

ՄԻԱՄՆԱԿԱՆ ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

2016

ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

ԹԵՍՏ 7

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. China has a very interesting marriage celebration. In the 19th century, a
2. wedding represented the transfer of a woman's dependence on money from
3. her family to her husband. There was also a transfer of the woman's property,
4. called a 'dowry', from the bride's father to her husband.
5. At most times in the 19th century, when a couple got married, it was
6. arranged by the parents, and the couple had no say in it. In the 20th century,
7. things changed for the better. In 1950 China proclaimed a marriage code
8. giving spouses equal rights in the control of property.
9. Laws of most countries require the husband to support his wife and
10. children. With the increase in the number of women working outside the
11. home, women sometimes support themselves, and child support has fallen
12. upon them nearly as much as on their husbands.
13. Couples now choose their own partners, but must get the **consent** of their
14. parents. As a wedding gift, it is customary for the parents to buy appliances for
15. the couple's new home. They have a simple ceremony, and the date is chosen
16. by the parents. A popular date for weddings in China is the seventh day of the
17. seventh moon. They say that a fairy from heaven can bless their marriage on
18. that day. Another popular time for weddings is during the autumn months.
19. During the ceremony, the bride and groom usually wear sunglasses. The bride
20. wears a brightly colored dress, and no veil, and the man wears a suit.
21. They ride down the aisle on horses.

1 According to Paragraph 3, lines 9–12, nowadays

- a) a number of children support their parents
- b) laws of most countries oblige women to work
- c) the law requires women to support their husbands
- d) the number of working women has grown

2 According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–4,

- a) the bride's new family gave a dowry to her father
- b) the bride's father gave her property to her husband
- c) after marriage the woman lived on her father's money
- d) the bride's property was transferred to her father

3 In the 19th century, in China

- a) marriages were arranged mostly by parents
- b) there were exceptionally arranged marriages
- c) spouses had equal rights in the control of property
- d) marriages were voluntary

4 The word **consent** in line 13 means

- a) content
- b) approval
- c) disapproval
- d) contest

5 According to the text, couples in China

- a) now don't need their parents' agreement
- b) choose the date of the ceremony themselves
- c) wear brightly colored suits during the ceremony
- d) now select their partners themselves

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

Personal computers, or PCs, are an important part of our everyday lives. Many people (6) _____ imagine life without them. One of the most important people in making machines work is Bill Gates. Bill Gates was born in 1955 in Washington state. He grew up in a rich family. In 1973, Gates (7) _____ to Harvard University. Two years later, Gates dropped out of Harvard to work on a computer program with his friend Allen. He was the “King of Software”. He (8) _____ his success with a lot of hard work.

6

- a) mustn't
- b) oughtn't
- c) are able
- d) can't

7

- a) was accepting
- b) accepted
- c) had been accepted
- d) was accepted

8

- a) achieved
- b) have achieved
- c) was achieving
- d) achieves

Aram Khachaturian was born on 6 June 1903 in the city of Tiflis (present day Tbilisi, Georgia) in an Armenian family. His father, Yeghia (Ilya), (9) _____ in Nakhichevan and moved to Tiflis at the age of 13; he owned a book binding shop by the age of 25. His mother, Kumash, was from a village near Ordubad. Khachaturian's parents had 5 children, one daughter and four sons, of whom Aram was the youngest. Khachaturian (10) _____ primary education at Tiflis Commercial School, where he debated between a career in medicine or engineering.

Khachaturian was the most renowned Armenian composer of the 20th century and the author of the first Armenian ballet, symphony, concerto, and film score. While following the established musical traditions of Russia, he broadly (11) _____ Armenian, Caucasian, Eastern and Central European, and Middle Eastern peoples' folk music in his works. He is highly regarded not only in Armenia, where he (12) _____ a "national treasure" but also all over the world.

9

- a) had born
- b) bore
- c) is born
- d) was born

10

- a) has received
- b) had received
- c) received
- d) receives

11

- a) has used
- b) used
- c) is using
- d) uses

12

- a) was considered
- b) is considered
- c) considers
- d) considered

Since computers first (13) _____ to the public in the early 1980s, technology (14) _____ a great deal. The first computers (15) _____ simple machines designed for important tasks. Times have changed and computers (16) _____ powerful machines. Programmers created a large selection of useful programs which do everything from teaching foreign languages to book-keeping. We still (17) _____ video games, but today's games are faster, more exciting. In short, the simple individual machines of the past (18) _____ into an international World Wide Web of knowledge.

13

- a) were introduced
- b) have introduced
- c) introduced
- d) had introduced

14

- a) have been changed
- b) has changed
- c) change
- d) would have changed

15

- a) were
- b) would be
- c) was been
- d) have been

16

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

17

- a) have played
- b) were played
- c) are being played
- d) are playing

18

- a) is developing
- b) would develop
- c) were developing
- d) have developed

III. Ընտրել համատեքստին համապատասխանող խոսքիմասային ձևը:

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

In Norse mythology there were many gods. In time, Odin became the most (19) _____ and ruled as king of the gods and people from the beautiful Valhalla. He was the god of wisdom and of battle. The souls of killed heroes were carried to Valhalla on winged horses by the Valkyries, maidens in armour.

Odin's wife, Frigg, was the queen of the gods. One of their sons, Thor, was the god of (20) _____. Freya was the goddess of love, music, and flowers. In (21) _____, the clever Loki was the god of evil and mischief.

Norse gods and goddesses have characteristics (22) _____ to those of Greece and Rome. On the other hand, (23) _____ their Greek and Roman counterparts, the Norse gods had countless adventures concerning love, disputes, escapes, jealousy, war, and hidden treasures.

19

- a) powerless
- b) power
- c) will-power
- d) powerful

20

- a) thunder
- b) thundering
- c) thundery
- d) thunderous

21

- a) contrast
- b) contrastive
- c) contrasted
- d) contrasting

22

- a) similarity
- b) similar
- c) dissimilarity
- d) similarly

23

- a) likeness
- b) likewise
- c) unlike
- d) likely

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

24 “I don’t have to be there until seven.”
“The traffic is really bad. _____ leave a few minutes early.”

- a) You had better not
- b) You would rather not
- c) You had better
- d) You had rather

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 “What do you do when you're feeling lonely?”
“I go to some place where I can be around _____ people even if they are strangers.”

- a) others
- b) other
- c) the other
- d) another

27 “You must have received _____ news!”
“You are right. I’ve got a job.”

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

28 “Why don’t you want to attend Professor Nickson’s lectures?”
“I am _____ his lectures.”

- a) bored of
- b) bored with
- c) boring during
- d) boring at

29

“This house seems to be empty.”

“You are right. There is hardly _____ living in it.”

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

30

“Your project _____ the committee.”

“That’s good news.”

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

31

“Do you ever regret _____ to university?”

“No, I am proud that I once was a university student.”

- a) going
- b) being gone
- c) you going
- d) to go

32

“Did anybody go out?”

“I don’t think so. I didn’t see _____.”

- a) anybody to go out
- b) nobody go out
- c) anybody go out
- d) somebody going out

33

“Luckily Grandpa is getting _____ day by day.”

“So, we needn’t send for the doctor.”

- a) better
- b) worse
- c) well
- d) bad

34

“They have been fighting for their rights since 1999”.

“Do you want to say that they have been in this struggle _____ seven years?”

- a) in more than
- b) nearly than
- c) as many as
- d) for more than

35

“Are you through with the task that the boss gave you?”

“Sure, and now I am waiting for _____ instructions.”

- a) farthest
- b) more further
- c) further
- d) farther

36

“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) used to
- b) get used to
- c) uses to
- d) is used to

37

“What did you do with your old magazines?”

“I couldn’t sell my old magazines, so I gave them _____.”

- a) off
- b) up
- c) away
- d) over

38

“Mrs. Williams is always beautifully dressed.”

“She wears _____ nice clothes.”

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

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

39

1. *“Who is your favorite singer?” Nancy asked Simon.*
Nancy asked Simon who his favorite singer was.
2. *“What about going to the cinema tomorrow?” she said.*
She asked if they would go to the cinema the following day.
3. *Jane offered to bring me some tea.*
Jane asked me, “Would you bring me some tea?”
4. *“I go to concerts with my friends,” he says.*
He says that he goes to concerts with his friends.
5. *“Work hard if you want to succeed,” the teacher said to us.*
The teacher warned to work hard if we want to succeed.

40

1. *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.
2. *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.
3. *He asked me what effect the treatment had on her.*
He said to me: “What effect does the treatment have on her?”
4. *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.
5. *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.

41

1. *The fire-fighter said, “Don’t enter the building. It’s dangerous.”*
The fire-fighter told me not to enter the building but it was dangerous.
2. *She said to the police, “I heard strange noises during the night.”*
She told the police that she had heard strange noises during the night.
3. *Kevin said, “Good luck with your application, Mariah.”*
Kevin wished Mariah good luck with her application.
4. *Aunt Barbara asked if I had spoken to my boss the previous week.*
Aunt Barbara asked, “Have you spoken to your boss last week?”
5. *“Why didn’t you phone us yesterday?” Christopher asked.*
Christopher wanted to know why I hadn’t phoned them the day before.

42

1. *Eliza asked me, “How did you like the food in that restaurant?”*
Eliza asked me how did I like the food in this restaurant.
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. *“Could you tell me where the post office is?” she said.*
She asked to me if I could tell her where the post office is.
4. *“Did you see ‘Harry Potter’ yesterday?” Nancy asked.*
Nancy asked if I had seen ‘Harry Potter’ the day before.
5. *“I will have finished the assignment by the time Henry arrives,” Lee said.*
Lee said he would have finished the assignment by the time Henry arrived.

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).

Giuseppe Fortunino Francesco Verdi (1813-1901) was an Italian Romantic composer, mainly of opera. He was one of the most _____ composers of the 19th century. His works are frequently performed in opera houses throughout the world, transcending the boundaries of the genre.

1813 was also the year of birth of Richard Wagner. The two composers, _____ music and subject matter could not have been more different, revolutionized the opera and continue to influence it even today. Wagner was _____ with myths and gods whereas Verdi was more interested in human beings and their problems.

After his opera *Aida*, Verdi rearranged *Simon Boccanegra* and *Don Carlos*. In their new form, both works _____ the direction Verdi intended to take in order to create a new type of opera. In 1887, he put his ideas into practice with the première of *Othello* in Milan. Verdi's new style was marked by a refined interplay between orchestra and canto. The text accentuated the psychological and musical dimension. For *Othello*, Verdi has been _____ accused of copying Richard Wagner.

- 43 1. whose 2. unjustly 3. involved 4. unknown 5. influential 6. reveal 7. concerned

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

44

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

45

1. There's somebody calling your name, isn't he?
2. Do you like your new job or it's boring?
3. Did you use to eat a lot of chocolate when you were a child?
4. You like Italian food very much, don't you?
5. Nobody in the office could give you the information you needed, could they?

46

1. Is Debbie or are you fond of poetry?
2. Can't you show me how have I to use this device?
3. Is your brother fond of horror films or westerns?
4. There's a bank between the restaurant and the post office, isn't it?
5. She couldn't remember where she had seen that young man, hadn't she?

47

1. Will be they discussing my proposal in an hour?
2. Have you come across any new words in the text?
3. Don't you think they demand too much of him?
4. What did you do the moment you heard the news?
5. He's used to the climate of Africa, hasn't he?

VIII. Համապատասխանեցնել բառերը և սահմանումները:

Match the words and their definitions.

48

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| A) Betray | 1) call to a fight or competition |
| B) Promote | 2) make it difficult for smb to do something |
| C) Challenge | 3) forbid by law or authority |
| D) Prohibit | 4) give away to enemy, be unfaithful |
| | 5) support or actively encourage (a cause, etc.) |

49

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| A) Faith | 1) complete trust or confidence in someone or something |
| B) Fantasy | 2) the act of imagining impossible or improbable things |
| C) Stress | 3) a feeling of satisfaction |
| D) Hostility | 4) a worried or nervous feeling that makes you unable to relax |
| | 5) aggressive behaviour towards people or ideas |

50

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

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. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson is perhaps not a name that is universally
2. recognized, but Dodgson did achieve enormous success under the pseudonym
3. Lewis Carroll. He created this pseudonym from the Latinization, *Carolus*
4. *Ludovicus*, of his real given names. It was under the name Lewis Carroll that
5. Dodgson published the children's book *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*
6. (1865) and its sequel *Through the Looking Glass* (1872). Though Dodgson
7. achieved this success in children's literature, he was not an author of children's
8. books by training or profession. His education and chosen field of pursuit were
9. far removed from the field of children's literature and were instead focused on
10. theoretical mathematics.
11. Dodgson graduated with honours from Christ Church, Oxford, in 1854 and
12. then embarked on a career in the world of academia. He worked as a lecturer
13. in mathematics at Oxford and, later in his career, published a number of
14. theoretical works on mathematics under his own name rather than under the
15. pseudonym that he used for his children's stories. He produced a number of
16. texts for students, such as *A Syllabus of Plane Algebraical Geometry*
17. (1860), *Formulae of Plane Trigonometry* (1861), which was **notable** for the
18. creativity of the symbols that he used to express trigonometric functions such
19. as sine and cosine, and *A Guide for the Mathematical Student* (1866). In a
20. number of more esoteric works, he championed the principles of Euclid; in
21. *Euclid and His Modern Rivals* (1879), he presented his ideas on the superiority
22. of Euclid over rival mathematicians in a highly imaginative fashion, by devising
23. a courtroom trial of anti-Euclid mathematicians that he named "Euclid-
24. wreckers" and ultimately finding the defendants guilty as charged. *Curiosa*
25. *Mathematica* (1888-1893) made a further defense of Euclid's work, focusing
26. on Euclid's definition of parallel lines. These academic works never had the
27. universal impact of Dodgson's works for children using the name Lewis Carroll,
28. but **they** demonstrate a solid body of well-regarded academic material.

51 According to the text, which of the following works was about Euclid?

- a) Formulae of Plane Trigonometry
- b) A Guide for the Mathematical Student
- c) Curiosa Mathematica
- d) A Syllabus of plane Algebraical Geometry

52 The topic of this text is

- a) Charles Dodgson and Euclid
- b) the story of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
- c) Dodgson and Carroll: mathematics and children's stories
- d) the works of Lewis Carroll

53 It is **NOT** stated in the passage that Dodgson

- a) studied children's literature
- b) was an outstanding student
- c) was a published author of academic works
- d) attended Christ Church, Oxford

54 What is stated in the text about the work *Formulae of Plane Trigonometry*?

- a) It was written by Euclid.
- b) It was published in 1860.
- c) It was one of the texts that Dodgson studied at Oxford.
- d) It portrayed mathematics in a creative way.

55 The word **notable** in line 17 could best be replaced by

- a) notorious
- b) decisive
- c) necessary
- d) significant

56 Which of the following is true according to the text?

- a) "Lutwidge" is part of Dodgson's pseudonym.
- b) "Carolus" is the Latin version of the name "Charles".
- c) "Ludovicus" is part of Dodgson's given name.
- d) "Lewis" is a Latin name.

57 The pronoun **they** in line 28 refers to

- a) these academic works
- b) Dodgson's works for children
- c) children
- d) parallel lines

58 What is stated in the text about Dodgson's academic works?

- a) They had an impact on his works for children.
- b) They were published under the name Lewis Carroll.
- c) They were well received in the academic world.
- d) They are all about Euclid.

59 All of the following are stated in the text about the work *Euclid and His Modern Rivals* **EXCEPT** that

- a) it was a highly creative work
- b) it described an actual trial in which Euclid participated
- c) it described a trial in which "Euclid-wreakers" were found guilty
- d) it was published in 1879

60 According to the text, Dodgson

- a) used the same name on all his published works
- b) used the name Carroll on his mathematical works
- c) used a pseudonym for the work about the courtroom trial
- d) did not use his given name on his stories for children

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

61 _____ than he began to feel sleepy.

- a) He no sooner had drunk the coffee
- b) Hardly had he drunk the coffee
- c) He had hardly drunk the coffee
- d) He had no sooner drunk the coffee

62 The judge allowed the accused to stay at home _____ she reported to the police every morning.

- a) otherwise
- b) as though
- c) on condition that
- d) whether

63 _____ you water the flowers every day and take care of them the garden will soon become a pleasant place.

- a) Until
- b) Nevertheless
- c) Even if
- d) Provided that

64 Indians traditionally eat with their right hand, _____ the left is considered unclean.

- a) however
- b) as
- c) though
- d) that

XI. Ընտրել այն նախադասությունները որոնցում կա ավելորդ բառ:

Choose the sentences with an odd word.

65

1. Life is not measured by the breaths you take, but by the moments that take your breath away.
2. Children must to be taught how to think, not what to think.
3. Educating the mind without educating the heart is no education at all.
4. A life spent making mistakes is more useful than a life spent doing nothing.
5. We can't tear any page from our life, but we can throw the whole of book into the fire.

66

1. Man is a complex being: he makes deserts bloom and lakes to die.
2. Our planet's alarm is going off, and it is time to wake up and take action!
3. Many people will never be bothered by air pollution because they don't stop talking long enough to take a deep breath.
4. A nation that he destroys its nature destroys itself.
5. Forests are the lungs of our land, purifying the air and giving fresh strength to people.

67

1. The purpose of education is to replace an empty mind with an open one.
2. The world is a book and those who do not travel read only the one page.
3. Educate a boy – and you educate an individual; educate a girl – and you educate of a community.
4. The function of education is to teach one to think intensively and critically.
5. Intelligence plus character – that is the goal of true education.

68

1. If a person is lying, he tends to concentrate on insignificant details while avoiding from important ones.
2. People blink rapidly when they lie, or they may rub to their eyes.
3. The level of perspiration is one of the markers of a polygraph test but is not an indication of a person telling a lie.
4. People lie all the time, but depending on how skilled they are, it can be difficult to determine when someone is lying to you.
5. Liars provide additional information without being asked for it.

69

1. The disappearance of Amelia Earhart during the first round-the-world flight in 1937 remains a mystery.
2. If I were you I wouldn't tell her the news about her boyfriend.
3. The top of the Mount Ararat, on which Noah's Ark landed, is always covered with snow.
4. We couldn't have managed to finish the work but for the secretary's help.
5. To keep up your teeth shiny and bright, brush them occasionally with salt.

XII. Ա. 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).

Leland Stanford was a nineteenth century politician, businessman, and philanthropist. _____. As a businessman, he was very successful in establishing the railroads. As a philanthropist, he gave away a lot of money to start a university.

First, we'll talk about his success in politics. Leland Stanford served as governor of the state of California in the 1860s. _____.

Now, we'll go on to talk about Leland Stanford as a businessman. This map shows the Central Pacific Railroad. The Central Pacific Railroad was the western part of the country's first transcontinental railroad, and Leland Stanford was president of the company when the transcontinental railroad was completed. _____.

Stanford was accomplished not just as a politician and a businessman. _____. As a philanthropist, Leland Stanford gave away millions of dollars of the money he earned from the Central Pacific Railroad to start a University. It is, of course, Stanford University.

The university is actually named after Leland Stanford's son, Leland Stanford, Junior: Leland Stanford, Junior was Leland Stanford's only child and he died in 1884 at the age of fifteen. _____. Because the university is a memorial to Stanford's son, the official name of the university is actually Leland Stanford Junior University, but most people just call it Stanford.

70

1. Stanford's work on the railroad was part of his philanthropic work.
2. Millions of dollars were made in the railroads business.
3. Some twenty years later, he represented the state of California in the United States Congress.
4. He worked for the Central Pacific Railroad.
5. As a politician, he was deeply involved in government and held a number of public offices.
6. Stanford decided to start the university to honor his son who had died.
7. He was also quite a philanthropist.

Բ. 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).

People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors to take _____ consideration.

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese, because Portuguese is very similar _____ Spanish, so first language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences _____ the second language and our first, the harder it will be _____ most people to learn.

Teachers and the circumstances _____ which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as each learner's motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their life.

71

1. between
2. in
3. into
4. across
5. from
6. to
7. for

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

72

1. Were these magazines published last month?
2. Stradivari was taught to make instruments by Amati.
3. Katharine Hepburn starred in the musical *Coco* based on the life of Coco Chanel.
4. Karl Lagerfeld has been chief designer of Chanel's fashion house since 1983.
5. Is this powder medicine to be taken three times a day?

73

1. The Cullinan was split and cut into 7 major stones and 96 smaller stones.
2. The first colour TV invented Hovhannes Adamyan.
3. Being composed in 1792, *Marseillaise* was officially adopted only in 1879.
4. That five-star hotel isn't being built by our company.
5. The delegation was impressed by the places of interest in Paris.

74

1. Your sister has sewn the button on to your coat.
2. Martin's story was rejected by several magazines.
3. On February 4, 1789, George Washington became the first and only president unanimously elected by the Electoral College.
4. A reward has been promised to us for finding their puppy.
5. Coal is used for making artificial materials.

75

1. No Nobel awards were presented at the beginning of World War II.
2. These flowers are watered every morning.
3. The Presidential motorcade was moving slowly through the Central Square.
4. The modern European fashion of high heels comes from the Italian "chopine" style.
5. That hard work should not have been done alone.

76

1. The nurse insisted on the patient's taking the medicine at once.
2. Reaching the town, they were raided by the police.
3. The new calendar was not adopted uniformly across Europe until well into the 18th century.
4. Naturally Frederick hurt by her rude remark.
5. Two skyscrapers are being built in this district.

XIV. Համապատասխանեցնել նախադասության երկու մասերը:

Match the beginning and the end of the sentences.

77

- | | |
|--|--|
| A) Before boarding your plane you have | 1) to go through passport and security control. |
| B) Some airports have nurseries where passengers can find everything | 2) one can visit when feeling hunger. |
| C) Most airports have banks where you can exchange money and shops | 3) to become embarrassed while being asked to show it. |
| D) There are many cafés and restaurants | 4) where you can spend your money. |
| | 5) they need when feeding or changing their babies. |
| | 6) asking to show your boarding pass when you pay. |

78

- | | |
|---|--|
| A) There are several countries where dancing | 1) provide entertainment and knowledge at the same time. |
| B) Dance is an art form that gives | 2) that bring pleasure and peace. |
| C) Leisure time that gives peace to the stressful mind of a person | 3) makes an important part of celebrations and entertainment. |
| D) Many people spent their leisure time engaged in several activities | 4) are an expression of thoughts and emotions through actions. |
| | 5) has become rare in the modern world. |
| | 6) enjoyment to the viewer and the performer. |

79

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

80

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