

ՄԻԱՄՆԱԿԱՆ ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

2021

ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

ԹԵՍՏ 1

Խմբի համարը

Նստարանի համարը

Հարգելի՛ դիմորդ

Խորհուրդ ենք տալիս առաջադրանքները կատարել ըստ հերթականության: Ուշադիր կարդացե՛ք յուրաքանչյուր առաջադրանք և պատասխանների առաջարկվող տարբերակները: Եթե Ձեզ չի հաջողվում որևէ առաջադրանքի անմիջապես պատասխանել, ժամանակը խնայելու նպատակով կարող եք այն բաց թողնել և դրան անդրադառնալ ավելի ուշ:

Ձեր առջև դրված թեստ-գրքույկի էջերի դատարկ մասերը Դուք ազատորեն կարող եք օգտագործել սևագրության համար: ***Թեստ-գրքույկը չի ստուգվում: Ստուգվում է միայն պատասխանների ձևաթուղթը:***

Առաջադրանքները կատարելուց հետո չմոռանաք պատասխանները ուշադիր և խնամքով նշել պատասխանների ձևաթղթում: Պատասխանների ձևաթղթի ճիշտ լրացումից է կախված Ձեր քննական միավորը:

Ցանկանում ենք հաջողություն:

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

Line number

1. How come it is so difficult to find English food in England? In Greece you eat Greek
2. food, in France French food, in Italy Italian food, but in England, in any High Street in the
3. land, it is easier to find Indian and Chinese restaurants than English ones. In London you can
4. eat Chinese, Portuguese, Lebanese, Japanese, Russian, Polish, and Italian - but where are
5. the English restaurants? It is not only in restaurants that foreign dishes are replacing
6. traditional British food. In every supermarket, sales of pasta, pizza are booming. Why has
7. this happened? What is wrong with the cooks of Britain that they prefer cooking pasta to
8. potatoes? Why do the British choose to eat spaghetti instead of shepherd's pie? Why do they
9. now like cooking in wine and olive oil? But perhaps it is a good thing. After all, this is the
10. 21st century and we can get ingredients from all over the world in just a few hours.
11. Anyway, wasn't English food always disgusting and tasteless? Wasn't it always boiled to
12. death and swimming in fat? The answer to these questions is a **resounding** "No", but to
13. understand this, we have to go back to before World War II .
14. The British have in fact always imported food from abroad. From the time of the Roman
15. invasion, foreign trade was a major influence on British cooking. English kitchen, like the
16. English language **absorbed** ingredients from all over the world - chickens, rabbits, apples,
17. and tea. All of these and more were successfully incorporated into British dishes.
18. Another important influence on British cooking was of course the weather. The good old
19. British rain gives us rich soil and green grass, and means that we are able to produce some
20. of the finest varieties of meat, fruit and vegetables, which don't need fancy sauce or
21. complicated recipes to disguise their taste. However, World War II changed everything.
22. Wartime women had to forget 600 years of British cooking, learn to do without foreign
23. imports, and cook their home-grown food. The ministry of Food published cheap, boring
24. recipes.
25. The joke of the war was a dish called Woolton pie (named after the Minister of Food!).
26. This consisted of a mixture of boiled vegetables covered in white sauce with mashed potato
27. on the top. Britain never managed to recover from the wartime attitude to food. They began
28. to believe that British food was boring, and they searched the world for sophisticated, new
29. dishes which gave hope of a better future. The British people became tourists at their own
30. dining table and in the restaurants of their land! This is a tragedy! Surely food is as much a
31. part of our culture as our landscape, our language, and our literature. Nowadays, cooking
32. British food is like speaking a dead language. However, there is still one small ray of hope.
33. British pubs are often the best places to eat well and cheaply in Britain, and they also
34. increasingly try to serve tasty British food.

1 It is mentioned in the text that the British

- a) eat only traditional food in their homes.
- b) don't like cooking with foreign ingredients.
- c) buy lots of foreign ingredients.
- d) hate fancy sauces.

2 According to Paragraph 3, British weather

- a) often ruins fruit and vegetables.
- b) enables the British to produce good quality food.
- c) is not such an important influence on British food as foreign trade.
- d) is always sunny and mild.

- 3 Which of the words given below is **NOT** synonymous to the word *resounding* in line 12?
- a) sonorous
 - b) faint
 - c) vibrant
 - d) loud
- 4 World War II had a great influence on British cooking because
- a) traditional British cooking was rediscovered and some good cheap recipes were produced.
 - b) people had limitless supplies of foreign and home-grown food then.
 - c) people started to think that British food was boring, so after the war they started to make the so called Woolton pies.
 - d) the Ministry of Food published cheap, boring recipes.
- 5 Which word best expresses the meaning of the word *absorb* in line 16?
- a) spend
 - b) assimilate
 - c) spoil
 - d) buy
- 6 According to the text
- a) language and literature are culturally more important than food.
 - b) literature and language are culturally as important as food.
 - c) nowadays it is usual for British people to cook only British food.
 - d) British people easily recovered from the wartime attitude to food.
- 7 Woolton pie consisted of
- a) boiled vegetables and tomato sauce.
 - b) mashed potato and white sauce.
 - c) fried potatoes and boiled vegetables in sauce.
 - d) boiled vegetables, white sauce and mashed potatoes.
- 8 Which is true about the British pubs ?
- a) They serve tasty yet expensive food.
 - b) They use only international recipes.
 - c) They try to serve tasty British food.
 - d) They are the best places.
- 9 The writer believes that British cooking
- a) has always been very bad.
 - b) is good because it is not international.
 - c) was good until World War II.
 - d) doesn't exist at all.

10 The writer's final conclusion about the British cooking is that

- a) there is no hope.
- b) people can get British food only in expensive restaurants.
- c) British food is mainly served in European cities.
- d) people can get good traditional British dishes in pubs.

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

Last afternoon we went to the pictures. There was a big queue waiting to go in. Soon we got in. The film (11)_____ already_____ and it was very dark in there. We (12)_____ go down some stairs to find our seats.

We (13)_____ there watching the film when something hit me on the head. It was an ice-cream tub. I turned round to see who it was and a little boy, who (14)_____ two rows behind me said, "I am very sorry. It (15)_____ to hit the boy in front."

11

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

12

- a) had to
- b) were allowed
- c) can
- d) may

13

- a) sat
- b) had sat
- c) were sat
- d) will be sitting

14

- a) is sitting
- b) had sat
- c) was sitting
- d) has been sitting

15

- a) was meaning
- b) had meant
- c) was meant
- d) would mean

There are things that happen in nature which can be dangerous to us. Hurricanes, earthquakes fires, and volcanic eruptions are examples of what (16) _____ natural hazards. For example, People (17) _____ or hurt and property is destroyed. It usually takes a lot of time and money to recover. We can't control a natural hazard, but we can plan ways to have fewer problems if one (18) _____. Everyone (19) _____ to understand what to do before, during, and after a natural hazard happens.

16

- a) is called
- b) had been called
- c) call
- d) are called

17

- a) killed
- b) are killed
- c) had been killed
- d) is killed

18

- a) occurred
- b) occur
- c) occurs
- d) will occur

19

- a) could
- b) should
- c) have to
- d) needs

People (20) _____ of having a personal means of communication for a long time. In the late 1960s, the idea (21) _____ so far in the future that it (22) _____ in the science fiction series. Since the 1980s, however, mobiles (23) _____ a part of everyday life. Although they initially (24) _____ as a status symbol for successful business people, mobile use has spread to include practically everyone in the developed world, old and young alike.

20

- a) have been dreaming
- b) will have dreamt
- c) are dreaming
- d) dream

21

- a) had seemed
- b) seemed
- c) would seem
- d) were seeming

22

- a) was included
- b) included
- c) had included
- d) was including

23

- a) became
- b) have become
- c) would become
- d) becoming

24

- a) were seen
- b) saw
- c) have seen
- d) have been seen

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

25

“Would you mind _____ a little?”

“ No, I can wait as much as you want.”

- a) to waiting
- b) to wait
- c) waiting
- d) wait

26

“Could you tell me where my trousers are?”

“Haven’t you put _____ in the wardrobe?”

- a) it
- b) them
- c) they
- d) its

27

“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

28

“Is the examination over?”

“No, _____ students haven’t been examined yet.”

- a) a number of
- b) the numbers of
- c) the number of
- d) some number of

29

“Your project _____ the committee.”

“That’s good news.”

- a) highly interesting
- b) high interested
- c) highly interested
- d) interested high

30

“I am not going to _____ this noise any longer.”

“Then you had better go for a walk in the garden.”

- a) give away
- b) put up with
- c) put off
- d) give up

31

“Who has been planning the dance?”

“Everyone in the club _____.”

- a) is
- b) have
- c) has
- d) are

32

“The _____ of the two was ready to attack the robber when the police arrived.”

“Did they really arrive in time?”

- a) young
- b) younger
- c) youngest
- d) much young

33

“This coffee isn’t strong.”

“The taste isn’t good _____.”

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

34

“Do you often go to the cinema?”

“Not so much. I hardly ever watch films, _____ at the cinema.”

- a) either on TV nor
- b) neither on the TV nor
- c) either on TV or
- d) whether on the TV or

35

“Did you let Vince _____ the event?”

“This time-but never again!”

- a) to plan
- b) plan
- c) planning
- d) in planning

36

“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

37

“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

38

“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

39

“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

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

The Great Pyramid of Giza, a monument of wisdom and prophecy, was built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C. Despite its antiquity, (40)_____ aspects of its (41)_____ make it one of the (42)_____ great wonders of the world. The four sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on the north, south, east, and west – an (43)_____ engineering feat. Ancient Egyptians were great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were based on (44)_____ observations.

40

- a) certainty
- b) uncertainly
- c) certain
- d) certify

41

- a) construction
- b) construct
- c) constructive
- d) constructor

42

- a) truth
- b) truly
- c) true
- d) truthful

43

- a) incredulous
- b) incredibly
- c) incredibility
- d) incredible

44

- a) astronomy
- b) astronomer
- c) astronomically
- d) astronomical

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

45 New England has large wooded areas; _____, the Great Lakes region has a lot of forestland.

- a) however
- b) furthermore
- c) since
- d) similarly

46 Northern Canada is a cold, treeless region; _____, many people consider it extremely beautiful.

- a) because of
- b) however
- c) moreover
- d) similarly

47 Ann got a scholarship. _____, she could continue her studies at the university.

- a) Consequently
- b) On the other hand
- c) In addition
- d) Even though

48 _____ 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

49 Do you like jazz? You should go to the jazz festival _____ you like that kind of music.

- a) if
- b) unless
- c) although
- d) while

50 _____ 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
- d) Despite an eminent American poet

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

51

1. *“Switch off your mobile phones at the lesson,” the teacher said to us.*
The teacher told us to switch off our mobile phones at the lesson.
2. *He said, “I am meeting a friend of mine who is coming from London tomorrow.”*
He said that he was meeting a friend of his who was coming from London the next day.
3. *Grandmother says, “Who knows where my glasses are?”*
Grandmother asks who knows where her glasses are.
4. *Jason said they would do their best in the exams the next day.*
Jason says, “We will do our best in the exams tomorrow.”
5. *They asked me, “Did Paul lose or win the match?”*
They asked me whether did Paul lose or win the match.

52

1. *“Tom, when are you going to repair your house?” I asked.*
I asked Tom when he was going to repair his house.
2. *“Samantha, can you remember to buy some sugar?” Mother says.*
Mother reminded Samantha to buy some sugar.
3. *Jack told Adam that he was leaving that evening.*
Jack said, “I am leaving this evening, Adam.”
4. *“You cannot conceal your guilt from the police,” said the police officer.*
The police officer said I wouldn’t be able to conceal his guilt from the police.
5. *“Do your parents know you are leaving tomorrow?” asked Aunt Amanda.*
Aunt Amanda wondered if my parents knew that I was leaving the next day.

53

1. *“I intended to do it tomorrow,” he said, “but now I don’t think I’ll be able to.”*
He tells he intended to do it the next day but then he didn’t think he’ll be able to.
2. *David said to me: “What are you doing when I call you?”*
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. *Bella said to her brother: “Where are you planning to go this summer?”*
Bella asked her brother where he was planning to go that summer.

1. *Christine said, "I saw Amy at the bank on Monday."*
Christine said she had seen Amy at the bank on Monday.
2. *The doctor said, "I'll send you the results as soon as they arrive."*
The doctor said he would send me the results as soon as they arrived.
3. *"Does Brad know that you are leaving for Brussels the day after tomorrow?" asked Vivian.*
Vivian asks if Brad knew I was leaving for Brussels in two days' time.
4. *Pete said, "When do I have to submit this report?"*
Pete wanted to know when he had to submit that report.
5. *Sally suggested that we should have a short break.*
Sally says, "Have a short break, will you?"

1. *Susan said to me, "As soon as I have finished I'll give you a call."*
Susan said to me she'd given me a call as soon as she had finished.
2. *Tina said, "Have you heard how he is getting on?"*
Tina asked had we heard how he was getting on.
3. *Robert said to me, "I haven't had time to visit the Tower yet."*
Robert told me he hadn't had time to visit the Tower yet.
4. *Ann said, "Where were you two days ago?"*
Ann asked where I had been two days before.
5. *My mother said, "It's raining heavily, you'd better stay at home."*
My mother said it was raining heavily and advised me to stay at home.

VII. 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).

In America, _____ wears jeans as leisure wear. Some people wear jeans all the time, even for work. But Americans are perhaps less _____ than other nations. At the "G7" summit in Denver, in 1997, American President Bill Clinton gave all his visitors jeans, for a "Western evening". Tony Blair, the British Prime Minister, _____ them on, but other European leaders, _____ Chancellor Kohl of Germany and Jacques Chirac, the President of France, refused. Some people still think that jeans are not respectable clothes!

Not the young! Jeans are now the international uniform _____ by young people. Why? That is a good question!

- 1.everyone, 2.put, 3.take, 4.formal, 5.buying, 6.worn, 7.including

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

57

1. Nobody was late for the meeting, were they?
2. You never say what you're thinking, are you?
3. Do you know how many guests there were at the festival last night?
4. Don't forget to take your passport, do you?
5. I guess you'll be ready for the trip in an hour, won't you?

58

1. Why do most people on holiday go in summer?
2. The most unusual animals can be seen in this zoo, don't they?
3. Why do you think Ruby wants to talk to me?
4. Do you think horses eat lobsters?
5. You'd like to see Speaker's Corner in Hyde Park, wouldn't you?

59

1. Can you explain why are your clothes wet?
2. He's afraid to dive from the high board, hasn't he?
3. Is the patient breathing as heavily now as in the morning was he?
4. He'd better change his attitude to people, hadn't he?
5. Do you know where Jenny's parents work?

60

1. Can you tell me where did you put the documents yesterday?
2. It will take them more than three hours to arrange the things, won't they?
3. Do you know why David was angry yesterday?
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?

61

1. Did Alan pass his examinations as successfully as David did?
2. Are the Greens very busy right now or are they free?
3. He's discussed the matter with his lawyer, isn't he?
4. That article's worth reading, hasn't it?
5. Why do you think they sacrificed the first harvest of rice to the goddess of Sun?

IX. Լրացնել տեքստը՝ տեղադրելով համապատասխան նախդիրները/մակբայները (տրված տարբերակներից երկուսն ավելորդ են):

Fill in the gaps with the prepositions/adverbs given below (two of them are odd).

62

Cubism is famous _____ paving the way to the 20th century Modern art movements. In its various forms, this artistic movement also inspired related movements of literature, music, and architecture.

Cubism was pioneered mainly _____ Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. It was considered to be _____ the most influential art movements _____ the 20th century. The term was broadly used in association _____ a wide variety of art produced in Paris (Montmartre) during the 1910s and 1920s.

1. for, 2. through, 3. in, 4. by, 5. out, 6. with, 7. among

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

63

1. Never don't underestimate the power of stupid people in large groups.
2. There are obviously two educations: one should teach us how to make a living and the other – how to live.
3. Live as if you were to die tomorrow; learn as if you were to live for forever.
4. Wisdom comes not from age, but from education and learning.
5. Though every man desires to live long, but no man wishes to be old.

64

1. Apart from animals, people also suffer from permanent, glaring lights, too.
2. Artificial lights disturb our inner clocks that which leads to sleep difficulties.
3. Light at night postpones release of the sleep hormone melatonin, and decreasing the amount of sleep time.
4. Healthy sleep is of overwhelming importance for our body and brain.
5. Chronic lack of sleep is partly responsible for the prevalence of such a problems as high blood pressure and diabetes.

65

1. An unfaithful friend is like a shadow which follows to you while the sun shines.
2. A friend is someone who understands your past, believes in your future, and accepts you just the way you are.
3. I don't need a friend who changes when I change and who nods when I nod; my shadow does that much more better.
4. True friendship comes when silence between two people is such comfortable.
5. I don't wish to be everything to everyone, but I would like to be something to someone.

66

1. Listening to recorded books while during driving is a means of utilizing time wisely.
2. Morse code was an important way to send messages before telephone and radio were invented.
3. Despite of the increase in air fares, most people still prefer to travel by plane.
4. The computer is a wonderful invention, which it has spread out from business to most families and has become very popular nowadays.
5. Graphology, the science of handwriting analysis, interested in people as far back as in the 2nd century.

67

1. A man can hold a crocodile's mouth shut with nothing but his two hands.
2. These paintings shouldn't have been kept in a damp room.
3. In an effort to produce the largest, fastest, and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the Titanic.
4. Because the ship was travelling so fast, it was impossible to avoid from the ghostly looking iceberg.
5. A recent report suggests that young people in the Britain have very little idea about classical music.

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

68

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.

69

1. As a rule, their weekly work plan is discussed on Mondays.
2. My brother's car was to be fixed the day before yesterday.
3. Will your elder brother be allowed to take part in the race?
4. For nutritional reasons, we're often advised to consume the skins of fruits.
5. The world-famous perfume Chanel No. 5, introduced by Chanel in 1922.

70

1. The candidate for the presidency had listened to with great interest.
2. The Jacobites were later defeated at Culloden on April 16, 1746.
3. The file was copied to a USB flash by John.
4. Didn't you know that the sweater had knitted by Mother?
5. The lyrics and music of the UK anthem are officially considered to be of anonymous origin.

71

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.

72

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.

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

73

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

74

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

75

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| A) Flood | 1) an overflow of a large amount of water beyond its normal limits |
| B) Pollution | 2) the presence in the environment of substances which make water, air, etc. dirty |
| C) Misfortune | 3) a natural catastrophe that causes great damage |
| D) Improvement | 4) bad luck |
| | 5) the process of making something better |

76

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| A) Evidence | 1) the decision of a jury |
| B) Law | 2) a person guilty of an offence |
| C) Guilt | 3) a system of rules for dealing with crime |
| D) Verdict | 4) the facts, signs or objects that make you believe that something is true |
| | 5) the fact of having committed an offence or crime |

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

77

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

78

- | | |
|---|--|
| A) The once traditional British family has undergone | 1) and many couples live together without getting married. |
| B) By the year 2030, it is estimated that there will be | 2) this would have been socially unacceptable in Britain. |
| C) Today, people's views on marriage are changing | 3) and put off having a baby until their late thirties. |
| D) Today women prefer to concentrate on their jobs | 4) great changes during the last decades. |
| | 5) divorce was very difficult and expensive. |
| | 6) more single people than married ones. |

79

- | | |
|--|--|
| A) Those who witnessed the accident | 1) because he stayed up later than usual last night. |
| B) He recovered consciousness | 2) than he lost consciousness again. |
| C) Ever since the operation | 3) when the doctor applied artificial respiration. |
| D) No sooner had the boxer recovered after being knocked out | 4) looked frightened and shocked. |
| | 5) we had given him up for lost. |
| | 6) the patient has been unconscious. |

80

- | | |
|--|---|
| A) Children often complain that | 1) their teacher of English is a good specialist. |
| B) If you want to be successful | 2) you must have talent and a lot of good luck. |
| C) Sometimes at school certain | 3) they'll never really know what it's like to be a parent. |
| D) Unless children become parents in future, | 4) subjects are impossible to understand. |
| | 5) they learnt how to treat their children. |
| | 6) their parents don't give them enough pocket money. |