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## ՈՒՍՈՒՑՉԻ ԱՌԱՐԿԱՅԱԿԱՆ ԳԻՏԵԼԻՔԻ ՍՏՈՒԳՈՒՄ

2022

### ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

ԹԵՍՏ 3

ԽՄԲԻ ՀԱՄԱՐԸ

ՆՍՏԱՐԱՆԻ ՀԱՄԱՐԸ

#### *Հարգելի՛ ուսուցիչ*

Խորհուրդ ենք տալիս առաջադրանքները կատարել ըստ հերթականության:  
Ուշադիր կարդացե՛ք յուրաքանչյուր առաջադրանք: Եթե չի հաջողվում որևէ առաջադրանքի  
անմիջապես պատասխանել, ժամանակը խնայելու նպատակով կարող եք դրան անդրադառնալ  
ավելի ուշ:

*Թեստ-գրքույկի էջերի դատարկ մասերը կարող եք օգտագործել սևագրության համար:*

## I. Read the text and answer the questions choosing the right option.

Line Number

1. Some call it the "Hermit Kingdom." It is a place where the outside world has been  
2. walled off. American pop music is illegal here and you can get executed for watching soap  
3. operas. This is not a make-believe world in a science fiction novel. It's a 46,000 square mile  
4. nation hanging off the east coast of China. It is one of the poorest nations in the world and it  
5. is armed with nuclear weapons. It is North Korea.

6. Immediately to the south lies a nation with one of the world's richest economies. About  
7. one-third of all phones and TVs are made here. The people of this nation are among the  
8. world's most educated. Unemployment is low, job security is high, and workers in this nation  
9. enjoy the highest salaries in Asia. It is South Korea. The people of this nation share origins  
10. with their northern neighbor, but they have since grown far apart.

11. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (known to Westerners as North Korea) was  
12. founded in 1945 after World War II. Their neighbor at the end of the Korean Peninsula,  
13. South Korea or the Republic of Korea, was established at the same time. These two nations  
14. have an unusual history. For one thing, they have technically been at war since 1950. Though  
15. they were born at the same time, these two countries had different parents. The United States  
16. supported South Korea in its infancy. China and the Soviet Union supported North Korea.  
17. The U.S. and the Soviet Union may have ended World War II as allies, but they had different  
18. ways of organizing their societies.

19. The U.S. is a capitalist country. That means that some people are rich and some people  
20. are poor. Resources are distributed unevenly. Business are owned by private entities. The  
21. Soviet Union claimed to have a communist system. That means that everybody supposedly  
22. gets the same. Resources are distributed more evenly. Business are owned in "common" by  
23. the government. These two superpower nations raised North and South Korea in their own  
24. images.

25. The two Koreas went to war in 1950. The North attacked and took over much of South  
26. Korea. But the United States jumped in and pushed the North Koreans back to the Chinese  
27. border. Then China got involved and pushed the Americans and South Koreans back. The  
28. nations agreed to a ceasefire. Millions of people were dead and the living returned to their  
29. original boundaries. The war never officially ended, though combat has ceased for the most  
30. part..

31. After the war, South Korea was one of the poorest nations in the world. In 1960 the  
32. average citizen made \$79 a year. The country did not have a lot of natural resources to sell,  
33. but they did have many hardworking people. During the 1960s, the country began  
34. manufacturing labor-intensive products. Selling these products to people in other nations  
35. made South Korea rich. They now have one of the largest and most thriving economies in the  
36. world. As of 2012, the average South Korean citizen makes around \$32,020 a year.

37. The economy of North Korea is dramatically different. Since its birth in the 1940s, North  
38. Korea has been one of the most secluded countries in the world. They promote an idea of  
39. self-reliance that they call *Juche*. Under this idea, they do little to no trading with other  
40. nations. Up until the 1980s, they received large cash infusions from China and the Soviet  
41. Union. But the Soviet Union fell apart in the 1980s and became separate capitalist countries,  
42. of which Russia is largest. Without the Soviet contributions, North Korea entered a long  
43. period of *famine* that lasted through the 1990s. Food was hard to come by and some estimate  
44. that millions of people starved to death. Still, the country persisted when much of the world  
45. thought that it would fall apart. Not only did they survive, they managed to build a nuclear

46. arsenal during this time.

47. North Korea and South Korea share a border. Since they are locked in state of perpetual  
48. war, it's not a regular boarder with a simple checkpoint. The border they share is known as a  
49. "demilitarized zone." A demilitarized zone is supposed to be free from military installations.  
50. Yet, the Korean Demilitarized Zone is the most heavily militarized border in the world. Both  
51. nations have their biggest guns lined-up on the divide and pointed at the other side. It is  
52. literally the opposite of what the phrase "demilitarized zone" implies.

53. Some day Korea may be unified again. It seems unlikely now, but stranger things have  
54. happened. Yet, even if they did unify, how could these very different societies acclimate to  
55. one another? They have grown in different directions. One country is among the wealthiest,  
56. the other amongst the poorest. The average North Korean male is estimated to be five-inches  
57. shorter than a South Korean (some suspect because of malnutrition). With such big  
58. differences, will they ever be able to see eye to eye.

**1 Which term best describes South Korea based on information from the text?**

- a) socialist
- b) totalitarian
- c) capitalist
- d) communist

**2 Based on the author's tone and viewpoint, which person would most likely disagree with the conclusions drawn in this text?**

- a) A North Korean politician.
- b) A South Korean politician.
- c) An American businessman.
- d) A South Korean businessman.

**3 Which statement would the author most likely agree with?**

- a) South Korean people are naturally more gifted than their northern brethren.
- b) The South Korean economy grew at an average pace after 1960.
- c) The Korean War was a major win for the United States of America.
- d) North Korea is poor because they don't trade with many other nations.

**4 Which statement best expresses the main idea of the 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph?**

- a) South Korea had a remarkable economic turnaround.
- b) South Korea produces many electronic products.
- c) South Korea was a very poor nation in 1960.
- d) South Korea makes a lot of money by trading natural resources.

5

**Which statement best describes the results of the Korean War?**

- a) The Korean War led to the formation of South Korea.
- b) Both sides lost many people and got little to show for it.
- c) The South Koreans gained a lot of ground after winning the war.
- d) The North Koreans benefitted tremendously from the war.

6

**Which best defines the word famine as it is used in line 43?**

- a) A period of time when the government is going through a transition.
- b) A period of time when a country does not have a leader.
- c) A period of time when food is scarce.
- d) A period of time when it is hard to get laborers.

7

**What is ironic about the Korean Demilitarized Zone?**

- a) It is the most militarized border in the world.
- b) The North and South Koreans are technically still at war.
- c) It is not the average border with a simple checkpoint.
- d) It is free from military installations and weaponry.

8

**Which best describes how the text is structured in the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph?**

- a) Sequence
- b) Problem and solution
- c) Chronological order
- d) Compare and contrast

9

**Which best explains why so many North Koreans starved during the 1990s?**

- a) North Korea became a capitalist country.
- b) The Soviet Union stopped supporting North Korea.
- c) The North Koreans had just recently lost the Korean War.
- d) The North Koreans were abandoned by their allies in the U.S.

10

**Which statement would the author most likely disagree with?**

- a) North and South Koreans have grown to be different, but they come from the same place.
- b) Unification of the two Koreas is unlikely at this time.
- c) It is impressive that the North Koreans built nuclear weaponry during a famine.
- d) The North Korean economy has made an amazing transformation since the 1960s.

**II. Complete the sentences about the uses of adverbs with one of the given endings.**

**11** This book is quite interesting. You're quite right.

These examples show that **quite** can be used

- a) to strengthen or weaken adjectives.
- b) to define the noun.
- c) to modify adverbs.
- d) to express a negative idea.

**12** Florence is the most beautiful city I've ever seen.

In this sentence **ever** is used

- a) to show that the action has recently been completed.
- b) to show the time of the action.
- c) to give emphasis.
- d) to show there is only one of something.

**13** My students are still discussing the topic with him.

In this sentence **still** is used

- a) to show a repeated action.
- b) to show the type of the action.
- c) to describe an unfinished action.
- d) to highlight when the action was done.

**14** I can hardly hear – it's so noisy.

In this sentence **hardly** is used because

- a) it is difficult for the speaker to hear.
- b) it is important for the speaker to hear.
- c) the speaker is trying very hard to hear.
- d) the speaker is not unable to hear.

**15** Joe worked particularly well this month.

In this sentence **particularly** is used to

- a) focus on when Joe worked well.
- b) show disappointment with what Joe did.
- c) show agreement with what Joe did.
- d) emphasize how well Joe worked.

**III. A. Fill in the gaps with the correct choice of the verb.**

In recorded history, the Atacama Desert in Chile (16) \_\_\_\_\_ the world's longest drought. It lasted for 400 years. In the beginning of time, humans (17) \_\_\_\_\_ droughts as "disasters" because of the effects they (18) \_\_\_\_\_ on society and the availability of food. Since then humans (19) \_\_\_\_\_ to explain droughts by blaming them on either natural disasters which (20) \_\_\_\_\_ by humans or supernatural forces.

**16**

- a) experienced
- b) will have experienced
- c) have been experiencing
- d) experiences

**17**

- a) have seen
- b) has seen
- c) saw
- d) had seen

**18**

- a) have
- b) has had
- c) have had
- d) had

**19**

- a) were attempting
- b) attempts
- c) have attempted
- d) attempted

**20**

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

**B. Complete the dialogue with the best option of the modal verb.**

A: Would you like to come round on Saturday for dinner?

B: I'm sorry, but I'm afraid I (21) \_\_\_\_\_. I (22) \_\_\_\_\_ to go to my grandmother's for the weekend. She's getting old and there are a few things that (23) \_\_\_\_\_ doing around the house.

A: I think you (24) \_\_\_\_\_ get your brother to do something.

B: I know, I wish he (25) \_\_\_\_\_. I've asked him several times but he just didn't help at all.

21

- a) might not
- b) needn't
- c) won't
- d) can't

22

- a) have
- b) would
- c) must
- d) should

23

- a) must
- b) need
- c) will
- d) might

24

- a) should
- b) shall
- c) ought
- d) need

25

- a) might
- b) ought
- c) would
- d) should

**IV. Choose the correct option.**

**26** Many species of animals today are \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) endangered
- b) precarious
- c) dangerously
- d) risky

**27** Waste paper can be \_\_\_\_\_ instead of being burnt.

- a) decomposed
- b) incinerated
- c) revamped
- d) recycled

**28** Cattle and chickens are \_\_\_\_\_ animals.

- a) timid
- b) domestic
- c) house-trained
- d) obedient

**29** The contents page of the book usually gives the titles of all the \_\_\_\_\_ in it.

- a) passages
- b) excerpts
- c) chapters
- d) extracts

**30** His books not only have exciting plots but are also very \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) thought –provoking
- b) boring
- c) gripping
- d) non-readable



**V. Find the sentences where there is a mistake.**

**31**

1. If Mary wants she would announced about her engagement.
2. John assumes the reason for this is that their publishing house are published better books nowadays.
3. This is not true because of a number of reasons.
4. Some people has wide knowledge of the world as a result of travelling.
5. I assume the best thing is that media companies are producing better films nowadays.

**32**

1. The graphs indicate information about total government spending.
2. Do you remember what the professor said about the test results?
3. Your friend's fond of classical music, isn't he?
4. Do you remember what did the professor say about the test results?
5. She wishes her brother had been present at that meeting tomorrow.

**33**

1. Do you need training course to use it?
2. I will never forget of visiting those wonderful places in Netherlands last summer.
3. The Queen Victoria was the youngest queen to sit on the throne of England.
4. Almost all dictionaries have information about pronunciation.
5. No one is allowed to look at the text while answered the questions.

**34**

1. The teacher tells the children they were going to travel in a spaceship to another planet.
2. They take turns to describe what they see in order to find five differences.
3. Children close their eyes while the teacher removing one of the story sentences from the board.
4. They open their eyes, then say which word is missing.
5. After reading the story, the teacher chooses different children to retell it.

**35**

1. Compact disks which are nowadays replaced by flash drives are used to store large amounts of data.
2. In our contemporary world repetitive language drills and practice is still implemented.
3. To be able to understand thoroughly how computers serve as great assisting tools in educational system, firstly we should to understand how it works.
4. The term CALL is used by teachers and learners to describe the employment of computers in a language course.
5. Despite of the fact that computers have been utilized starting from the first half of the 20th century, they were not employed in educational objectives until the 1960s.

36

1. Because British understood that the locals would not like to totally give up their local language, they favored a bilingual educational system.
2. English language has spread naturally and forcibly, for the purposes of commerce and community.
3. EFL means acquiring and exploring English as an additional language inside a non-English speaking country.
4. The teaching of ESL and EFL began in the 15th century with the advent of England's increased trading and colonization throughout world.
5. The English had expanded their trade routes and they need to communicate with those with whom they were trading.

37

1. Being exposed to the language is the major requirement for the students to begin speak naturally.
2. Different activities can be applied in classrooms such as listening songs in the target language, watching movies or having in-class discussions on a certain topic.
3. This approach however does not teach students to communicate fluent in the target language.
4. The Audio-Lingual method addresses a need for people to learn foreign languages rapidly.
5. It is our teacher who decides what to teach and who models and presents the new materials.

## VI. Find the incorrect statements.

38

1. There is no difference between used to and get used to.
2. To make the plural form of hyphenated compound nouns we add (s) to the first noun.
3. Unlike is a preposition, dislike is a verb.
4. We often use used to (+infinitive) instead of the past simple to refer to past habits.
5. Questions tags are often written in front of the sentence.

39

1. Some question tags are called disjunctive questions.
2. Adverbial clauses give extra information about the main clause.
3. If you feel like doing something you are in the mood to do it.
4. Noun+suffix is an adverb.
5. Compounding involves putting 2 or more words together to make a new word.

40

1. Verbs such as make, hear are never used in the passive form.
2. Some adjectives become adverbs by adding **ly**.
3. We usually use a negative question tag with a negative verb.
4. In adverbial time clauses which refer to the future we use only the future simple.
5. We use must have + past participle when we believe something is true in the present.

**VII. Fit the missing sentences into the gaps of the following text.**

41

Both my mum and dad were great cooks when I was growing up. Well, my dad was. My mum would try, bless her. \_\_\_\_\_ . I remember being in Spain when I was about six, and all the kids wanted burgers and chips, and I remember digging into prawns and garlic. \_\_\_\_\_ . The only things I really dislike are peas!! \_\_\_\_\_ . Restaurants were always a real treat when I was growing up. My brother and I would share food because we couldn't really afford to splurge, and so now when I go out to eat I treat it as a luxury and I feel lucky. My favourite food was the sort of thing that I remember having a lot when I was younger - the classics that my dad used to cook: shepherd's pie, roast dinners and spaghetti bolognese. \_\_\_\_\_. When I was growing up, we always used to eat around a table, except for Saturday night, which was a tray dinner in front of the TV as a treat. \_\_\_\_\_. We used to go to my nan's on Sunday - she used to make these lovely cherry pies. Now on Sundays I go to my dad's house and he makes his wonderful spaghetti bolognese which reminds us of those nice old days.

1. And my mum still gives them to me!
2. I've always loved trying new foods.
3. I think that's why I enjoy food, because meals were, and still are, a family event.
4. He used to make a shepherd's pie to die for, with a tiny layer of cheese and tomatoes.
5. We never enjoyed eating together.
6. As a family, we always used to try new things and experiment with food.

**VIII. Find the wordgroups where there is a word that doesn't belong to the group.**

42

1. rough, hard-working, difficult, demanding
2. beautiful, pretty, good-looking, charming
3. elegant, luxurious, marvelous, shabby
4. partial, whole, entire, complete
5. mansion, castle, palace, steamer

43

1. attractive, ugly, handsome, gorgeous
2. apologize, complain, protest, object
3. generous, dirty, dishonest, cheating
4. efficient, hard-working, attractive, capable
5. frank, open-hearted, sincere, honest

44

1. water, oil, gas, coal
2. power, energy, technology, cable
3. combine, mix, blend, join
4. replace, construct, manufacture, produce
5. previous, earlier, future, former

45

1. fight, surrender, struggle, combat
2. quarrel, disagree, dispute, agree
3. impulse, decision, desire, urge
4. help, assist, support, aid
5. urge, encourage, stop, persuade

46

1. novels, biographies, memoirs, dramas
2. delicious, tasty, juicy, disgusting
3. lighting, pointing, reflecting, shining
4. disguised, dressed, masquerading, posing
5. big, enormous, huge, immense

**IX. Fill in the gaps with the correct choice.**

47

An American or British person might be looking their client \_\_\_\_\_ the eye to show that they are paying full attention \_\_\_\_\_ what is being said, but if that client is from Japan or Korea, they might find the direct eye contact awkward or even disrespectful. In parts \_\_\_\_\_ South America and Africa, prolonged eye contact could also be seen as challenging authority. In the Middle East, eye contact \_\_\_\_\_ genders is considered inappropriate, although eye contact \_\_\_\_\_ a gender could signify honesty and truthfulness.

1. off    2. without    3. across    4. of    5. in    6. to    7. within

48

In a piece of research done \_\_\_\_\_ smiles across cultures, the researchers found that smiling individuals were considered more intelligent \_\_\_\_\_ non-smiling people in countries such as Germany, Switzerland, China and Malaysia. However, in countries \_\_\_\_\_ Russia, Japan, South Korea and Iran, pictures of smiling faces were rated \_\_\_\_\_ less intelligent than the non-smiling ones. Meanwhile, in countries like India, Argentina and the Maldives, smiling was associated \_\_\_\_\_ dishonesty.

1. like    2. out    3. as    4. more    5. than    6. with    7. on

49

For more than two hundred years the pessimists have been \_\_\_\_\_ the public debate. They tell us that things are getting \_\_\_\_\_. But in fact, life is getting \_\_\_\_\_. Income, food availability and lifespan are \_\_\_\_\_; disease, violence and child mortality are falling. These trends are happening all around the world. Africa is slowly coming out of poverty, just as Asia did before. The internet, mobile phones and \_\_\_\_\_ trade are making the lives of millions of people much better.

1. working    2. worse    3. winning    4. bad    5. better    6. worldwide    7. rising

50

Best-selling author Matt Ridley doesn't only \_\_\_\_\_ how things are getting better; he \_\_\_\_\_ us reasons why as well. He shows us how human culture \_\_\_\_\_ in a positive direction thanks to the exchange of ideas and specialisation. This bold book \_\_\_\_\_ at the entirety of human history – from the Stone Age to the 21st century – and changes the notion that it's all \_\_\_\_\_ downhill. The glass really is half-full.

1. going    2. coming    3. evolves    4. explains    5. gives    6. looks    7. explain

#### X. Choose the correctly formulated questions.

51

1. Do you know which animal runs fastest?
2. The president can cancel the meeting, can't he?
3. Was it Mary who opened the kitchen window?
4. We think John's elder brother's very talented, hasn't she?
5. Have technological advances had any effect on human lives?

52

1. Since when have you had problems with him.?
2. Who did they go to the theatre with?
3. Call me after five tonight, will you?
4. What makes his masterpieces unique?
5. He had the car repaired, hadn't he?

53

1. Was it you who designed this new building?
2. He knew little about this phenomenon, doesn't he?
3. Do you know had the train already left the station?
4. It's hardly snowed this winter, has it?
5. She had never travelled by steamer before, did they?

**XI. Choose the correctly formulated Passive constructions.**

54

1. These vowels are often mispronouncing by the students.
2. Gustav Klimt is known in history as a famous painter.
3. Where is the new school constructing?
4. This bag can be carried without anybody's help.
5. Some musical shows were strictly criticised at that time.

55

1. They should recycle some of the solid wastes regularly.
2. Such kind of people are often highly respected in the society.
3. Michael was always invited to their meetings.
4. Two new teachers were introduced to the head of the school.
5. The government made that important decision yesterday.

**XII. Match the mistake in each sentence to the types of errors listed A, B, C, D.**

56

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>A.</b> article     | 1. He has many friends and is very good for organizing parties.  |
| <b>B.</b> pronoun     | 2. He has a brother and a ten- year old sister whose name is     |
| <b>C.</b> preposition | Flora.   |
| <b>D.</b> verb        | 3. The classmate I will describe to you is a bit smaller than I. |
|                       | 4. He has a brown hair and blue eyes and wears glasses.          |
|                       | 5. But he didn't like it when someone mentioned that he 'll be   |
|                       | small.   |

57

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>A. verb<br/>B. article<br/>C. voice<br/>D. adjective</p> | <p>1. It can cause problems of different types.<br/>2. The body depends on food as its primarily source of energy.<br/>3. He is in his last year at school and he is in same class as me.<br/>4. In that country in the 15<sup>th</sup> century anyone caught drink coffee was arrested.<br/>5. At the end of December Mary was left for Great Britain.</p> |
|---|---|

58

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>A. verb<br/>B. voice<br/>C. pronoun<br/>D. adjective</p> | <p>1. We were advise to go to that concert.<br/>2. Hardly had he entered the room, when the phone rang.<br/>3. This exercise is much difficulter than the other one.<br/>4. Dogs and tigers, for instance, show his teeth when they are angry.<br/>5. I didn't feel like continue our conversation.</p> |
|---|---|

**XIII. Match the words with their definitions.**

59

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>A. fragile<br/>B. transparent<br/>C. flexible<br/>D. waterproof<br/>E. visible</p> | <p>1. it can be seen<br/>2. it breaks easily<br/>3. it bends<br/>4. it doesn't absorb liquid<br/>5. it can be seen through</p> |
|---|--|

60

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>A. regard<br/>B. tolerate<br/>C. worship<br/>D. durable<br/>E. refusal</p> | <p>1. reverence, adoration<br/>2. allow the existence, occurrence of smth/smb<br/>3. long-lasting<br/>4. consider<br/>5. denial</p> |
|---|---|

#### XIV. Fill in the gaps with the corresponding words.

61

The United Kingdom is a parliamentary (A)\_\_\_\_\_. The Queen. represents the country but does not get involved in (B) \_\_\_\_\_. Parliament is made up of the House of Commons whose members won (C) \_\_\_\_\_by the people in general elections. They are the ones who make the laws. The Prime Minister and his (D) \_\_\_\_\_ are at the head of the (E) \_\_\_\_\_.

1. government
2. monarchy
3. cabinet
4. votes
5. democracy
6. politics

62

Members of Parliament are elected every five years. The whole (A) \_\_\_\_\_is divided into voting areas. The candidate with the (B) \_\_\_\_\_of votes in their area represents it in Parliament. There is no second (C) \_\_\_\_\_ of counting, so the candidates of the other party are lost. Britain's parliamentary system goes back to the 12<sup>th</sup> (D) \_\_\_\_\_ when King John had to give up power and sign the Magna Carta , which has become one of the most important documents of British (E) \_\_\_\_\_.

1. majority
2. round
3. century
4. country
5. history
6. candidates

#### XV. Match the underlined examples in the text with the grammatical terms listed A – E.

63

##### Grammatical terms

- A. possessive pronoun
- B. demonstrative pronoun
- C. preposition
- D. adverb
- E. adjective

When the short days of winter came, dusk fell before we had well eaten (1) our dinners. When we (2) unexpectedly met in the street the houses had grown sombre. The space of the sky (3) above us was the colour of (4) ever-changing violet.and towards it the lamps of (5) these street lifted their feebler lanterns.



64

- A. adverb
- B. past perfect
- C. conjunction
- D. past participle
- E. adjective

The (1) cold air stung us and we played till our bodies glowed. When we returned to the street, light from the kitchen windows (2) had filled the areas. If my uncle was (3) seen turning the corner, we hid in the shadow (4) until we had seen him (5) safely housed.

**XVI. A. Match the two parts of the proverbs.**

65

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Don't bite the hand  | 1. in a day.        |
| B. Rome wasn't built    | 2. that feeds you.  |
| C. Actions speak louder | 3. walk slowly.     |
| D. It's no use crying   | 4. over spilt milk. |
|                         | 5. than words.      |

66

- |                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Still waters               | 1. the cat.               |
| B. Curiosity killed           | 2. without breaking eggs. |
| C. You can't make an omelette | 3. run deep.              |
| D. The forbidden fruit is     | 4. that feeds you.        |
|                               | 5. always the sweetest.   |

67

- |                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. A bird in the hand is worth | 1. the trick.             |
| B. An apple a day              | 2. the most noise.        |
| C. A bad workman always blames | 3. his tools.             |
| D. An empty vessel makes       | 4. keeps the doctor away. |
|                                | 5. two in the bush.       |

**B. Match the idiomatic expressions with their definitions.**

**68**

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> The ball is in your court | 1. to give away a secret      |
| <b>B.</b> Spill the beans           | 2. to betray someone          |
| <b>C.</b> Through thick and thin    | 3. to be loyal no matter what |
| <b>D.</b> You can say that again    | 4. it's up to you             |
|                                     | 5. that's true                |

**69**

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> Once in a blue moon  | 1. very rarely            |
| <b>B.</b> Out of the blue      | 2. unexpectedly           |
| <b>C.</b> Beat around the bush | 3. avoid saying something |
| <b>D.</b> Miss the boat        | 4. often                  |
|                                | 5. it's too late          |

**70**

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|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> Gordian knot           | 1. a strange person            |
| <b>B.</b> An apple of discord    | 2. an awkward, clumsy person   |
| <b>C.</b> A bed of roses         | 3. a pleasant situation        |
| <b>D.</b> A bull in a china shop | 4. a difficult problem or task |
|                                  | 5. a subject of quarrel        |