are mispronouncing by the students.
5. Niccolò Paganini is known in history as an Italian violinist and composer.

5.

1. Great progress in physics has been made lately.
2. Who had met the foreign delegation?
3. These red roses have bought for my dear mother.
4. The films of Charlie Chaplin are loved all over the world.
5. Paganini's *Caprice No.24 in A minor* is widely considered one of the most difficult pieces ever written for the solo violin.

6.

1. This big house is made of brick.
2. The suspect had told the police an unassailable alibi.
3. Was designed the first helicopter by Leonardo da Vinci?
4. This major social problem should be settled at once.
5. The local party workers have adopted Mr. Green as their representative for the coming election.

7.

1. The golf match was postponed because of the heavy rain.
2. A fixed salary will be paid to you.
3. The students impressed by the professor's lecture.
4. They're going to perform Beethoven's *Fifth Symphony* next week.
5. *Caprice No.24 in A minor* has served as an inspiration for many prominent composers.

8.

1. I am always invited to their political meetings.
2. Two new engineers were introduced to the head of the department.
3. This scandal could bring down the government.
4. They probably recycle some of the solid wastes regularly.
5. Left-handed people are often placed at a disadvantage by the prevalence of right-handed tools in society.

9.

1. A lot of goods are brought to London from many countries.
2. The young man was asked to wait in the corridor.
3. They had finished the preparations by the time the guests arrived.
4. Those files must have been deleted from the computer.
5. Many tools and devices are designed to be comfortably used with the right hand.

10.

1. Lots of people had parked their cars on the pavement.
2. Children should be taught foreign languages before starting school.
3. Must be these documents signed by the director himself?
4. Who has your holiday cottage been designed by?
5. No production cameras have been made for left-handed people.

11.

1. Is this nice bouquet bought for your girlfriend?
2. Magical properties are sometimes claimed for certain medicines.
3. The historical novel had translated into German and English.
4. The boy couldn't have given a better answer than this one.
5. America is often described as a melting pot because of different religions living there side by side.

12.

1. Are those big monuments made of brass?
2. This e-mail had received after his departure.
3. The fisherman's boat was overturned by a huge wave.
4. They couldn't get Saddam Hussein to withdraw from Kuwait.
5. If people only made prudent marriages, what a stop to population there would be!

13.

1. This music seems to have heard from the next room.
2. Your drinks will be brought in a moment.
3. The police have issued a description of the burglar.
4. The motorbike George rode in the race was lent to him by Tom.
5. The Nile, the world's longest river, stretches north for about 4,000 miles from East Africa to the Mediterranean.

14.

1. All the texts were looked through yesterday and not a single mistake was found.
2. All their profit is given to the sick.
3. It was the most difficult passage I had ever translated.
4. The boxes haven't been packed yet.
5. Antonio Banderas is famous for the role he played in *The Mask of Zorro.*

15.

1. I haven't been to a football match for a long time.
2. We were greatly shocked by Albert's behaviour.
3. These folders should have been sent to a USB flash.
4. Who was your house designing by?
5. The Amazon, the world's largest tropical rainforest, covers an area of about 2.8 million square miles.

16.

1. A new apparatus for the deaf was invented recently.
2. The social grants will have been reduced by next year.
3. I have never been treated like that before.
4. I don't want you to spend your money on me; we'll go Dutch treat.
5. Antonio Banderas has been in numerous hit movies.

17.

1. The fence was painted in two applications.
2. Was he injured in the accident?
3. They broke off their engagement just two days before the wedding.
4. You needn't have bought such an expensive watch.
5. After only a year in the sports club, the youngest player was elected to the committee.

18.

1. These exotic plants should have been watered twice a day.
2. The exterior of the house was washed using warm water and a mild detergent.
3. They were killed in the earthquake.
4. The government must deal with unemployment.
5. Electricity lines had brought down, leaving thousands of houses without electricity.

19.

1. The essays are to be handed in on Monday.
2. Before the conference we had drawn up a plan to stop drug trafficking.
3. All the chinks and pores in the walls were sealed with putty.
4. The stress of the last few weeks has broken me down.
5. Featured in many Spanish and American films, Banderas often being used a musical performer as well.

20.

1. A five-star hotel was being built next to the cinema.
2. The draught blew out the candle.
3. Why were these important documents left on the desk?
4. After the putty had had a chance to dry, the exterior could be painting.
5. Winds are caused by air moving from a high-pressure area to a low-pressure area.

21.

1. We have thought of all eventualities.
2. The explosion was believed to have been caused by a mine.
3. Our concert hall was being decorated the whole day.
4. This event will build up his confidence.
5. In his first American movie role Banderas, still speaking no English, was forced to learn his lines phonetically.

22.

1. They will call on the rebels to stop fighting.
2. The wounded soldiers are surely being taken care of.
3. The police let her off with a fine.
4. Their new album must have been released this week.
5. Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979 for her humanitarian work.

23.

1. A whole week was needed to finish this part of the job.
2. Being washable and easy to apply, a latex paint was used.
3. You should be careful when working on electrical equipment.
4. That strange event is still being talked about.
5. It was later admitted that the information had been obtained from unreliable sources.

24.

1. Documents are usually written in ink.
2. I was careful to apply the paint evenly in order not to apply two coats.
3. Mr Boddington's new book may be published in January.
4. She was brought up in a friendly atmosphere.
5. More antioxidants are found in a glass of pomegranate juice than in red wine.

25.

1. Millions of dollars' worth of damage caused by a storm last night.
2. The new product is supposed to come out soon.
3. I must get my dad to buy me a new computer.
4. The delegation was impressed by the places of interest in Paris.
5. Carrots are given to young children as a substitute for snacks high in sugar.

26.

1. Many people had rescued from the floods by fire-fighters.
2. Is English spoken in many countries all around the world?
3. Life's a succession of lessons which must be lived to be understood.
4. Father's shirt is being ironed by my younger sister.
5. The Amazon Rainforest gets its life from the majestic Amazon River.

27.

1. The roads were blocked by fallen trees.
2. Instead of buying a new car, have your old one repaired.
3. Will be these documents taken to the head office next Monday?
4. Very little is needed to make a happy life.
5. Compounds found only in pomegranates are shown to benefit the blood vessels.

28.

1. The cyclist was hit by a trailer truck.
2. A policeman stopped Tom for speeding.
3. The work should do by yourself to achieve good results.
4. How much money is being transferred to you?
5. The paint bucket had to be hung on the top of the ladder while working.

29.

1. A good computer was recommended to me.
2. The River Reiner burst its banks after a heavy rain.
3. My sister has been promoted to a management position at work.
4. Mr. Harrington had us replace the broken window.
5. Tangerine oil is considered to reduce anxiety.

30.

1. A tall ladder was needed to paint the kitchen ceiling.
2. Firefighters had received hundreds of calls for help.
3. When painting, a color very close to the original used by me.
4. Fruit and vegetables are bought at the greengrocer's.
5. During World War I Ernest Hemingway was wounded on the Italian front.

31.

1. Wind speeds reached ninety miles an hour in some places.
2. Someone ought to wash those dishes right away.
3. The directives will be shown to us.
4. Many people could have been killed during that dangerous trick.
5. Mushroom was highly prized by the Romans.

32.

1. The furniture was broken up for firewood.
2. The Beatles were an English rock band formed in Liverpool, in 1960.
3. Everything possible was done to get things back to normal.
4. My boss told me to send the check to a Nigerian bank account.
5. Animals and slaves were sometimes given samples of mushrooms to test their reactions.

33.

1. Someone must have picked it up by mistake.
2. The tree had been decorated with colourful balloons.
3. Two of the climbers were injured.
4. How stupid of you to have invited that boring person!
5. The old myths of cooking mushrooms with a silver coin or spoon have not been substantiated.

34.

1. Nuclear power stations are thought to be dangerous.
2. Have the janitor arrange for the plumber to deal with the blockage.
3. This surgeon is considered to be a brilliant practitioner.
4. These flowers should be planted in a sunny place.
5. The singer Michael Jackson was dubbed *the King of Pop.*

35.

1. He is thought to have been on holiday.
2. The flight must have been postponed because of the fog.
3. The Board offered the manager's job to Simon.
4. The article had translated in thirteen languages.
5. One of Michael Jackson's gloves was sold for $200,000 in Los Angeles.

36.

1. The world-famous opera *Aida* was written by Verdi.
2. These books must have returned within a fortnight.
3. Alice badly hurt by his words.
4. He was fired for his irresponsibility.
5. When dubbed into English, a lot of the original meaning of foreign films is lost in the translation.

37.

1. How many invitation cards were sent yesterday?
2. Even the best students frequently make this mistake.
3. Glenn Miller was killed in an air crash in England.
4. Bread is bought at the baker's.
5. In 1921, Chaplin was awarded by the French government for his outstanding work as a filmmaker.

38.

1. She needs be taken care of.
2. The design had spoiled and it was good for nothing.
3. That wonderful picture had looked at with admiration.
4. The work was done with due care and understanding.
5. John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the 35th US President, was assassinated in 1963, in Dallas, Texas.

39.

1. Were you offered that job?
2. No major decision was taking without his father's knowledge or advice.
3. I was given five shillings change at the shop.
4. Is this academic journal published twice a month?
5. The song "We Are the World" was originally recorded by the supergroup USA for Africa in 1985.

40.

1. He was shot with a rifle.
2. Evidently somebody had informed him of the news before.
3. These consonants pronounced with aspiration.
4. Mr Smith's lectures were being listened to with interest.
5. No prince of the house of Lancaster betrayed a wish to renew the quarrel with the Church.

41.

1. Did the noise in the next room disturb you last night?
2. The classified research is still being carried out.
3. I was shocked by your attitude.
4. The positive hydrogen atoms are attracted to the negative oxygen atoms.
5. The speaker had tried to urge the crowd forward to show their opposition to the new law.

42.

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

43.

1. Vitamins A, C, E and K contained within the strawberry are vital to health.
2. Only once had the grandfather been angry.
3. The mission was found to be impossible.
4. The work must be finished as soon as possible.
5. Philadelphia International Airport was evacuated for about an hour yesterday morning.

44.

1. The thief was caught easily for he was described thoroughly.
2. The first parachute designed by Leonardo da Vinci.
3. Those impolite girls shouldn't have been invited to our party.
4. Will a new suit have bought for your brother tomorrow?
5. The subject in the Armenian sentence may sometimes be omitted.

45.

1. The Passive Voice is formed with the help of *to be + Past Participle.*
2. Why haven't the suitcases packed yet?
3. On his way home he was attacked by unknown men.
4. The letter of application had been signed before his arrival.
5. Armenian learners of English encounter some difficulty related with the rules of sequence of tenses.

46.

1. The last student is being examined right now.
2. I ought to have phoned him this morning.
3. Dazzled by the orchestra's brilliant performance, the audience clapped wildly.
4. Was the young gentleman asked to wait outdoors?
5. According to Holy Trinity Church records, Shakespeare was baptized on the 26th of April.

47.

1. The crowd cheered the football players in the stadium yesterday.
2. In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject.
3. The hurricane severely damaged the houses on the shore.
4. Not a moment's peace does she have during the day.
5. *The Beatles* is considered to be the most influential rock group of the era.

48.

1. I was invited to the university ball.
2. Nouns are classified into *proper* and *common.*
3. My younger brother's jokes had laughed at.
4. These paintings shouldn't have been kept in a damp room.
5. Madame Tussaud's Museum in London has got branches in a number of major cities.

49.

1. Neither love nor cough can be hidden.
2. Pushed by somebody, the boy fell into the water.
3. Visitors to the Matenadaran are shown a collection of old manuscripts.
4. Van Gogh spent his early adulthood working for a firm of art dealers.
5. The lyrics of the Armenian national anthem *Mer Hayrenik* were written by Mikael Nalbandian.

50.

1. The lyrics later set to music by Barsegh Kanachyan.
2. Those documents are being studied by the manager.
3. He stood before the masterpiece as if lost in admiration.
4. Are these red tulips bought for your teacher?
5. Before today's Gregorian calendar was adopted, the older Julian calendar was used.

51.

1. I am sure this easy work can be done even by a child.
2. People know that cars pollute the environment.
3. The president of their country elected two years ago.
4. Craftsmen make many beautiful objects of paper in Japan.
5. In the Middle Ages, the study of the measure of time was first viewed as prying too deeply into God's own affairs.

52.

1. The diploma paper was written in good English.
2. A new film about the Armenian genocide is being made at present.
3. The incident would have argued about for a long time.
4. Several houses were washed away by the flood.
5. Protestant tract writers responded to Gregory's calendar by calling him *the Roman Antichrist.*

53.

1. 1.The handwriting has been identified as hers.
2. The witnesses of the robbery were being questioned.
3. A lot of tragedies and comedies written by Shakespeare.
4. He will be given all the necessary information.
5. The song *Mer Hayrenik* was adopted as National Anthem of Armenia, in 1991.

54.

1. Proper nouns are individual names given to persons and things.
2. Numerous inventions were made by Leonardo da Vinci.
3. This beautiful flower vase is made of crystal.
4. The injured passengers had been taking care of.
5. Kennedy was fatally shot by a sniper while traveling with his wife Jacqueline, Texas Governor Connally with his wife Nellie, in a presidential motorcade.

55.

1. The definite article is used before names of parties and organizations.
2. A big hospital has built opposite the bank.
3. People drink a lot of tea in England.
4. Were the parents shocked by their son's behaviour?
5. These rules must be learned by heart.

56.

1. Paganini was the most talented violin virtuoso of his time.
2. The Smiths should have been invited to this meeting.
3. The order given, the servant hurriedly left the room.
4. The national anthem of the United States is called "The Star-Spangled Banner".
5. *Passive Voice* is often used without a mention of the doer of the action.

57.

1. These doughnuts are made from milk and honey.
2. Love is composed of a single soul inhabiting two bodies.
3. Did everyone find fault with her?
4. I think this book can be enjoyed by a person of any age.
5. Pope Gregory XIII finally reformed the Julian calendar.

58.

1. Nobody has ever treated me with such kindness.
2. Out ran a crowd of children, laughing and talking excitedly.
3. David was asked some tricky questions.
4. The last patient was being examined at that time.
5. The indefinite article may be used with personal names to indicate one member of a family.

59.

1. Naturally Frederick hurt by her rude remark.
2. Two skyscrapers are being built in this district.
3. The nurse insisted on the patient's taking the medicine at once.
4. Reaching the town, they were raided by the police.
5. The new calendar was not adopted uniformly across Europe until well into the 18th century.

60.

1. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
2. The origin of high heels goes back many centuries in history.
3. She was seen to enter the building in the morning.
4. He will be rewarded for finding our lost dog.
5. Bruce Lee was born in the year of the Dragon.

SECTION 12

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

1.

A) Leisure
B) Entertainment
C) Opportunity
D) Occupation

1) a favourable position or chance
2) a job or profession
3) something that serves for amusement
4) free or unoccupied time
5) hard physical work

2.

A) Calm
B) Intelligent
C) Brave
D) Independent

1) able to think, understand, and learn things quickly and well
2) not excited, nervous or troubled
3) willing to do things which are difficult or dangerous
4) free from outside control
5) feeling or showing love

3.

A) Miniature
B) Signature
C) Adventure
D) Gesture

1) the name of a person or a sign representing his name, marked by himself
2) an exciting or dangerous experience
3) a verbal, written, or recorded message
4) a movement of part of the body to express an idea or meaning
5) a model or copy of something on a very small scale

4.

A) Tornado
B) Flood
C) Snowstorm
D) Breeze

1) a violent storm with very strong winds
2) a heavy fall of snow, especially with a high wind
3) something that is dangerous for children
4) an overflow of a large amount of water beyond its normal limits
5) a gentle wind

5.

A) Request
B) Refusal
C) Advice
D) Response

1) a spoken or written answer
2) an act of asking politely or formally for something
3) an act of punishment
4) a suggestion about what somebody should do in a particular situation
5) an act of saying ‘no’ to an invitation, offer, etc.

6.

A) Service
B) Catalogue
C) Brand
D) Purchase

1) a book that contains pictures of things that are on sale
2) a product or group of products that has its own name
3) the money owed to somebody
4) something that you buy
5) the action of helping or doing work for someone

7.

A) Lie
B) Compliment
C) Flattery
D) Prize

1) a polite expression of praise or admiration
2) an award given to the winner
3) something based on a fact
4) a statement that is not true
5) a false insincere praise

8.

A) Contract
B) Quarrel
C) Discussion
D) Trial

1) a pleasurable surprise
2) hearing and judging a person or case in a court
3) the process of talking something over
4) an angry argument
5) a written legal agreement between two people or organizations

9.

A) Conversation
B) Exclamation
C) Utterance
D) Argument

1) an exchange of opposite views, typically an angry one
2) the act or process of speaking or expressing in words
3) an emphatic or excited cry
4) an informal talk between people
5) an element of written language

10.

A) Ordinary
B) Strange
C) Human
D) Hostile

1) odd, unusual, or extraordinary
2) showing strong dislike
3) relating to or characterizing people
4) easy to understand
5) of common or established type, usual

11.

A) Match
B) Situation
C) Incident
D) Performance

1) a game in which individuals or teams compete
2) an event or occurrence
3) an act of presenting a play, concert, etc.
4) a set of circumstances
5) a set of rules

12.

A) Production
B) Amount
C) Equivalence
D) Substance

1) a kind of matter with particular properties
2) equality in value, amount, meaning, etc.
3) a subject or situation under consideration
4) a sum of money
5) the process of growing or making goods or materials

13.

A) Consideration
B) Motive
C) Motion
D) Command

1) careful thought, typically over a period of time
2) a reason for doing something
3) the action or process of moving or being moved
4) an order given to a person or an animal
5) the restriction of an activity, tendency, or phenomenon

14.

A) Flexible
B) Reliable
C) Predictable
D) Authentic

1) good in quality or performance; able to be trusted
2) not likely to move or change
3) always behaving or occurring in the way expected
4) able to make changes or deal with a situation that is changing
5) of undisputed origin and not a copy; genuine

15.

A) Dispute
B) Peace
C) Treaty
D) Battle

1) social equality
2) the state existing during the absence of war
3) a fight between large armed forces
4) a formal agreement between countries
5) an argument or a disagreement

16.

A) Elegant
B) Lively
C) Vital
D) Lovely

1) graceful or attractive in appearance or manner
2) beautiful, enjoyable and pleasant
3) full of energy
4) inessential or unimportant
5) very important, necessary

17.

A) Inner
B) Average
C) Complicated
D) Available

1) right or appropriate for a particular person, purpose, or situation
2) being or located inside
3) able to be used or obtained
4) typical or normal; ordinary
5) difficult to understand

18.

A) External
B) Internal
C) Round
D) Square

1) of the inner nature of a thing
2) having four equal sides and four angles of 90°
3) shaped like a cone
4) shaped like a circle or a ball
5) belonging to or forming the outer surface or structure of something

19.

A) Design
B) Arrangement
C) Composition
D) Frame

1) the action of putting something in order
2) the parts or elements of which something is made
3) a border of wood in which a picture is set
4) a tool made of wood
5) a drawing or an outline from which something may be made

20.

A) Branch
B) Stem
C) Body
D) Skin

1) the outer covering of something
2) the long, thin part of a plant above the ground
3) the whole physical structure of a human being
4) a part of a tree on which leaves, flowers and fruit grow
5) a tree growing at the riverside

21.

A) Carriage
B) Helicopter
C) Lorry
D) Ship

1) an aircraft without wings
2) a separate section of a train
3) a large vehicle that is used to transport goods by road
4) a railroad engine
5) a large boat for transporting people or goods by sea

22.

A) Price
B) Discount
C) Prize
D) Coin

1) reduction of prices
2) a small flat piece of metal used as money
3) a paper banknote
4) an award given to the winner
5) the amount of money that you pay for something

23.

A) Pedestrian	1) a person who drives a vehicle
B) Driver	2) a person who rides a bicycle
C) Hiker	3) a person who goes for long walks in the country for pleasure
D) Cyclist	4) a person walking rather than travelling in a vehicle
	5) a person who rides a horse

24.

A) Traveler	1) a person with an excessive appetite for food
B) Beggar	2) a person who robs people
C) Robber	3) a person, typically a homeless one, who lives by asking for money or food
D) Tutor	4) a private teacher
	5) a person who is traveling or who often travels

25.

A) Crowd	1) a group of people ruling a country or state
B) Government	2) a number of people who watch, read or listen to the same thing
C) Audience	3) people of the same age
D) Team	4) a large number of people gathered together
	5) a group of people working together at a particular job

26.

A) Masterpiece	1) a work of outstanding creativity and skill
B) Portrait	2) a painting, drawing, or photograph of a person
C) Landscape	3) a picture or diagram made with a pencil or pen rather than paint
D) Photo	4) a picture taken with a camera
	5) a picture representing an area of countryside

27.

A) Tourist	1) a person who is travelling or visiting a place for pleasure
B) Photographer	2) a person who takes pictures
C) Researcher	3) a person invited to visit someone's home
D) Guide	4) a person exploring new facts or information
	5) a person who shows tourists around interesting places

28.

A) Chef	1) a professional cook
B) Chief	2) a leader or ruler of a people
C) Instructor	3) a person or organization that employs people
D) Manager	4) someone whose job is to organize and control the work of a company, business, etc.
	5) a person whose job is teaching

29.

A) Laptop	1) a small computer that you can carry with you
B) Laboratory	2) a machine controlled from a distance
C) Hardware	3) a room where people do scientific research
D) Software	4) the programs and other operating information used by a computer
	5) computer equipment

30.

A) Fascinate	1) form a mental image or concept of
B) Imagine	2) love and admire somebody very much, especially so much that you cannot see their faults
C) Desire	3) attract the strong attention and interest of someone
D) Worship	4) strongly wish for or want
	5) have a strong feeling of dislike for

31.

A) Designer	1) a person who sells goods at a shop
B) Assistant	2) the amount of money you need to buy something
C) Customer	3) a person or company that buys goods or services
D) Sculptor	4) a person who plans constructions, works of art and other things
	5) a person who makes statues

32.

A) Sociable	1) certain about your abilities
B) Confident	2) having a strong sense of humour
C) Caring	3) willing to talk and engage in activities with other people
D) Shy	4) displaying kindness and concern for others
	5) embarrassed in the company of other people

33.

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

34.

A) Ambulance	1) a small aircraft
B) Fire engine	2) a large vehicle that is used to transport goods by road
C) Excavator	3) a large machine used for digging and moving earth
D) Truck	4) a large vehicle which carries fire fighters and equipment for putting out fires
	5) a vehicle for taking people to and from hospital.

35.

A) Online	1) connected to or available through the internet
B) Social	2) relating to society and to people's lives in general
C) Digital	3) not interesting or special
D) Automatic	4) storing information such as sound or pictures as numbers or electronic signals
	5) working by itself without being operated by people

36.

A) Image	1) the impression that a person, an organization or a product, etc. gives to the public
B) Courage	2) the way that someone is feeling
C) Mood	3) the ability to do things which one finds frightening
D) Pleasure	4) an action designed to achieve efficiency
	5) a feeling of happiness and enjoyment

37.

A) Convert	1) pay someone money because they have suffered damage, loss, injury, etc.
B) Compensate	2) be the cause of (a problem or difficulty)
C) Prevent	3) keep (something) from happening
D) Invent	4) change the form, character, or function of something
	5) make up; produce or design something that has not existed before

38.

A) Defeat	1) win against someone
B) Cheat	2) encourage or arouse interest or enthusiasm
C) Fail	3) behave dishonestly
D) Defend	4) be unsuccessful in something
	5) say things to support someone or something

39.

A) Encourage	1) make it possible for somebody to do something
B) Enable	2) publicize information or an event
C) Endanger	3) put someone or something at risk
D) Enrich	4) give somebody support or hope
	5) improve the quality or value of something, often by adding something to it

40.

A) Construction	1) a physical harm
B) Injury	2) a psychological disorder
C) Treatment	3) the process of providing medical care
D) Destruction	4) the action of building something
	5) the action of causing so much damage to something that it no longer exists

SECTION 13

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

1

A. Nowadays it is quite common for
B. The first curry house in England was
C. Fish and chips is the oldest kind of British food
D. It is common to find British restaurants that

1. operated by an Indian immigrant.
2. still eaten today.
3. both parents to work.
4. that has recently been invented.
5. have food from other cultures.
6. three meals a day.

2

A. The writer Kazuo Isiguro was born in Japan,
B. Although his first book was about Brazil,
C. Orlando's daughter lost her hearing
D. The boys got a job at the supermarket

1. after they finish high school.
2. but his family emigrated to Britain when he was five.
3. as they have become older.
4. at the age of one.
5. he didn't visit the country for many years.
6. through a special programme.

3

A. The authorities warned
B. He announced
C. Mary told
D. Fred should tell the manager that

1. the public about the imminent danger.
2. his retirement from international football.
3. to the woman who came in.
4. a final decision hasn't been reached yet.
5. the man who approached him.
6. me she had found a well-paid job.

4

A. In future blind people will use a visual sensor
B. There will be a time when we'll be able to
C. R. Kurzweil is the author of *The Age of Intelligent Machines*
D. Scientists are already putting chips into the brain

1. to help people who have Parkinson's disease.
2. built into a pair of sunglasses.
3. is not likely to recognize voices.
4. by helping people with hearing disorders.
5. download our entire consciousness onto a computer.
6. and is one of the world's best computer research scientists.

5

A. If the building catches fire,	1. they would switch off the TV set.
B. Unless they invited me,	2. William would not go to hospital.
C. If the weather changes for the worse,	3. I will try to arrange the matter.
D. If they ask me,	4. leave it by the emergency exit.
	5. I would never go to their wedding party.
	6. we shall not have a picnic.

6

A. The police found the robber without difficulty as he	1. had left a business card at the bank with his phone number on it.
B. When the man broke into the house, the police	2. by using black ink on the notes instead of green.
C. A man who had climbed Mount Everest six times	3. caught as soon as he tried to spend it.
D. An unemployed man who tried to print his own money was	4. arrested him at once.
	5. has attacked the enemy.
	6. died at home as a result of a fall.

7

A. There are no cars and lorries in Venice, but there are	1. it's not far to walk anywhere in the city.
B. There is not much to do in this town	2. a world famous festival held every year in Brazil.
C. The town has got a cathedral	3. many water buses on the main canals all day and night.
D. Rio de Janeiro has got some	4. but I still love it here.
	5. attractive parks and beautiful beaches.
	6. but it hasn't got a theatre.

8

A. The hostess treated us warmly and asked	1. you on your mobile phone.
B. While you were taking the dog for a walk someone called	2. to discuss the issue of discipline in the office.
C. The director called a meeting	3. which the teacher would explain.
D. Before I wrote my homework exercise	4. I had learnt to retell the text.
	5. as she wanted to take the children to the zoo.
	6. us to help ourselves to the sweets.

9

A. In 1999 Tori Murden was the first woman who	1. including climbs in Alaska.
B. She determined not to send a signal	2. asking to be rescued.
C. She has been on mountaineering expeditions,	3. the sea was too rough.
D. They couldn't get the boat out of the sea as	4. therefore there was a hurricane.
	5. that's how the accident happened.
	6. rowed solo across the Atlantic.

10

A. Helen is tired,	1. she has been writing job applications since morning.
B. Your son spends all night in chat rooms,	2. is awful diet.
C. Ordering take-away food every day	3. as they had left for France the day before.
D. My nephew spoke French perfectly	4. which is dangerous for both physical and mental health.
	5. is exposed to high cancer risk.
	6. because he had studied it since childhood.

11

A. Linda was wearing the leather coat	1. when he was on holiday.
B. A parachute enables a person to jump from an aircraft	2. which she is determined to purchase on Sunday.
C. Robert used to wake up very late	3. as though he had bought a new iPad.
D.The parachute consists of a large piece of thin cloth	4. she had bought at the mall a few days before.
	5. attached to your body by strings.
	6. and float safely to the ground.

12

A. Sam wondered why	1. to redecorate the hall.
B. Uncle Jack asked how many	2. I hadn't bought tickets to the concert.
C. My colleague asked what	3. trees we had planted.
D. Granny suggested	4. work had we done.
	5. planting roses in the garden.
	6. I thought of his plan.

13

A. Pet owners have a special understanding	1. convincing the farmer that he is a genius.
B. People who commit suicide deliberately kill	2. with their animals.
C. The story is especially remarkable for the way it teaches children	3. from killing the pig.
D. Little Charlotte does everything she can to stop the farmer	4. how to deal with problems.
	5. themselves because they do not want to continue living.
	6. are very loyal to their owners.

14

A. In the past teens usually spent a lot of money on sweets, but now	1. and these days people use instant messaging to talk to friends.
B. Most of the boys and girls in my class seem to	2. it means some of them are working.
C. I prefer texting my friends on my mobile – I hate	3. spend a lot of free time on computers.
D. The most common jobs for a woman of her age are	4. sitting in front of a computer for hours.
	5. they spend most of it on mobile phone cards.
	6. babysitting, washing and cleaning the house.

15

A. Little Johnny fell down	1. when you worked in this office?
B. What did you use to do	2. while you were sweeping the floor?
C. Teresa wore her hair long	3. during the official dinner at the town hall?
D. Was Peter painting the ceiling	4. as he was jumping on the bed.
	5. when she was six years old.
	6. because she was ten.

16

A. Dennis Tito, a 60-year-old multi-millionaire from New York was	1. certainly an unusual journey.
B. The taxi arrived late,	2. the first tourist ever in space.
C. We ran through the terminal to the department lounge where	3. everyone was waiting to get on the plane.
D. To go to space the man had to pay	4. space travel will belong to the public.
	5. so we missed the flight.
	6. a sum of $20 million.

17

A. If something is bothering you,	1. leaning forward – do you think he is trying to listen to us?
B. The guy sitting behind us keeps	2. to hear our conversation.
C. Just try to avoid eye contact	3. say it out loud – don't whisper to your friends.
D. What do you think she's gesturing	4. did they help you?
	5. at? Do you think she is in trouble?
	6. with Gerald if you don't want to talk to him.

18

A.The reason why I like this programme is that the characters are interesting	1. but also because the presenters are really funny.
B. There is something in this soap opera for everyone,	2. but then I got bored.
C. I watched the first 6 episodes of the series	3. the cold in the hall.
D. The audience enjoyed the performance a lot despite	4. there were no seats.
	5. no matter how old they are.
	6. and you get into their lives.

19

A. Presently the detectives will be questioning the man	1. which took place in the town central square on Sunday.
B. They will have rebuilt the theatre building	2. in connection with last night's robbery.
C. Susan dared not utter a word to defend herself	3. by the end of the coming year.
D. The children will be	4. being well aware that she would lose her job.
	5. enjoying their holidays in summer.
	6. lecture at 11:30 on Tuesday.

20

A. If you agree to what I say,	1. that it’s not too far from the underground station.
B. Just sit	2. even if you are worried.
C. Please, contact me	3. nod your head three times.
D. Try not to look nervous	4. if you require further information on the case.
	5. I would have arranged an appointment with them.
	6. back in your armchair and enjoy the film

21

A. If she’d studied harder for the test,	1. before it was too late.
B. I shouldn’t have asked Rick for help	2. she would have got a better mark.
C. He wouldn’t drive so fast if	3. because I think they are right.
D. I should listen to my parents	4. he knew that the policeman was there.
	5. and wrote Tim an e-mail apologizing for what I said.
	6. as I knew he was busy studying for his exams.

22

A. In Sweden the winters are very cold,	1. with their jeans and T-shirts.
B. The sari has its own distinctive style	2. so children and teenagers are more casual than their parents.
C. Young people in my country are casual	3. and they are open all day.
D. You can find many pubs in Dublin	4. so overcoats and ski jackets are very common.
	5. depending on which part of India it comes from.
	6. because many people wear western-style clothes.

23

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

24

A. I don't mind where to go	1. so long as my friends are with me.
B. The news was much worse	2. even if I had a chance to quit this job.
C. I was very proud	3. be it a friend or an enemy.
D. Alice hardly knew	4. than anyone had feared.
	5. why Susan thought badly of Sally.
	6. when I passed my final exams.

25

A. The National Museum is on	1. in a very new building in Potsdam.
B. Dawson Street is	2. the sales last Sunday.
C. They have moved to a new flat	3. that she feels healthier now.
D. Jerry bought a new car on	4. the corner of College Green and Westmoreland Street.
	5. and now lives in London.
	6. between St Stephen's Green and Nassau Street.

26

A. For optimists thirty is one of the happiest ages, for pessimists	1. and turns into vapour.
B. She thinks she is cultured	2. he drives a Volkswagen now.
C. Water starts to boil at 100°	3. it is the minimum age for buying alcohol in Armenia.
D. You need to take a little more care	4. merely because she is always polite.
	5. it marks the end of feeling young.
	6. of your body.

27

A. The sportsmen had been staying at the hotel	1. while Mother was cutting the meat?
B. Who was peeling the potatoes	2. because I was at University.
C. What happened at the time	3. you were having a break?
D. I didn't use to attend Geography classes	4. when I was a college student.
	5. before they rented a flat.
	6. and neither were their teammates.

28

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

29

A. It is so annoying to find somebody in your own room	1. linguistic incompetence.
B. Many of the international problems we are facing now	2. are the result of misunderstandings.
C. A good student must know	3. how to study effectively.
D. The house was in darkness	4. reading your personal letters.
	5. lack the ability to understand each other.
	6. except for a light in the kitchen.

30

A. The children were very tired	1. with the decision of the Board.
B. She was still feeling bad	2. though she had taken some medicine.
C. Tommy had eaten too many sweets	3. and was feeling sick.
D. All the participants of the meeting were pleased	4. after they had walked several kilometres.
	5. because he was still very hungry.
	6. since they had woken up in the morning.

31

A. Dora wants to lose weight	1. buying expensive kitchen appliances.
B. I am saving some money	2. and he caught the 5 o'clock train to Birmingham.
C. Bob was in such a hurry	3. that he left the documents at home.
D. Sue left for Berlin	4. where she was employed by a computer company.
	5. because I want to travel around the world.
	6. so she is going to cut down on bread.

32

A. We can have a pet	1. provided my boss doesn't reply to my e-mail.
B. George will furnish his bedroom	2. provided that you promise to look after it properly.
C. He would carry my bags for me	3. when he finds high-quality furniture.
D. I shall take my mobile phone with me	4. in case someone phones.
	5. on condition that I gave him $10.
	6. unless he has kitchen furniture.

33

A. The teacher will be checking	1. his bicycle in the morning.
B. Little John is going to wash	2. at the moment.
C. Kate's children were	3. our tests after classes.
D. The tourists will be	4. to reply to my e-mail tomorrow.
	5. going sightseeing tomorrow.
	6. listening to music yesterday evening.

34

A. I had finished reading the newspaper	1. if she hadn't promised to be more punctual.
B. The boss would have fired Sally	2. till I had arranged to meet Sue there.
C. Father was watering the trees	3. where I had first met Gina.
D. I went to the café	4. after I gave it to Nancy.
	5. and gave it to my brother.
	6. he had planted the year before.

35

A. The plane took off on time	1. so she lay down on the sofa to have a rest.
B. Nelly was very tired	2. that's why I don't go to work by car.
C. Everybody knows	3. that Jupiter is the largest planet in the Solar system.
D. There is too much traffic	4. whether the government would make a wise decision.
	5. because there wasn't much air traffic.
	6. so Jupiter has rings around it.

36

A. It turned out that we used to	1. to sharing a room at the hostel.
B. Will she ever get used to	2. treating like a child.
C. His mother used	3. to be very slim when she was young.
D. Were your colleagues used	4. the strict regulations at the office?
	5. attend the same music school.
	6. to the boss's ignorant attitude?

37

A. This is a non-smoking area,	1. drawn specially for them.
B. Sherlock Holmes enjoyed smoking his pipe	2. while he thought about his latest case.
C. When A.C. Doyle didn't feel like writing any more detective stories,	3. the writer brought Holmes back to life.
D. Under the pressure from his readers,	4. so you can't smoke here.
	5. he decided to kill his heroes.
	6. she moves to her country house.

38

A. If matters get worse	1. unless there were clouds in the sky.
B. The weather was sunny,	2. we decided to have a picnic by the river.
C. If the terms were beneficial,	3. I would have accepted their proposal.
D. As the weather was fine	4. consequently he went to bed very early.
	5. we shall have to inform the police.
	6. so we decided to go to the beach.

39

A. Maria didn't put up with her colleagues	1. that she has praised her employees.
B. This is the first time	2. people will think that you are mad.
C. If you smile all the time	3. remains a mystery.
D. Why she was dismissed	4. therefore she found another workplace.
	5. when this bridge was built.
	6. because we are badly paid.

40

A. I can't imagine living with someone	1. that it can run on batteries as well.
B. The seahorse is a fish	2. how some expressions become part of the language.
C. It's not always easy to learn	3. but its head looks like a horse.
D. One of the advantages of this device is	4. consequently we can't eat fish for dinner.
	5. who never stops talking.
	6. not only because it is the specialty of this restaurant.

41

A. What I find attractive in Paul	1. was his own decision.
B. When I think of Brazil,	2. I think of their football team.
C. Despite sitting in a cold stadium	3. we shall go to the stadium to see the football match.
D. Whatever the weather is tomorrow,	4. is his respectful attitude towards everyone.
	5. immediately find myself there.
	6. we enjoyed the match.

42

A. Robert won't be learning	1. asking no questions at the next lesson.
B. Will the child be eating	2. make a chocolate cake tonight?
C. Will she be going	3. his lesson from 2 to 3 p.m.
D. Shall we	4. porridge today?
	5. to the hairdresser's on Monday?
	6. doing sports yesterday.

43

A. Unless Sue is careful,	1. Sam would never beat him.
B. If you borrowed Dick's iPhone,	2. Father won't break the plate.
C. Unless they trust our company,	3. she will break the glass.
D. If your brother touches your things,	4. Mother would be angry with you.
	5. will you be angry with him?
	6. they will insist on a written agreement.

44

A. The doctor warned the man	1. who applied for that post.
B. You must sit still	2. although he hadn't been honest.
C. George was the first person	3. when the doctor is feeling your pulse.
D. Henry was fired	4. because he had been dishonest.
	5. that smoking was harmful for his lungs.
	6. taking the medicine twice a day.

45

A. They would agree to collaborate unless they suspected us	1. out what we have done.
B. He won't report me to the police	2. in case the weather changes for the better.
C. My boss will demand an explanation if he finds	3. of dishonesty.
D. I would report to the police if someone broke	4. provided I return the stolen necklace.
	5. provided that they robbed the shop.
	6. into my house.

46

A. Competitors in this sporting event can	1. fascinated by space travel.
B. People have always been	2. we'll become world champions.
C. Most cities and towns have official skate parks	3. provide young singers with learning opportunities.
D. If we win this match,	4. become very famous in the skating world.
	5. provided by the local council.
	6. to pay to use the facilities.

47

A. They will install the new equipment	1. before Dad came home.
B. My sister will have done the rooms	2. by the end of last century.
C. We had had dinner	3. next week.
D. Peter will have defended his doctoral thesis	4. by the time the children return from school.
	5. last year.
	6. by next spring.

48

A. The Jarawa are nomadic people	1. he became the company's president.
B. The people on this island	2. are fighting for their rights to own their land.
C. *Survival* is an international organization	3. which helps endangered tribes.
D. As a result of the elections	4. and to make their own choices about how they live.
	5. moving from place to place to find food.
	6. as it was a disaster for tribal peoples.

49

A. How important is the money for you	1. in order to get the job you want?
B. What are you doing	2. it's usually badly paid, but I like working with children.
C. A lot of students have decided to study IT at university	3. definitely wouldn't want to do?
D. She has been working at a primary school	4. when you choose your future job?
	5. for the last few years.
	6. as they think they can get well-paid jobs that way.

50

A. My dad doesn't like his new office	1. because of a problem with her knee.
B. She used to run every morning, but now she can't	2. I have to go to the shop to buy some.
C. We have run out of sugar, so	3. because it isn't comfortable enough.
D. I couldn't drink the tea they served as	4. I don't like it with milk.
	5. as all the shops close for lunchtime here.
	6. he didn't use to like it when still a child.

51

A. Fiona asked	1. car was I driving.
B. The detective wondered whose	2. or how we had spent the skiing holiday.
C. Mr Trench asked when	3. I was planning to do next.
D. The police officer asked what	4. if I could help her with that work.
	5. briefcase lay on the bench.
	6. the meeting would be held.

52

A. Sophie got her first computer when she was eight,	1. most terrible circumstances.
B. She came second in the race in	2. going out on sailing trips with his aunt.
C. The expedition worked in the mountains under	3. despite rough weather conditions.
D. Danny started sailing when he was ten	4. spite of so many obstacles.
	5. and she's been interested in the Internet since then.
	6. as she wasn't interested in computer design.

53

A. Easter Island, about halfway between Chile and Tahiti,
B. A long time ago travellers noticed
C. Seahenge is located in Norfolk,
D. The scientists couldn't understand how the statues were

1. some strange lines on the ground on Easter Island.
2. in the east of England.
3. cooked in the oven.
4. these drawings are at least 1500 years old.
5. moved to their present position.
6 is the world's most mysterious island.

54

A. It is not surprising
B. Greta never forgives an insult
C. Dick found a wallet
D. The assistant refused to give me the diamond ring

1. until I gave her the money.
2. while her sister forgives easily.
3. because he gave the book to his teacher.
4. that everybody should be present at the ceremony.
5. which turned out to be the teacher's.
6. as though he were the happiest man on earth.

55

A. The University of Santiago de Compostella has been
B. Yerevan State University was
C. Last year a number of unknown tribes were
D. This international association has

1. founded in 1919.
2. discovered in various parts of the world.
3. recognized as one of the most prestigious universities in Spain.
4. members in more than 40 countries.
5. the survivors of the plane crash.
6. offer scholarships to advanced students.

56

A. The style of an Islamic wedding varies depending
B. All my friends and relatives were invited
C. My birthday was a great occasion
D. Thousands of people were left without shelter

1. to share a meal and celebrate the event.
2. with a prayer that marriage will never end.
3. on the cultural background of the couple.
4. after the severe earthquake.
5. for violating the rules.
6. in a restaurant with hundreds of people.

57

A. She knew that going at 140 kph was breaking the law but	1. and we had to get a bus.
B. If he doesn't slow down,	2. you would be crazy to lose the opportunity.
C. I am sorry we are late; the car broke down	3. it was badly paid.
D. He turned the job down because	4. she didn't think she'd have an accident.
	5. as four innocent people are in hospital with serious injuries.
	6. he is going to have an accident.

58

A. I prefer to work with people	1. through learning from others.
B. You will be contacted by phone or email	2. for an interview.
C. I would like to improve my skills	3. because she doesn't mind working overtime.
D. My son will work as an assistant for a web design studio	4. who have more experience than me.
	5. during the summer holidays.
	6. in a hundred years or so.

59

A. My cousin will be meeting	1. dinner at the restaurant.
B. Will they be	2. making arrangements for the party?
C. What will his friends be	3. doing after classes?
D. We won't	4. us at the station.
	5. be sailing across the Channel.
	6. going to the park last evening.

60

A. Have you ever told	1. Russian in this country?
B. Don't you think it would be	2. good-bye to us when she left?
C. Is it uncommon for people to speak	3. a good idea to have a break now?
D. Did she say	4. making arrangements for the trip?
	5. a joke at which no one laughed?
	6. foreign language in this city?

61

A. Teenage criminals need to be shown that crime does not pay and	1. to spy on the man day and night.
B. I believe the solution	2. protecting the world from villains.
C. We persuaded her to give up the idea	3. of joining the BMG music club.
D. The detective was strictly ordered	4. should be taught other ways to live.
	5. for solving certain mathematical problems.
	6. to the problem of teenage crime is in education.

62

A. My dad works in a restaurant
B. They stopped for a rest
C. I have bought a new car
D. I've moved to Bristol

1. going to the shopping centre on foot.
2. where they serve fantastic seafood.
3. and now I drive to work.
4. after walking six kilometers.
5. with more and more tourists visiting the country.
6. and I like it here very much.

63

A. Viktor Frankenstein imagines
B. Dad offered
C. Today's audiences continue
D. Young and old, male and female, audiences will

1. to lend me his car for the weekend.
2. agree that Bond films are still great entertainment.
3. borrow my bicycle next Sunday.
4. living in a world where people control life and death.
5. to enjoy the *007* series more than 40 years after its first appearance.
6. with popularity as big as it has ever been.

64

A. We live next to a busy road, so I am used to
B. I didn't recognize Jill as she was
C. They used to
D. I've worked in Argentina for five years, so I've got used

1. live in the city, but they moved to the country last year.
2. sleeping with lots of noise.
3. to speaking Spanish.
4. wearing dark sunglasses.
5. not to speak in public.
6. to take the old man to hospital.

65

A. Anger is a feeling that can be caused
B. It's important that the children
C. These days there are rules everywhere we go
D. You can control your angry feelings with

1. learn relaxation techniques.
2. behave themselves when they are in a public place.
3. a few simple techniques.
4. by both external and internal events.
5. and it's hard to obey them all.
6. despite breaking them.

66

A. Greg was delighted	1. the man who showed her the way.
B. The company director told	2. to the policeman who had found his bike.
C. Mother said	3. to meet his ex-girlfriend at the cafe.
D. Linda thanked	4. which was praiseworthy.
	5. his employee that he was too busy to receive him.
	6. she was proud of my achievements.

67

A. My mother had a new phone line	1. made about the situation in South Africa.
B. Some years ago a film was	2. which support the disabled.
C. The president of the company was being	3. installed in her office.
	4. interviewed on TV yesterday evening.
D. The government has given up the idea	5. helping poor people worldwide.
	6. of settling this land.

68

A. Did your mother use to	1. to taking the medicine before going to bed.
B. Is Timothy used to	2. to fix the wash basin every year?
C. She hasn't got used	3. wake you up in the mornings?
D. Teresa used to	4. to take a language course?
	5. drinking milk in the mornings?
	6. visit her parents every weekend.

69

A. The secretary was printing the documents	1. because she had had a good rest.
	2. organized by the local authorities.
B. Fiona needed a rest	3. which the manager had given her.
C. When we got to the bank	4. it had already closed.
D. Jeremy took part in the race	5. which she was printing.
	6. as she had worked really hard the whole year.

70

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

71

A. When Steve was a teenager, he was always getting
B. If you want to buy a pet, you should find
C. If your cat finds
D. I like the idea of camping, but I am

1. someone who cares for it more than you do, it will change owners.
2. into trouble with the police for vandalism and shoplifting.
3. up with my boss any more.
4. out as much as possible about it.
5. to look like a small puppy.
6. afraid of insects.

72

A. While the population of Europe and America is growing old,
B. Young peoples' tastes influence the design of goods;
C. English plays an important role in a teenager's world since
D. People are also learning English from their friends on the Internet

1. that's why children pick up foreign languages easily.
2. but can't remember anything about it.
3. whole industries are appearing to help teenagers spend their time and money.
4. those in developing countries are becoming younger.
5. and it is not always the same as the English they learn in the classroom.
6. it is the dominant language in youth style.

73

A. They are very good athletes;
B. Jim failed his driving test last Sunday;
C. Tom and Nick have failed two exams;
D. My parents bought my brother a bike;

1. he'll have to take it next month.
2. she needn't have done it.
3. they should have bought one for me as well.
4. they will surely be able to get the first prize.
5. they have to spend more time on their lessons.
6. they are allowed to drive a car.

74

A. Your fingerprints can tell the interested observer a
B. It is important which fingers
C. Fingerprints are unique: no two people, not even identical twins,
D. Hand analysts can distinguish your personality type by

1. the patterns are on.
2. whether the descriptions are true for me.
3. great deal about your personality.
4. special patterns on your fingers.
5. to the six basic types.
6. possess the same pattern.

75

A. Mrs Caxton says that	1. me to attend computer courses.
B. Joana advised	2. had settled the problem with her co-workers.
C. Little Annie said	3. if she will be able to take the child to the kindergarten.
D. Julia assured me that she	4. that she had a terrible toothache.
	5. whether I could help her.
	6. her son is a medical officer in the Royal Navy.

76

A. In the 15th century, the Portuguese were	1. he made the natives into slaves.
B. Columbus not only discovered America, but also introduced	2. in which he was successful.
C. When the gold Columbus found was not enough,	3. the arts, law and religion to the primitive tribes of the New World.
D. He thought the Indians were gentler	4. and more intelligent than he had expected.
	5. one of the most powerful nations on earth.
	6. she was one of the greatest figures of Western civilization.

77

A. Kids these days can chat online with	1. to create a youth agenda to unite teenagers of the world.
B. Today people across the world can communicate with each	2. new ways of learning have emerged.
C. Companies like Benetton say they are trying	3. meet the needs of today's pupils.
D. Methods of teaching are changing to	4. friends thousands of miles away.
	5. pupils do not always adopt the same learning style.
	6. other and share a common culture.

78

A. H. Quimby was the first woman	1. on the plane this time tomorrow.
B. When he left home, he told his wife that he was	2. by sailing from Plymouth to New York City in 40 days.
C. Guess where I am writing from–	3. an Internet cafe in Barcelona.
D. In 1960, F. Chichester won the first transatlantic race	4. win an award in a race in Alaska.
	5. to get a pilot's license in the USA.
	6. going on a skiing holiday.

79

A. More people in cities should take up	1. his bike to school every day.
B. David is a keen cyclist and rides	2. by driving his sports car.
C. We missed the train because of	3. cycling instead of using cars.
D. When the storm began	4. a Mercedes since last month.
	5. the little boat headed for the harbour.
	6. the queue in the ticket office.

80

A. We had better take up some sport	1. visit the doctor after his trip to the jungle.
B. They called an ambulance	2. is suffering from a severe disease.
C. Martin decided to	3. to keep fit and healthy.
D. I am afraid she	4. to take the injured man to hospital.
	5. get a terrible headache.
	6. to take the children to the National Art Gallery.

ANSWER KEY

SECTION 1

Text 1	1a	2c	3d	4d	5b
Text 2	1d	2c	3c	4b	5d
Text 3	1a	2b	3c	4c	5d
Text 4	1a	2b	3b	4a	5d
Text 5	1d	2d	3a	4c	5d
Text 6	1d	2c	3b	4a	5d
Text 7	1b	2a	3a	4d	5b
Text 8	1d	2c	3b	4a	5c
Text 9	1b	2c	3b	4a	5d
Text 10	1c	2c	3b	4a	5c
Text 11	1c	2b	3d	4b	5c
Text 12	1c	2c	3c	4b	5a
Text 13	1c	2d	3a	4b	5a
Text 14	1d	2c	3b	4c	5a
Text 15	1b	2c	3b	4a	5b
Text 16	1a	2b	3a	4c	5d
Text 17	1a	2b	3b	4b	5d
Text 18	1a	2b	3c	4c	5d
Text 19	1a	2b	3d	4c	5c
Text 20	1b	2d	3a	4c	5d
Text 21	1b	2b	3b	4b	5d
Text 22	1d	2d	3d	4c	5d
Text 23	1b	2b	3d	4d	5c
Text 24	1c	2a	3d	4a	5b
Text 25	1d	2b	3c	4d	5d

Text 26	1b	2c	3a	4b	5a	6c	7b	8b	9d	10b
Text 27	1d	2b	3b	4a	5d	6b	7d	8c	9b	10a
Text 28	1b	2d	3b	4a	5c	6d	7d	8d	9a	10c
Text 29	1b	2a	3b	4d	5b	6b	7c	8b	9b	10c
Text 30	1c	2b	3b	4b	5b	6b	7d	8a	9c	10b
Text 31	1b	2b	3b	4b	5b	6b	7d	8a	9a	10c
Text 32	1c	2a	3b	4d	5a	6d	7d	8b	9c	10c
Text 33	1b	2c	3a	4d	5c	6b	7a	8b	9d	10c
Text 34	1c	2c	3a	4d	5b	6c	7d	8b	9c	10a
Text 35	1a	2c	3b	4d	5b	6d	7b	8c	9c	10d
Text 36	1d	2c	3d	4c	5b	6a	7c	8a	9d	10d
Text 37	1d	2c	3d	4b	5c	6a	7c	8d	9c	10a
Text 38	1c	2a	3d	4b	5c	6a	7a	8b	9a	10d
Text 39	1d	2c	3b	4a	5b	6c	7a	8d	9c	10d
Text 40	1c	2b	3c	4d	5b	6c	7d	8c	9b	10a
Text 41	1d	2d	3b	4c	5a	6b	7a	8a	9d	10c
Text 42	1a	2a	3b	4a	5d	6b	7a	8a	9a	10c
Text 43	1b	2c	3d	4a	5d	6a	7b	8c	9b	10d
Text 44	1c	2d	3b	4c	5a	6a	7b	8c	9a	10 c
Text 45	1c	2a	3d	4b	5c	6d	7a	8a	9d	10c
Text 46	1d	2b	3c	4d	5c	6c	7a	8d	9a	10d
Text 47	1d	2c	3a	4d	5a	6c	7d	8c	9a	10c
Text 48	1b	2d	3a	4b	5b	6c	7b	8a	9b	10d
Text 49	1c	2d	3a	4b	5a	6d	7d	8c	9c	10b
Text 50	1c	2b	3a	4c	5c	6d	7b	8a	9d	10d

SECTION 2

1.	1a	2c	3a	4d	5d	
2.	1d	2c	3b			
3.	1d	2b	3d	4d	5c	
4.	1d	2b	3d	4d	5a	
5.	1d	2a	3a	4a	5a	
6.	1b	2a	3c			
7.	1a	2a	3b	4a		
8.	1a	2a	3a	4b		
9.	1a	2b				
10.	1a	2a	3a			
11.	1a	2a	3a			
12.	1a	2a	3a			
13.	1a	2b	3a	4b	5a	
14.	1a	2b	3c	4d	5a	
15.	1a	2d				
16.	1a	2 a	3b			
17.	1c	2a	3d			
18.	1c	2b	3d	4a		
19.	1d	2a	3c	4c	5a	
20.	1b	2a	3a	4a	5b	
21.	1c	2b	3a			
22.	1d	2b	3a	4c	5c	
23.	1b	2c	3b	4d	5a	6a
24.	1a	2b	3a	4a	5b	6a
25.	1b	2a	3b	4d		

26.	1d	2d	3a	4b		
27.	1a	2b	3c			
28.	1b	2c	3c			
29.	1d	2d	3b			
30.	1b	2d	3d	4c		
31.	1b	2a	3c	4b	5b	
32.	1d	2a				
33.	1c	2a	3d			
34.	1c	2a				
35.	1b	2a				
36.	1d	2b	3c			
37.	1b	2b	3d			
38.	1a	2c	3d			
39.	1c	2b	3c	4d		
40.	1a	2a	3a			
41.	1a	2c	3b	4a		
42.	1a	2c	3b			
43.	1d	2b	3c			
44.	1b	2c	3c	4a		
45.	1c	2b	3a	4c		
46.	1a	2a				
47.	1d	2c	3a	4c		
48.	1d	2d				
49.	1c	2c	3d			
50.	1b	2d	3c			
51.	1c	2b	3a			

52.	1d	2b	3a	4b		
53.	1a	2a	3b	4a		
54.	1d	2a	3a			
55.	1a	2a	3b			
56.	1a	2a	3b			
57.	1a	2a	3b			
58.	1b	2a	3a			
59.	1a	2c	3b	4b		
60.	1a	2c	3a			
61.	1d	2d	3c	4d		
62.	1b	2b	3d	4a	5d	
63.	1c	2b	3d	4c		
64.	1c	2b	3d			
65.	1b	2a	3d	4b		
66.	1d	2a	3b			
67.	1d	2c	3b			
68.	1c	2d	3a	4b		
69.	1c	2b	3a			
70.	1b	2c	3a	4d		

SECTION 3

1d	2d	3d	4b	5d	6b	7b	8d	9a	10d
11c	12a	13a	14d	15d	16b	17c	18d	19c	20c
21d	22a	23a	24b	25b	26c	27d	28c	29c	30c
31b	32b	33a	34a	35d	36c	37c	38a	39a	40c
41c	42c	43c	44a	45c	46a	47d	48d	49a	50a
51a	52c	53c	54c	55b	56a	57a	58a	59c	60b
61a	62d	63c	64b	65d	66c	67b	68a	69d	70c
71b	72a	73d	74b	75c	76c	77a	78c	79d	80c
81a	82a	83c	84d	85d	86c	87b	88a	89b	90c
91d	92b	93a	94c	95c	96b	97c	98d	99d	100b
101a	102b	103a	104c	105a	106c	107b	108a	109c	110c
111b	112c	113b	114b	115a	116a	117a	118c	119a	120b
121d	122a	123b	124d	125d	126b	127d	128c	129b	130c
131b	132a	133c	134c	135d	136d	137c	138b	139c	140a
141b	142d	143c	144b	145a	146d	147b	148c	149b	150c
151d	152b	153a	154c	155c	156b	157b	158b	159c	160a
161d	162b	163c	164c	165c	166b	167b	168c	169a	170a
171b	172a	173c	174a	175b	176b	177a	178a	179b	180b
181a	182c	183a	184d	185a	186b	187c	188a	189a	190a
191b	192c	193a	194b	195b	196c	197c	198c	199a	200c
201b	202c	203b	204b	205a	206a	207c	208b	209a	210a
211a	212a	213a	214a	215a	216b	217c	218a	219a	220a

221d	222c	223a	224a	225c	226c	227a	228d	229d	230b
231b	232b	233b	234c	235c	236d	237c	238a	239d	240b
241d	242d	243c	244d	245c	246b	247c	248b	249d	250a
251d	252b	253c	254d	255a	256d	257d	258d	259c	260d
261a	262b	263d	264c	265a	266b	267c	268c	269d	270a
271b	272d	273d	274a	275c	276a	277b	278d	279a	280c
281a	282b	283c	284b	285b	286a	287a	288a	289c	290c
291d	292c	293d	294a	295a	296a	297d	298a	299a	300a

SECTION 4

Text 1	1d	2a	3d	4a	5d
Text 2	1c	2b	3a	4d	5b
Text 3	1d	2c	3a	4c	5b
Text 4	1d	2b	3a	4c	5c
Text 5	1b	2d	3a	4d	5b
Text 6	1a	2d	3c	4b	5b
Text 7	1d	2b	3c	4a	5b
Text 8	1d	2a	3b	4c	5b
Text 9	1b	2b	3d	4c	5a
Text 10	1d	2a	3c	4a	5b
Text 11	1a	2c	3d	4c	5b
Text 12	1d	2c	3a	4d	5b
Text 13	1c	2d	3c	4b	5c
Text 14	1c	2d	3c	4b	5c

Text 15	1c	2d	3c	4b	5c
Text 16	1b	2a	3b	4b	5a
Text 17	1a	2b	3c	4d	5a
Text 18	1a	2b	3c	4d	5a
Text 19	1a	2a	3b	4d	5a
Text 20	1a	2b	3c	4d	5a
Text 21	1b	2d	3b	4a	5b
Text 22	1d	2c	3c	4b	5a
Text 23	1a	2b	3c	4c	5a
Text 24	1c	2d	3b	4a	5c
Text 25	1a	2b	3b	4d	5c
Text 26	1c	2d	3c	4b	5d
Text 27	1a	2d	3b	4c	5a
Text 28	1b	2c	3a	4d	5b
Text 29	1b	2c	3c	4a	5b
Text 30	1a	2d	3c	4a	5b

SECTION 5

1a	2b	3a	4b	5a	6a	7a	8a	9b	10d
11a	12a	13a	14a	15d	16a	17a	18d	19c	20a
21a	22a	23a	24b	25a	26c	27a	28b	29b	30d
31d	32d	33d	34a	35b	36c	37b	38c	39d	40c
41a	42c	43a	44b	45c	46a	47c	48a	49c	50c
51a	52c	53d	54c	55d	56d	57b	58a	59b	60b
61b	62a	63b	64c	65a	66b	67b	68c	69a	70b
71d	72c	73a	74d	75a	76b	77d	78b	79c	80d
81d	82a	83a	84d	85d	86a	87b	88c	89b	90c
91d	92a	93d	94b	95c	96a	97b	98b	99a	100a
101c	102b	103b	104a	105d	106b	107a	108a	109c	110c
111b	112b	113a	114a	115a	116a	117a	118d	119c	120d
121a	122c	123c	124b	125a	126b	127a	128d	129b	130a
131c	132b	133a	134b	135d	136d	137b	138b	139a	140d
141a	142c	143a	144d	145b	146c	147b	148d	149c	150a
151c	152a	153a	154a	155a	156a	157b	158d	159b	160c

SECTION 6

1.	1, 3, 4	**2.**	1, 4	**3.**	1, 2, 3	**4.**	3, 4, 5	**5.**	1, 3, 4, 5
6.	2, 3, 4	**7.**	1, 3	**8.**	1, 2, 5	**9.**	1, 4	**10.**	1, 2, 3, 5
11.	2, 4, 5	**12**.	2, 3, 4, 5	**13.**	1, 3, 4	**14.**	2, 3, 4	**15.**	1, 2, 3
16.	2, 3, 4	**17.**	2, 4, 5	**18.**	1, 4	**19.**	4, 5	**20.**	3, 4
21.	2, 3, 4, 5	**22.**	1, 3, 4	**23.**	2, 3, 4	**24.**	2, 4, 5	**25.**	2, 3, 5
26.	1, 4, 5	**27.**	2, 3, 5	**28.**	2, 4, 5	**29.**	2, 3, 5	**30.**	1, 4

SECTION 7

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

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Text 1	5, 2, 7, 1, 3	**Text 9**	6, 7, 1, 4, 3
Text 2	7, 4, 6, 1, 5	**Text 10**	3, 7, 1, 4, 2
Text 3	2, 4, 6, 1, 7	**Text 11**	2, 7, 3, 6, 4
Text 4	4, 7, 2, 5, 1	**Text 12**	3, 7, 1, 4, 6
Text 5	4, 7, 2, 5, 6	**Text 13**	5, 1, 3, 2, 6
Text 6	7, 3, 1, 6, 2	**Text 14**	2, 5, 7, 3, 6
Text 7	3, 6, 1, 7, 4	**Text 15**	5, 2, 1, 7, 3
Text 8	2, 7, 5, 3, 6		

SECTION 8

1.	3, 4, 5	**2.**	1, 2, 4	**3.**	1, 2, 4, 5	**4.**	1, 2, 3	**5.**	3, 5
6.	1, 4	**7.**	2, 3, 5	**8.**	1, 2, 3, 4	**9.**	1, 3, 5	**10.**	1, 2, 3, 5
11.	2, 4, 5	**12.**	1, 2, 3, 5	**13.**	1, 2	**14.**	3, 5	**15.**	1, 3, 5
16.	2, 3, 4	**17.**	1, 5	**18.**	1, 2, 4	**19.**	1, 3, 4, 5	**20.**	2, 4
21.	2,3, 4	**22.**	1, 2,3,5	**23.**	3, 5	**24.**	1, 2, 3	**25.**	2, 4, 5
26.	1, 2, 3, 5	**27.**	3, 4, 5	**28.**	1, 4	**29.**	2, 4, 5	**30.**	1, 3
31.	2, 4, 5	**32.**	2, 3, 4, 5	**33.**	1, 4, 5	**34.**	1, 3, 5	**35.**	2, 3, 4
36.	1, 2, 3, 5	**37.**	1, 5	**38.**	2, 3	**39.**	2, 4, 5	**40.**	1, 4
41.	1, 3, 4, 5	**42.**	1, 2, 5	**43.**	1, 2, 3, 4	**44.**	2, 3, 4, 5	**45.**	3, 5
46.	1, 2, 3	**47.**	1, 3, 4	**48.**	4, 5	**49.**	2, 4, 5	**50.**	1, 2, 3
51.	1, 3, 4	**52.**	1, 2, 4	**53.**	1, 2, 3	**54.**	1, 4	**55.**	1, 3, 4, 5
56.	2, 4	**57.**	1, 4	**58.**	1, 4, 5	**59.**	2, 3	**60.**	2, 3, 4, 5
61.	3, 4	**62.**	1, 2, 4, 5	**63.**	4, 5	**64.**	1, 5	**65.**	1, 2, 4
66.	2, 4	**67.**	2, 4	**68.**	2, 4, 5	**69.**	1, 3	**70.**	3, 5
71.	2, 4, 5	**72.**	2, 5	**73.**	2, 5	**74.**	1, 2, 4, 5	**75.**	2, 3, 5
76.	2, 3, 4	**77.**	1, 3, 5	**78.**	1, 3, 4	**79.**	2, 4	**80.**	1, 2, 3

SECTION 9

Text 1	4, 3, 5, 6, 1
Text 2	4, 7, 5, 1, 3
Text 3	7, 6, 5, 3, 2
Text 4	7, 1, 2, 3, 4
Text 5	1, 3, 6, 7, 5
Text 6	2, 7, 3, 6, 4
Text 7	7, 6, 1, 2, 4
Text 8	5, 6, 1, 4, 3
Text 9	5, 4, 3, 6, 7
Text 10	2, 6, 3, 4, 5
Text 11	4, 7, 5, 2, 1
Text 12	3, 6, 2, 1, 7
Text 13	2, 4, 6, 3, 5
Text 14	2, 4, 5, 3, 1
Text 15	2, 4, 1, 7, 5

SECTION 10

1. 3, 4, 5	**2.** 1, 2, 3	**3.** 1, 2, 4	**4.** 1, 2	**5.** 1, 2, 5
6. 2, 4, 5	**7.** 1, 3, 4	**8.** 1, 2, 3, 5	**9.** 2, 3, 4	**10.** 4, 5
11. 1, 3	**12.** 1, 2, 3, 5	**13.** 2, 3	**14.** 4, 5	**15.** 1, 2, 4
16. 1, 2, 5	**17.** 3, 4	**18.** 1, 5	**19.** 2, 5	**20.** 1, 5
21. 2, 3, 5	**22.** 2, 3	**23.** 2, 4	**24.** 2, 3, 5	**25.** 3, 4, 5
26. 3, 4	**27.** 1, 2, 3	**28.** 2, 3, 4	**29.** 1, 3, 4	**30.** 1, 2, 4

SECTION 11

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

SECTION 12

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

SECTION 13

1. A3 B1 C2 D5	2. A2 B5 C4 D6	3. A1 B2 C6 D4	4. A2 B5 C6 D1
5. A4 B5 C6 D3	6. A1 B4 C6 D3	7. A3 B4 C6 D5	8. A6 B1 C2 D4
9. A6 B2 C1 D3	10. A1 B4 C2 D6	11. A4 B6 C1 D5	12. A2 B3 C6 D5
13. A2 B5 C4 D3	14. A5 B3 C4 D6	15. A4 B1 C5 D2	16. A2 B5 C3 D6
17. A3 B1 C6 D5	18. A6 B5 C2 D3	19. A2 B3 C4 D5	20. A3 B6 C4 D2
21. A2 B6 C4 D3	22. A4 B5 C1 D3	23. A3 B4 C2 D6	24. A1 B4 C6 D5
25. A4 B6 C1 D2	26. A5 B4 C1 D6	27. A5 B1 C3 D4	28. A4 B3 C2 D6
29. A4 B2 C3 D6	30. A4 B2 C3 D1	31. A6 B5 C3 D4	32. A2 B3 C5 D4
33. A3 B1 C6 D5	34. A5 B1 C6 D3	35. A5 B1 C3 D2	36. A5 B4 C3 D6
37. A4 B2 C5 D3	38. A5 B6 C3 D2	39. A4 B1 C2 D3	40. A5 B3 C2 D1
41. A4 B2 C6 D3	42. A3 B4 C5 D2	43. A3 B4 C6 D5	44. A5 B3 C1 D4
45. A3 B4 C1 D6	46. A4 B1 C5 D2	47. A3 B4 C1 D6	48. A5 B2 C3 D1
49. A4 B1 C6 D5	50. A3 B1 C2 D4	51. A4 B5 C6 D3	52. A5 B4 C1 D2
53. A6 B1 C2 D5	54. A4 B2 C5 D1	55. A3 B1 C2 D4	56. A3 B1 C6 D4
57. A4 B6 C1 D3	58. A4 B2 C1 D5	59. A4 B2 C3 D5	60. A5 B3 C1 D2
61. A4 B6 C3 D1	62. A2 B4 C3 D6	63. A4 B1 C5 D2	64. A2 B4 C1 D3
65. A4 B2 C5 D3	66. A3 B5 C6 D1	67. A3 B1 C4 D6	68. A3 B5 C1 D6
69. A3 B6 C4 D2	70. A2 B1 C3 D4	71. A2 B4 C1 D6	72. A4 B3 C6 D5
73. A4 B1 C5 D3	74. A3 B1 C6 D4	75. A6 B1 C4 D2	76. A5 B3 C1 D4
77. A4 B6 C1 D3	78. A5 B6 C3 D2	79. A3 B1 C6 D5	80. A3 B4 C1 D2

ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

Թեստային առաջադրանքների

ՇՏԵՄԱՐԱՆ

Տպագրված է «ԱՍՏՂԻԿ ԳՐԱՏՈՒՆ»

հրատարակչության տպարանում

Պատվեր՝ 21

«Րաբունի» հրատարակչություն

Երևան Կորյունի 19Ա