

ՄԻԱՄՆԱԿԱՆ ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

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ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

ԹԵՍՏ 8

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 17th 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 Gaming sites allow you to do all of the following **EXCEPT**

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

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

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

3 According to Paragraph 3, lines 11-14

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

4 According to the text, backgammon was invented by

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

5 Backgammon was invented

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

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

7

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

8

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

Since the beginning of recorded history, humans (9) _____ to mask or enhance their own odor by using perfume, which emulates nature's pleasant smells. Many natural and man-made materials (10) _____ 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 (11) _____ exactly the same on any two people.

Perfume comes from the Latin "per" meaning "through" and "fumum" or "smoke." Many ancient perfumes (12) _____ 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 (13) _____ as extracts or essences and contain a percentage of oil distilled in alcohol. Water is also used.

9

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

10

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

11

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

12

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

13

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

Whenever you (14) _____ up a conversation in England, maybe at the barber's, in the street or on a train journey, you inevitably (15) _____ 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 (16) _____ with sport - in summer, a cricket, or tennis match sometimes (17) _____ stop because of rain. In winter football or rugby matches (18) _____ to be postponed due to fog, icy grounds or snow.

14

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

15

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

16

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

17

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

18

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

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

20

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

21

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

22

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

23

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

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

24 “Have you done your shopping?”
“No, I had _____ little time to go to the shops.”

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

25 “If you take a train, it’ll be _____.”
“I also think so.”

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

26 “Have you quarreled with Jack?”
“Yes. We don’t speak to each other _____.”

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

27 “What did the doctor say?”
“He asked whether I had _____ in childhood.”

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

28 “Did you let Vince _____ the event?”
“This time-but never again!”

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

29

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

“Oh, yes the weather is fine.”

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

30

“Would you please _____ Mr. Jones that the delegation has arrived?”

“No need, he has already been informed.”

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

31

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

“Here you are!”

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

32

“All of your teachers seem to think _____ of you.”

“I am doing my best to please them.”

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

33

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

“_____ to the circus.”

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

34

“Did you hear what Tom said?”

“He was speaking in such a low voice that I could _____ what he was saying.”

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

35

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

36

“How high is _____?”

“It is 5165 meters high.”

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

37

“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) on
- b) in
- c) at
- d) into

38

“Have you ever been to their place?”

“Their apartment is very modern, but they have some antique _____ in it.”

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

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

39

1. *“What do you think of the hotel food?” I asked her.*
I asked her what she had thought of the hotel food.
2. *“Are you thinking of changing flats?” I asked her.*
I asked her if she was thinking of changing flats.
3. *She said she really didn’t know where they had been.*
“I really don’t know where we were,” she said.
4. *“I don’t know where Bill is living at the moment,” said Nicky.*
Nicky said she didn’t know where was Bill living then.
5. *“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.

40

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

41

1. *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.
2. *Phil asked me, “Were you at the party, too?”*
Phil asked me was I at the party, too.
3. *Ann asked Kate if she had really written that story.*
Ann asked Kate, “Did you really write this story?”
4. *“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.
5. *Ann said, “Where were you two days ago?”*
Ann asked where had I been two days before.

42

1. *“Do you mind working overtime?” she asked.*
She asked did I mind working overtime.
2. *“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.
3. *“You’d better book the tickets early,” he said.*
He recommended booking the tickets early.
4. *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.
5. *I asked Nick why he hadn’t resigned from his current job.*
I asked Nick, “Why you hadn’t resigned from your current job?”

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

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

44

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

45

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

46

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

47

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

VIII. Համապատասխանեցնել բառերը և սահմանումները:

Match the words and their definitions.

48

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

49

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

50

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

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 It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

61 Friends are an important part of your life. _____, they have more influence on what you do.

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

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

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

63 He had no sooner opened the door of his flat _____.

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

64 I argued with Dan for hours, _____, I threatened to tell his parents about what he had done.

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

XI. Ընտրել այն նախադասությունները որոնցում կա ավելորդ բառ:

Choose the sentences with an odd word.

65

1. Even if happiness forgets you a little bit, don't never completely forget about it.
2. 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.
3. The happy man is not he who seems thus to others, but who seems thus to himself.
4. Life is ten percent what happens to us and a ninety percent how we react to it.
5. 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.

66

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

67

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

68

1. My sister will have had returned from the honeymoon trip by the end of the month.
2. When a flag is hung upside down, and it is an internationally recognized symbol of distress.
3. 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.
4. Before trains were invented people were used to travel on horseback or in coaches.
5. Taking proper care of your skin and hair will help you stay healthy and look your best.

69

1. Mark Twain, one of the most popular authors in America, was born in 1835 in the State of Missouri.
2. I think a girl in a jeans doesn't look as nice as a girl in a dress.
3. The measles is the only most devastating of all the major childhood diseases.
4. She couldn't help overhearing them, because they were speaking too loudly about George.
5. While the Smiths were on holiday, they spent the most of their time visiting museums.

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).

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. _____.

70

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

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).

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.

71

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

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

72

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

73

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

74

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

75

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

76

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

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

77

- | | |
|--|--|
| A) The film describes a 21 st century where nuclear war has | 1) dreaming of a bright future. |
| B) In the film we see him as a hopeful nine-year-old boy, | 2) nearly reached the Moon. |
| C) The crew faced a horrifying reality – their plane might | 3) showed its power on humanity. |
| D) After three days in space the three <i>Apollo</i> astronauts | 4) never return to earth. |
| | 5) to live on other planets. |
| | 6) made the earth an unsafe place to live. |

78

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| A) Tired and sleepy, | 1) the children went to bed very early. |
| B) Hearing a strange noise, | 2) Barry couldn't buy that car. |
| C) Not having enough money, | 3) it's quite easy to do well in the test. |
| D) Whenever asked about his job, | 4) we ran to the window to see what was happening. |
| | 5) Sam buys every history book he can find in the bookshops. |
| | 6) Norman usually avoided answering. |

79

- | | |
|---|---|
| A) He was not thinking much about the future except | 1) win yesterday's tennis match. |
| B) The team were very sorry to | 2) have lost the chess tournament. |
| C) Mika had hardly entered the gym | 3) that he would remain the champion. |
| D) He said that the accident he had suffered had changed his life | 4) when the coach called him. |
| | 5) than he knew he would win the race. |
| | 6) and from that day on he had become a different person. |

80

- | | |
|--|--|
| A) <i>War on Want</i> has started a campaign | 1) against poverty around the world. |
| B) We should take care | 2) world and the creatures we share it with. |
| C) <i>Greenpeace</i> will always do everything it can to protect our | 3) volunteers help us to save our planet from pollution. |
| D) Our organization exists to defend | 4) of endangered species. |
| | 5) after the plants and animals. |
| | 6) the environment wherever it is threatened. |