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2023

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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. Constellations are patterns of stars in the sky. Over many thousands of years, human beings  
2. living on the Earth have looked up and seen the shapes of people, animals and everyday objects –  
3. they 'joined the dots' of the stars to form patterns in the sky. They gave these shapes names, some  
4. of which we still use today. But why did they bother with constellations at all? One reason is that  
5. having constellations makes it easier to find your way around the sky. This is useful for finding  
6. north, or working out the date or the time. When there were no compasses or watches, this was  
7. all very important.

8. There is another reason why constellations were so important. Imagine going back to a time  
9. before paper and pencil had been invented. Life was *tedious*. If you wanted to draw a picture, you  
10. had to scratch it out on a dark cave wall or write it in sand that could blow away. But at night an  
11. amazing pattern of bright specks of light would appear above your head. By joining the dots you  
12. could see almost any picture you wanted. You could imagine seeing your favourite shapes in the  
13. sky. You might tell others about the constellations you have made up. They might tell others, and  
14. your constellation could be passed down from generation to generation for hundreds or even  
15. thousands of years. This is how many of the constellations got the name we use.

16. You don't see exactly the same part of the sky every night, though between one night and the  
17. next you won't see much of a difference. Over a few weeks you'll *definitely* notice that you can  
18. see some constellations that you couldn't see before and some constellations that you could see  
19. aren't there any more. This is because the Earth is moving around the Sun. As the Earth moves  
20. round in its orbit, the night side of the Earth (the side facing away from the Sun) faces out  
21. to different parts of space, where there are different constellations. This means that you see  
22. different constellations in different seasons. Orion and Taurus are (Northern Hemisphere) winter  
23. constellations, because you can see them in winter evenings. Cygnus and Scorpius are (Northern  
24. Hemisphere) summer constellations, because you can see them in summer evenings.

25. So who made up the constellations and their names? The earliest people on the Earth were  
26. hunters and gatherers. They looked up into the sky and saw shapes that were important to them –  
27. like Orion the Hunter. Much later in human history, English farmers looked up into the sky and  
28. saw the shape of a Plough. Russian peasants, looking at the same group of stars, called it Ursa  
29. Major or The Great Bear. People in France called it Le Casserole meaning the Saucepan. People  
30. in the USA called it The Big *Dipper* meaning a soup ladle. All of these different names are used  
31. today. The only people who have decided on one set of names for the constellations are the  
32. astronomers. For example, they always call the Plough 'Ursa Major', and never any of the other  
33. names. They had to do this so that they all knew what other astronomers across the world were  
34. talking about.

35. The stars in a constellation have nothing to do with each other they can be very, very far  
36. apart, even if they appear to be right next to each other in the sky. Imagine looking up while  
37. standing in a street. You might see your hand next to a street light, which is next to the Moon,  
38. which is next to a planet, which is next to a star. All of these things are far away from each  
39. other, yet they can be next to each other when you look at them.

40. If you like, you can look up into the sky, join the dots and make up your own constellations.  
41. Tell other people about your constellations. Maybe one day people all around the world will be  
42. using one of your constellation names.

1

**Why do constellations change in the sky from month to month?**

- a) Because of the Earth's movements.
- b) Because stars are always moving.
- c) Because of passing fashions.
- d) Because of the weather.

2

**Where would you most likely find this text?**

- a) A children's encyclopedia
- b) A political leaflet
- c) The yellow press
- d) A newspaper

3

**What use for constellations is NOT mentioned in the opening paragraphs?**

- a) To provide entertainment.
- b) To allow people to orientate themselves.
- c) To help people find their way.
- d) To understand the origins of life in the universe.

4

**What is the best meaning of the word *tedious* in line 9?**

- a) Difficult
- b) Tough
- c) Tenuous
- d) Boring

5

**According to paragraph 2 wonderful patterns of bright light would appear**

- a) on a cave wall
- b) in the sand
- c) by joining the dots
- d) above, in the sky

6

**What point is made in paragraph 5?**

- a) You won't see stars well under street lights.
- b) Perspective makes stars seem closer.
- c) Stars used to be closer together.
- d) The stars look different depending on where you are standing.

7

Which word best expresses the meaning of the word *definitely* in line 17?

- a) certainly
- b) absolutely
- c) categorically
- d) positively

8

Which word doesn't express the meaning of the word *dipper* in line 30?

- a) ladle
- b) fork
- c) cup
- d) spoon

9

Why do astronomers call the constellation 'Ursa Major' by this name?

- a) Because Russia provides much of the finance for these organizations.
- b) They decided that it's what it most looks like.
- c) To ease international communication.
- d) Because the Russians insisted.

10

Who has made up one set of names for the constellations?

- a) Astronomers
- b) Russian peasants
- c) Astrologists
- d) English farmers

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

11

Lucy tried **particularly** hard to help her friends.

In this sentence **particularly** is used to

- a) focus on when Lucy tried hard.
- b) show disappointment with what Lucy did.
- c) show agreement with what Lucy did.
- d) emphasise how hard Lucy tried.

**12** I'd rather go somewhere else.

In this sentence **rather** is used because

- a) the speaker is making a polite offer.
- b) the speaker doesn't want to go to that certain place.
- c) the speaker doesn't mind what he does.
- d) the speaker is saying that something is special.

**13** That film was rather boring. I think you are rather critical.

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

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

**14** I have just been speaking to him.

In this sentence **just** is used

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

**15** The professor was still examining that student.

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.

**16** He could hardly understand what they were saying. – It was so complicated.

In this sentence **hardly** is used because

- a) it was difficult for him to understand.
- b) it was important for him to understand.
- c) he was trying very hard to understand.
- d) he was unable to understand.

### III. Fill in the gaps with the correct choice .

Geological (17) \_\_\_\_\_ of salt were formed millions of years ago, when what is now land, lay under the sea. It is hard to believe that salt is now such a cheap (18) \_\_\_\_\_ , because centuries ago it was the commercial (19) \_\_\_\_\_ of today's oil. The men who mined salt became wealthy and, although the work was (20) \_\_\_\_\_ and frequently dangerous, a job in a salt mine was highly (21) \_\_\_\_\_. Nowadays, the specific microclimates in disused mines have been (22) \_\_\_\_\_ for the treatment of respiratory illnesses such as asthma, and the silent, dark surroundings in a mine are considered (23) \_\_\_\_\_ in encouraging patients to relax. In addition, some disused mines have been (24) \_\_\_\_\_ to different commercial-enterprises, although keeping up-to-date with the technology of mining is essential to (25) \_\_\_\_\_ visitors' safety.

17

- a) groups
- b) mass
- c) volume
- d) deposits

18

- a) materials
- b) commodity
- c) provision
- d) utility

19

- a) parallel
- b) equivalent
- c) match
- d) similarity

20

- a) extreme
- b) strained
- c) critical
- d) demanding

21

- a) regarded
- b) imposed
- c) looked
- d) neglected

22

- a) exposed
- b) extended
- c) exploited
- d) extracted

23

- a) beneficial
- b) popular
- c) profitable
- d) agreeable

24

- a) made out
- b) set about
- c) put up
- d) turned over

25

- a) ensure
- b) help
- c) enable
- d) retain

**IV. Choose the best option to complete each statement on speaking skills.**

26

**Trying to help the listener understand better can involve**

- a) paraphrasing.
- b) hesitating.
- c) requesting clarification.
- d) interrupting.

27

**A speaker uses repetition to**

- a) clarify things for a listener who has not heard properly.
- b) to remind about something.
- c) explain things more simply when communication has broken down.
- d) speed up the interaction process.

**28** A common feature of speech which is not fluent is

- a) turn taking.
- b) prosody.
- c) hesitation.
- d) encouragement.

**29** Interactive communication involves

- a) exchanging ideas.
- b) interrupting.
- c) developing a topic.
- d) only listening.

**30** An example of self-correction is

- a) That's right. In other words, a lot of people think that.....
- b) Pardon, will you repeat, please?
- c) Oh, sorry, what I actually said was.....
- d) I don't want you to come down the stairs.

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

**31**

1. We were tasked with completing the plan by the end of the year.
2. All those people were cured for smoke inhalation.
3. He looks and seemed totally helpless and weak, the opposite of the brute he used to be.
4. In this distant country finding a cheap place to hire is a virtual impossibility.
5. And with those emotions he left the stage.
6. Recently inflation has raised to a yet higher level.
7. After a pause he said. "You're right, it's high time we went home".

**32**

1. Novels are fictional stories, but they may been based on historical figures or events.
2. Artificial Intelligence has the potential to transform the writing process and improved the quality of our work.
3. You know what they say, prevention is better than treatment.
4. The lady doesn't like pork and either does her daughter.
5. Be careful when you see verbs what qualify statements, such as *suggest, claim, believe and know*.
6. Remember that some of the questions will be easy and some will be more difficulty.
7. It feels like words aren't enough to express my gratitude for all of your guidance .



33

1. That night he found out a bed for me in his hostel.
2. After reading the story, he decided to stage it.
3. He is a heavy smoker and spends a lot of money for cigarettes.
4. I don't care for whether he approves or disapproves our decision.
5. The owner decided to hire a number of young programmers to realize his ambitious plans.
6. Those brave soldiers protected them against the enemy.
7. She is so kind, she always wishes for everyone to be happy.

34

1. I woke up early in the morning to carols playing on the radio.
2. She lies about everything, and the only thing that finally exposes her lies is reality herself.
3. Their families lived in houses with maids and had not one but several car.
4. At home I shared one thin blanket between the two brothers.
5. I closed my eyes and had listened to the faint breathing of my roommates.
6. Without Al Pachino the play would still have a deeply meaning , but with the great actor's interpretation , the play becomes more profound.
7. She was begging for forgiveness by shouting "Stella" inside of their apartment.

35

1. And with that , realism was forcibly removed from the theatre.
2. Jane would rather that Jack went to the doctor last week.
3. Even at night the star is invisible for the naked eye.
4. The writer and his books were well-known to university students.
5. I've had glowing reports from your chief about your recent job.
6. The child looks very serious and speaks to us as if he were a grown up.
7. You didn't let me drive. If we had driven in turn, you won't get tired .

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

36

1. headache, moustache, earache, backache
2. skip, hop, dance, jump
3. aggressively, violently, fiercely, angrily
4. between, behind, awake, down
5. cry, sailed, carry, try

37

1. furious, angry, strict, moody
2. unlike, different, dissimilar, varied
3. amiable, affable, boorish, amicable
4. peace, chemistry, economics, medicine
5. city, country, county, town

38

1. fuel, gas, oil, pipeline
2. harm, damage, jeopardize, endanger
3. atrocious, feeble, malicious, crucial
4. havoc, agile, coercive, congested
5. lecture, speech, talk, presentation

39

1. queue, row, column, line
2. meditate, ponder, contemplate, scream
3. reduce, diminish, cut down, minimize
4. monitor, mouse, printer, scanner
5. laptop, computer, notebook, palmtop

## VII. Choose the correctly formulated sentences.

40

1. In a piece of research done on smiles across cultures, the researchers found that smiling individuals are considered more intelligent than non-smiling people.
2. If you are not sure how to address someone, you should use the title you see on their business card.
3. Americans and British people sometimes use eye contact to show that they are honest.
4. He announced that if I wouldn't tell him about the real problem, he'll scream!
5. Is it necessary that you tell them the whole truth?
6. You should receive a copy on the contract at the email address you provided the day after you signed.
7. When things that we are used to are done differently, it could spark the strongest reactions in us.

41

1. He became a very nice and well-educated man in spite of having a rather difficult childhood.
2. Clever people ask better questions, and, accordingly, they get better answers.
3. We won't know how to do after we get the results.
4. When we get the results we will go to the doctor at once.
5. Lucy won't make a decision until she get the results.
6. Although you are not listening to me, I'll just stop talking.
7. Scientists have discovered a new technique about measuring the speed at which the universe is expanding.

42

1. Despite a lot has been done, we need to continue working hard.
2. I'm going to say only a few words so as not to take too much of your time.
3. Where is the new mall situated?
4. He said he isn't feeling well yesterday evening.
5. The Parliament adopted that law two years ago.
6. Does Mary know have they already arrived?
7. That problem was much more difficult to solve than the previous one.

43

1. Not only did he complain to the head waiter all night but he left a tip at the end of the night either.
2. What really struck me as I walked into the office was the number of women working there.
3. By studying fossils many things can be learnt including even the events that caused to the animals' death.
4. I like my part-time job, but I'd like to have all the advantages of having a full-time contract, like a company car and a good vacation package.
5. Standing in the farthest corner the young man waited respectively for the older man to finish talking.
6. Sometimes human teeth are sensible to the cold.
7. The company has a lot of problems but they all seem to boil down to money.

44

1. The majority of people believe that developing countries are in a terrible situation: suffering from incredible poverty, governing by dictators and with little hope for any meaningful change.
2. Innovation is one of the most important factors in human progress across history.
3. Sometimes, the smallest things can trigger a huge emotional response in us, especially when this are things we are not used to.
4. Making eye contact can be interpreted in different ways in different cultures , although is almost always a positive thing.
5. When doing business internationally, there is a possibility that we might misinterpret what each other is saying .
6. Genetically modifying bananas may be a short-term solution.
7. For more than two hundred years the pessimists have been winning the public debate.

### VIII. Choose the right order to make up a story.

45

1. The train bringing visitors to Edinburgh runs right into the heart of the city.
2. Half way along Princess Street is a tall monument to Sir Walter Scott, a well-known Scottish writer.
3. It is a fine old city.
4. From the station they can see the splendid view of Princess Street.
5. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh.

46

1. It was obvious that he had nothing else to talk about.
2. A lot has changed nowadays.
3. In fact, weather has become an extremely interesting topic in England nowadays and you must be good at discussing it.
4. A long time ago when you wanted to describe someone as unusually dull, you used to say:"He is the kind of person who always discusses the weather with you".
5. The weather is a very important topic in England today.

47

1. My visit was a failure.
2. I took some money and went there for I wanted to buy some things for myself.
3. Thus, upset and tired I came back home.
4. But when I came to the store it was closed for some unknown reason.
5. There was an exhibition of new fashionable goods at the Department Store.

48

1. The pupils jumped up on their feet and started to catch the bird.
2. And all the class was doing sums.
3. The lesson was over before the due time.
4. Suddenly a bird flew in through the open window.
5. It was a math lesson.

49

1. A lot of people liked it and asked Charles to rubberize their coats.
2. In 1823 in Scotland there lived a man whose name was Charles Mackintosh.
3. Mackintosh rubberized his coat and it became waterproof.
4. It often rained in Scotland and he got wet very often.
5. Since that time people began to call rubberized coats Mackintosh.

**IX. Fit the missing sentences into the gaps of the following text (two odd variants are given).**

50

Once, there was a boy who became bored when he watched over the village sheep grazing on the hillside. To entertain himself, he sang out. “ Wolf! Wolf!The wolf is chasing the sheep”. \_\_\_\_\_ . -But when they arrived, they saw no wolf. The boy was amused when he saw their angry faces. “Don’t scream wolf when there is no wolf, boy!” the villagers warned. They angrily went back down the hill.

\_\_\_\_\_. “Wolf! Wolf! The wolf is chasing the sheep!” To his amusement, the villagers came running up the hill to scare the wolf away. As they saw there was no wolf, they said strictly, “Save your frightened cry for when there really is a wolf! “ \_\_\_\_\_” But the boy grinned at their words while they walked, grumbling down the hill once more.

\_\_\_\_\_. Alarmed, he jumped on his feet and cried out as loud as he could, “Wolf! Wolf!” But the villagers thought he was fooling them again, and they didn’t come to help.

At sunset, the villagers went looking for the boy who hadn’t returned with their sheep. When they went up the hill, they found him weeping. “There was a wolf here! The flock is gone! I cried out, ‘Wolf!’ but you didn’t come,” he wailed. An older man went to comfort the boy. As he put his arm around him, he said: \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Soon, the shepherd boy cried out once again.
2. Some days later, the boy saw a real wolf sneaking around his flock.
3. Don’t cry ‘wolf’ when there is no wolf!
4. The boy didn’t like wolves and other wild animals.
5. When the villagers heard the cry, they ran up the hill to drive the wolf away.
6. Soon, the villagers ran to catch him.
7. “Nobody believes a liar, even when he is telling the truth!”

**X. Fill in the gaps with the correct choice (two odd variants are given).**

51

David and Emma gazed at each other \_\_\_\_\_ the table. The young couple were content: the meal was delicious, the candlelight was soft and the music captured the moment perfectly.

David looked \_\_\_\_\_ Emma's beautiful smile. All the pain of his last break-up, all his doubts and fears \_\_\_\_\_ love melted \_\_\_\_\_. His hand reached \_\_\_\_\_ and touched hers nervously.

1. across 2. about 3. around 4. on 5. away 6. out 7. at

52

A few hours later, eating dinner and \_\_\_\_\_ her second dose of Limeren that day, Kate couldn't deny she \_\_\_\_\_ extra relaxed. Maybe it was the drug, or maybe it was just being in a place where nothing \_\_\_\_\_ of her. There were books to read, films to watch and even board games and puzzles. It was nothing like her normal days, sending job application after job application and \_\_\_\_\_ to stressful interviews that never \_\_\_\_\_ to a job.

1. led 2. was expected 3. going 4. felt 5. leading 6. having taken 7. was expecting

53

Visual experiences can \_\_\_\_\_ children, teenagers and even adults learn and absorb more due to its greatly stimulating and \_\_\_\_\_ engaging impact. It is for this \_\_\_\_\_ that we are seeing an increase in schools across the globe \_\_\_\_\_ content provider programmes into their class curriculum to \_\_\_\_\_ lectures using video materials.

1. incorporating 2. help 3. highly 4. has 5. slightly 6. reason 7. deliver

54

The upsides of doing exercise \_\_\_\_\_ a regular basis are numerous without a doubt, but \_\_\_\_\_ can we fit it into our day-to-day. For some it may seem impossible to find the time to work out and financial constraints can also be a mitigating factor. \_\_\_\_\_ everyone has the spare cash to sign up to the gym or buy the latest equipment. For \_\_\_\_\_ types of people, there is a need to be creative and to use your space well. There is \_\_\_\_\_ end to the activities that you can do around the house with everyday household items

1. across 2. no 3. how 4. not 5. on 6. around 7. these

55

There is increasing \_\_\_\_\_ that health is linked to personality. However, until now, the relationship has not affected the way health care is delivered. There are several \_\_\_\_\_ for this. Some health workers doubt whether there is a direct \_\_\_\_\_ between health and personality or whether it's just a coincidence. Some feel it is their professional duty to treat all \_\_\_\_\_ in the same way. Others argue that delivering health services according to patients' personalities will have minimal \_\_\_\_\_ and therefore isn't worth the effort. However, some psychologists believe that applying different procedures to people with different personalities could have a significant, positive effect on health.

1. link    2. reasons    3. patients    4. impact    5. evidence    6. time    7. choices

**XI. Match the sentences given below with the given functions (two odd variants are given).**

56

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. Is she talking about an action taking place at the moment or in the future? | 1. Encouraging noticing                   |
| B. What's unusual about the words in red?                                      | 2. Giving a model for pronunciation       |
| C. Can you put the pictures in order and make a story?                         | 3. Drilling                               |
| D. Work with a partner and think of six forms of transport.                    | 4. Using visual aids                      |
| E. Repeat the words <i>walk</i> and <i>work</i> .                              | 5. Instruction checking                   |
|  | 6. Checking learners' knowledge of tenses |
|  | 7. Activating the learners' knowledge     |

57

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| A. Compare your answers with two other people in a group.                                 | 1. cloze test            |
| B. Fill in the gaps in the text with the correct option.                                  | 2. role play             |
| C. Work with a partner and give some health advice as a doctor would.                     | 3. mingle                |
| D. Look at the picture attentively for one minute, then name as many details as possible. | 4. jumbled sentence      |
| E. Put the words in the right order to make a sentence.                                   | 5. survey                |
|   | 6. memory game           |
|   | 7. peer-to-peer feedback |

58

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| A. She must have left the window open.       | 1. expressing deduction    |
| B. You might have helped me open the window! | 2. expressing hope         |
| C. I couldn't open the window.               | 3. expressing obligation   |
| D. I'll open a window if you like.           | 4. expressing annoyance    |
| E. Will you help me to open a window?        | 5. making a polite request |
|  | 6. expressing inability    |
|  | 7. expressing willingness  |

**XII. Match the grammatical forms given below with their definitions (two odd variants are given).**

59

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| A. When two or more words mean almost the same thing, they are called                   | 1. homographs        |
| B. When two words are opposite in meaning, they are called                              | 2. homonyms          |
| C. The words 'brother' and 'sister', "mother" and "father" are called                   | 3. synonyms          |
| D. Words sounding the same, having different meaning and spelled differently are called | 4. adjectives        |
| E. Words that modify or describe a noun or pronoun are called                           | 5. converse antonyms |
|   | 6. homophones        |
|   | 7. antonyms          |

**XIII. Match the mistake in each sentence with the given grammatical terms (two odd variants are given).**

60

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| A. noun        | 1. I opened my eyes and have seen the faces of my roommates.                          |
| B. article     | 2. Most dolphins have acute eyesight, both in and out of coldly water.                |
| C. verb        | 3. I woke out early in the morning to rush to the office.                             |
| D. preposition | 4. He was the captain of a river steamboat.   |
| E. adjective   | 5. Their families were wealthy and had beautiful, large houses almost in every towns. |
|                | 6. At the home I saw them discussing something angrily.                               |
|                | 7. That day she helped me to find my way.   |



61

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| A. pronoun     | 1. She lies about everything, hence hardly somebody in the group trusts her.                                |
| B. preposition | 2. Rap music has often been subject to criticism, especially for the issues rappers tackle in their songs.  |
| C. adjective   | 3. But for his kindness and help they could get lost in the darkly forest.                                  |
| D. verb        | 4. Lucy has always adored classical music but at the moment she didn't want to go to that concert tomorrow. |
| E. article     | 5. He turned out to them for help but in vain.  |
|                | 6. They were persuaded to leave at once without making a complaints.  |
|                | 7. While making the film, Marlon Brando had a heart attack.   |

62

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| A. article     | 1. I am laughing when the warm water came rushing out.           |
| B. pronoun     | 2. Filmmaking involves a large number of people and resources.   |
| C. preposition | 3. This is not true because for a number of reasons.             |
| D. verb        | 4. Do you remember what the teacher says about the test results? |
| E. adverb      | 5. He decided to spend his vacations in Alps with his friends.   |
|                | 6. There are almost forty species of dolphins found worldwidely. |
|                | 7. Don't take the book without her permission, as it's her.      |

**XIV. Match the underlined words or phrases in the text with the given grammatical terms (two odd variants are given).**

63

During his career, Sean Connery made over 70 films and became very rich. However, as a child (A) growing up in Scotland during the Great Depression in the 1930s, he was poor. He and his family were not (B) unusual in living in a two-roomed flat with no bathroom. Sean left school at thirteen and did a variety of jobs to (C) make money including being a milkman and a builder. (D) Eventually, he began acting and his role as the first James Bond made him well-known all over the world.

**Lexical terms**

1. verb and noun collocation
2. adverb
3. phrasal verb
4. compound noun
5. word with negative affix
6. preposition

**XV. Match the underlined parts of the email with the given functions (two odd variants are given).**

64

Email:

Dear Mathew, I'd like to let you know I'm planning to come to Ireland next year and I hope to visit you there! (A) December is my first choice, but I might stay with Granny then, so (B) it could be that I'll visit you in January instead. Anyway, (C) I'd be really grateful if you could share your knowledge. What's the weather like in January? How much can I see in three weeks? I know how to check all this on the internet, but it would be good to speak to someone who knows the country. By the way, (D) would you like me to bring you something special from the USA?

See you soon, I hope.

Freddie

**Functions**

1. expressing preference
2. making prediction
3. making an offer
4. expressing intention
5. expressing possibility
6. making a request

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

65

- |                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Once bitten,           | 1. twice shy.       |
| B. Where there's a will , | 2. in the mouth.    |
| C. Honesty is             | 3. there's a way.   |
| D. Strike while           | 4. the iron is hot. |
| E. A bird in hand's worth | 5. two in a bush.   |
|                           | 6. has power.       |
|                           | 7. the best policy. |

66

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Love me, love              | 1. the root of all evil. |
| B. Bad news                   | 2. out at the others.    |
| C. It never rains             | 3. travels fast.         |
| D. If you run after two hares | 4. light work.           |
| E. Many hands make            | 5. but it pours.         |
|                               | 6. my dog.               |
|                               | 7. you'll catch none.    |

67

- |                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| A. An early bird–            | 1. makes waste.      |
| B. Haste always              | 2. in a day.         |
| C. Out of the frying pan and | 3. you sow.          |
| D. You reap what–            | 4. by its cover.     |
| E. Don't judge a book –      | 5. into the fire.    |
|                              | 6. they saw.         |
|                              | 7. catches the worm. |

**XVII. Match the idiomatic expressions with their definitions/ meanings**

68

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| A. Small talk       | 1. an unimportant conversation                    |
| B. One's salad days | 2. to listen very attentively                     |
| C. A lame duck      | 3. when one is young and inexperienced            |
| D. A paper tiger    | 4. smb. who is unsuccessful and needs help        |
| E. To be all ears   | 5. to be talented                                 |
|                     | 6. smb. who appears to be powerful but who is not |
|                     | 7. a house made of paper                          |

69

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| A. Be in two minds      | 1. to tell someone your problems                               |
| B. Beat around the bush | 2. to obtain information by questioning someone                |
| C. Be in hot water      | 3. to be in a very difficult situation                         |
| D. A top dog            | 4. a chief, an important person                                |
| E. Pick someone's brain | 5. to be unable to make a decision                             |
|                         | 6. to speak about something in a complicated way, not directly |
|                         | 7. the head of the zoo   |

70

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| A. Penny for your thoughts  | 1. an arranged meeting with someone you don't know |
| B. A piece of cake          | 2. to be very expensive                            |
| C. A blind date             | 3. an unrealistic promise or goal                  |
| D. A pie in the sky         | 4. to ignore someone                               |
| E. To cost an arm and a leg | 5. a tasty biscuit                                 |
|                             | 6. an easy task                                    |
|                             | 7. asking someone what is on their minds           |