

# ՄԻԱՄՆԱԿԱՆ ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

2016

## ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

### ԹԵՍՏ 6

Խմբի համարը

Նստարանի համարը

#### Հարգելի՛ դիմորդ

Խորհուրդ ենք տալիս առաջադրանքները կատարել ըստ հերթականության: Ուշադիր կարդացե՛ք յուրաքանչյուր առաջադրանքի պահանջը 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 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 միավորի ճշտությունը:

**Ցանկանում ենք հաջողություն:**

## Level A

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

Line number

1. Backgammon is the oldest game in history. It began about 5000 years ago.
2. According to the historical legend, an Indian king sent his minister to Persia
3. with the game of chess, and a letter challenging Sasanian King Khosrow I to
4. solve the riddle for the game. On the third day Khosrow's minister
5. successfully explained the logic of the game. As a reciprocal challenge, he
6. constructed the game of backgammon (nardi) and delivered it to the Indian
7. king who was unable to **decipher** the game.
8. Centuries ago, only people in power like Egyptian pharaohs and kings,
9. were permitted to play. Over time the game expanded worldwide. The
10. English adopted backgammon in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
11. Backgammon and other ancient games were never welcomed by many
12. churches. The religious belief that the game was the work of the Devil led
13. churches to ban and burn the game. However, it never stopped people
14. playing games and having fun.
15. Today, online backgammon connects tens of thousands of players
16. around the world. You can play backgammon against a computer or against
17. a real person. Gaming sites have been hosting backgammon tournaments
18. regularly. You could play it for fun, or for money.
19. People love backgammon for the fact that it is easy, yet still requires a
20. lot of attention and skill.

1 According to Paragraph 3, lines 11-14

- a) because of some religious beliefs backgammon is banned in most countries
- b) the church burnt those who played games like backgammon
- c) clergymen welcomed backgammon and other games quite warmly
- d) the church considered games to be created by Satan

2 Backgammon was invented

- a) to teach the Indian minister how to decipher riddles
- b) so that Khosrow I could play it with his ministers
- c) as a challenge to the Indian king who sent the game of chess to Persia
- d) to see how clever the Indian king and his minister were

3 Gaming sites allow you to do all of the following **EXCEPT**

- a) host backgammon players from all over the world
- b) play backgammon against a computer
- c) take part in a tournament and win money
- d) play against another person living in another country

4

According to the text, backgammon was invented by

- a) Khosrow's minister
- b) an Indian king
- c) an Indian minister
- d) Sasanian King Khosrow I

5

The word to **decipher** in line 7 means

- a) to construct
- b) to solve
- c) to play
- d) to invent

## II. Ընտրել ճիշտ տարբերակը:

**Choose the right option.**

I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to learn Chinese for several months without much success. I had found it particularly difficult learning how to pronounce the words correctly. Then, one day, while I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ lunch in a cafe, a young Chinese woman came up to me and said: "I see you are reading a Chinese book. Would you like me to teach you some Chinese? In return you can help me with my English." I said yes, and that's how I learned how to speak Chinese fluently. Before I met her, I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a single Chinese person before. Now I live and work in Beijing and the woman from the cafe is my wife!

6

- a) had been trying
- b) was trying
- c) am trying
- d) tried

7

- a) had had
- b) had been having
- c) was having
- d) had

8

- a) had been met
- b) had been meeting
- c) hadn't met
- d) haven't met

Whenever you (9) \_\_\_\_\_ up a conversation in England, maybe at the barber's, in the street or on a train journey, you inevitably (10) \_\_\_\_\_ around the two subjects - the weather and sport, which are as much part of English life as roast beef and the Houses of Parliament. The weather often (11) \_\_\_\_\_ with sport - in summer, a cricket, or tennis match sometimes (12) \_\_\_\_\_ stop because of rain. In winter football or rugby matches (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to be postponed due to fog, icy grounds or snow.

9

- a) was striking
- b) strike
- c) have struck
- d) had struck

10

- a) were getting
- b) got
- c) get
- d) are getting

11

- a) will interfere
- b) interfered
- c) had interfered
- d) interferes

12

- a) need
- b) has to
- c) ought
- d) must

13

- a) are able
- b) can
- c) need
- d) ought

Since the beginning of recorded history, humans (14) \_\_\_\_\_ to mask or enhance their own odor by using perfume, which emulates nature's pleasant smells. Many natural and man-made materials (15) \_\_\_\_\_ to make perfume to apply to the skin and clothing, to put in cleaners and cosmetics, or to scent the air. Because of differences in body chemistry, temperature, and body odors, no perfume (16) \_\_\_\_\_ exactly the same on any two people.

Perfume comes from the Latin "per" meaning "through" and "fumum" or "smoke." Many ancient perfumes (17) \_\_\_\_\_ by extracting natural oils from plants through pressing and steaming. The oil was then burned to scent the air.

While fragrant liquids used for the body are often considered perfume, true perfumes (18) \_\_\_\_\_ as extracts or essences and contain a percentage of oil distilled in alcohol. Water is also used.

14

- a) attempted
- b) attempt
- c) have attempted
- d) have been attempted

15

- a) will be used
- b) have been used
- c) have used
- d) would use

16

- a) will be smelled
- b) smelled
- c) was smelled
- d) will smell

17

- a) were made
- b) are made
- c) made
- d) are making

18

- a) are defining
- b) are defined
- c) define
- d) will be defined

### III. Ընտրել համատեքստին համապատասխանող խոսքիմասային ձևը:

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

For thousands of years the owl has been a creature which has had a special (19) \_\_\_\_\_ for people. Primitive people had many superstitions about the owl, mainly because of the strange sound of the cries it makes. In many parts of Europe, the hooting of owl is (20) \_\_\_\_\_ to be an omen of death. In ancient Greece, the owl was a symbol of wisdom so it was closely linked with the female goddess Athena. The owl is a bird that really comes to life at night and its whole body is (21) \_\_\_\_\_ suited to this way of living. An owl has very (22) \_\_\_\_\_ hearing and a remarkable ability to see in the dark. If there are any other animals around at night, it will hear them immediately, and because the owl is so (23) \_\_\_\_\_ of its territory, it will frighten them away with its strange hoot.

19

- a) meaning
- b) means
- c) mean
- d) meaningful

20

- a) thought
- b) thoughtful
- c) thoughtfully
- d) thoughtless

21

- a) special
- b) specialty
- c) especially
- d) specializing

22

- a) sense
- b) sensitive
- c) sensitiveness
- d) sensitivity

23

- a) protector
- b) protect
- c) protection
- d) protective

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

24 “Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Jones that the delegation has arrived?”  
“No need, he has already been informed.”

- a) remind me telling
- b) remember me to tell
- c) remind me to tell
- d) remember telling

25 “All of your teachers seem to think \_\_\_\_\_ of you.”  
“I am doing my best to please them.”

- a) very highly
- b) too high
- c) very much highly
- d) high enough

26 “If you take a train, it’ll be \_\_\_\_\_.”  
“I also think so.”

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

27 “Did you hear what Tom said?”  
“He was speaking in such a low voice that I could \_\_\_\_\_ what he was saying.”

- a) hear hardly
- b) hardly hear
- c) hard to hear
- d) hear hard

28 “How high is \_\_\_\_\_?”  
“It is 5165 meters high.”

- a) Mountain of Ararat
- b) the Mountain Ararat
- c) the Ararat
- d) Ararat

29 “Did you let Vince \_\_\_\_\_ the event?”  
“This time-but never again!”

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

30 “Have you ever been to their place?”  
“Their apartment is very modern, but they have some antique \_\_\_\_\_ in it.”

- a) piece of furnitures
- b) pieces of furniture
- c) pieces of furnitures
- d) furnitures

31 “I see you are not happy with your current position.”  
“You are right. This job doesn’t appeal to me and I am thinking \_\_\_\_\_ it.”

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

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

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

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

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



34

“What did the doctor say?”

“He asked whether I had \_\_\_\_\_ in childhood.”

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

35

“It’s a pity to stay at home in \_\_\_\_\_.”

“Oh, yes the weather is fine.”

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

36

“Have you quarreled with Jack?”

“Yes. We don’t speak to each other \_\_\_\_\_.”

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

37

“Would you like to go to the zoo or to the circus?”

“\_\_\_\_\_ to the circus.”

- a) I’d rather went
- b) I’d prefer to go
- c) I’d rather to go
- d) I’d better to go

38

“The trousers don’t fit properly. Could I ask for \_\_\_\_\_?”

“Here you are!”

- a) the others ones
- b) another pair
- c) other pair
- d) others trousers

**V. Ընտրել ճիշտ փոխակերպված նախադասությունները:  
Choose the correctly transformed sentences.**

39

1. *Phil asked me, "Were you at the party, too?"*  
Phil asked me was I at the party, too.
2. *Ann asked Kate if she had really written that story.*  
Ann asked Kate, "Did you really write this story?"
3. *"I haven't had time to visit the Tower yet," Rupert said to me.*  
Rupert told me he hadn't had time to visit the Tower yet.
4. *Ann said, "Where were you two days ago?"*  
Ann asked where had I 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.

40

1. *"If we leave right now, we will be just in time for the bus," she said.*  
She said if we left right now, we would have been just in time for the bus.
2. *"You'd better book the tickets early," he said.*  
He recommended booking the tickets early.
3. *The ad said, "If you answer the question correctly, you may win a trip to Paris."*  
The ad said that if we answered the question correctly we might win a trip to Paris.
4. *I asked Nick why he hadn't resigned from his current job.*  
I asked Nick, "Why you hadn't resigned from your current job?"
5. *"Do you mind working overtime?" she asked.*  
She asked did I mind working overtime.

41

1. *"Are you thinking of changing flats?" I asked her.*  
I asked her if she was thinking of changing flats.
2. *She said she really didn't know where they had been.*  
"I really don't know where we were," she said.
3. *"I don't know where Bill is living at the moment," said Nicky.*  
Nicky said she didn't know where was Bill living then.
4. *"I'm not going to worry about the money any longer," said Elaine.*  
Elaine said she wasn't going to worry about the money any longer.
5. *"What do you think of the hotel food?" I asked her.*  
I asked her what she had thought of the hotel food.

42

1. *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.
2. *The teacher asked Sarah why she wasn't ready that day.*  
The teacher asked, "Why aren't you ready today, Sarah?"
3. *"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.
4. *"Will you be working in the laboratory tomorrow?" Jane asked.*  
Jane asked if we would be working in the laboratory the following day.
5. *"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.

**VI. 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).**

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.

- 43 1. inner 2. outside 3. similar 4. involved 5. attended 6. admired 7. dropped

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

44

1. Would you rather sit in the pilot's cabin or at the window?
2. He's fastened the papers together with a paper clip, isn't he?
3. Why do you think Alice felt very pleased with herself?
4. Whether we'll go there or not depends on your decision, doesn't it?
5. Who do you cooperate with?

45

1. Can you tell me what do Armenians usually have for breakfast?
2. Are checks and balances an important concept in the formation of the US system of government?
3. Mark's got a nice motor-bike, isn't he?
4. John had his laptop repaired, hadn't he?
5. Are you going to Palm Springs or to Palm Beach?

46

1. Does your sister dance as gracefully as you are?
2. There's nothing in that box, is there?
3. Everybody was eager to take part in the discussion, wasn't he?
4. Can you tell me where can I find Dr. Mortimer?
5. Do you agree that the destruction of that system is really inevitable?

47

1. Do you know which animal runs fastest?
2. The chief judge can delay the court case, can't he?
3. Was it you who broke the kitchen window?
4. I think your younger sister's very talented, hasn't she?
5. Have technological advances had a positive effect on people's lives?

**VIII. Համապատասխանեցնել բառերը և սահմանումները:**

**Match the words and their definitions.**

48

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| A) Invent     | 1) pay someone money because they have suffered damage, loss, injury, etc. |
| B) Convert    | 2) be the cause of (a problem or difficulty)                               |
| C) Compensate | 3) keep (something) from happening   |
| D) Prevent    | 4) change the form, character, or function of something                    |
|               | 5) make up; produce or design something that has not existed before        |

49

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| A) Director   | 1) the number of the lines in a story                            |
| B) Soundtrack | 2) all the people who act in a play or film                      |
| C) Cast       | 3) the person who gives instructions to the actors and cameramen |
| D) Storyline  | 4) the basic story in a film, play, novel, etc.                  |
|               | 5) the music in a film   |

50

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

## Level B

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

Line number

1. Scientist and inventor George Washington Carver was born into slavery
2. during the American Civil War. After the war, he worked **diligently** to get an
3. education. He managed to get an advanced degree in Botany, which is the
4. study of plants. After he finished his college degree, he worked in the South. He
5. taught people about botany and about how **it** could be used to improve farming.
6. Carver learned that there was a problem with cotton farming in the South.
7. Cotton takes nutrients from the soil. If cotton is planted year after year, the
8. quality of the soil decreases. Carver knew that plants like peanuts and sweet
9. potatoes are different from cotton. They add nutrients to the soil rather than take
10. nutrients from the soil. Carver told farmers that it was a bad idea to grow only
11. cotton and no other crops each year. He told **them** that they should also grow
12. plants like peanuts and sweet potatoes, which improve the quality of the soil.
13. Many farmers followed the advice that Carver **offered** them. The result was
14. that the production on their farms increased. This increased production of
15. peanuts and sweet potatoes improved the quality of the soil.
16. However, when production of peanuts and sweet potatoes increased, a new
17. problem developed. The new problem was that there were too many peanuts and
18. sweet potatoes. To solve this problem, Carver began working in a laboratory to
19. find new uses for peanuts and sweet potatoes. He developed hundreds of
20. products that could be made from peanuts and sweet potatoes. These hundreds
21. of products included food products, medicines, plastics and fertilizer.

51 According to paragraph 3, what problem developed from the production of peanuts and sweet potatoes?

- a) There were too many peanuts and sweet potatoes.
- b) There were too many ways that peanuts and sweet potatoes could be used.
- c) Carver did not have a laboratory where he could study peanuts and sweet potatoes.
- d) Peanuts and sweet potatoes did not actually improve the quality of the soil.

52 The word **it** in line 5 refers to

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

53 Which of the following is **NOT** stated in paragraph 1 about George Washington Carver?

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

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

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

55 Which of the following is **NOT** listed in paragraph 3 as a product that can be made from peanuts and sweet potatoes?

- a) Plastic
- b) Food
- c) Clothing
- d) Medicine

56 In botany, one might **NOT** study

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

57 It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that

- a) neither peanuts and sweet potatoes nor cotton is good for the soil
- b) peanuts and sweet potatoes are good for the soil, while cotton is not
- c) peanuts and sweet potatoes and cotton are all good for the soil
- d) cotton is good for the soil, while peanuts and sweet potatoes are not

58 The word **them** in line 11 refers to

- a) peanuts
- b) nutrients
- c) farmers
- d) plants

59 It is stated in paragraph 3 that Carver was working in a laboratory to find new

- a) ways to turn peanuts into sweet potatoes.
- b) ways to grow peanuts and sweet potatoes.
- c) kinds of peanuts and sweet potatoes.
- d) products that can be made from peanuts and sweet potatoes.

60 The word **offered** in line 13 could best be replaced by

- a) gave
- b) showed
- c) asked
- d) made

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

61 All memory is based on association. \_\_\_\_\_ you can remember any new piece of information by associating it with something you already know.

- a) Likewise
- b) Though
- c) Like
- d) So

62 I argued with Dan for hours, \_\_\_\_\_, I threatened to tell his parents about what he had done.

- a) but
- b) otherwise
- c) nevertheless
- d) moreover

63 Friends are an important part of your life. \_\_\_\_\_, they have more influence on what you do.

- a) Beside
- b) Otherwise
- c) Consequently
- d) Yet

64 He had no sooner opened the door of his flat \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) than he felt something strange
- b) as if something strange he felt
- c) then he felt something strange
- d) if he felt something stranger

**XI. Ընտրել այն նախադասությունները որոնցում կա ավելորդ բառ:**

**Choose the sentences with an odd word.**

65

1. By the end of the term I will have been attended this course for six months.
2. The most unique folk instrument in the Republic of Cuba is the maracas.
3. We had better to get up early so as not to miss the morning train.
4. This exercise is much more easier than the previous one.
5. Speech is the most advanced form of communication, but there are many ways of communicating without using speech.

66

1. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the exploration of the Moon was been carried out by means of powerful telescopes.
2. The Colossus of Rhodes was a 30-metre statue of the Greek sun god Helios.
3. From year to the year life is becoming easier but more expensive.
4. The students greeted to the lecturers who entered the auditorium.
5. The policeman warned the pedestrians to take the subway.

67

1. When a flag is hung upside down, and it is an internationally recognized symbol of distress.
2. Coca Cola has become one of the most popular soft drinks in the world and which has turned this American company into a global business.
3. Before trains were invented people were used to travel on horseback or in coaches.
4. Taking proper care of your skin and hair will help you stay healthy and look your best.
5. My sister will have had returned from the honeymoon trip by the end of the month.

68

1. When one door of happiness closes, another opens, but often we look so long at the closed door that we do not see the one that has been opened for us.
2. The happy man is not he who seems thus to others, but who seems thus to himself.
3. Life is ten percent what happens to us and a ninety percent how we react to it.
4. Human life is like a box of matches; it's funny to treat it with seriously and it's dangerous to treat it not seriously.
5. Even if happiness forgets you a little bit, don't never completely forget about it.

69

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.



**XII. Ա. 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).**

Googling something has become a way of life and the person responsible \_\_\_\_\_ changing the way people look things up is Larry Page.

Born in Michigan in 1973, Page is a business magnate, computer programmer, and co-founder of Google. His current net worth is estimated at \$32 billion putting him at No. 19 \_\_\_\_\_ Forbes Magazine's list of billionaires.

\_\_\_\_\_ childhood Page has been interested in finding out how mechanical things work. He credits his older brother for showing him how to take things \_\_\_\_\_, and to reassemble them, but invention is what interests Page most. Page began his first Google page while still a student at Stanford. He developed a new algorithm that was superior \_\_\_\_\_ every search engine in use in 1996. This site at Stanford would evolve to the Google search engine today.

70

1. beside 2. apart 3. to 4. since 5. on 6. for 7. inside

**Բ. Տեքստում բաց են թողնված նախադասություններ: Լրացնել տեքստը՝ տեղադրելով համապատասխան նախադասությունը (տրված տարբերակներից երկուսն ավելորդ են):**  
**Fit the missing sentences into the gaps of the following texts (two of them are odd).**

Sigmund Freud was an Austrian doctor. \_\_\_\_\_. It is the study and treatment of the brain and the nervous system. In 1885, just before he got married, he obtained a grant to go to Paris. \_\_\_\_\_. Charcot worked with men and women who suffered from hysteria. At first sight they appear to be blind, or are paralyzed in a part of their body, or cannot stop coughing, or have some other physical symptom. \_\_\_\_\_. Under hypnosis he could get them to walk or see. From this demonstration Freud realized the power that the mind could have over the body, and he came back from Paris determined to make a name for himself in this new field of study.

Gradually more and more patients came to see Freud, and with each patient he tried to learn something new about his work. He also tried to analyze himself. He realized that some of the ideas that affect people are unconscious. \_\_\_\_\_. Freud said that this means that people may do things without knowing the real reason why they are doing it.

He also showed that the unconscious is full of memories and ideas from early childhood. These ideas are things we do not want to think about, or they are forbidden. \_\_\_\_\_.

71

1. So they are 'repressed' and made unconscious.
2. But Charcot used hypnosis to show that the real problem was a mental one.
3. While he was still at university he decided to specialize in neurology.
4. People always hate to remember their childhood.
5. He became a famous doctor when he was still very young.
6. We do not know about them even though they are in our own minds.
7. There he wanted to see the famous neurologist Jean Martin Charcot.

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

72

1. Yesterday morning the workers were paid the wages.
2. The museum was founded by a wax sculptor Marie Tussaud.
3. The non-fiction novel had written by a young author.
4. We were shown the way to Trafalgar Square.
5. The car had driven at a very high speed.

73

1. Not a moment's peace does she have during the day.
2. *The Beatles* is considered to be the most influential rock group of the era.
3. The crowd cheered the football players in the stadium yesterday.
4. In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject.
5. The hurricane severely damaged the houses on the shore.

74

1. This medicine should be taken with a lot of water.
2. People suffering from morning sickness are advised to eat orange before going to bed.
3. Will the agreement be signing tomorrow?
4. My passport and some other important documents may have been lost.
5. Would you describe this piece of music as well-written?

75

1. Pamela can't have passed such a difficult exam in Maths.
2. *Guns N' Roses* formed by the vocalist Axl Rose and rhythm guitarist IzzyStradlin.
3. That criminal case is to be taken to the Supreme Court of Appeal.
4. The fisherman's boat was overturned during the storm.
5. Alcoholic drinks mustn't be sold to children.

76

1. Van Gogh spent his early adulthood working for a firm of art dealers.
2. The lyrics of the Armenian national anthem *Mer Hayrenik* were written by Mikael Nalbandian.
3. Neither love nor cough can be hidden.
4. Pushed by somebody, the boy fell into the water.
5. Visitors to the Matenadaran are shown a collection of old manuscripts.

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

77

- A) Hearing a strange noise,
- B) Not having enough money,
- C) Whenever asked about his job,
- D) Tired and sleepy,

- 1) Barry couldn't buy that car.
- 2) it's quite easy to do well in the test.
- 3) we ran to the window to see what was happening.
- 4) Sam buys every history book he can find in the bookshops.
- 5) Norman usually avoided answering.
- 6) the children went to bed very early.

78

- A) The team were very sorry to
- B) Mika had hardly entered the gym
- C) He said that the accident he had suffered had changed his life
- D) He was not thinking much about the future except

- 1) have lost the chess tournament.
- 2) that he would remain the champion.
- 3) when the coach called him.
- 4) than he knew he would win the race.
- 5) and from that day on he had become a different person.
- 6) win yesterday's tennis match.

79

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

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

80

- A) In the film we see him as a hopeful nine-year-old boy,
- B) The crew faced a horrifying reality – their plane might
- C) After three days in space the three *Apollo* astronauts
- D) The film describes a 21<sup>st</sup> century where nuclear war has

- 1) nearly reached the Moon.
- 2) showed its power on humanity.
- 3) never return to earth.
- 4) to live on other planets.
- 5) made the earth an unsafe place to live.
- 6) dreaming of a bright future.