

ՄԻԱՍՆԱԿԱՆ ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

2024

ՀՈՒՆՎԱՐ - ՓԵՏՐՎԱՐ

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. Castles were originally built in England by Norman invaders in 1066. As William the
2. Conqueror advanced through England, he strengthened key positions to secure the land he
3. had taken. The castles he built allowed the Norman lords to retreat to safety when threatened
4. by English rebellion. Castles also served as bases of operation for offensive attacks. In this
5. way castles served both offensive and defensive roles in military operations. Not limited to
6. military purposes, **they** also served as offices from which the lord would administer control
7. over his troops. That is to say, the lord of the land would hold court in his castle. Those that
8. were socially beneath the lord would come to report the affairs of the lands that they
9. governed and pay tribute to the lord. They would address disputes, handle business, and enjoy
10. festivities. In this way castles served as important social centers in medieval England.
11. Castles also served as symbols of power. The first castles constructed in England were
12. made from earth and timber. Those who constructed them took advantage of natural features,
13. such as hills and rivers, to increase defenses. Since these castles were constructed from wood,
14. they were highly susceptible to attacks by fire. Wooden castles were gradually replaced by
15. stone. However, being made from stone did not make these castles **entirely** fireproof.
16. Castle defenses were updated and improved. Arrow-slits were added. These were small
17. holes in the castle, large enough for an arrow to fit through, which allowed defenders to fire
18. from nearly **invulnerable** positions. Towers were built from which defenders could provide
19. flanking fire. These towers were connected to the castle by wooden bridges, so that if one
20. tower fell, the rest of the castle was still easy to defend. Multiple rings of castle walls were
21. constructed, so that even if attackers made it past one wall, they would be caught on a killing
22. ground between inner and outer walls. Advances such as these greatly increased the defense
23. of castles.
24. The demise of castles can ultimately be attributed to gunpowder. Gunpowder was first
25. introduced to Europe during the 14th century, but the first gunpowder weapons were
26. unreliable, inaccurate, and weak by later standards. During the 15th century, artillery became
27. powerful enough to break through stone walls. This greatly undermined the military role of
28. castles. Castles were then replaced by artillery forts that had no role in civil administration,
29. and country houses that were indefensible. Though castles no longer serve their original
30. purposes, remaining castles receive millions of visitors each year from those who wish to
31. experience these majestic vestiges of a time long passed.

1 Which of the following is not a function of castles as expressed in the text?

- a) Castles were places where knights would keep their best horses.
- b) Castles served both offensive and defensive purposes militarily.
- c) Castles served as symbols of power.
- d) Castles were important social centers in medieval England.

2

Which of the following best describes the main idea in paragraph 1?

- a) It shows how Norman lords were often scared.
- b) It details all of the purposes that English castles served.
- c) It describes how and why William the Conqueror took control of England.
- d) It explains why castles were first built in England and the military purposes they served.

3

According to the text, the original castles

- a) were built from stone.
- b) were weak wooden castles.
- c) were prettier than dirty stone castles.
- d) were first made from earth and timber.

4

The word *entirely* in line 15 could best be replaced by

- a) partly
- b) partially
- c) completely
- d) fairly

5

Which best explains why wooden castles were converted to stone castles.

- a) Wooden castles are uncomfortable.
- b) Stone castles offer better defense.
- c) Stone castles stay cooler in summer.
- d) Wooden castles take a long time to build.

6

The word *invulnerable* in line 18 is synonymous to

- a) unimportant
- b) unnecessary
- c) uncomfortable
- d) unattackable

7

Which is not described in the text as an improvement in castle defenses?

- a) Multiple rings of castle walls were constructed.
- b) Towers attached to the main castle by wooden bridges
- c) Deep ditches dug around the castle walls and filled with water.
- d) Arrow-slits were added in the castle.

8

According to the text, gunpowder

- a) weapons were accurate but very weak by later standards.
- b) was first introduced to Europe in the 15th century.
- c) weapons were unreliable, incorrect, and weak by later standards.
- d) was first introduced to Europe before the 14th century.

9

The word *they* in line 6 refers to

- a) castles
- b) lords
- c) purposes
- d) operations

10

Which of the following is a true statement according to the text?

- a) Castles were used as offices of administration during the Middle Ages.
- b) Castles still serve their original purposes.
- c) Today castles serve as important social and military centers for visitors.
- d) Castles received millions of visitors in medieval England.

II. Ընտրել ճիշտ տարբերակը:

Choose the right option.

When Columbus (11)_____ in the Americas in 1492, there (12)_____ already an estimated 30 to 40 million people living in North and South America. It has therefore been quite easy for some to refute the idea that Columbus “discovered” America.

How and when these inhabitants came to America (13)_____ the source of much scientific research and discussion for many years. Most archeologists (14)_____ that the first Americans, the true “discoverers” of America, came from northeastern Asia. There is also a considerable amount of proof that inhabitants (15)_____ in the Americas for at least 15,000 years. To get to America, these people (16)_____ cross over the 55-mile-wide Bering Strait that separates Asia and North America.

11

- a) was arrived
- b) is arriving
- c) had arrived
- d) arrived

12

- a) was been
- b) are
- c) were
- d) has been

13

- a) is been
- b) had been
- c) were been
- d) have been

14

- a) have been agreed
- b) is agreed
- c) agrees
- d) agree

15

- a) has been
- b) is being
- c) will be
- d) have been

16

- a) are to
- b) was to
- c) were able
- d) had to

By the time the United States (17)_____ an independent country, people (18)_____ in America for over a hundred years. They (19)_____ and wrote differently from people in Britain. Yet the only books that told the “correct” way to write and spell things (20)_____ by British people. Noah Webster, an American lawyer and teacher, thought Americans needed their own guides to the language. So in 1783, 1784, and 1785 Webster (21)_____ a grammar book, a reading book, and a spelling book. The speller, like Webster’s other books, (22)_____ on the way Americans used English. It became the basic textbook all over the country.

17

- a) becomes
- b) became
- c) become
- d) has become

18

- a) have lived
- b) had been living
- c) are living
- d) has been living

19

- a) spoke
- b) speak
- c) were speaking
- d) have spoken

20

- a) was being written
- b) have written
- c) wrote
- d) were written

21

- a) were published
- b) had published
- c) were publishing
- d) published

22

- a) had based
- b) was based
- c) has based
- d) were based

III. Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:

Choose the appropriate option.

23

“Could you tell me where my trousers are?”
“Haven’t you put _____ in the wardrobe?”

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

24

I know you feel _____ now, Tommy, but try to put it out of your mind. By the time you’re an adult, you will have forgotten all about it.

- a) as worse
- b) bad
- c) such badly
- d) so badly

25 “Do you think we can go to the skating-rink?”

“I think I have to do _____ first.”

- a) a lot of washing up
- b) many washing up
- c) much washings up
- d) a great many of washing up

26 “Alice is the best singer among the candidates.”

“Have you ever heard her _____?”

- a) to sing
- b) to singing
- c) singing
- d) sung

27 “Tom seems to be fond of country skiing.”

“Yes, but unfortunately he has _____ experience.”

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

28 When you travel from Europe to America you have to cross _____.

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

29 “Are you coming with me to the party?”

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

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

30 “Keep this knife away from the child! It is very sharp.”

“Oh, yes! I _____ yesterday.”

- a) have sharp it
- b) had sharpened it
- c) had it sharpened
- d) had sharp it

31 When we were children we _____ go to the zoo every Saturday afternoon.

- a) wasn't used to
- b) got used
- c) didn't use
- d) used to

32 "This house seems to be empty."

"You are right. There is hardly _____ living in it."

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

33 "Would you like to travel with Tom?"

"Surely, I know him _____ to travel with him."

- a) enough well
- b) enough good
- c) good enough
- d) well enough

34 Luis stood up, turned toward me, and spoke _____ that I couldn't hear what he said. I asked him to repeat everything.

- a) as quietly as
- b) more quietly
- c) so quietly
- d) quiet

35 "_____ take the boys out for a walk."

"You are right."

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

36 "When is Mr. Fields planning to retire?"

"He'll probably retire _____ next year _____ the year after that."

- a) either/nor
- b) either/or
- c) neither/or
- d) both/and

37

“Would you mind _____ the window?”

“Not at all.”

- a) open
- b) to open
- c) opening
- d) to opening

IV. Ընտրել համատեքստին համապատասխանող խոսքի մասային ձևը:

Fill in the blanks with the word form that best fits each space.

On November 5th 1605 a man called Guy Fawks put a bomb under the Houses of Parliament in London. However, the man was discovered by the King’s soldiers before he could set off the (38) _____. Today, the British still remember Guy Fawks although not everyone remembers the political (39) _____ of the festival. All over Britain people build wood fires in the gardens. Nowadays, wood fires are often (40) _____ in public parks rather than (41) _____ gardens. These organized fires may be safer but they are seldom as (42) _____ as a fireworks party in your own garden!

38

- a) explosively
- b) explosion
- c) explode
- d) explosiveness

39

- a) originate
- b) origin
- c) originally
- d) original

40

- a) organized
- b) organizing
- c) organize
- d) organization

41

- a) privacy
- b) privatization
- c) privately
- d) private

42

- a) excite
- b) excitedly
- c) excitement
- d) exciting

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

43

_____ the fact that a storm was approaching the area, the two sportsmen continued climbing the mountain.

- a) In spite of
- b) However
- c) Whereas
- d) Although

44

All faculties and departments are becoming more dependent on computers. _____, it is advisable for all students to have basic computer skills.

- a) Nevertheless
- b) However
- c) Because
- d) Therefore

45

I'm sorry you've decided not to go with us to the mountains, but _____ you change your mind, we'll be happy to take you with us.

- a) as if
- b) in case
- c) in spite
- d) as long

46 _____ the villa had a beautiful shady garden and a roof terrace with a splendid view of the area, it was very unreasonably priced.

- a) Otherwise
- b) Moreover
- c) In spite of
- d) Even though

47 The northwest of the country gets a lot of rain _____ the other parts get more snow.

- a) in spite of
- b) because of
- c) whereas
- d) such as

48 You must obey speed limit on roads. You shouldn't exceed it _____ you're an experienced driver.

- a) despite
- b) in spite
- c) even if
- d) otherwise

49 She had _____ placed the plate of cakes on the table _____ the children gave her the empty plate and requested some more.

- a) hardly/when
- b) no sooner/when
- c) not only/than
- d) scarcely/that

50 _____ in films after her retirement.

- a) Never again the actress did appeared
- b) Never again did the actress appear
- c) Never again the actress appear
- d) Did never again the actress appear

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

51

1. Ted said to David: “Thanks. You helped me a lot yesterday.”
Ted thanked David as he had helped him a lot the day before.
2. The professor said, “The students missed a great deal last term.”
The professor told that the students had missed a great deal the previous term.
3. “Did any of you actually see the accident happen?” said the policeman.
The policeman asked some of us if we had actually seen the accident happen.
4. “Why didn’t you tell the whole truth yesterday?” Harry asked.
Harry asked why hadn’t I told the whole truth the day before.
5. Ann said to her sister: “Don’t forget to bring the book.”
Ann reminded her sister to bring the book.

52

1. “Have you settled the problem with your neighbours yesterday?” asked Uncle Sam.
Uncle Sam asked if he had settled the problem with his neighbours the day before.
2. The secretary asked to me to fill up that form.
“Would you like to fill up this form?” said the secretary.
3. “We like working on Sundays because we get double pay,” said the builders.
The builders said that they liked working on Sundays because they got double pay.
4. “What was she wearing when you saw her?” Jack asked Bill.
Jack asked Bill what had she been wearing when he had seen her.
5. “Don’t lean your bags against the windows, boys,” said the shopkeeper.
The shopkeeper told boys not to lean their bags against the windows.

53

1. Lilly says to me: “What’s the matter? Your eyes are red.”
Lilly wanted to know what the matter was and why my eyes were red.
2. Kate said, “Good luck with your new project, Mary.”
Kate wished Mary good luck with her new project.
3. 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.
4. Peter said, “I know Jim’s address. I can’t remember it.”
Peter said that he knew Jim’s address but he couldn’t remember it.
5. He asks me where I want to have supper tonight.
“Where do you want to have supper tonight?” he asks me.

1. George asked them if they were going to work on that project the following day.
George asked them, “Are you going to work on this project tomorrow?”
2. The teacher said to us, “Hand in your papers. The time is up.”
The teacher told to us hand in our papers but the time was up.
3. Jack said, “I’ll lend you my grammar book if you think it will help.”
Jack asked if he would lend me his grammar book if I thought it would help.
4. She said to me: “What effect does the letter and the present have on him?”
She asked me what effect the letter and the present had on him.
5. “Where did Maria park her new car?” said Father.
Father asked Maria where she had parked her new car.

1. “Do you mind working overtime?” the manager asked the boy.
The manager asked the boy did he mind working overtime.
2. Jennifer wanted to know where we were going to play football that day.
Jennifer said, “Where are you going to play football today?”
3. “John had a discussion with him yesterday,” said his mother.
His mother told that John had a discussion with him the bay before.
4. Jessie warned Tom didn’t to take the wrong bus.
“Make sure you don’t take the wrong bus, Tom,” said Jessie.
5. Kate said, “Carla has been my best friend since our childhood.”
Kate said that Carla had been her best friend since their childhood.

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).

The Laplanders, who call themselves “Sami”, live in Scandinavia, 1400 miles from the North Pole. There are about 30.000 Laplanders in this cold and hostile land. They speak their _____ language, live in tents, and wear red caps and dark coats with colorful embroidery. The Lapp way of life is _____ and an institute has been _____ to preserve and protect their cultural _____. Since Norway is the home of two thirds of the Laplanders, the country supports the institute. Its government also provides money for special educational programs.

But Lapp life is changing. Some Laplanders no _____ stay home all year round. They take foreign vacations and like trips to Paris.

1. find, 2. longer, 3. heritage, 4. own, 5. unique, 6. established, 7. essentially

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

57

1. Why didn't you want to join us yesterday?
2. How do the scientists involved in this project cooperate?
3. Does this lady like to listen to music while is she painting?
4. It's time you had a holiday, isn't it?
5. Let's discuss this question next Monday, shall we?

58

1. Can you guess why were the explorers surprised?
2. The talk show ought to start at 7 sharp, ought it?
3. Must we count the votes right now or can we do it tomorrow?
4. Did you have a letter from him yesterday or the day before yesterday?
5. What's the weather forecast for today?

59

1. I am more experienced now than I was last year, was I not?
2. When do you think the tourists will be taken to Garni?
3. I think it's established by law, isn't it?
4. Can you tell me why did you return the cheque to Mr. Wallis?
5. Has John translated the novel or is he still working on it?

60

1. Ted couldn't speak English well when he was a first-year student, wasn't he?
2. Who did he go to South America with?
3. Can you tell me what do I want to know about his family?
4. Please help me download this program, will you?
5. How long had you been waiting for Ken when he arrived?

61

1. Have you found the article or are you still looking through the journals?
2. He had to spend most of his time in the market to earn money, hadn't he?
3. Can you tell me where you've put my book?
4. Does your sister work as hard as you are?
5. Never represent yourself as perfect, will you?

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

Martin Luther King was born in Atlanta, Georgia on 15th January, 1929. Both his father and grandfather were Baptist preachers who had been actively involved _____ the civil rights movement. King graduated _____ Morehouse College in 1948. After considering careers in medicine and law, he entered the seminary. While studying _____ Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania, King heard a lecture on Mahatma Gandhi.

Over the next few months King read several books on the ideas of Gandhi, and eventually became convinced that the same methods could be employed by blacks to obtain civil rights in America. He was particularly struck _____ Gandhi's words: "Through our pain we will make them see their injustice".

King was also influenced by Henry David Thoreau and his theories _____ how to use nonviolent resistance to achieve social change.

1. for, 2. on, 3. in, 4. at, 5. off, 6. from, 7. by

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

63

1. Forests are the lungs of our land, purifying the air and giving fresh so strength to people.
2. Man is a complex being: he makes deserts bloom and lakes die.
3. On July 20, 1969, Astronaut Neil Armstrong has stepped down onto the moon.
4. Many people will never be bothered by air pollution because they don't stop talking long enough to take a deep breath.
5. A nation that he destroys its nature destroys itself.

64

1. They advise visitors to arrive early at the art gallery as there is a lot of to see.
2. The disappearance of Amelia Earhart during the first round-the-world flight in 1937 remains a mystery.
3. Mr. Sam was getting off the plane when he felt a sharp pain in his chest.
4. The top of the Mount Ararat, on which Noah's Ark landed, is always covered with snow.
5. We couldn't have managed to finish the work but for the secretary's help.

65

1. The function of education is to be teach one to think intensively and critically.
2. Intelligence plus character – that is the mainly goal of true education.
3. The purpose of education is to have replace an empty mind with an open one.
4. The interviewer asked to the actor to describe his work at the theatre.
5. Educate a boy – and you educate an individual; educate a girl – and you educate a community.

66

1. We had better send the letter today and receive the answer as soon as possible.
2. She was extreme happy because she was given the leading part in the film.
3. The more I think about his behaviour the more furious I get.
4. I agree that this is the best solution to our problem.
5. She was used to wake up very early when she was a student.

67

1. They had been quarreling for about half an hour before she has decided it was useless.
2. His remark was so funny that I couldn't help laughing.
3. Robots will be sent to explore the surface of the Moon and bring back information.
4. She finally applied for that job because of her friends had been encouraging her for weeks.
5. The Statue of Liberty is the first to greet to the visitors to New York.

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

68

1. These doughnuts are made from milk and honey.
2. Love is composed of a single soul inhabiting two bodies.
3. That criminal case is to be taken to the Supreme Court of Appeal.
4. Martin's story was rejected by several magazines.
5. On February 4, 1789, George Washington became the first and only president unanimously elected by the Electoral College.

69

1. This research can't be carried out without your help.
2. Most of the best apples were introduced into Britain by Henry VIII.
3. Nobody has ever treated me with such kindness.
4. Out ran a crowd of children, laughing and talking excitedly.
5. Your sister has sewn the button on to your coat.

70

1. Kennedy's assassination is still the subject of widespread debate.
2. The origin of high heels goes back many centuries in history.
3. She was seen to enter the building in the morning.
4. Washington's opponent John Adams had the most votes and became Vice President.
5. Were many guests invited to your birthday party?

71

1. This expression is commonly used in informal, conversational English.
2. The manager had received a letter marked 'personal'.
3. David was asked some tricky questions.
4. Grandmother's parcel had been received the day before.
5. Naturally Frederick hurt by her rude remark.

72

1. After their break-up in 1970, each of the Beatles enjoyed successful musical careers.
2. The paint bucket had to be hung on the top of the ladder while working.
3. The Congo, the world's deepest river, gets its name from the ancient *Kingdom of Kongo*.
4. The rock band was first called *Rose, Hollywood Rose*, then *LA Guns*.
5. This composer's symphonies are performed everywhere.

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

73

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

74

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| A) Guest | 1) a person who receives or entertains other people as guests |
| B) Ghost | 2) a member of your family |
| C) Host | 3) someone that you have invited to your house |
| D) Stranger | 4) someone who you do not know |
| | 5) the spirit of a dead person |

75

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| A) Discover | 1) create or design something that has not existed before |
| B) Invent | 2) return to a normal state of health, mind, or strength |
| C) Recover | 3) put (money) into financial schemes, shares, property to achieve a profit |
| D) Invest | 4) find unexpectedly or during a search |
| | 5) be deprived of or cease to have |

76

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| A) Fragile | 1) belonging to the past |
| B) Nasty | 2) having or showing elegance |
| C) Graceful | 3) highly unpleasant |
| D) Essential | 4) absolutely necessary |
| | 5) easily broken, damaged or destroyed |

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

77

- | | |
|---|---|
| A) Please fasten your seatbelt, because even the best driver in the world | 1) can't predict what another driver will do. |
| B) Positive thinking does not mean you have | 2) than she will remain the champion. |
| C) Ann had hardly entered the room | 3) when her mother called her. |
| D) The coach said that the accident he had suffered had changed his life | 4) and from that day on he had become a different person. |
| | 5) to find every idea absolutely wonderful. |
| | 6) stop abruptly and the occupants are thrown against the car's interior. |

78

- A) After World War II, Britain was a country with lots of children,
 - B) When they were offered the chance to come to Britain and work,
 - C) While a few came from Africa,
 - D) In many cases, black workers took the jobs that
- 1) white workers did not want – jobs that were not too well paid.
 - 2) so there is money, and there were schools for the children.
 - 3) were there millions of young men, just looking for work.
 - 4) but not enough men to work in the mines, and factories.
 - 5) thousands agreed to come.
 - 6) the largest number of immigrants came from the West Indies.

79

- A) Peter and Maria were standing
 - B) Peter was staring at
 - C) She wished
 - D) If she had damaged school property she
- 1) would have been sent to the head teacher's office.
 - 2) at the entrance of the building.
 - 3) there is for something pleasant.
 - 4) will have been easy to apologise.
 - 5) she was there to comfort him.
 - 6) the wall angrily as if arguing with it.

80

- A) Mrs. Brown was awfully tired
 - B) He had a terrible backache
 - C) We had hardly looked through the menu
 - D) The manager said that the firm
- 1) when the waiter approached us.
 - 2) but they don't play any role.
 - 3) had been exporting cigarettes since 1985.
 - 4) because he had carried sacks full of sand all day.
 - 5) unless he has a deadline.
 - 6) for she had been working since morning.