

Հաստատված է Գնահատման և թեստավորման կենտրոնի կողմից

ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

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ՇՏԵՄԱՐԱՆ

ՄԱՍ

III

ԵՐԵՎԱՆ
ՐԱԲՈՒՆԻ ՍՊԸ
2015

Հեղ. խումբ՝
Լուսինե Աթոյան
Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան
Նաիրա Ավագյան
Իզոբ Կարապետյան
Լիլի Կարապետյան
Անուշ Խաչիկյան
Արուս Մարգարյան
Ռուբինա Գասպարյան
Անահիտ Ոսկանյան
Մերի Նազարյան

Ա 151 Անգլերենի 2016թ-ի պետական ավարտական և միասնական քննությունների առաջադրանքների շտեմարան.-Ա.3 Հեղ. խումբ՝ Լուսինե Աթոյան, Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան, Նաիրա Ավագյան, Իզոբ Կարապետյան, Լիլի Կարապետյան, Անուշ Խաչիկյան, Արուս Մարգարյան, Ռուբինա Գասպարյան, Անահիտ Ոսկանյան, Մերի Նազարյան:
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CONTENTS

LEVEL A

SECTION 1.....	5
SECTION 2.....	32
SECTION 3.....	46
SECTION 4.....	56
SECTION 5.....	116
SECTION 6.....	143
SECTION 7.....	153

LEVEL B

SECTION 8.....	163
SECTION 9.....	196
SECTION 10.....	215
SECTION 11.....	233
SECTION 12.....	256
ANSWER KEY.....	275

Նախաբան

Գնահատման և թեստավորման կենտրոնը (ԳԹԿ), իրականացնելով ՀՀ կառավարության և ԿԳՆ-ի կրթական քաղաքականությունը, ներկայացնում է անգլերենի պետական ավարտական և միասնական քննությունների թեստային առաջադրանքների շտեմարանը:

ԳԹԿ-ն տեղեկացնում է, որ պետական ավարտական և միասնական քննությունների թեստերը կազմվելու են շտեմարանի առաջադրանքներից:

Շտեմարանում ընդգրկված են հանրակրթական դպրոցի ծրագրային նյութին համապատասխանող առաջադրանքներ: Շտեմարանը կազմված է պետական ավարտական և միասնական քննությունների «Ուղեցույց»-ին համապատասխան:

Ձեռնարկը հասցեագրված է հանրակրթական դպրոցի շրջանավարտներին և ուսուցիչներին:

Հրատարակչությունը հատուկ շնորհակալություն է հայտնում շտեմարանը կազմող խմբի անդամներին:

Լուսինե Աթոյան

Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան

Նաիրա Ավագյան

Իզոբել Կարապետյան

Լիլի Կարապետյան

Անուշ Խաչիկյան

Արուս Մարգարյան

Ռուբինա Գասպարյան

Անահիտ Ռսկանյան

Մերի Նազարյան

ԳԹԿ անգլերենի մասնագետ

ԵՊՀ, ք.գ.թ, պրոֆեսոր

ԵՊՀ դոցենտ

մ.գ.դ., պրոֆեսոր

ԵՊՀ ասիստենտ

ԿԱԻ անգլերենի մասնագետ, ուսուցչուհի

ԵՊՀ դոցենտ

MA-TEFL ՀԱՀ

ԵՊՀ դասախոս

ԵՊՀ դասախոս

LEVEL A

SECTION 1

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

Text 1

Line number

1. The inventors of cinema were French, not American. The Lumiere brothers gave
2. the first public show in France in 1895. In that first film, a train came towards the
3. camera. People ran out of the cinema thinking it was a real train!
4. But the United States film industry developed more quickly. The sunlight in
5. Hollywood, California, was good for making films (electric light was not strong
6. enough). And from 1914 to 1918 there was war in Europe. In the 1920s Hollywood
7. made 80% of the world's films. Of course, language didn't matter, because the films
8. were **silent**.
9. The cinema became popular very quickly. In 1908 the USA had 10,000 cinemas
10. (called 'nickel-odeons' because it cost a 'nickel', five cents, to get in) with twenty
11. million customers a week. In 1918 the film star Mary Pickford was the most
12. famous woman in the world; she received \$350,000 per film.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–3, the first film was
 - a) invented by Americans
 - b) invented by the French
 - c) about people running out of the cinema
 - d) about a train coming towards the camera

2. The first film was shown to public in
 - a) 1914
 - b) 1895
 - c) 1908
 - d) 1918

3. The word **silent** in line 8 may best be replaced by
 - a) quiet
 - b) sound
 - c) spoken
 - d) soundless

4. According to the text,
- a) cinemas in the USA are called ‘odeons’
 - b) the US film industry developed very slowly
 - c) the tickets to the cinema were made of nickel
 - d) the tickets to the cinema cost five cents, a ‘nickel’
5. The text is mainly about
- a) the first film
 - b) the first films
 - c) Mary Pickford
 - d) the Lumiere brothers

Text 2

Line number

1. Taking a snooze in a mud hole may not sound very appealing to you. To a pig,
2. however, a mud bath means coolness, comfort, and protection from bothersome
3. insects. After all, a pig can't buy insect repellent or sunscreen the way you can.
4. A thick coating of mud protects the pig's sensitive skin from bites and from the sun's
5. burning rays. The mud also helps keep the animal cool. With very few sweat glands,
6. pigs cannot cool off by sweating. On hot days, they may pant as dogs do. But
7. stretching out in cool mud is an even better means to **escape** the heat of a summer
8. afternoon. Some people think that pigs are dirty animals because of their habit of
9. bathing in mud. Actually, pigs are very clean animals. Their relatives, wild swine,
10. seek out clean, fresh water for cooling off. And when barnyard pigs are given a
11. choice, they prefer bathing in cool water to lying in the mud. Many farmers help
12. their pigs beat the heat by giving them frequent showers.
1. The main idea of Paragraph 1, lines 1–3, is that
- a) people don't like mud baths
 - b) pigs can't buy insect repellent or sunscreen
 - c) a mud bath is a means of protection for a pig
 - d) people have found the best way of protection from insects
2. It is stated in the text that
- a) pigs can cool off by sweating
 - b) the pig's skin is very sensitive
 - c) the mud cannot keep the pig cool
 - d) pigs and dogs have much in common

3. The word **escape** in line 7 may best be replaced by
 - a) avoid
 - b) accept
 - c) admit
 - d) alter

4. According to the text,
 - a) many farmers beat their pigs
 - b) barnyard pigs never lie in the mud
 - c) barnyard pigs like to lie in the mud
 - d) many farmers help their pigs overcome the heat

5. We can tell from the text that
 - a) pigs are clean animals
 - b) pigs are dirty animals
 - c) wild pigs differ greatly from barnyard pigs
 - d) pigs seek out clean fresh water for cooling off

Text 3

Line number

1. To be a good teacher you need some of the gifts of a good actor. *You must be*
 2. *able to hold the attention and interest of your audience*, you must be a clear
 3. speaker, with a good, strong, pleasing voice which is fully under your control, and
 4. you must be able to act what you are teaching in order to make its meaning clear.
 5. Watch a good teacher and you will see that he does not sit **motionless** before his
 6. class. He stands the whole time he is teaching. He walks about, using his arms,
 7. hands and fingers to help him in his explanations, and his face to express feelings.
 8. Listen to him and you will hear his voice changing according to what he is talking about.
 9. The fact that a good teacher has some of the qualities of a good actor does not
 10. mean that he will indeed be able to act well on the stage, for there are very
 11. important differences between the teacher's work and the actor's. The actor has to
 12. speak words which he has learned by heart. He has to repeat exactly the same
 13. words each time he plays a certain part. A good teacher cannot learn his part by
 14. heart, but must invent it as he goes along.
1. According to the text, a good teacher should
 - a) be physically strong
 - b) have a weak voice
 - c) change his voice all the time
 - d) have some qualities of an actor

2. The sentence ‘*You must be able to hold the attention and interest of your audience*’ means
- a) you have to shift the attention of your audience
 - b) you must try to listen to your audience with interest
 - c) you must be able to arouse interest in your audience
 - d) you must be able to divert the attention of your audience
3. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–8, a good teacher must
- a) speak constantly
 - b) never sit before the class
 - c) stand motionless the whole time he is teaching
 - d) change his intonation from time to time
4. The word **motionless** in line 5 may best be replaced by
- a) worried
 - b) still
 - c) moving
 - d) careless
5. According to the text,
- a) a good teacher must be inventive
 - b) a good teacher must act well on the stage
 - c) the jobs of the teacher and the actor are completely the same
 - d) there is a slight difference between the teacher’s and the actor’s job

Text 4

Line number

1. If you want to keep a secret, don’t tell it to a parrot. The bird might repeat it.
2. Parrots can copy the sounds of human speech in any language. The bird’s vocal
3. organ, called a syrinx, produces the sounds. Muscles in the syrinx tighten and relax
4. by turns, helping the bird make sounds.
5. In the wild parrots **imitate** only the sounds of other parrots. Pet parrots, however,
6. copy a variety of sounds. They imitate barking dogs and creaking doors. They
7. whistle and sing.
8. Parrots are able to connect certain sounds with other sounds. That is why, for
9. example, a parrot can be trained to respond to the ringing of a telephone and a
10. human voice saying “hello”. The parrot will make a connection between the

11. ringing of the telephone and the word. Soon it may squawk “hello” when the
12. telephone rings.
13. Parrots are the most famous talkers of the bird world. But other birds, such as the
14. black-billed magpie and the crow also can imitate human speech.

1. The word **imitate** in line 5 is synonymous to
 - a) hear
 - b) react
 - c) imagine
 - d) reproduce
2. The physiology of the parrot is discussed in
 - a) Paragraph 1 (lines 1–4)
 - b) Paragraph 2 (lines 5–7)
 - c) Paragraph 3 (lines 8–12)
 - d) Paragraph 4 (lines 13–14)
3. It is stated in the text that pet parrots
 - a) can imitate only barking dogs
 - b) can copy a great range of sounds
 - c) don't differ from the wild parrots
 - d) copy only the sounds of other parrots
4. Parrots are able to
 - a) train other parrots
 - b) answer the telephone
 - c) connect the telephone wire
 - d) connect one sound with another
5. We may tell from the text that
 - a) parrots can imitate only human speech
 - b) parrots are the only birds which can produce sounds
 - c) all parrots can imitate the sounds of human speech
 - d) parrots aren't the only birds that can imitate human speech

Text 5

Line number

1. Dreams are made up of a series of mental pictures that form during sleep.
 2. People, places and events in dreams often seem very real to the person who is
 3. dreaming. Anything that can happen to you in real life can happen in a dream.
 4. However, very often dreams do not seem to make sense. Time might be unimportant.
 5. In your dreams, you might be in one place one minute, and the next minute you
 6. might be somewhere else. The strong feelings you have during the day can influence
 7. the content of your dreams. Dreams can be pleasant, or they can be very unpleasant.
 8. Unreal events often take place in dreams.
 9. Some people think they dream only once in a while. Others think they don't dream
 10. at all. Sleep studies, however, **indicate** that everyone dreams every night. If you
 11. think you don't dream, you probably just forget your dreams by the time you
 12. wake up. Scientists do not know what causes dreams or why people need to
 13. dream. Some experts think that dreams help people sort out their feelings. Others
 14. think that dreams reflect recent experiences people have had.
1. According to the text,
 - a) no dreams make sense
 - b) most dreams seem to make sense
 - c) dreams can be both enjoyable and disagreeable
 - d) strong feelings during the day are the basis for pleasant dreams
 2. According to Paragraph 3, lines 9–14,
 - a) people dream every night
 - b) some people don't dream at all
 - c) people, as a rule, forget what they dream
 - d) some people dream only once in a while
 3. According to the text, dreams
 - a) are always remembered
 - b) are not investigated at all
 - c) help scientists sort out their feelings
 - d) can reflect our recent experience
 4. The word **indicate** in line 10 means
 - a) show
 - b) realize
 - c) contain
 - d) include

5. The author thinks that
- real events often take place in dreams
 - unreal events often take place during the day
 - nobody can tell for sure what causes dreams
 - dreams can affect strong feelings

Text 6

Line number

- April Fool's Day is the first day of April. The sport of the holiday is to play
 - silly but harmless jokes on family members, co-workers and friends. The
 - victim of these **pranks** is called an 'April fool'.
 - This holiday originated in France. When the French first adopted the Gregorian
 - calendar in 1582, some people continued to use the old calendar
 - and to celebrate New Year's Day on April 1. They were called 'April fools'.
 - The custom of playing tricks on this day became popular in France and then
 - spread to many other countries.
 - April fool's jokes are as ingenious, humorous or cruel as the people who perform
 - them. Here are some of them:
 - calling the zoo and asking to speak to Mr. Lion;
 - putting salt in the sugar bowl;
 - setting the clocks back an hour;
 - tying a string to a wallet and leaving the wallet in the middle of the
 - sidewalk. When someone stoops to pick it up, the prankster pulls it.
 - Today, April fool's jokes are played mostly by children, who enjoy the
 - holiday immensely.
- According to the text, an 'April fool' is
 - someone you harm
 - anyone you work with
 - the person you play jokes on
 - the person you live with
 - According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–3, April fool's jokes are
 - silly and harmful
 - silly but harmless
 - humorous and cruel
 - ingenious and cruel

3. The word **prank** in line 3 may best be replaced by
- a) trick
 - b) sport
 - c) game
 - d) holiday
4. According to the text,
- a) April Fool's Day is celebrated only in France
 - b) April fool's jokes are played only by children
 - c) people who adopted the Gregorian calendar were called 'April fools'
 - d) 'April fools' were people who celebrated New Year's Day according to the old calendar
5. April fool's jokes are
- a) performed by cruel people
 - b) like people who perform them
 - c) like the person you play jokes on
 - d) enjoyed by French children only

Text 7

Line number

1. If you have visited a marine park, you probably know which animals steal
2. the show – the dolphins. They delight visitors with their tricks. They ring
3. bells, blow horns, and play basketball. Using their powerful tail fins, they
4. “walk” backward in the water.
5. Social, playful, and curious, dolphins get along well with humans. They
6. learn to do tricks quickly. Sometimes they make up their own. To teach a
7. dolphin to do tricks, a trainer uses its natural abilities. For example, dolphins
8. often jump out of the water. So it's a short step to teaching the animals to jump
9. through hoops or over bars.
10. Dolphins, also called 'porpoises', are toothed whales. They are not fish, but
11. **mammals** – animals that, as babies, drink milk. Mammals include such clever
12. animals as monkeys and apes. Yet some scientists think that dolphins, with
13. their large, well-developed brains, may possess more intelligence than do
14. monkeys and apes.
15. To communicate with one another, dolphins whistle, squeak, growl, or
16. moan. Some scientists think that these animals eventually can be trained to
17. communicate with humans through a language of signs and symbols.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–4,
 - a) visitors amuse dolphins
 - b) dolphins entertain visitors
 - c) dolphins can walk on the water
 - d) visitors play basketball

2. According to Paragraph 2, lines 5–9,
 - a) it's not easy to teach dolphins to do tricks
 - b) dolphins use their own abilities to teach trainers to do tricks
 - c) dolphins are taught to do tricks due to their natural abilities
 - d) it's very difficult for trainers to teach dolphins to jump through hoops

3. The author states in the text that dolphins
 - a) are brainless mammals
 - b) have well-developed brains
 - c) are the most intelligent fish
 - d) are not sociable and playful

4. The word **mammals** in line 11 may be defined as
 - a) monkeys and apes
 - b) intelligent animals
 - c) creatures fed on milk
 - d) porpoises and whales

5. According to the text, dolphins
 - a) can be taught a foreign language
 - b) can't communicate with one another
 - c) may be trained to communicate with people
 - d) communicate with people through the language of symbols

Text 8

Line number

1. 'Robot' really means a workman, not a mechanical monster. It is one of the
2. very few Slavic words (in this case Czech) borrowed in the English language.
3. It comes from the Old Slavic word 'robu', which means a servant. In Modern
4. Slavic, the word 'robotnik' means workman and is linked to the Russian word
5. for work, 'robota'.

6. 'Robot' came into general use in English only after 1923, following the
 7. great success of a play by a Czech author Karl Capek (1890–1938). Capek's
 8. play was called 'R.U.R.' which stood for 'Rossum's Universal Robots'. It was
 9. about mechanical automatons that did the work of men, and were efficient but
 10. soulless. In the play, society exploited them, came to depend **entirely** on
 11. them, and was destroyed by them when they revolted. Since then, the term
 12. 'robot' has come to mean a mechanical man, often in recognizable human form,
 13. as well as a non-human-looking machine that does work formerly only handled
 14. by men.
 15. Since the early days of Capek's play, 'robot' found its way into the
 16. dictionaries of every modern language, but in its original language there
 17. is no sense of a mechanical man, just of an ordinary worker.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–5, 'robot' means

- a) work
- b) monster
- c) worker
- d) mechanism

2. The word 'robot' became popular

- a) in the first half of the 20th century
- b) in the first decade of the 20th century
- c) long before 1923
- d) in the 1890s

3. In Capek's play robots were

- a) soulless people
- b) mechanical automatons
- c) efficiently working men
- d) efficient but soulless workmen

4. The word **entirely** in line 10 means

- a) fairly
- b) partly
- c) partially
- d) completely

5. The term 'robot' nowadays refers to
- ordinary workers
 - ordinary servants
 - soulless and dangerous men
 - mechanical men or machines operated by men

Text 9

Line number

- William Caxton was the first English printer. He was born in Kent in 1422.
- His father was a farmer. William did not want to become a farmer like his
- father. So his father sent him to London. He worked in an office which traded
- with different countries. William liked to read new books which were printed
- in Europe.
- At the age of thirty William Caxton started his own business in Belgium.
- Later he left his business and began to translate French books into English. He
- became interested in printing and at last he learnt to print. But what William
- Caxton wanted very much was to have his own press one day and he did.
- He brought his printing-press to London. Printing was something new at
- that time and some people thought it was the work of the devil. Some of the
- people wanted to break his press. Caxton **printed** his first book in 1477. It
- was the first book printed in the English language. The book was Caxton's
- translation of the French "Tales of Troy".
- William Caxton printed about eighty books. He translated thirty-one books
- from French. Caxton died in 1491.

- William Caxton was sent to London as
 - he didn't like his father
 - he was interested in trade
 - he wanted to work in an office
 - he refused to become a farmer
- The word **printed** in line 12 means
 - drew
 - painted
 - translated
 - published

3. According to Paragraph 2, lines 6–9, Caxton was eager
 - a) to leave for Belgium
 - b) to have his own press
 - c) to print French books
 - d) to translate English books into French

4. The English translation of “Tales of Troy” was
 - a) the first book printed by Caxton in 1477
 - b) the only book printed by Caxton
 - c) thought to be the work of the devil
 - d) not allowed to be printed

5. According to the text, Caxton
 - a) translated eighty books
 - b) printed his first book in French
 - c) printed thirty-one books in French
 - d) translated a number of books from French

Text 10

Line number

1. William Hogarth, whose name is one of the most **brilliant** in the history of
2. British painting was born in 1697 in London. At an early age, he showed a
3. talent for drawing. But painting was only for the rich in those days.
4. When William was a young boy he started working for a man from whom
5. he learnt the art of engraving. William engraved visiting cards for him. But he
6. also worked at illustrations of books.
7. Later he began to study at the Art Academy of Sir James Thornhill and
8. helped him to paint some of his pictures. Soon he fell in love with Thornhill’s
9. daughter, but the father did not allow her to marry him. So the two lovers
10. decided to run away.
11. At the age of 30, Hogarth painted his first pictures in oil paint. He became
12. quite successful as a portrait painter. But his real success came when he turned
13. to subjects that ordinary people understood and liked.
14. In his pictures, Hogarth was “getting at” the rich of his day who were living
15. off the backs of the people. He hoped that by his pictures he was helping to
16. change people for the better and make them less cruel. Politicians were afraid
17. of him because he sometimes put them into his pictures.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–3, William Hogarth
 - a) was very rich
 - b) was interested in history
 - c) took up painting at an early age
 - d) was the most talented painter in 1697

2. Hogarth learnt the art of engraving from
 - a) Sir James Thornhill
 - b) Thornhill's daughter
 - c) a man who worked for him
 - d) the man he worked for

3. According to the text,
 - a) Hogarth painted portraits of ordinary people
 - b) ordinary people appreciated Hogarth's paintings
 - c) at the age of 30 Hogarth painted his first pictures
 - d) Sir James Thornhill helped Hogarth to paint some of his pictures

4. The word **brilliant** in line 1 is closest in meaning to
 - a) bright
 - b) talented
 - c) intelligent
 - d) extraordinary

5. According to Paragraph 5, lines 14–17, Hogarth
 - a) changed the rich for the better
 - b) criticized the rich of his day
 - c) appreciated the rich of his day
 - d) got money from politicians

Text 11

Line number

1. Michelangelo, one of the greatest artists of all time, was born on March 6,
2. 1475 in Caprese, where his father, Lodovico Buonarroti worked as a judge for
3. six months. Lodovico was not a rich man, but he insisted that he was from an
4. aristocratic family and he was very proud of it. Michelangelo grew up in
5. Settignano, a little mountain town just outside Florence. One of the first sights
6. Michelangelo became familiar with was the beautiful Cathedral in Florence,

7. which rose above the city.
8. At school, Michelangelo was not an outstanding pupil; he didn't like school
9. at all. The only thing he wanted to do was to paint, which his elders called 'a
10. waste of time'. He used to work in the workshops of the various painters and
11. sculptors in the city. One can imagine a boy, for whom art was the most
12. important thing in his whole life, looking at the wonderful pictures and statues
13. which filled the beautiful churches of Florence. His best friend at school was
14. Francesco Granacci, who, although six years older than Michelangelo, was
15. interested in the boy and helped him with his wish to draw and paint.
16. *Michelangelo's choice of profession did not please his father.* Only the most
17. successful artists in Florence were able to make money.

1. Michelangelo spent his childhood

- a) in Caprese
- b) in Florence
- c) in Settignano
- d) in the Cathedral

2. According to the text,

- a) Michelangelo was very fond of school
- b) Michelangelo was an excellent pupil
- c) Michelangelo's elders considered painting to be 'a waste of time'
- d) Michelangelo's elders considered schooling to be 'a waste of time'

3. Which of the statements is true?

- a) Francesco Granacci was interested in painting.
- b) Francesco Granacci helped Michelangelo realize his wish.
- c) The painters and sculptors in the city helped Michelangelo.
- d) Michelangelo's father helped him to become a painter.

4. The sentence '*Michelangelo's choice of profession did not please his father*' means that Michelangelo's father was

- a) not against his son's choice
- b) content with his son's choice of specialty
- c) satisfied with his son's decision
- d) displeased with his son's choice of profession

5. We learn from the text that
- Michelangelo became popular, still a child
 - Michelangelo took interest in painting, still a child
 - Michelangelo was born in a rich, aristocratic family
 - it wasn't difficult for an artist to make money in Florence

Text 12

Line number

- Noise is an environmental pollutant. Particularly in crowded urban areas, the
 - noise produced as a by-product of our advancing technology causes physical
 - and psychological harm, and **detracts** from the quality of life for those who
 - are exposed to it.
 - Unlike the eye, the ear has no lid; therefore, noise penetrates without
 - protection. Loud noises instinctively signal danger to any organism with a
 - hearing mechanism. In response, heartbeat and respiration accelerate, blood
 - vessels tighten, the skin pales, and muscles tense.
 - Because *noise is unavoidable in an industrial society*, we are constantly
 - responding in the same way that we would respond to danger. Recently,
 - researchers have concluded that noise and our response may be much more
 - than an annoyance. It may be a serious threat to physical and psychological
 - health and well-being, causing damage not only to the ear and brain but also
 - to the heart and stomach.
 - We know that hearing loss is America's number one non-fatal health
 - problem, but now we are learning that some of us with a heart disease and
 - ulcers may be victims of noise as well. Thus, the psychic effect of noise is very
 - important. Nervousness, irritability, tension and anxiety increase, affecting the
 - quality of rest during sleep, and the efficiency of activities during waking
 - hours.
- According to the text,
 - noise prevails in villages
 - our ears are protected from noise
 - noise can easily penetrate into the ear
 - crowded urban areas are deprived of noise
 - The word **detract** in line 3 is synonymous to
 - destroy
 - enlarge
 - increase
 - decrease

3. The sentence '*Noise is unavoidable in an industrial society*' means
 - a) we can't avoid noise in a developed society
 - b) it's possible to avoid noise in big cities
 - c) we can stay away from noise in an industrial society
 - d) you can keep away from noise in cities

4. Which of the following words from the text means "*speed up*"?
 - a) cease
 - b) release
 - c) tighten
 - d) accelerate

5. Loud noise causes
 - a) minor annoyance
 - b) damage only to the ear
 - c) exclusively physical harm
 - d) physical and psychological harm

Text 13

Line number

1. One of the favourite holidays of the children in Great Britain is Halloween.
2. This is a story how Jack-o'-lantern (pumpkin lantern) was invented.
3. Once upon a time, there was a big forest through which many travellers
4. journeyed to get to the town on the other side. It was such a dark forest that
5. the travellers often wandered off the dim little trail and got lost. They tried to
6. find their way and finally came to a pretty little cottage where a witch tricked
7. the poor travellers by putting a magic spell on them.
8. One day a poor little girl came to this very forest. As it grew very dark, she
9. lit a candle but the witch blew it out. The girl tried many times to light the
10. candle but the witch blew it out. The girl tried again and again but the flame
11. flickered and went out. Then the poor girl walked under a big nut-tree but the
12. witch turned the nut over the girl's head into a pumpkin. The girl felt around
13. in the dark and found the pumpkin. She found a stick and began to **hollow out**
14. the pumpkin. Then she put the candle inside, lit it and put the pumpkin lantern
15. on her head.
16. After a while, the girl came to the witch's cottage. On seeing a horrible two-
17. headed monster, the witch was frightened. She fell down, knocked herself out

18. on the hard floor and soon died. The magic spell was lifted and the travelers

19. were saved.

1. The travellers got lost as
 - a) it was dark in the forest
 - b) they wanted to find the witch
 - c) they tried to find a pretty little cottage
 - d) they wanted to play tricks on the witch

2. The little girl tried to light the candle
 - a) to find her way
 - b) to have a walk
 - c) to find a nut-tree
 - d) to eat a pumpkin

3. The phrase **hollow out** in line 13 means
 - a) fill
 - b) blow
 - c) empty
 - d) carry

4. According to Paragraph 4, lines 16–19,
 - a) the witch was frightened to death
 - b) the little girl knocked the witch out
 - c) a horrible two-headed monster killed the witch
 - d) the little girl was turned into a two-headed monster

5. According to the text, the travellers were saved due to
 - a) the monster
 - b) the little girl
 - c) their courage
 - d) the magic stick

Text 14

Line number

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

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–4,
 - a) the bride's property was transferred to her father
 - b) the bride's new family gave a dowry to her father
 - c) the bride's father gave her property to her husband
 - d) after marriage the woman lived on her father's money

2. In the 19th century, in China
 - a) marriages were voluntary
 - b) marriages were arranged mostly by parents
 - c) there were exceptionally arranged marriages
 - d) spouses had equal rights in the control of property

3. According to Paragraph 3, lines 9–12, nowadays
 - a) the number of working women has grown
 - b) a number of children support their parents
 - c) laws of most countries oblige women to work
 - d) the law requires women to support their husbands

4. The word **consent** in line 13 means
 - a) contest
 - b) content
 - c) approval
 - d) disapproval

5. According to the text, couples in China
 - a) now select their partners themselves
 - b) now don't need their parents' agreement
 - c) choose the date of the ceremony themselves
 - d) wear brightly colored suits during the ceremony

Text 15

Line number

1. You spend about one-third of your life sleeping. Sleep not only takes up a
2. large part of your life but also is an **essential** part of your health. During the
3. sleep your body gets a chance to rest. Your heart rate and breathing rate slow
4. down. Your body temperature and blood pressure drop. Many of your muscles
5. relax. Since many of your body's activities slow down, your body uses less
6. energy while you sleep.
7. Some parts of your body remain quite active while you sleep. Body cells
8. grow and repair themselves more rapidly during the sleep. Lack of sleep
9. during the teenage years interferes with these processes and might interfere
10. with proper growth.
11. Most people feel tired and cross if they don't get enough sleep. Lack of
12. sleep can affect a person's ability to think clearly or perform physical tasks
13. safely. Sleep studies indicate that after several days without sleep, people
14. become forgetful and confused. They have difficulty following directions.
15. Sometimes they begin to see and hear things that do not exist. These changes in
16. behavior disappear when people sleep regularly again.
17. People differ in the amount of sleep they need. Babies sleep 16 or 18

- 18. hours a day. Very young children usually sleep about 12 hours every day.
- 19. Most teenagers need 9–10 hours of sleep each night. You might need less
- 20. sleep as you grow older. Many adults need only 7–8 hours of sleep
- 21. a night to feel well rested.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–6, during the sleep

- a) your body relaxes
- b) you stop breathing
- c) you have high blood pressure
- d) you have no body temperature at all

2. According to the text, during the sleep

- a) people feel tired
- b) body cells grow slowly
- c) body cells grow quickly
- d) all parts of the body are quite active

3. Getting enough sleep, people

- a) feel cross
- b) have hallucinations
- c) become forgetful and confused
- d) develop the ability to think clearly

4. The word **essential** in line 2 is synonymous to

- a) vital
- b) trivial
- c) brutal
- d) violent

5. According to the text,

- a) teenagers sleep 12 hours every day
- b) babies need more sleep than adults
- c) sleep is unimportant for many adults
- d) all people need the same amount of sleep

Text 16

Line number

1. Ecotourism is the opposite of mass tourism. People travel to remote areas
2. and visit faraway places without destroying or ruining the environment.
3. Ecotourism is intended for small groups of tourists who want to learn
4. more about nature in a certain area and help people who live there. Eco
5. tourists travel to places where plant and animal life is the main attraction.
6. They want to know more about how people live side by side in a natural
7. **habitat**.
8. Ecotourism makes people aware of how beautiful the land and countryside
9. are. Local tour guides show visitors how important our environment is. They
10. know how the region has developed over time. Tourists stay in small local
11. houses, as opposed to gigantic hotel complexes in mass tourism regions.
12. Some other aims of ecotourism are: helping conserve nature in a faraway place,
13. educating tourists about the place they are travelling to, respecting the culture
14. of people who live there.

1. The text is mainly about
 - a) conservation of nature in remote regions
 - b) the beauty of the countryside
 - c) the problems that eco tourists have to face
 - d) ecotourism and its aims
2. According to the text
 - a) mass tourists prefer to stay at huge luxury hotels
 - b) eco tourists travel in large groups
 - c) tour guides show visitors the local hotel complexes
 - d) small local houses develop over time
3. The word **habitat** in line 7 is closest in meaning to
 - a) apartment
 - b) hotel
 - c) environment
 - d) crowd
4. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as an aim of ecotourism?
 - a) helping tourists get higher education
 - b) respecting other cultures
 - c) teaching tourists about the place they are travelling to
 - d) helping preserve nature

5. It can be inferred from the text that
- tourists destroy the environment
 - eco tourists are mostly interested in the natural attractions of a country
 - ecotourism helps to develop the economy
 - ecotourism makes the countryside more beautiful

Text 17

Line number

- Vertical farming is the method of growing plants and crops over each other, mostly in multi-storey structures. They often look like skyscrapers with glass around them, similar to a giant greenhouse. Such farming methods can already be seen in cities. For agriculture experts vertical farming will be in widespread use in the future because the world's population is growing constantly and there is more need for farming land.
 - The idea of vertical farming was first introduced by *Life Magazine* in 1909 and there have been attempts to create them from as early as 1951 up to the present day. The Armenian 'Tower Hydroponicums' (1951) were the first built examples of a vertical farm. In 1999 D. Despommier, a professor at Columbia University, developed a method of growing food in city skyscrapers that could be as tall as thirty storeys. Today, such projects are carried out in many countries, for example Korea, Japan, and Singapore.
 - Vertical farming offers many advantages. Crops can be grown on a smaller area of land, water can be recycled and used over and over again. Plants grow on minerals and do not need soil. Many farming products can be harvested more than once per year. With some fruits and berries, like strawberries, up to 30 harvests would be possible.
- Vertical farming is a method of
 - building skyscrapers
 - making houses of glass
 - growing plants
 - breeding animals on farms
 - Vertical farming will be widespread in the future because
 - the world's population is growing and there is less and less farming land
 - the world's population doesn't need farming land any more
 - in the future there will be no need for farming
 - today one can see a lot of greenhouses in large cities

3. The first examples of vertical farming were built
 - a) in Korea, Japan, and Singapore
 - b) at Columbia University in 1909
 - c) in Armenia in 1951
 - d) by Despommier in 1999

4. In 1999 D. Despommier developed a method of
 - a) growing vegetables on the 30th floor of buildings
 - b) making food in tall skyscrapers
 - c) growing up in skyscrapers as tall as 30 storeys
 - d) growing plants in very tall buildings

5. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as an advantage of vertical farming?
 - a) A smaller area of land can be used for farming.
 - b) Fruits and berries are bigger and tastier.
 - c) Much less water is needed for watering the crop.
 - d) It is possible to have several harvests a year.

Text 18

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. According to the text, backgammon was invented by
 - a) an Indian king
 - b) an Indian minister
 - c) Sasanian King Khosrow I
 - d) Khosrow's minister

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

3. The word **to decipher** in line 7 means
 - a) to solve
 - b) to play
 - c) to invent
 - d) to construct

4. According to Paragraph 3, lines 11-14
 - a) the church burnt those who played games like backgammon
 - b) clergymen welcomed backgammon and other games quite warmly
 - c) the church considered games to be created by Satan
 - d) because of some religious beliefs backgammon is banned in most countries

5. Gaming sites allow you to do all of the following **EXCEPT**
 - a) play backgammon against a computer
 - b) take part in a tournament and win money
 - c) play against another person living in another country
 - d) host backgammon players from all over the world

Text 19

Line number

1. Plastic bags are one of the handiest household items used throughout the
2. world and they are easy to produce. The only problem with plastic bags is
3. that they are non-biodegradable. In 2003, it was estimated that between
4. 500 billion to 1 trillion plastic bags are consumed worldwide each year. Of
5. these, less than 1% are recycled due to the high costs involved in recycling.
6. Plastic bags usually end up in the world's oceans as marine litter. Dumped
7. into lakes, rivers, drains and sewage pipes, they have found their way as far
8. north as the island of Spitzbergen in the Arctic Circle and as far south as the
9. Falkland Islands in South America. *Not only does plastic kill marine life, it also*
10. *poisons the oceans as the toxic chemicals in it leach out into the environment.*
11. A. Steiner, the executive director of the UN environmental program,
12. made an urgent appeal: "Single use plastic bags which choke marine life,
13. should be banned or phased out rapidly everywhere. There is simply zero
14. justification for manufacturing them anymore, anywhere."
15. The response of manufacturers of plastic bags to this appeal was the
16. recycling of plastic bags into resin so that more plastic bags could be made.
17. It is estimated that recycling plastic bags can reduce the bag litter by as
18. much as 136 million kilograms per year.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1-6 ♦
 - a) the recycling of plastic bags is rather expensive
 - b) plastic bags are the most useful item used in the household
 - c) plastic bags degrade very quickly
 - d) about half a trillion plastic bags are recycled yearly
2. Which of the following best explains the meaning of the sentence in lines 9-10?

Not only does plastic kill marine life, it also poisons the oceans as the toxic chemicals in it leach out into the environment.

- a) The poisonous chemicals in plastic are absorbed from the environment.
- b) Plastic only kills marine life but doesn't harm the environment as it absorbs the poison contained in the water.
- c) Plastic becomes degraded in ocean water as it gives all its toxic chemicals to the environment.
- d) The ocean water absorbs the poison contained in plastic and this kills ocean life.

3. A. Steiner's appeal called for
 - a) choking marine life
 - b) banning single use plastic bags
 - c) justifying the production of plastic bags
 - d) using plastic bags everywhere

4. As a result of A. Steiner's appeal
 - a) manufacturers have decided to recycle plastic bags
 - b) the production of plastic bags has come to a standstill
 - c) governments have banned the production of plastic bags
 - d) plastic bag litter has greatly increased

5. The text is mainly about
 - a) the dangers to marine life
 - b) environmental pollution and attempts to solve the problem
 - c) the environmental harm caused by plastic bags
 - d) A. Steiner's appeal to ban plastic bags

Text 20

Line number

1. According to some surveys, as few as 8% of people would cite their favorite
2. color as red, while the usual outright winner is blue. So what's wrong with red,
3. then? Well, it's not really the sort of color most people like. It has far too many
4. emotional connotations. Red represents danger, excitement, it means STOP! Red
5. is the color of blood, which we don't normally see until something bad happens.
6. It's also an aggressive, dominant color.
7. All of these emotional cues have been studied scientifically and it's even been
8. shown that because we associate the color red with mistakes (red ink in school),
9. a mere flash of red before an exam can negatively impact our performance!
10. But let's try to see the positive side of the color red! Did you know that,
11. probably because of the aggressive nature of the color, sports teams that wear the
12. color red are statistically more likely to win games? Also, we know that there is
13. only one color to prefer if you're buying a serious sports car! And forget about
14. those myths that red cars get more speeding tickets, cost more to insure or are
15. stolen more often - there isn't much evidence to back that up.
16. Ultimately it's not everyone who can wear red with confidence, decorate their
17. house in red or buy that red notebook computer. But maybe it's time red shook

18. off some of its bad image and took its rightful place as the first color in the
19. spectrum!
20. So here is a vote of support for the much-maligned color red! Red is exciting
21. and risky! Let's all have a little more red in our lives and the world will be a
22. better place.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1-6,
 - a) most people say that red is their favourite colour
 - b) 8% of people say that there is something wrong with red
 - c) most people are fond of the blue colour
 - d) blue is not the sort of colour most people prefer
2. Most people don't like the red colour because
 - a) it has negative emotional connotations
 - b) it is a dangerous colour
 - c) when we see this colour something bad happens
 - d) it's difficult to see
3. It is stated in Paragraph 2, lines 7-9, that
 - a) when we see the red colour we remember the mistakes we made at school
 - b) our emotions are studied scientifically
 - c) because mistakes are usually corrected in red ink, we associate the colour with exams
 - d) if we see something red before an exam, we may perform badly
4. According to the text, the fact that red cars get more speeding tickets or are stolen more often
 - a) is because they cost more to insure
 - b) has not been proved
 - c) has been proved by plenty of evidence
 - d) is often referred to in myths and stories
5. According to the text, which of the following is **NOT** true?
 - a) the red colour is exciting and risky
 - b) the world would be a better place without the red colour
 - c) sports teams wearing red are more likely to win games
 - d) few people are confident enough to wear re

SECTION 2**Ընտրել ճիշտ ժամանակաձևը:****Choose the right tense-form.**

1. No one really knows where the game of golf was first played. The Romans (1)_____ a game with wooden sticks and a leather ball filled with feathers, but details (2)_____.

In the 15th century, golf first (3)_____ in the written history of Scotland. In 1457 the Scottish Parliament was displeased with the number of people playing golf instead of training for the army and the game (4)_____. However, by 1503 even the King had started playing golf again.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) play | b) have played | c) had played | d) played |
| 2. a) aren't known | b) didn't know | c) haven't been known | d) hadn't known |
| 3. a) appeared | b) was appeared | c) appears | d) had appeared |
| 4. a) banned | b) had been banned | c) was banned | d) was banning |

2. Our house needed a new kitchen sink. Dad decided he (1)_____ put it in himself. He never (2)_____ to fix anything before so he had to borrow a book from the library. First, he (3)_____ get the right size sink. Then he bought new pipes. He brought the sink and pipes home and put them on the kitchen floor. Then he took the old pipes off. Oh, the kitchen flooded! He (4)_____ to turn off the water!

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. a) might | b) could | c) has to | d) may |
| 2. a) had tried | b) was trying | c) has tried | d) tries |
| 3. a) had to | b) need | c) might | d) was able |
| 4. a) has forgotten | b) forgot | c) had forgotten | d) forgets |

3. All housewives who went to the supermarket on that day (1)_____ one great wish – to be the lucky customer who (2)_____ pay for the shopping. There was a notice inside the shop. It said, “Remember, once a week one of our customers gets free goods. This (3)_____ be your lucky day.”

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. a) had | b) were having | c) have had | d) have |
| 2. a) had to | b) ought to | c) did not have to | d) should |
| 3. a) may | b) had to | c) can't | d) has to |

4. Young Canadian writers often (1)_____ to the famous humorist S. Leacock to ask him to tell them the secret of his success, so that they (2) _____ become famous, too. Most of these young people had little or no talent, but all of them had high hopes. In answer to their question, Leacock (3)_____ tell them: “It isn’t at all difficult to write funny stories. All you need is a pen and paper; you sit down and write whatever comes into your head.”

And when the future author (4)_____ with him, he continued, “Yes, it isn’t difficult to write. The only difficulty is to make something come into your head.”

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) have come | b) came | c) come | d) were coming |
| 2. a) had to | b) could | c) may | d) can |
| 3. a) could | b) was able to | c) should | d) used to |
| 4. a) agreed | b) agrees | c) has agreed | d) will agree |

5. Two people (1)_____ seriously in a collision at the junction of Mill Road and Wrights Lane early yesterday morning.

Jackie Hill, 22, (2)_____ a yellow Nissan Cherry when she approached the junction and crashed into a delivery van coming out of Wrights Lane. She was on her way home from her job as a night nurse when the accident (3)_____. Now the driver of the van, William Stephens, 27, (4)_____ for head and back injuries.

According to city councilor David Wilkins, authorities (5)_____ put up traffic lights at the junction.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) had injured | b) were injured | c) have injured | d) injured |
| 2. a) drove | b) is driving | c) was driving | d) had driven |
| 3. a) happens | b) happened | c) was happened | d) had happened |
| 4. a) is being treated | b) was treated | c) has been treated | d) will treat |
| 5. a) needn’t | b) ought | c) mustn’t | d) will have to |

6. In 1903, the famous Irish playwright, George Bernard Shaw, (1)_____ for a striking title for an important new play he just (2)_____. He went back to Latin to retranslate a German term which (3)_____ by the philosopher Frederick Nietzsche. The term was *Urbemensch*, which literally (4)_____ higher being or superior person.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) was looking | b) had looked | c) has looked | d) was looked |
| 2. a) was written | b) has written | c) had written | d) had been written |
| 3. a) had invented | b) invented | c) would be invented | d) had been invented |
| 4. a) means | b) is meant | c) was meant | d) would mean |

7. When the potato was first introduced, it was surprisingly unpopular. It (1)_____ to be poisonous and it (2)_____ a long time to become common. There (3)_____ a story of a French army officer, who planted potatoes in the royal garden. The poor peasants were curious about the new plants and many of them (4)_____ to be planted in their own gardens.

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|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) was considered | b) considered | c) had considered | d) is considered |
| 2. a) was taking | b) will take | c) takes | d) took |
| 3. a) has been | b) will be | c) is | d) had been |
| 4. a) had been stolen | b) were stealing | c) were stolen | d) stole |

8. Once a little boy (1)_____ a shop and said to the shop assistant: "How much (2)_____ to pay for ten pounds of sugar and three pounds of butter?" The shop assistant answered: "Four dollars and thirty cents." "Thank you," said the boy, "I (3)_____ to buy anything. It's my homework for tomorrow."

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|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) enters | b) entered | c) had entered | d) will enter |
| 2. a) should I | b) shall I have | c) was I able | d) must I |
| 3. a) don't want | b) hadn't wanted | c) haven't wanted | d) shan't want |

9. Arthur worked in the Central Post-office. Every night he (1)_____ in front of a long line of boxes and threw letters and postcards into them. His work was not interesting, but he (2)_____ give his full attention to the address on each letter: if he put it in the wrong box, it (3)_____ never reach the person whose name was on it.

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|--------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. a) was standing | b) has stood | c) stands | d) stood |
| 2. a) may | b) had to | c) ought | d) shouldn't |
| 3. a) might | b) had to | c) should | d) was able to |

10. George (1)_____ Mabel when he was on holiday in England. He proposed marriage to her and she accepted him. When he returned to Burma, it was arranged that she (2)_____ join him in six months. But one difficulty arose after another: Mabel's father died, the war broke out, George (3)_____ to an area unsuitable for white women; so that in the end it was seven years before she was able to start. He made all arrangements for the marriage, which (4)_____ take place on the day of her arrival, and went down to Rangoon to meet her.

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|---------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. a) met | b) was meeting | c) had met | d) has met |
| 2. a) used to | b) ought | c) should | d) has to |
| 3. a) sent | b) was sent | c) had sent | d) has been sent |
| 4. a) could | b) should | c) was to | d) ought |

11. Jean Nicot was apparently a man of many parts. He (1)_____ articles on the subject of philology and published a lexicon of the French language. Monsieur Nicot, in addition to his other qualities, was a skilled diplomat, and while he (2)_____ as ambassador to Lisbon, he bought some seeds of a strange plant that (3)_____ over from the new country, America.

In this fashion he (4)_____ tobacco to France. Therefore, his own name, Nicot, finally (5)_____ as the basis of nicotine, the poisonous drug in tobacco.

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|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) has written | b) wrote | c) writes | d) was written |
| 2. a) had served | b) serves | c) was serving | d) is serving |
| 3. a) had come | b) has come | c) will come | d) would come |
| 4. a) is introduced | b) introduced | c) was introduced | d) has introduced |
| 5. a) used | b) will be used | c) has used | d) was used |

12. A visit to Yale, Iowa, is a treat you (1)_____ miss! Here are two places you (2)_____ particularly.

Although smaller than the zoo in Ames, Yale Zoo (3)_____ a fun-packed morning. Near the main gate are the polar bears. Sit on a bench and watch them splash about in their pool. Then walk down the main path to the dolphin tank for the 11:00 show. Stand at the rail to watch the dolphins leap, squeal, and chatter wildly. You (4)_____ end the morning with a picnic on the soft green field nearby.

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|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) must | b) shouldn't | c) should | d) have to |
| 2. a) will enjoy | b) had enjoyed | c) enjoyed | d) have enjoyed |
| 3. a) is offered | b) was offering | c) offers | d) had offered |
| 4. a) could | b) couldn't | c) mightn't | d) are able |

13. Dogs and fish make excellent pets. They have some similar qualities, but they are also quite different.

You (1)_____ play with a dog, but you (2)_____ be satisfied with just watching fish. Dogs are affectionate. Fish are not. On the other hand, fish are inexpensive and (3)_____ medical care and room to roam as dogs do.

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|-------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. a) are able to | b) must | c) can't | d) can |
| 2. a) have to | b) mustn't | c) need | d) ought |
| 3. a) didn't need | b) hadn't needed | c) don't need | d) aren't needed |

14. The Louvre is the world's largest museum. It was originally a fortress built by Philippe-Auguste in the 13th century. 300 years later Francois I (1)_____ it with a Renaissance style building. It was first opened to the public in 1793 and (2)_____ as a museum ever since. The latest addition to the building is the glass pyramid which was designed by I. M. Pei. The pyramid (3)_____ in 1989. The Louvre's collection is overwhelming in size and it (4)_____ paintings, sculptures, antiquities, furniture, coins, etc. So, it is impossible to see everything in one day.

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|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) has replaced | b) was replaced | c) replaces | d) replaced |
| 2. a) was used | b) has been used | c) used | d) had been used |
| 3. a) unveiled | b) had been unveiled | c) was unveiled | d) has been unveiled |
| 4. a) is including | b) includes | c) included | d) will include |

15. As one (1)_____ guess, Tyson's road to the top has been anything but easy. He was born in Brooklyn, and never (2)_____ his father. Mike was raised by his mother Lorna to be a shy and gentle child.

At the age of 10, Tyson found himself constantly bothered by neighborhood boys. "They (3)_____ take my sneakers, my clothes, my money," he says. "They'd beat me up and smack me around."

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|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. a) must | b) might | c) ought to | d) has to |
| 2. a) knows | b) had known | c) is known | d) knew |
| 3. a) shouldn't | b) couldn't | c) would | d) had to |

16. If you ever go to Cornwall, you (1)_____ try something especially Cornish – the pasty. It is rather long in shape and there's a reason for this. It (2)_____ be eaten by Cornish tin-miners for lunch and had to fit their pockets. Nowadays most Cornish pasties (3)_____ in large bakeries and are certainly not as good as the old-fashioned home-made pasty.

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|-------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. a) are allowed | b) should | c) are able to | d) were to |
| 2. a) used to | b) must | c) ought to | d) has to |
| 3. a) were made | b) are made | c) have made | d) make |

17. Last Saturday I (1)_____ into a shoe shop with my friends to buy some new trainers. There were some horrible ones in the window. I (2)_____ to them and said “Ugh! Who wears those things?”

Just then I saw that my new boyfriend (3)_____ near the window and he (4)_____ trainers like those. He looked furious, and he walked out. I don’t know what to say to him.

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|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) had gone | b) went | c) was going | d) have gone |
| 2. a) pointed | b) have pointed | c) was pointing | d) point |
| 3. a) stands | b) was standing | c) had been standing | d) was stood |
| 4. a) wore | b) had been wearing | c) has worn | d) was wearing |

18. The demand for prison reforms (1)_____ steadily recently as more and more people have come to see that locking people up in prison (2)_____ crime. Prisons are isolated places, where prisoners (3)_____ from other criminals, and where bullying, bribery and other forms of corruption spread.

So, new legislation (4)_____ to be passed to change the system, and while the slow processes of bureaucracy go on, more and more lives (5)_____.

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|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) had risen | b) has risen | c) will rise | d) is risen |
| 2. a) isn’t reducing | b) hadn’t reduced | c) won’t be reducing | d) doesn’t reduce |
| 3. a) learn | b) have learnt | c) are learning | d) will be learning |
| 4. a) ought | b) must | c) is able | d) might |
| 5. a) are affecting | b) will affect | c) have been affected | d) are affected |

19. Before Wikipedia, encyclopedias (1)_____ by paid experts, and so the reader had no control over the content. Wikipedia has changed all that, as anyone (2)_____ to edit and add content. Its founders insist that, on the whole, the information on the site is no less accurate than in more traditional encyclopedias. Despite this, some experts (3)_____ the site for its inaccuracies. However, they essentially (4)_____ the problem. Most people have little idea how many inaccuracies there are in traditional printed encyclopedias.

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|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) are written | b) were writing | c) had written | d) were written |
| 2. a) should | b) can | c) is allowed | d) could |
| 3. a) had criticized | b) have criticized | c) are criticized | d) will criticize |
| 4. a) will exaggerate | b) are exaggerated | c) had exaggerated | d) exaggerate |

20. Some years ago a team of researchers reported that they could speed up learning in worms by feeding them with a mash of fellow worms that already (1)_____ the task under question. Everyone got very excited. If worms (2)_____ to learn by eating the 'memory molecules' of the already-trained worms, (3)_____ memory pills be invented? Students joked about grinding up professors, professors joked about doing brain transplants in students. However not everyone who tried to repeat the experiment got the same results, and the talk of memory pills (4)_____ away.

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|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) are learned | b) have learned | c) are learning | d) had learned |
| 2. a) have | b) couldn't | c) should | d) were able |
| 3. a) could | b) need | c) ought | d) may |
| 4. a) had faded | b) faded | c) are fading | d) were fading |

21. The first jeans (1)_____ by Levi Strauss (1829–1902), who was a German immigrant to the USA. Strauss arrived in San Francisco in 1850 just after gold was discovered there. Strauss (2)_____ to make trousers to sell to the gold miners. The first pair was made of tent canvas. Then strong cotton (3)_____ from France. We (4)_____ it 'denim' nowadays. The denim was dyed blue with indigo. In 1873 copper rivets were added to the jeans. Strauss wanted to make the pockets stronger, because the miners (5)_____ fill them with pieces of rock. The company still makes Levi's today.

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|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) are designed | b) have been designed | c) were designed | d) had designed |
| 2. a) decides | b) has decided | c) decided | d) was decided |
| 3. a) was imported | b) had been imported | c) imported | d) had imported |
| 4. a) are called | b) were called | c) are calling | d) call |
| 5. a) have to | b) used to | c) ought | d) may |

22. Whether we find a joke funny or not, largely depends on where we (1)_____ up. The sense of humour is mysteriously bound up with national characteristics. A Frenchman, for instance, (2)_____ find it hard to laugh at a Russian joke. In the same way, a Russian might fail to see anything amusing in a joke which (3)_____ make an Englishman laugh to tears.

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|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. a) had brought | b) have been brought | c) will be brought | d) will bring |
| 2. a) has to | b) ought to | c) might | d) mustn't |
| 3. a) would | b) is to | c) had to | d) ought |

23. The next morning, when I awoke, the sun (1)_____ brilliantly. It was late and I (2)_____ no supper the night before, so I dressed quickly and went downstairs. I (3)_____ to find the doors locked and the house empty. A dozen times or more I called out my host's name, but the house was as still as the grave. At last, however, I (4)_____ footsteps, and soon my host appeared, looking rather strange. He had just gone out, he said, to feed the horses. I noticed thick and wet mud upon his shoes but I (5)_____ ask him why he wanted to deceive me.

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|--------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a) shone | b) had shone | c) was shining | d) had been shining |
| 2. a) had had | b) had | c) was having | d) will have |
| 3. a) am surprised | b) surprised | c) was surprised | d) had been surprised |
| 4. a) was hearing | b) heard | c) hear | d) had heard |
| 5. a) need | b) ought | c) will have to | d) dared not |

24. When Jock McHaverty was a little boy, he (1)_____ to be a bus driver. His father hoped he (2)_____ into the family business, and his mother would have liked him to be a doctor. But Jock just (3)_____. He loved buses – all kinds of buses. He loved the way they looked, the smell of the diesel fuel, and most of all, the wonderful noise they (4)_____. When he was fourteen, he went on his first real holiday – a bus trip to the south of England and back. And when he (5)_____ school two years later, he went straight into the Highland Bus Company.

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|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) had wanted | b) has wanted | c) had been wanted | d) wanted |
| 2. a) went | b) would go | c) had gone | d) will go |
| 3. a) isn't interested | b) hasn't interested | c) won't be interested | d) wasn't interested |
| 4. a) made | b) were made | c) are making | d) make |
| 5. a) left | b) was leaving | c) had left | d) leaves |

25. An Englishman and a Scotsman once went on holiday to Ireland. It was the Scotsman's first long journey. When they (1)_____ the train at Heuston Station in Dublin, the Scotsman looked around and said, "Why (2)_____ so many clocks? What a waste of money!"

The Englishman didn't know the answer. When he looked at the clocks more closely, he saw that all the clocks (3)_____ different times. "What's the good of having so many clocks," he said, "if they all tell different times?"

The Irish porter who (4)_____ near them, heard this and shouted angrily, "What's the good of having so many nice clocks if they all tell the same time?"

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|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) got off | b) were got off | c) are getting off | d) will get off |
| 2. a) did they need | b) do they need | c) have they needed | d) will they need |
| 3. a) tell | b) were telling | c) have told | d) are telling |
| 4. a) is standing | b) has stood | c) has been standin | d) was standing |

26. The story of Cambridge University (1)_____ in 1209 when some students and scholars arrived in the little town of Cambridge after they (2)_____ 60 miles from Oxford. These students had been students in Oxford where was constant trouble between them and the people living in the town. Then one day a student accidentally (3)_____ a man of the town. The Mayor arrested three students who were innocent and they (4)_____ to death. In protest all the students moved elsewhere, some coming to Cambridge, and so the new University (5)_____.

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|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) has begun | b) will begin | c) began | d) had begun |
| 2. a) had walked | b) were walking | c) had been walking | d) have been walking |
| 3. a) was killed | b) kills | c) was killing | d) killed |
| 4. a) were put | b) had been put | c) will be put | d) put |
| 5. a) begins | b) began | c) had begun | d) is beginning |

27. Doctor Watson found it pleasant to be once more in Sherlock Holmes’s office, where so many unusual adventures (1)_____ their beginning. He looked around at everything in the room and at last his eyes (2)_____ back to the bright, smiling face of Billy.

“There (3)_____ to be any change here, Billy. And you (4)_____ either. I hope you can say the same for him?” Billy threw a worried look at the closed door of the bedroom. “I think he is asleep,” he said.

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|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a) have had | b) had had | c) are having | d) have |
| 2. a) had come | b) were coming | c) have come | d) came |
| 3. a) hasn’t seemed | b) doesn’t seem | c) didn’t seem | d) isn’t seemed |
| 4. a) haven’t changed | b) aren’t changed | c) aren’t changing | d) haven’t been changed |

28. Personal computers, or PCs, are an important part of our everyday lives. Many people (1) _____ imagine life without them. One of the most important people in making machines work is Bill Gates. Bill Gates was born in 1955 in Washington state. He grew up in a rich family. In 1973, Gates (2) _____ to Harvard University. Two years later, Gates dropped out of Harvard to work on a computer program with his friend Allen. He was the “King of Software”. He (3) _____ his success with a lot of hard work.

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|--------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) can’t | b) mustn’t | c) oughtn’t | d) are able |
| 2. a) was accepted | b) was accepting | c) accepted | d) had been accepted |
| 3. a) achieves | b) achieved | c) have achieved | d) was achieving |

29. The Oxford University or simply Oxford (1)_____ a research university located in Oxford, England. It is the oldest university in the English-speaking world, and the world's second-oldest surviving university. After disputes between students and Oxford townsfolk in 1209, some academics (2)_____northeast to Cambridge, where they (3)_____what became the University of Cambridge.

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|------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) has been | b) is | c) was | d) will be |
| 2. a) fled | b) were fled | c) flee | d) have fled |
| 3. a) have established | b) established | c) establish | d) were establishing |

30. Ronaldo was the younger child of Maria Dolores dos Santos Aveiro who was a cook and José Dinis Aveiro who was a municipal gardener and (1)_____ a lot...

The name Ronaldo (2)_____from US President Ronald Reagan who was a favorite actor of his father's.

Ronaldo's childhood passed in a working class neighborhood. He lived in a tin roofed small house that overlooked the ocean. Ronaldo's life was very hard in his early days. To improve the financial status and to feed the children, Ronaldo's mother worked as a cleaner and cook. At the age of 10, Ronaldo became a phenomenon kid who only (3) _____for soccer. Now he (4)_____ be considered the best footballer in the world.

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|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) drinks | b) drank | c) has drunk | d) has been drinking |
| 2. a) was derived | b) would derive | c) is deriving | d) has been derived |
| 3. a) was living | b) have lived | c) lived | d) has been lived |
| 4. a) couldn't | b) has to | c) ought | d) can |

31. The beloved French chanson entertainer Charles Aznavour, who (1)_____more than 800 songs, has recorded more than 1,000 in French, English, German and Spanish and sold over 100 million records in all, was born on May 22, 1924, in Paris. He is the younger of the two children born to Armenian immigrants who (2)_____to France. His mother was a seamstress as well as an actress and his father was a baritone who (3)_____in restaurants. Both Charles and his sister waited on tables at the restaurants where he performed.

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|-------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. a) has written | b) writes | c) is writing | d) will write |
| 2. a) flee | b) fled | c) will flee | d) have fled |
| 3. a) is singing | b) sings | c) sang | d) has sung |

32. *Why are there so many different flags?* you (1)_____ask. Well, first let's see why people (2)_____ using flags.

In earlier centuries certain groups of people (3)_____ decorated spears and decorated staff which showed their cultural symbols. Later people also used ribbons, leather or silk decorations on the spears to distinguish their group from another group.

The early explorers always put crosses or sculptures up when they landed on unknown land, but later they used flags to proclaim their presence or show the sovereignty.

Every country has got a specific flag as their national symbol. The first flags (4)_____in the 18th century to tell others that they own of a piece of land (proclaim a possession) and that they rule over the people and land (sovereignty).

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|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) might | b) can't | c) are able to | d) have to |
| 2. a) started | b) have started | c) were starting | d) would start |
| 3. a) have | b) had | c) have had | d) would have |
| 4. a) had flown | b) have been flown | c) were flown | d) have flown |

33. Since the beginning of recorded history, humans (1)_____to mask or enhance their own odor by using perfume, which emulates nature's pleasant smells. Many natural and man-made materials (2)_____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 (3)_____exactly the same on any two people.

Perfume comes from the Latin "per" meaning "through" and "fumum" or "smoke." Many ancient perfumes (4)_____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 (5)_____as extracts or essences and contain a percentage of oil distilled in alcohol. Water is also used.

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|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) attempt | b) have attempted | c) have been attempted | d) attempted |
| 2. a) have been used | b) have used | c) would use | d) will be used |
| 3. a) smelled | b) was smelled | c) will smell | d) will be smelled |
| 4. a) are made | b) made | c) are making | d) were made |
| 5. a) are defined | b) define | c) will be defined | d) are defining |

34. Without plants, nearly all life on Earth (1)____. Plants provide oxygen for humans and animals to breathe and they provide food for many animals. There are about 260,000 plant species in the world today. They (2)____ on land, in oceans and in fresh water. They were the first living things on Earth. Like animals, plants are living things, or organisms. These three features (3)____ plants from animals:

- plants have chlorophyll, a green pigment necessary for photosynthesis;
- their cell walls (4)____ sturdy by a material called cellulose;
- they are fixed in one place (they don't move).

Plants (5)____ into two groups: flower- and fruit-producing plants which include all garden flowers, agricultural crops, grasses, shrubs and most leaf trees. Non-flowering plants include pines, ferns, mosses and conifers (evergreen trees or shrubs that produce cones).

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|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a) would end | b) ended | c) will be ended | d) had ended |
| 2. a) are finding | b) are found | c) found | d) find |
| 3. a) distinguished | b) had distinguished | c) distinguish | d) have distinguished |
| 4. a) are made | b) made | c) make | d) have made |
| 5. a) are divided | b) have divided | c) divide | d) divided |

35. Aram Khachaturian was born on 6 June 1903 in the city of Tiflis (present day Tbilisi, Georgia) in an Armenian family. His father, Yeghia (Ilya), (1)____ in Nakhichevan and moved to Tiflis at the age of 13; he owned a bookbinding shop by the age of 25. His mother, Kumash, was from a village near Ordubad. Khachaturian's parents had 5 children, one daughter and four sons, of whom Aram was the youngest. Khachaturian (2)____ primary education at Tiflis Commercial School, where he debated between a career in medicine or engineering.

Khachaturian was the most renowned Armenian composer of the 20th century and the author of the first Armenian ballet, symphony, concerto, and film score. While following the established musical traditions of Russia, he broadly (3)____ Armenian, Caucasian, Eastern and Central European, and Middle Eastern peoples' folk music in his works. He is highly regarded not only in Armenia, where he (4)____ a "national treasure" but also all over the world.

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|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) is born | b) was born | c) had born | d) bore |
| 2. a) received | b) receives | c) has received | d) had received |
| 3. a) uses | b) has used | c) used | d) is using |
| 4. a) considers | b) considered | c) was considered | d) is considered |

36. Slang is the use of informal words and expressions that (1)_____ standard in the speaker's dialect or language. It is often used to identify with one's peers and, although it (2)_____ be common among young people, it is used by people of all ages and social groups.

Slang is informal language sometimes peculiar to a particular social class or group and its use in Britain dates back to before the 16th century. The language of slang, in common with the English language, (3)_____ all the time; new words and phrases (4)_____. The nations of the United Kingdom all have their own slang words, as does London. British slang has been the subject of many books including a seven volume dictionary, published in 1889.

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|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a) aren't considered | b) don't consider | c) weren't considered | d) are being considered |
| 2. a) had to | b) may | c) must | d) ought |
| 3. a) was changing | b) would change | c) is changing | d) changed |
| 4. a) added | b) add | c) are adding | d) are being added |

37. The Walt Disney Company, commonly known as *Disney*, (1)_____ on October 16, 1923, by Walt Disney and Roy O. Disney as the Disney Brothers Cartoon Studio, and (2)_____ itself as a leader in the American animation industry before diversifying into live-action film production, television, and theme parks. The company (3)_____ for the products of its film studio, the Walt Disney Studios, which is today one of the largest and best-known studios in Hollywood.

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|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a) was founded | b) is founded | c) founded | d) has founded |
| 2. a) establishes | b) established | c) has established | d) had been established |
| 3. a) would be known | b) knows | c) is known | d) knew |

38. After water, tea is the most widely consumed beverage in the world. Tea originated in China as a medicinal drink. It first (1)_____ to Portuguese priests and merchants in China during the 16th century. Drinking tea (2)_____ popular in Britain during the 17th century. The British introduced it to India, in order to compete with the Chinese monopoly on the product. There are at least six different types of tea. Some varieties, (3)_____ be used medicinally. It has been suggested that green and black tea may protect against cancer. Negative effects of tea drinking are centered around the consumption of sugar used to sweeten the tea.

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|----------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) was introduced | b) is introduced | c) introduced | d) introduces |
| 2. a) becomes | b) became | c) has become | d) is becoming |
| 3. a) can | b) ought | c) had | d) must |

39. Armenia is a land of big smiles and friendly faces, of boundless skies and magnificent mountains! There (1)_____ so much to see and do! Ancient culture, the beautiful architecture of cosy old churches, impressive cross-stones, delicious herbs... Once you visit Armenia you (2)_____ to return again and again. The country has magic. The people welcome you, the mountains call you, the variety of good food and drinks (3)_____ you.

And you will enjoy the exciting view of Mt. Ararat which will remind you of Noah's Ark.

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|-------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) is | b) was | c) has been | d) had been |
| 2. a) have wanted | b) wanted | c) will want | d) had wanted |
| 3. a) surprises | b) has surprised | c) surprised | d) was surprising |

40. Since 1927, the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Science (1)_____ annual awards to people for their achievements in the movie industry. At the awards ceremony, called the "Academy Awards" or "The Oscars", winners receive an Oscar – a small statue of a man holding a sword. The man (2)_____ on a reel of film with five points on it. Each point represents a branch of the Academy: actors, writers, directors, producers, and technicians. Any of these people (3)_____ receive an Oscar. No one really knows how the name Oscar originated. The most popular story is that an employee named Margaret Herrick saw the statue and said, "Why, he looks just like my uncle Oscar." The name stuck, and it (4)_____ official in 1939.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) has given | b) gave | c) gives | d) had given |
| 2. a) was standing | b) is standing | c) has stood | d) will stand |
| 3. a) can | b) must | c) able | d) should |
| 4. a) has become | b) becomes | c) became | d) would become |

SECTION 3**Ընտրել ճիշտ բառաձևը:****Choose the right word form.****Text 1**

A row is simply expressing your own point of view (1)_____, and it's surprising that people quarrel in different ways. In some families, rows are (2)_____ affairs, with anger covered up by a (3)_____ that all is well. In others, it is more (4)_____. But rows can lead to greater understanding, and arguments in relationships often indicate (5)_____, which is fine as long as the outcome is positive.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. a) force | b) forcefully | c) forceful | d) forceless |
| 2. a) silent | b) silence | c) silently | d) silencer |
| 3. a) pretend | b) pretentious | c) pretence | d) pretender |
| 4. a) dramatize | b) dramatically | c) drama | d) dramatic |
| 5. a) develop | b) development | c) developed | d) undeveloped |

Text 2

Susan Hill was (1)_____ that the bag she had been carrying around for more than two months contained a bomb hidden there before she bought it.

The bomb was (2)_____ put there by an animal rights (3)_____ in August when there were several minor (4)_____ in local shops caused by fire bombs placed in leather bags. Susan bought the bag in October and used it for two months. She only found the bomb when she was unpacking her bag after a Christmas shopping trip. She thought she had lost one of the gifts she had bought and after unzipping a (5)_____ side-pocket for the first time, she discovered the cassette-sized device inside. The police said that if it had gone off it could have caused a lot of damage and Susan could have been seriously injured.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) aware | b) unaware | c) awareness | d) unawareness |
| 2. a) probably | b) probable | c) improbable | d) probability |
| 3. a) terror | b) terrorize | c) terrorist | d) terrorism |
| 4. a) explosions | b) explode | c) explosive | d) exploders |
| 5. a) secretive | b) secretly | c) secrecy | d) secret |

Text 3

Before the (1)_____ of money, people used to get the goods and services they wanted by swapping things with others. The system was entirely (2)_____ on an agreement between both people, who each needed to have what the other wanted.

The system of (3)_____ started to work much more smoothly with the (4)_____ of money. By using precious metals which had been (5)_____ weighed and made into coins, it became possible to sell what you produced in return for coins, and then use the coins to buy anything you wanted from a third party.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) inventor | b) invention | c) inventive | d) invent |
| 2. a) dependent | b) dependable | c) independent | d) dependence |
| 3. a) exchanged | b) changeable | c) exchange | d) unchanged |
| 4. a) introductory | b) introduce | c) introducible | d) introduction |
| 5. a) officially | b) office | c) official | d) officer |

Text 4

Research by (1)_____ has shown that the stereotype that women talk more than men may not be (2)_____. In the study, hundreds of university students were fitted with recorders and the total number of words they used during the day was then (3)_____. The results showed that women speak about 16,000 words a day and men speak only slightly fewer. In fact, the four most (4)_____ people in the study were all men.

Women are experts at gossiping – and they often talk about (5)_____ things, or at least that's what men have always thought. However, according to research, when women talk to women their conversations are not trivial at all, and cover many more topics than when men talk to other men.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) psychology | b) psychologists | c) psychological | d) psychologism |
| 2. a) truly | b) true | c) truth | d) truthful |
| 3. a) countable | b) countless | c) counted | d) account |
| 4. a) talkative | b) talking | c) talk | d) talkatively |
| 5. a) trivialism | b) trivially | c) triviality | d) trivial |

Text 5

Hardly anyone recognizes the name Mary Myers today. However, Mary Myers's name deserves (1)_____. She was a pilot and researcher who was one of aviation's (2)_____ pioneers.

Mary and her husband, Carl, lived near Little Falls, New York. Both did research on ballooning. On July 4, 1880, Mary became the first woman to make a solo balloon (3)_____.

Mary performed similar flights in (4)_____ for years. In 1886, without any oxygen tanks, she ascended to a (5)_____ of four miles.

Mary Myers, who called herself "Carlotta," contributed a lot to the field of aviation. Yet few people have heard her name. Some day perhaps the great "Carlotta" will have the fame she deserves.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) recognisable | b) recognise | c) recognised | d) recognition |
| 2. a) true | b) truth | c) truly | d) untrue |
| 3. a) flyable | b) fly | c) flight | d) flying |
| 4. a) publicity | b) public | c) publicly | d) publicise |
| 5. a) height | b) high | c) highness | d) highly |

Text 6

Susan's father is a photographer. He works for a magazine and traveling is part of his job. But wherever he goes he always returns to London. His (1)_____ saying is: 'When a man is tired of London, he's tired of life'.

(2)_____, living in the capital didn't suit Susan's mother at all. For her, London was a (3)_____, overcrowded place. She left both London and her husband and went to live in Chester where she opened a dress shop.

(4)_____ between Susan and her father have never been good. While they were living together they did nothing but (5)_____. So she rarely sees her father these days.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) favourable | b) favourite | c) unfavourable | d) favour |
| 2. a) unfortunate | b) fortune | c) fortunate | d) unfortunately |
| 3. a) noise | b) noiseless | c) noisily | d) noisy |
| 4. a) relations | b) relative | c) relatively | d) related |
| 5. a) argument | b) argumentative | c) argue | d) arguable |

Text 7

Gaza City zookeepers have found a (1)_____ way of drawing crowds to their zoo by painting their donkeys. The Zoo's only two zebras died of (2)_____ when they were neglected during the war.

The (3)_____ animals were too (4)_____ to replace, so the keepers decided to design a pair of donkeys with black and white patterns instead.

A (5)_____ painter used French-manufactured hair coloring to make the donkeys look like zebras.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) creatively | b) creator | c) creative | d) creativity |
| 2. a) hungry | b) hunger | c) hungrily | d) hungering |
| 3. a) popularity | b) unpopularity | c) popularly | d) popular |
| 4. a) expensive | b) expense | c) expensively | d) inexpensive |
| 5. a) profession | b) professional | c) professionalism | d) professionally |

Text 8

Social scientists say that there are reasons why we judge people based on how they look. On a very basic level, judging people by their (1)_____ means putting them quickly into categories. In the past, being able to do this was vitally important, and humans developed the (2)_____ to judge other people in seconds. Susan Fiske, a professor of psychology at Princeton University, said that (3)_____, most stereotypes are linked to judging whether a person looks (4)_____ or not. "In prehistoric times, it was important to stay away from people who looked aggressive and dominant," she said. One reason why our brains persist in using stereotypes, experts say, is that often they give us generally (5)_____ information, even if all the details aren't right.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) appearance | b) appear | c) disappearance | d) appearing |
| 2. a) disabled | b) able | c) enable | d) ability |
| 3. a) tradition | b) traditionally | c) traditional | d) traditionalist |
| 4. a) danger | b) endanger | c) dangerously | d) dangerous |
| 5. a) accurately | b) inaccurately | c) accurate | d) accurateness |

Text 9

The (1)_____ of Chinese medicine is not the same as that of modern medicine, but it is useful for curing many (2)_____ problems.

Modern medicine focuses on illness. Western doctors usually see illness as an enemy. They use medicines like weapons to fight diseases.

In contrast, Chinese medicine tries to make the patient's whole body well again. Their doctors believe that (3)_____ people, there are two types of energy. The first type, called 'yin', is (4)_____ and passive. The other type, 'yang', is active. When these two energies are in (5)_____ balance, a person is healthy.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) philosopher | b) philosophy | c) philosophic | d) philosophically |
| 2. a) health | b) healthful | c) healthily | d) healthy |
| 3. a) inside | b) sideways | c) backside | d) sidelong |
| 4. a) quietly | b) quietness | c) quiet | d) quietude |
| 5. a) unequally | b) equally | c) equality | d) equal |

Text 10

I think that Bruce Lee, the great action movie star, should be given a lifetime achievement award for his work in films. He died tragically in 1973, so he wouldn't be able to receive the award himself, but his fans all over the world would love to see him (1)_____.

Why was Bruce Lee so great? The fight scenes in his films were (2)_____ as he was always in top physical condition. He was also a great actor. As he started acting when he was just six years old, he was very comfortable and natural in front of the camera. His face was very (3)_____, so he was able to communicate a lot of feeling with a (4)_____ look. Bruce always looked good on film because he was so (5)_____.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) honoured | b) honourable | c) honourably | d) dishonoured |
| 2. a) amazed | b) amazing | c) amazingly | d) amazement |
| 3. a) expression | b) expressed | c) expressive | d) expressively |
| 4. a) simply | b) simplifier | c) simple | d) simplicity |
| 5. a) charm | b) charmer | c) charmless | d) charming |

Text 11

I came across an article in a magazine the other day which made (1)_____ between people and animals. It seemed to come to the (2)_____ that in most cases we are (3)_____ to animals and lead a more comfortable life. Animals in the wild have much more (4)_____ than pets or animals in zoos, but even a lion or tiger in the jungle could be killed by hunters at almost any time. For animals, life is generally hard and dangerous compared to the life led by people in large cities, where there is not only (5)_____ but also the freedom to choose the kind of life you want to lead. It is hard to imagine a life more boring than that of a tortoise. However, we humans do have some disadvantage in areas such as smell, hearing or speed.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) comparable | b) comparative | c) comparisons | d) incomparably |
| 2. a) conclusion | b) conclude | c) conclusive | d) concluding |
| 3. a) superiority | b) superior | c) superiorly | d) super |
| 4. a) freely | b) free | c) freed | d) freedom |
| 5. a) various | b) variety | c) invariably | d) variable |

Text 12

Ever since humans have inhabited the Earth, they have made use of (1)_____ forms of communication. (2)_____, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, (3)_____ is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have had to resort to this form of (4)_____. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact, and can be used (5)_____; spelling, however, cannot.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) vary | b) variety | c) various | d) variably |
| 2. a) general | b) generally | c) generalize | d) generate |
| 3. a) communication | b) communicate | c) communicative | d) communicator |
| 4. a) express | b) expressive | c) expressively | d) expression |
| 5. a) international | b) national | c) internationally | d) nationality |

Text 13

There was once a king in an (1)_____ country whose name was Poof-Allee. Like all kings, Poof-Allee was proud of his rich country and his (2)_____ army, of his wonderful palace and of his beautiful wives. But most of all he was proud of his talent for poetry, which was really (3)_____. You must not think that the king's talent was for writing poetry – he couldn't write a word. His talent was for remembering poetry. King Poof-Allee had an unusual (4)_____, and he could repeat any poem by heart (5)_____ after hearing it.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. a) easterner | b) eastern | c) eastward | d) easterly |
| 2. a) powerful | b) power | c) powerless | d) powerfully |
| 3. a) usual | b) usually | c) unusual | d) unusually |
| 4. a) memorial | b) memorable | c) memorably | d) memory |
| 5. a) immediately | b) immediate | c) immediateness | d) immediacy |

Text 14

A man was walking down the trail on a cold, gray day. He was wearing heavy clothes and fur boots. But he still felt cold and (1)_____. The man was on his way to the camp where his friends had a fire and hot food (2)_____ for him. A dog walked behind the man. It didn't like the (3)_____ cold. It knew the weather was too cold to travel.

The man came to a (4)_____ stream called Indian Creek. As he walked, he looked (5)_____ at the ice in front of him. He saw that an underground spring flowed under the ice at that spot.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. a) comfortably | b) uncomfortable | c) comfort | d) uncomfortably |
| 2. a) ready | b) readily | c) readiness | d) unready |
| 3. a) extremes | b) extremely | c) extreme | d) extremity |
| 4. a) freeze | b) freezer | c) freezable | d) frozen |
| 5. a) carefully | b) care | c) careless | d) careful |

Text 15

Did birds evolve from dinosaurs? Two recent discoveries add evidence to scientists' (1)_____ that they did. These are two dinosaur fossils unearthed in China.

Dinosaur experts named one fossil *Dilong paradoxus*. It is about 130 million years old. *Dilong* is the first dinosaur found with a featherlike (2)_____.

The second find, which the scientists named *Meilong*, is the first dinosaur fossil found in a (3)_____ position. With its head tucked between its elbow and body and its tail wrapped around itself to keep (4)_____, the dinosaur looks like a resting bird. Researchers believe that some dinosaurs were warm-blooded, (5)_____ birds.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. a) theorem | b) theoretical | c) theoretically | d) theory |
| 2. a) uncover | b) coverless | c) covering | d) coverer |
| 3. a) sleep | b) sleeping | c) sleepless | d) sleepy |
| 4. a) warmth | b) warm | c) warmly | d) warming |
| 5. a) like | b) likely | c) unlikely | d) alike |

Text 16

In the days of Queen Victoria, (1)_____ British people thought that the (2)_____ family was very special. Victoria, her husband and their nine children were seen as an example of (3)_____ family life.

But today things are (4)_____. The Queen is still generally popular, but there have been too many problems with marriages. The Queen's sister and three of her four children are now divorced.

Prince Charles, the Queen's eldest son, married Princess Diana in 1981. Diana was young and beautiful and the newspapers and television were very interested in her. Soon she was more (5)_____ than Charles, her husband. But her marriage to Charles was not happy. When Diana died in a car accident in 1997, many British people were very sad.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) ordinary | b) ordinarily | c) ordinariness | d) extraordinary |
| 2. a) royally | b) royalty | c) royal | d) royalist |
| 3. a) perfectly | b) imperfect | c) perfect | d) perfection |
| 4. a) indifferent | b) different | c) difference | d) differently |
| 5. a) popularly | b) popularity | c) unpopular | d) popular |

Text 17

If you're a student (1)_____ classes, you have probably experienced many moments when it was hard to make yourself settle down and study, even when an important exam was coming up.

If you're like most students, you put off studying until the very last minute. The night before the exam, you'll stay up all night cramming, getting little or no sleep. In the morning, you'll drag yourself out of bed, and go into the exam feeling (2)_____. You'll find it hard to focus or think, and you'll be cursing yourself for not starting to study sooner.

And it is not (3)_____, that unless you're blessed with (4)_____ brilliance, or you happen to know the subject matter (5)_____ well, you'll probably do terribly on the test.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) attend | b) attendance | c) attending | d) attended |
| 2. a) exhausting | b) exhaust | c) exhaustion | d) exhausted |
| 3. a) surprisingly | b) surprised | c) surprising | d) surprise |
| 4. a) naturally | b) nature | c) natural | d) unnaturally |
| 5. a) extremely | b) extreme | c) extremity | d) extremeness |

Text 18

One (1)_____ we often don't start studying until the last(2)_____ minute is that we have misjudged how long it will actually take us to absorb and understand the (3)_____. If your exam is still six weeks away, that might seem like plenty of time left before you need to get around to studying.

Another reason we often put off starting to study is that we are too overwhelmed with how big the project actually seems to be. Somehow we (4)_____ ourselves that putting off a tough study project can be the best way to (5)_____ feeling overwhelmed by it.

If you have been guilty of all these bad study habits, it's not too late to learn some other habits that will work better for you.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) reasoning | b) reasonable | c) reason | d) reasonably |
| 2. a) impossibility | b) possible | c) possibly | d) impossibly |
| 3. a) materialistic | b) materially | c) materialized | d) material |
| 4. a) convince | b) conviction | c) convinced | d) convincing |
| 5. a) avoidance | b) avoid | c) avoidable | d) unavoidable |

Text 19

Cinnamon rolls are a sweet pastry (1)_____ eaten at breakfast time, but may be consumed any time of the day. Dating back many years, cinnamon rolls have made a (2)_____ in history.

Some of the ingredients making the rolls taste (3)_____ are bread, cinnamon, sugar and butter. Yeast bread dates back to around 1,000 BC in ancient Egypt. And cinnamon dates back to 2,000 BC, when it was (4)_____ from Egypt to China and was so highly prized that it was (5)_____ as a gift fit for monarchs. Butter dates back to 2,000 BC and is written about in the Bible. Farmers' wives gave way to machines when butter began being mass produced around 1860.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) common | b) uncommon | c) commoner | d) commonly |
| 2. a) mark | b) marked | c) unmarked | d) marker |
| 3. a) resistance | b) resisting | c) irresistible | d) irresistibly |
| 4. a) import | b) imported | c) export | d) portable |
| 5. a) regard | b) regardless | c) regarded | d) regarding |

SECTION 4

Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:
Choose the appropriate option.

1. “Excuse me officer. Is this the way to the station?”
“Yes, sir, it is. Turn _____ at the traffic lights.”
 - a) to right
 - b) rightly
 - c) right
 - d) the right
2. “Have you finished with the paper?”
“No, I have _____ started reading it.”
 - a) even
 - b) just
 - c) still
 - d) already
3. “What’s wrong with your car?”
“It keeps breaking down. We had to _____ twice last month.”
 - a) have repaired it
 - b) have it repaired
 - c) it have repaired
 - d) had repaired it
4. “Luckily Grandpa is getting _____ day by day.”
“So, we needn’t send for the doctor.”
 - a) bad
 - b) better
 - c) worse
 - d) well

5. "It took Edward a long time to _____ living alone. He had always lived with his parents."
- a) be used to
 - b) get used to
 - c) used to
 - d) be used
6. "I am not going to _____ this noise any longer."
"Then you had better go for a walk in the garden."
- a) give away
 - b) put up with
 - c) put off
 - d) give up
7. "Do you go home by bus or _____?"
"I usually take a bus, but when the weather is fine I prefer to walk."
- a) on foot
 - b) by foot
 - c) by walk
 - d) for a walk
8. "All of your teachers seem to think _____ of you."
"I am doing my best to please them."
- a) too high
 - b) very much highly
 - c) high enough
 - d) very highly
9. "Children, don't quarrel! Let's have _____!"
- a) peace
 - b) in peace
 - c) a peace
 - d) the peace

10. "Why _____ to stand up when the teacher enters the classroom?"

"It's a sign that you respect your teacher."

- a) have we
- b) do we have
- c) haven't we
- d) don't we have

11. "Jimmy seems to be unaware of the accident."

"He may not _____ about it yet."

- a) tell
- b) to tell
- c) have told
- d) have been told

12. "Do you have _____ money to pay the bill?"

"No, I'll have to borrow some from you."

- a) such
- b) enough
- c) too much
- d) so many

13. "Do you have any English books in the original?"

"Yes, I have _____."

- a) any
- b) some
- c) much
- d) no

14. "Did you know that _____ washes 19 countries?"

"No, I didn't know about it."

- a) the Mediterranean Sea
- b) Mediterranean
- c) Mediterranean Sea
- d) the Sea Mediterranean

15. "Excuse me, sir! Can I pay by cheque?"
"_____ in cash."
- a) I'd prefer you paid
 - b) You'd better to pay
 - c) I'd rather you paid
 - d) You'd prefer to pay
16. "Did you hear what Tom said?"
"He was speaking in such a low voice that I could _____ what he was saying."
- a) hardly hear
 - b) hard to hear
 - c) hear hard
 - d) hear hardly
17. "Keep this knife away from the child! It is very sharp."
"Oh, yes! I _____ yesterday."
- a) had sharpened it
 - b) had it sharpened
 - c) had it sharp
 - d) made it sharpen
18. "Bob, get ready for your test!"
"I have _____ revised everything, Mummy."
- a) yet
 - b) still
 - c) already
 - d) ever
19. "Both the Jacksons and I bought a house in this district. How do you find them?"
"Your house is very nice and so is _____."
- a) their
 - b) theirs'
 - c) there's
 - d) theirs

20. "Why should I tidy up my room?"

"If you tidy up your room, you will be able to find things _____."

- a) much more easy
- b) most easier
- c) more easily
- d) more easier

21. "Is there anything interesting _____ today?"

"Well, there is a new TV show. It's worth watching."

- a) on TV
- b) on the TV
- c) by TV
- d) on the TV set

22. "Did you go to your grandparents' yesterday?"

"No, but I am going to visit them _____."

- a) the other day
- b) another one day
- c) one of these days
- d) some days

23. "Have you seen Bob lately?"

"It's two weeks since I saw him _____."

- a) latest
- b) last
- c) the last
- d) later

24. "Hello, Mike! It's a pleasure to meet you! Where have you been?"

"I was in Budapest _____."

- a) for a short holiday
- b) in a short holiday
- c) on short holiday
- d) over short holidays

25. "It will take me only a few minutes _____ this website."
"So much the better. I thought it was a long job."
- a) to update
 - b) for updating
 - c) to updating
 - d) updating
26. "Didn't you know that Greg was in hospital last month?"
"No, I didn't. _____, I would certainly have visited him."
- a) Had I known
 - b) Did I know
 - c) Have I known
 - d) Would I know
27. "Who is the girl standing at the counter?"
"She is _____ eldest daughter."
- a) Ann's and Jack's
 - b) Anns' and Jacks'
 - c) Ann and Jack's
 - d) Ann and Jacks'
28. "Was Daniel arrested?"
"The police _____ more evidence to prove his guilt."
- a) are looking for
 - b) is looking after
 - c) are looking to
 - d) are looking at
29. "Did you speak to the manager?"
"No, I _____ him about the problems I've faced."
- a) dared not telling
 - b) dared not tell
 - c) dared telling
 - d) didn't dare telling

30. "How far is the new metro station from your house?"

"It is about _____ walk."

- a) twenty-minute
- b) a twenty minutes'
- c) twenty minutes'
- d) a twenty-minutes

31. "_____ left for Bristol yesterday evening."

"Really? And I was wondering why their gate was locked."

- a) The Smith
- b) The Smiths
- c) Smiths
- d) Smiths'

32. "Where's _____ dress that grandma gave you?"

"It's in the wardrobe."

- a) the nice red
- b) nice red
- c) the red nice
- d) a red nice

33. "Do you still want to marry Agnes?"

"No, I am not _____ her anymore."

- a) interested about
- b) interest with
- c) interested in
- d) interest in

34. "Is the examination over?"

"No, _____ students haven't been examined yet."

- a) a number of
- b) the numbers of
- c) the number of
- d) some number of

35. "Mrs Gibson looked really ridiculous in her short red dress, didn't she?"

"I simply couldn't _____ when I saw her."

- a) help to laugh
- b) help laugh
- c) be helped to laugh
- d) help laughing

36. "What is _____?"

"I think it's (0077) 96166587."

- a) Dave's phone's number
- b) phone number of Dave
- c) Dave's phone numbers
- d) Dave's phone number

37. "_____ more wine, Chris?"

"No, thanks, I have had enough."

- a) Do you like
- b) Would you like
- c) Did you like
- d) Will you like

38. "My business failed again!"

"You need _____ in order to have success in business."

- a) patience
- b) any patience
- c) a patience
- d) the patience

39. "Mike, will you _____ and carry my suitcase upstairs, please?"

"Of course, madam."

- a) do me a favour
- b) give me some favour
- c) make a favour for me
- d) have a favour to me

40. "The pupils are making _____!"
"Indeed, they are very excited today."
- a) such much noise
 - b) too much noise
 - c) such a noisy
 - d) a lot noise
41. "What were you doing yesterday?"
"I was busy writing my term-paper _____."
- a) all the day
 - b) all day long
 - c) all the day long
 - d) whole the day
42. "Have you heard the news?"
"Yes, but I can't believe that Jack was fired _____ a few paperclips home."
- a) to take
 - b) to taking
 - c) being taken
 - d) for taking
43. "I have never met Ann's sister before. Will you please describe _____?"
- a) her me
 - b) me to herself
 - c) her to me
 - d) her to myself
44. "You _____ be very good at tennis, did you?"
"No, I am not so keen on tennis."
- a) never used to
 - b) got used to
 - c) are used to
 - d) didn't use

45. "How long did the party last?"
"It began at seven in the evening and continued _____."
- a) till the midnight
 - b) by the midnight
 - c) until midnight
 - d) from midnight
46. "Don't press the keys _____, you'll break the keyboard."
"Don't worry, this is not the first time I've worked on a computer."
- a) such hard
 - b) so hard
 - c) so hardly
 - d) such hardly
47. "Alan is asleep, don't _____, please."
"Sorry, I didn't know about it."
- a) do a noise
 - b) do any noise
 - c) make no noise
 - d) make a noise
48. "We have lived in this area for over 20 years, and I can say that things have definitely changed _____."
- a) for the worst
 - b) to the better
 - c) for the worse
 - d) for the best
49. "Have I told you about the time I sailed _____?"
"No, you never seem to have time for it."
- a) across the Northern Pacific
 - b) by North of the Pacific
 - c) in Northern Pacific
 - d) to the North of Pacific

50. "How old is Bill?"

"He is approximately the same age _____."

- a) like me
- b) like I
- c) as me
- d) as I do

51. "Why do you want me to stay with you?"

"I don't want _____ alone in this room."

- a) leaving
- b) to be left
- c) being left
- d) to leave

52. "How much do we have to pay?"

"You can get in _____ if you are members of the club."

- a) too freely
- b) rather free
- c) free
- d) more freely

53. "Tomorrow is a public holiday, so the police will have _____ trying to keep order."

- a) difficult time
- b) the difficult time
- c) a difficult time
- d) a difficulty in time

54. "Should I _____ a suit?"

"You don't have to wear a suit. You can wear casual clothes."

- a) put on
- b) put off
- c) take off
- d) take out

55. "I support the Democratic party, so I voted for Smith."
"Did you? _____."
- a) So I did
 - b) Also did I
 - c) So did I
 - d) Neither did I
56. "Would you like to have dinner at home or at the restaurant?"
"_____ to the restaurant."
- a) I'd prefer to go
 - b) I'd better to go
 - c) I'd rather to go
 - d) I'd rather went
57. "Did you enjoy your flight?"
"It was _____ from being the most comfortable flight I've ever been on."
- a) far
 - b) farther
 - c) away
 - d) a long way
58. "_____ have the highest standard of living in South America."
- a) Falkland Islands
 - b) The Falkland Islands
 - c) A Falkland Islands
 - d) The Falkland Island
59. "Is there anything left on the table?"
"It has almost been cleared away. Just a bottle of wine and a _____."
- a) wine of glass
 - b) wine glass
 - c) glass wine
 - d) glasses with wine

60. "It's time we set off. What's Miranda doing?"
"She is busy _____ her things in the next room."
- a) packing
 - b) to pack
 - c) pack up
 - d) for packing
61. "Can I help myself to the sweets?"
"I thought you were already helping _____."
- a) you
 - b) yourself
 - c) to yourself
 - d) to yourselves
62. "These are lovely flowers!"
"And they smell _____, too!"
- a) nice
 - b) nicely
 - c) in a nice way
 - d) so nicely
63. "Which is nearer to London: Manchester or Liverpool?"
"Both Manchester and Liverpool are _____ from London."
- a) quite near
 - b) a rather far
 - c) quite a long way
 - d) a rather long
64. "This restaurant seems to be very popular with tourists."
"Yes, _____ people visit it day by day."
- a) less and less
 - b) fewer and fewer
 - c) more and more
 - d) many and more

65. "Jane, _____ the idea of going on an excursion on such a rainy day!"
- a) put up
 - b) give up
 - c) take up
 - d) put on
66. "I'd like a meal somewhere."
"There are a lot of pubs in the town, but only _____ restaurants."
- a) a few of
 - b) a little of
 - c) few
 - d) a few
67. "Did you have a nice holiday?"
"Oh, I spent _____ holiday in London."
- a) much interesting
 - b) more interesting
 - c) a very interesting
 - d) a too interested
68. "Shall I ask Judy to help us with the task?"
"_____. She is so irresponsible."
- a) I would rather you didn't
 - b) I would prefer you don't
 - c) You had better not to
 - d) You would rather not
69. "No sooner _____ everyone started to gossip about him."
- a) had Mike left than
 - b) had Mike left when
 - c) did Mike leave when
 - d) Mike had left than

70. "Do you want to become a millionaire?"
"I just want _____ a successful business."
- a) running
 - b) to run
 - c) run
 - d) to running
71. "Europe's most active volcano, _____ erupted this spring."
- a) Mount Etna
 - b) the Etna Mount
 - c) the Mount Etna
 - d) the Etna
72. "Did you manage to buy the book I told you about?"
"When I got to the bookshop _____ were already sold out."
- a) every book
 - b) all the books
 - c) every of books
 - d) each of the books
73. "Did you remember _____ William for money?"
"Well I did, but I dared not."
- a) asking
 - b) to asking
 - c) to ask
 - d) ask
74. "_____ beautiful your dress is!"
"Really? I bought it at the shopping mall yesterday."
- a) How much
 - b) What
 - c) How
 - d) What a

75. "Which is the shortest day of the year?"
"It is _____ of December."
a) twenty-second
b) the twenty-second
c) twenty-two
d) the twenty-two
76. "I haven't _____ Michael for ages."
"Should I have any news, I shall let you know."
a) heard about
b) listened from
c) heard of
d) heard from
77. "Who was to let Mike know about our appointment?"
"Jan _____ to call him yesterday, but he forgot."
a) supposed
b) is supposed
c) was supposed
d) supposes
78. "Many people consider Davies _____ the finest artist of his generation."
"I don't think he was that talented."
a) being
b) to be
c) to being
d) be
79. "Fiona is really talented, isn't she?"
"Yes, she is _____ student in our group."
a) most talented
b) a most talented
c) the most talented
d) a talented

80. "Which one is the train to Manchester?"
"The one on _____."
- a) the platform 13
 - b) the 13 platform
 - c) 13th platform
 - d) Platform 13
81. "Lindbergh was the first to cross _____ by air."
"That isn't quite correct. Two Englishmen did so before him."
- a) Atlantic
 - b) the Atlantic
 - c) Atlantic Ocean
 - d) an Atlantic
82. "Are you coming with me to the party?"
"I am sorry, I am too busy and I don't want, _____."
- a) too
 - b) also
 - c) either
 - d) neither
83. "Driver, be careful! This is the first time I've ever ridden _____."
"It's the first time I've driven a taxi, too, madam!"
- a) in a taxi
 - b) in the taxi
 - c) a taxi
 - d) the taxi
84. "I had a terrible headache in the morning."
"How are you now? Are you _____?"
- a) good
 - b) well
 - c) badly
 - d) more better

85. "You had better take the dog out of the car."

"You are right; it's not fair to make the dog wait in the car _____."

- a) on such a hot day
- b) in such hot day
- c) on a such hot day
- d) during such a hot days

86. "What happens if you park your car in the wrong place?"

"The traffic police _____ a ticket."

- a) gives you
- b) give to you
- c) give you
- d) gives yourself

87. "_____ stretch more than 3,000 miles across North America, covering eight states."

- a) Rocky Mountains
- b) The Rocky Mountains
- c) The Rocky Mountain
- d) The Rocky

88. "I don't like the dinner menu; it's very short."

"And it's _____ as well."

- a) varied
- b) more varied
- c) less varied
- d) least varied

89. "Do you like tennis?"

"I _____, but now I really like it."

- a) didn't use to
- b) used to
- c) wasn't used to
- d) wasn't used

90. "Why did you stop _____ badminton?"

"Because it is raining."

- a) for playing
- b) to play
- c) playing
- d) being played

91. "It's cold. Take a warm jacket with you."

"OK, I'll put _____."

- a) on it
- b) over it
- c) it away
- d) it on

92. "Let's ask someone to help us with the luggage."

"Almost _____ person I've asked for help, refused to help us."

- a) every
- b) every of
- c) all the
- d) each of

93. "Why are you in such a bad mood, Alex?"

"Well, I didn't even have time to make myself _____."

- a) a proper breakfast
- b) the proper breakfast
- c) a breakfast proper
- d) properly breakfast

94. "Spencer West, an American with no legs, reached the summit of _____ by walking on his hands."

- a) the Mount Kilimanjaro
- b) the Kilimanjaro
- c) Mount Kilimanjaro
- d) Kilimanjaro Mount

95. "Who is the young man over there?"

"His name is Derek. He lives _____."

- a) at the United Arab Emirates
- b) in United Arab Emirates
- c) at a United Arab Emirate
- d) in the United Arab Emirates

96. "When did you meet Greg last?"

"It was last summer. We were travelling to Rome _____."

- a) on the same train
- b) with a same train
- c) by the same trains
- d) by a same train

97. "We aren't on _____ road, Andy, are we?"

"I hope not."

- a) the right
- b) a right
- c) the wrong
- d) a wrong

98. "Where can I buy that book?"

"I remember _____ it in a bookshop, but I don't remember which one."

- a) seeing
- b) to see
- c) to seeing
- d) being seen

99. "Could you provide me with _____ I asked for yesterday?"

"Of course, I'll e-mail it to you in a couple of minutes."

- a) the information
- b) those informations
- c) an information
- d) information

100. "Do the penguins live in _____?"
"They surely do."
- a) an Antarctic
 - b) Antarctic Ocean
 - c) Antarctic
 - d) the Antarctic
101. "Oh! I spilt the juice on the box of medicine."
"Luckily only _____ medicine got spoilt."
- a) little of
 - b) a little of the
 - c) few of the
 - d) a few
102. "Why did you refuse _____ the policeman's question?"
"I didn't understand what he was hinting at."
- a) answering
 - b) that you answer
 - c) for answering
 - d) to answer
103. "How many _____ have you got?"
"Two."
- a) sisters-in-law
 - b) of sisters-in-law
 - c) sister-in-laws
 - d) sisters-in-the-laws
104. "Are these windows really not made of _____?"
"I have no idea."
- a) the glass
 - b) glass
 - c) a glass
 - d) glasses

105. "I bought a large cake, but the children were so hungry that it wasn't ____."
- a) much large
 - b) enough large
 - c) quite
 - d) enough
106. "____ did you invite to your birthday party?"
"Just a few colleagues and my neighbour."
- a) Whom
 - b) Whose
 - c) Who's
 - d) To whom
107. "How long have you been working at the project?"
"About ____."
- a) two years and a half
 - b) two and a half year
 - c) a two and half years
 - d) two and half years
108. "____ is the hostel from here?"
"It's about three miles away."
- a) How many miles
 - b) How much
 - c) How long
 - d) How much distance
109. "Where is my scarf? I've been looking for it for an hour."
"It's ____ beside the wardrobe."
- a) on the bed
 - b) between the bed
 - c) in bed
 - d) on bed

110. "Did you give the letter to the boss _____?"
"No, his secretary gave it to him."
- a) herself
 - b) himself
 - c) by yourself
 - d) yourself
111. "The novel *War and Peace* was written by Tolstoy."
"Which one? _____ who wrote *Anna Karenina* or the one who wrote *The Adventures of Buratino*?"
- a) Tolstoy
 - b) The Tolstoy
 - c) A Tolstoy
 - d) Some Tolstoy
112. "I can't stand this hot weather!"
"_____. Dreadful, isn't it?"
- a) So can't I
 - b) Neither can I
 - c) So I can't
 - d) Nor I can
113. "It's important _____ that *if there is a will, there is a way*."
- a) to remember
 - b) remembering
 - c) for remembering
 - d) remember
114. "What was the film like? Was it _____?"
"No, it was very dull."
- a) exciting
 - b) excited
 - c) an exciting
 - d) an excited one

115. "I don't like tea with such a lot of milk."

"Well, put in _____ milk next time."

- a) a little
- b) less
- c) a little of
- d) less than

116. "How do I make this pasta?"

"It's very easy; just cook it in _____ water for about 10 minutes".

- a) a boiling
- b) the boiled
- c) boiling
- d) a boiled

117. "Who is that woman in a green coat?"

"She is _____."

- a) an aunt of Henry
- b) an aunt of Henry's
- c) the Henry's aunt
- d) the aunt of Henrys

118. "I don't like the idea of telling _____."

"OK, we shall keep it secret."

- a) truth to everybody
- b) to everybody the truth
- c) the truth to everybody
- d) everybody a truth

119. "Do you want _____ the invitation letter for you?"

"No, thanks. I'll do it myself."

- a) to have written
- b) that I write
- c) me write
- d) me to write

120. "Ingrid is so strange! She always does her shopping _____ work."
- a) on her way to
 - b) by the way to
 - c) in her way at
 - d) in the way of
121. "Gustave Eiffel built the inner structure of _____."
- a) Statues of the Liberty
 - b) the Statue of Liberty
 - c) Statue of Liberty
 - d) a Statue of Liberty
122. "The girl in the corner doesn't look _____ the girl by the window."
- a) so nicer as
 - b) much nicer as
 - c) nice than
 - d) as nice as
123. "How old is your nephew?"
"He is _____."
- a) at the age of five
 - b) a five-year-old
 - c) five-year-old boy
 - d) five years old
124. "What shall we do in the evening? Do you have any interesting ideas?"
"I suggest that we _____ to the disco."
- a) gone
 - b) will go
 - c) go
 - d) going
125. "Jane, this is _____ essay as the one you gave me last week."
"Sorry, I simply handed in the wrong paper."
- a) same
 - b) the same
 - c) such an
 - d) that

126. “When are you going to present your paper?”
“Only after I have completed the experiment ____ to make a report presentation.”
- a) I shall be able
 - b) I will be able
 - c) will be able I
 - d) shall I be able
127. “ Did I leave my keys in the car or didn’t I? I can’t remember ____ them into my coat pocket.”
- a) to put
 - b) putting
 - c) being put
 - d) to have put
128. “The ticket isn’t in my pocket.”
“ ____ can it be?”
- a) Where else
 - b) When else
 - c) Where other
 - d) What other place
129. “Would you like some more coffee?”
“Only ____, thank you.”
- a) little
 - b) some little
 - c) a little
 - d) a few
130. “Was the news of the accident announced on TV or ____?”
“Neither, Lucy told me about it.”
- a) on radio
 - b) with the radio
 - c) by the radio
 - d) on the radio

131. "Did you like the performance?"

"No, nobody _____ it."

- a) didn't like
- b) liked
- c) did liked
- d) does like

132. "What is his name?"

"_____, but I think it's *Roland*."

- a) I'm sure
- b) I make sure
- c) I don't make sure
- d) I'm not sure

133. "Waiter, this fish isn't so fresh as _____ you served us last Sunday!"

"I beg your pardon, sir, it's the same fish."

- a) the one
- b) one
- c) ones
- d) the others

134. "How do you put up with Helen?"

"The more I get to know her, _____ I work with her."

- a) more easier
- b) the more easy
- c) easier than
- d) the easier

135. "*Harry's* is a very expensive shop, _____ cheap there."

- a) nothing is
- b) anything isn't
- c) something is
- d) nothing isn't

136. "It was already midnight when we arrived _____ airport."
- a) at Los Angeles'
 - b) in Los Angeles
 - c) the Los Angeles
 - d) at Los Angeles
137. "Does he play any other musical instrument _____ the violin?"
"Oh, yes! He plays the piano and the flute."
- a) beside
 - b) except for
 - c) except
 - d) besides
138. "You aren't working hard Jane!"
"I agree. I don't work _____."
- a) systematic
 - b) systematically
 - c) such systematically
 - d) so systematic
139. "Listen Jim! Here's _____. Let's go to the Temple Street Market."
"That sounds like fun."
- a) tomorrow's idea
 - b) an idea for tomorrow
 - c) the idea of tomorrow
 - d) an idea of tomorrow's
140. "You have parked your car in the wrong place."
"Sorry, I didn't _____ the sign."
- a) give attention on
 - b) pay attention to
 - c) pay attention at
 - d) take any attention at

141. “_____ had I gone out into the street when I noticed a well-dressed man standing by the side of the bookstall.”
- a) Hardly
 - b) No sooner
 - c) As soon as
 - d) Hard
142. “I have had a terrible toothache since morning.”
“You _____ see the dentist.”
- a) have better to
 - b) have better
 - c) had better
 - d) had better to
143. “Which country would you like to live in?”
“I like warm countries, _____.”
- a) as in Spain
 - b) like Spain
 - c) as the Spain
 - d) like Spanish
144. “Where does your brother work?”
“He has _____ with the BBC.”
- a) a good work
 - b) good work
 - c) a good job
 - d) good job
145. “Someone is knocking _____. Is that the postman?”
“It can’t be the postman, it’s 7 o’clock in the morning and he usually comes at 10.”
- a) at the door
 - b) on doors
 - c) to the door
 - d) at door

146. "Was everybody present at the meeting?"
"____ Angela, everybody was present. Angela couldn't come as she was ill."
a) Except
b) Besides
c) Except for
d) Apart for
147. "Does your sister help you with your English?"
"Yes, she has ____ English."
a) better knowledge on
b) a well knowledge of
c) a good knowledge of
d) good knowledges in
148. "What's wrong with this dress?"
"I don't like its colour. I want a completely ____ colour."
a) another
b) different
c) other
d) the other
149. "What nations live in the Caucasus?"
"Lots of different nations live ____ there."
a) side by side
b) side after side
c) side into side
d) side to side
150. "What nationality is Daniel?"
"He is German, or _____ Austrian."
a) quite an
b) better
c) quite
d) rather

151. "What _____ sell your house?"
"The neighbourhood I lived in was very noisy."
- a) caused you
 - b) forced you
 - c) made you to
 - d) made you
152. "Why don't you want to attend Professor Nickson's lectures?"
"I am _____ his lectures."
- a) boring at
 - b) bored of
 - c) bored with
 - d) boring during
153. "I have something to tell you, Joe. Let's go to the study-room."
"You may speak _____ here. There is nobody in the house."
- a) free
 - b) freely
 - c) more free
 - d) the freer
154. "Tina _____ her mother. She is very kind and sympathetic."
- a) looks like
 - b) is look like
 - c) is alike
 - d) is like
155. "The party was _____, wasn't it?"
"It was fantastic! I really enjoyed it."
- a) funny
 - b) a fun
 - c) fun
 - d) funnier

156. "Has Jane arrived yet?"
"No, we're still waiting _____. Her flight has been delayed."
a) to her arrival
b) for her arriving
c) at her arrival
d) for her to arrive
157. "Are you angry?"
"Oh! I am furious _____. I am going to complain to the authorities."
a) with last night
b) about the last night
c) about last night
d) for the last night
158. "You needn't worry. I'll arrange everything for you."
"Thanks. That's _____ what I wanted."
a) exact
b) real
c) just
d) only
159. "I had a wonderful holiday and it didn't cost me much."
"_____ expensive holidays are often the most interesting."
a) The least
b) The more
c) Most
d) The last
160. "There are skyscrapers on either side of _____."
a) the Sixth of Avenue
b) Sixth Avenue
c) Six Avenue
d) Avenue Sixth

161. *Himalaya* means ‘home of snow’ because the peaks of _____ are always covered with snow.”
- a) the Himalayas
 - b) a Himalayas
 - c) Himalayas’
 - d) Himalayas
162. “Did you go to the exhibition with your mother?”
“No, I went there _____ .”
- a) by my own
 - b) on myself
 - c) with me
 - d) by myself
163. “It’s getting _____ to cope with the traffic these days.”
- a) more and more dangerous
 - b) dangerous and dangerous
 - c) more dangerously
 - d) much dangerous
164. “Now, children, open your books _____ and look at the picture!”
- a) at twenty-first page
 - b) on page twenty-first
 - c) at page twenty-one
 - d) on the twenty-one page
165. “Everybody knows that Oxford is famous _____ university.”
- a) with his
 - b) with its
 - c) for it’s
 - d) for its

166. "Do both you and Richard have cars?"
"I have got one, but Richard _____."
- a) don't
 - b) hasn't
 - c) haven't
 - d) isn't
167. "What time are Diane and Paul arriving?"
"They have _____ arrived."
- a) already
 - b) yet
 - c) still
 - d) never
168. "Is your elder sister married?"
"No, _____ married."
- a) my neither sisters are
 - b) either of my sisters are
 - c) neither of my sisters
 - d) neither of my sisters is
169. "When is your birthday?"
"It's _____."
- a) in October 30
 - b) on the October 30
 - c) on October 30
 - d) in the 30 October
170. "Could I speak to Annie please?"
"Annie doesn't work here _____."
- a) no longer
 - b) no more
 - c) not any longer
 - d) any longer

171. "Did your friends visit you yesterday?"
"I stayed in all evening but _____ my friends came."
a) nobody of
b) not anyone from
c) none of
d) no one of
172. "Is your job difficult?"
"My job is much easier than _____ of yours."
a) the one
b) that
c) one
d) this
173. "Why did he cancel his journey?"
"He was refused a visa because he had been _____."
a) on the prison
b) at prison
c) in prison
d) into prison
174. "You talk beautifully, you should be in politics."
"That won't do, I don't know much _____."
a) about it
b) about them
c) in them
d) from it
175. "What's the matter with Nancy?"
"She is _____ ill but everybody hopes that she will recover."
a) very much
b) hardly
c) seriously
d) serious

176. "Ruth didn't turn up at the party."
"And _____ Kate. Something must have happened to them."
a) nor did
b) either didn't
c) neither turned
d) neither was
177. "Why did the teacher want to punish Sam yesterday?"
"Because he misbehaved _____."
a) at class
b) in class
c) at the class
d) in classroom
178. "Are you through with the task that the boss gave you?"
"Sure, and now I am waiting for _____ instructions."
a) farther
b) farthest
c) more further
d) further
179. "What does your grandpa look like?"
"Well, he is quite handsome, though his _____ going grey."
a) hair are
b) hairs are
c) hair is
d) hairs is
180. "When we _____ met, I lived in a flat with four other people. Well, now I've got my own flat. I've just moved in."
a) lastly
b) lately
c) the last
d) last

181. "They arrived at the theatre in time and seated _____ in the first row."
- a) themselves
 - b) to themselves
 - c) by themselves
 - d) them
182. "You look _____. You must have got an excellent mark."
"More than that! I have won the competition."
- a) happy
 - b) happily
 - c) unhappy
 - d) so happily
183. "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) to change
 - b) of changing
 - c) of how changing
 - d) for changing
184. "When did the hikers get to their destination?"
"_____."
- a) At sunset
 - b) In the sunset
 - c) In sunset
 - d) At the sunset
185. "When did you last visit the National Gallery?"
"I don't remember exactly, but it's years _____ there."
- a) I went
 - b) I have been
 - c) since I didn't go
 - d) since I went

186. "What shall I do with this proposal?"
"Do what you think _____, whatever your colleagues may say."
a) are on the right
b) is rightly
c) is right
d) are rightly
187. "Why didn't you explain the matter to him properly?"
"I did explain, for several times, but he _____ didn't understand."
a) yet
b) already
c) no longer
d) still
188. "Which of these two sports is _____: volleyball or badminton?"
"I prefer badminton."
a) best
b) the better
c) well
d) the best
189. "What was Amanda wearing at the party?"
"She was dressed in white _____."
a) from the head to the foot
b) from the head to foot
c) from feet to the head
d) from head to foot
190. "The airplane in which Phyllis was travelling ran into _____."
a) a heavy weather
b) heavy weather
c) heavily weather
d) the heavy weather

191. "You were too rude to him yesterday."
"Maybe, I simply hate _____ about serious things like that."
a) him to joke
b) him joke
c) himself to joke
d) him to joking
192. "Calm down! No need to worry about him, he will arrive at any minute."
"I can't help _____ that something has gone wrong with him."
a) to think
b) thinking
c) think
d) but thinking
193. "This house seems to be empty."
"You are right. There is hardly _____ living in it."
a) nobody
b) anybody
c) somebody
d) no one
194. "What did the doctor say?"
"He asked whether I had _____ in childhood."
a) some of serious illness
b) any serious illness
c) no seriously illnesses
d) several serious illness
195. "I can't bear the smell of stale cigarettes. They always make _____ sick."
a) me feel
b) me to feel
c) me feeling
d) myself feel

196. "Do you still want to move to Alaska?"
"Sure, I do. Nothing _____ can make me change my mind."
a) in world
b) in a world
c) on the world
d) in the world
197. "Is Jack the only relative of yours in this city?"
"No, I have two cousins living here _____ him."
a) beside
b) except
c) besides
d) except for
198. "If only I had taken your _____!"
"Yes, you wouldn't have got into trouble if you had."
a) advices
b) advice
c) piece of advices
d) advising
199. "Don't you sometimes wish you could go back to childhood?"
"_____ such a chance!"
a) If only we had
b) Only we have
c) Only we don't have
d) Only if have we
200. "Have you ever noticed people speak to _____?"
"Yes, mostly elderly people and children tend to do so."
a) each other
b) oneself
c) himself
d) themselves

201. "Where is _____?"
"Most of its territory is in Mongolia."
a) Gobi Desert
b) the Gobi Desert
c) Desert of Gobi
d) the Desert Goby
202. "There were many children on the beach. Some were swimming in the sea, _____ were playing."
a) others
b) the other
c) another
d) the other's
203. "_____ is actually a lake."
a) The Caspian Seas
b) The Caspian Sea
c) Caspian Sea
d) Caspian
204. "Who is your _____ writer?"
"Well, I like Agatha Christie's detective stories."
a) most favourite of
b) favourite
c) more favourite
d) the most favourite
205. "Very often pupils confuse astronomy with astrology – they are not _____."
a) same
b) the same
c) like
d) similarly

206. "He is really talented. He can play _____ quite well and he also sings wonderfully."
- a) a guitar
 - b) guitar
 - c) the guitar
 - d) guitars
207. "Who is Tim Berners-Lee?"
"He is the person who invented the World Wide Web _____ Internet."
- a) on the
 - b) in
 - c) on
 - d) from the
208. "Do you ever regret _____ John? "
"No, he turned out to be the best husband in the world."
- a) to marry
 - b) marrying
 - c) being married
 - d) you marrying
209. "Last week she left for Australia for a holiday."
" _____? But she said she was going to Switzerland."
- a) Did she
 - b) Didn't she
 - c) Was she
 - d) Has she
210. "Did you have a nice time at the disco yesterday?"
"Well, the music was too loud and I came home _____ ."
- a) with severe headache
 - b) with a severe headache
 - c) by a severe headache
 - d) for severe headache

211. "My house needs_____. It hasn't been repaired for ages."

- a) to being repaired
- b) repairing
- c) being repaired
- d) to repair

212. "When we were in_____, we were staying in Dublin."

- a) a Republic of Ireland
- b) the Ireland Republic
- c) Republic of the Ireland
- d) the Republic of Ireland

213. "My coat is the same colour_____ yours."

"Yes, but the style is quite different."

- a) as
- b) like
- c) unlike
- d) than

214. "Are you allowed to smoke_____ in your country?"

"Of course, not. Smoking is banned in public transport."

- a) on the bus
- b) in bus
- c) at the bus
- d) in the bus stop

215. "How far is the station from here?"

"It's_____ from here. "

- a) three miles' distance
- b) three miles long
- c) three miles' far
- d) a three miles' distance

216. "What do you know about _____?"
"I know that it is one of the world's largest and driest deserts."
a) the Desert Sahara
b) Sahara Desert
c) Sahara
d) the Sahara Desert
217. "Life can sometimes be surprising."
"But _____ you lead can never give you any surprise."
a) the life
b) life
c) the lives
d) a life
218. "Did you hear Bob's story yesterday?"
"I don't believe _____ of it."
a) no word
b) the words
c) words
d) a word
219. "The railway tunnel under _____ was officially opened in 1994."
a) English Channel
b) the English Channel
c) a Channel of the English
d) an English Channel
220. "How much butter shall I use for the cake?"
"_____ there is on the dish."
a) So much as
b) As much as
c) So many as
d) As long as

221. "When was the first issue of the *Daily Telegraph* published?"
"_____, 1855."
- a) In June 29
 - b) On June of 29
 - c) On June 29
 - d) On 29th in the June
222. "Are you going hunting this year?"
"I don't know. There are _____ deer in this area."
- a) so few
 - b) too much
 - c) so little
 - d) only a lot of
223. "My husband and I have quite different views on life."
"That's natural. Different people _____ tend to see things differently."
- a) around the world
 - b) all over world
 - c) on the world
 - d) throughout world
224. "_____ do you think we shall need?"
"I suppose \$100 will be enough."
- a) How many money
 - b) How much of money
 - c) How much money
 - d) How many moneys
225. "It's getting too late."
"You _____ leave now."
- a) had rather
 - b) had better
 - c) have rather
 - d) would better

226. "Laura is very intelligent."
"Yes, but her sister is_____."
- a) much more intelligent
 - b) most intelligent
 - c) so more intelligent
 - d) much most intelligent
227. "Where_____ you borrowed last week?"
"They are in the drawer."
- a) is scissors
 - b) are the scissors
 - c) is some scissors
 - d) are scissors
228. "Jane, what _____ return so soon?"
"I had left the tickets at home."
- a) caused you
 - b) forced you
 - c) made you to
 - d) made you
229. "What ingredients is yogurt _____?"
"It's basically a form of curdled milk, much like sour cream."
- a) made in
 - b) made into
 - c) made of
 - d) made from
230. "Why should I turn to that particular lawyer?"
"Because he gives_____ to his clients."
- a) a good advice
 - b) good advice
 - c) the best advices
 - d) a better advice

231. "Did you visit your uncle yesterday?"
"Yes, I did. But I was in a hurry and I saw him for ten minutes _____."
- a) at a least
 - b) in the least
 - c) for the most
 - d) at the most
232. "Could I speak to Roger, please?"
"I am sorry, but Roger is not _____. He is away on business."
- a) in town
 - b) in country
 - c) in a town
 - d) out of town
233. "Children are quite adaptable."
"Yes. They get used to changes very _____."
- a) easier
 - b) much easy
 - c) easily
 - d) more easily
234. "When must I finish the translation?"
"_____. It's urgent."
- a) Sooner, better
 - b) The sooner, the best
 - c) The sooner, the better
 - d) The soonest, the best
235. "What do you think of my new dress?"
"Well, it's nice, but _____ expensive."
- a) quite
 - b) so quite
 - c) rather
 - d) much rather

236. "What _____?"

"He is a tall man with black hair and large brown eyes."

- a) does he look
- b) is he look
- c) does he look like
- d) does he like

237. "_____ of Elizabeth I, dogs were used to bait or fight bulls."

- a) In the days
- b) On the days
- c) During days
- d) Within the day

238. "Shall I buy fresh or tinned fruit for the salad?"

"_____. I'm going to make a vegetable salad."

- a) Neither
- b) Either
- c) Both
- d) Both of

239. "It's raining again."

"I hope it will stop _____ before we go out."

- a) to rain
- b) raining
- c) rain
- d) to be raining

240. "How much money have you got?"

"_____. I have spent all my money."

- a) Nothing
- b) None
- c) Some
- d) Anything

241. "Why is Pinocchio's nose so long, Mummy?"
"It's because he told _____ and, as a punishment, his nose grew long."
- a) a lie
 - b) the lie
 - c) a truth
 - d) truth
242. "What would you like to eat, Roger?"
"Nothing. I'll just have _____."
- a) a cup coffee
 - b) a little of coffee
 - c) a coffee cup
 - d) some coffee
243. "I am not ready yet. Would you mind _____?"
"That's OK."
- a) waiting
 - b) being waited
 - c) to wait
 - d) to be waited
244. "_____ other cells in the body, nerve cells are not healed or replaced."
- a) Alike
 - b) Unlikely
 - c) Unlike
 - d) Different
245. "Did you enjoy your holiday?"
"Yes, it was _____ holiday I had ever had."
- a) the most enjoyable
 - b) the least enjoyable
 - c) the most enjoyed
 - d) more enjoyable

246. "What do you think of Jack's _____ novel?"
"It's wonderful. He is quite talented."
- a) last
 - b) latest
 - c) the last
 - d) least
247. "Did you go on holiday _____?"
"No, I was with my friends."
- a) by your own
 - b) on your own
 - c) on yourself
 - d) by yourselves
248. "What will happen if the patient gets _____ oxygen than he needs?"
"He will die."
- a) the more
 - b) the less
 - c) the least
 - d) less
249. "How often are the Olympic Games held?"
"_____ four years."
- a) Every
 - b) About
 - c) Each
 - d) Each of the
250. "Julia was refused the job because she had told a lie during the interview."
"Well, lying during a job interview is _____."
- a) so risky business
 - b) a risky business
 - c) a business risk
 - d) the risky business

251. "Kate is more beautiful than her sister."

"I don't think so. She is not _____ her sister."

- a) so beautiful than
- b) such beautiful than
- c) so beautiful as
- d) as beautifully as

252. "Doesn't this noise make you nervous?"

"No. I _____ it."

- a) used to
- b) am being used to
- c) am used to
- d) have used to

253. "John seems to be very intelligent."

"Yes, he is a _____ man."

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

254. "Let's paint the house _____."

"You are right. It will be much cheaper."

- a) itself
- b) yourself
- c) yourselves
- d) ourselves

255. "_____ with our decision?"

Sure. There was no objection."

- a) Did everybody agree
- b) Did nobody agree
- c) Was everybody agree
- d) Does anybody agree

256. "Did anybody go out?"

I don't think so. I didn't see _____."

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

257. "He was rude to me yesterday. I hate _____ in such a way."

- a) being treated
- b) having treated
- c) having been treated
- d) treating

258. "My eyesight isn't so good."

"I think you need _____."

- a) a glass
- b) some glass
- c) glasses
- d) any glasses

259. "Sue and Pete want to get married."

"Oh, no! They are _____ to get married."

- a) too young
- b) not too young
- c) young enough
- d) not enough old

260. "What is there on the table?"

"There _____ and a pack of sweets."

- a) is no paper
- b) are some papers
- c) is any paper
- d) are any papers

261. "The windows are dirty."
"Yes. They need _____."
a) cleaning
b) to cleaning
c) being cleaned
d) to be cleaning
262. "The drink is fantastic. "
"It is made from _____."
a) several tropical fruit
b) four tropical fruits
c) several of tropical fruit
d) four of tropical fruits
263. "When _____ meet Jack?"
"When I was having a holiday in Capri last summer."
a) did you at first
b) were you first
c) did you first of all
d) did you first
264. " _____ is it from here to the metro station?"
"It's about ten minutes' walk."
a) What the distance
b) How far
c) How long
d) How much
265. "Have they finished the project _____?"
No, they are still working on it."
a) just
b) yet
c) still
d) though

266. "Sue has improved her English."
"Yes, now she speaks _____."
a) perfect English
b) in English perfectly
c) perfectly English
d) English perfect
267. "What was the novel like? Was it worth _____?"
"It was charming."
a) to read
b) reading
c) having read
d) to be read
268. "I hear Susan got married last week."
"Yes, the news of her marriage _____."
a) were really surprising
b) was really surprising
c) was a real surprised
d) were really surprised
269. "Have you quarreled with Jack?"
"Yes. We don't speak to each other _____."
a) no longer
b) any longer
c) not any longer
d) not so long
270. "What are seismographs used for?"
"Seismographs are used _____ and measure earthquakes."
a) to be detect
b) be detecting
c) to detect
d) detect

271. "How far is it from your house to the airport?"

"It's about _____ ."

- a) two hours' drive
- b) a two-hour driving
- c) two hour drive
- d) two hours driving

272. "Joan couldn't give us _____ information."

"That's too bad. We really needed it."

- a) many
- b) any of
- c) much
- d) a lot

273. "The film was very dull."

"Yes, I _____ with you, it was too boring."

- a) am agree
- b) agree
- c) don't agree
- d) am not agree

274. "_____ have you lived in this city?"

"For about 5 years."

- a) How much
- b) How many
- c) How long
- d) What time

275. "What is little Carol doing?"

"She is standing in front of the mirror and looking at _____."

- a) her
- b) hers
- c) herself
- d) itself

276. "The dinner was fantastic!"

"I always _____ my best to please my guests."

- a) make
- b) have
- c) do
- d) am

277. "Oh! You have got many letters today."

"That's surprising. I don't usually get _____."

- a) much mail
- b) many mail
- c) a lot mails
- d) lots mail

278. "Don't make a noise. You may wake the baby up."

"Don't worry, he is _____."

- a) very much asleep
- b) much asleep
- c) fast asleep
- d) a little asleep

279. "Which of the men standing there is your brother?"

"_____ in blue jeans and a grey shirt."

- a) The one
- b) First
- c) One
- d) The ones

280. "Why did he take his gun?"

"He just wants to practise _____ at tins in the garden."

- a) of shooting
- b) shooting
- c) to be shot
- d) being shot

281. "Did you stay with friends when you were on holiday?"

"No, I stayed at _____."

- a) Hilton Hotel
- b) the Hilton Hotel
- c) Hilton's Hotel
- d) a Hilton Hotel

282. "How was your trip?"

"I am very tired after _____ long journey."

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

283. "My next-door neighbor is driving me mad!"

"It's about time you _____ about your neighbors."

- a) stopped complaining
- b) stop complaining
- c) stopped to complain
- d) stop to complain

284. "What's the problem with all these houses?"

"None of them _____ balcony."

- a) has a
- b) have the
- c) has no
- d) haven't any

285. "Does the alligator live _____ or on land?"

"Both, as far as I know."

- a) in the river
- b) on river
- c) on the river
- d) near river

286. "The keyboard I use on my computer is made _____."
- a) of plastic
 - b) from plastic
 - c) with a plastic
 - d) by the plastic
287. "Excuse me. How do I get to the nearest supermarket?"
"Take _____."
- a) Bus ninth
 - b) the bus nine
 - c) the nine bus
 - d) Bus Nine
288. "I feel like having seafood for dinner."
"_____ go to the Chinese restaurant down the street?"
- a) Let's to
 - b) How about
 - c) Why not
 - d) Why don't
289. "Did it take you much time to translate the article?"
"Yes, _____."
- a) many
 - b) a lot
 - c) very
 - d) so plenty
290. "The party was wonderful. It's a pity you hadn't invited Tim."
"You are right. I should _____ him as well."
- a) to invite
 - b) have been inviting
 - c) have invited
 - d) invite

291. “_____ very stormy last night.”
“Luckily nothing was damaged.”
- a) It had been
 - b) There was
 - c) It was
 - d) There had been
292. “When _____?”
“As far as I know, it was 5 years ago.”
- a) were they marry
 - b) did they marry
 - c) did they get married
 - d) are they married
293. “I don’t like Chinese food.”
“_____ my husband.”
- a) Either does
 - b) Neither does
 - c) So does
 - d) Neither is
294. “How high is _____?”
“It is 5165 meters high.”
- a) the Mountain Ararat
 - b) the Ararat
 - c) Ararat
 - d) Mountain of Ararat
295. “Would you like _____ wine?”
“No, thank you. I have had enough.”
- a) much
 - b) more
 - c) again
 - d) else

296. "What's Mary doing?"

"She is sitting on the bed _____ a book."

- a) reading
- b) to read
- c) having to read
- d) to be reading

297. "_____ umbrella is this?"

"I suppose it's Jane's."

- a) Whom
- b) Whose
- c) Who's
- d) Which

298. "John and Larry are standing by the window. The _____ is wearing a red jacket."

- a) later
- b) last
- c) latest
- d) latter

299. "Nick is on holiday in Sweden now."

"I wish I _____."

- a) was without him
- b) were with him
- c) am with him
- d) weren't with him

300. "How old is Robert?"

"He is _____ I am."

- a) the same age than
- b) a same age as
- c) of the same age as
- d) the same age as

SECTION 5

Ընտրել ճիշտ փոխակերպված նախադասությունները:

Choose the correctly transformed sentences.

1.

1. *"I am going to call him this afternoon," she said.*
She said that she was going to call him that afternoon.
2. *Bella says to her brother: "Where are you planning to go this summer?"*
Bella asked her brother where he was planning to go this summer.
3. *"Don't forget to buy some milk, Andy," said Clare.*
Clare reminded Andy to buy some milk.
4. *"Me? No, I didn't take Sue's calculator," said Bob.*
Bob denied taking Sue's calculator.
5. *The secretary asked me to fill up that form.*
"Would you like to fill up this form?" said the secretary.

2.

1. *"I intended to do it tomorrow," he said, "but now I don't think I'll be able to."*
He said he had intended to do it the next day but then he didn't think he would be able to.
2. *David said to me: "What were you doing when I called?"*
David asked me if what I was doing when he called.
3. *"Do you want to buy any newspapers?" said Jack.*
Jack asks if I wanted to buy any newspapers.
4. *"Don't touch the gates, lady," said the lift operator.*
The lift operator warned the lady not to touch the gates.
5. *The traveler asked me to book him a seat in a non-smoker.*
"Please, ask her to book me a seat in a non-smoker," said the traveler.

3.

1. *"I'll come with you as soon as I am ready," she said.*
She said she would come with me as soon as she was ready.
2. *"Do you want to buy any second-hand books?" said Bill.*
Bill asked if I wanted to buy any second-hand books.
3. *"I can lend you \$50," my aunt said to me, "and you can take your time about paying it back."*
My aunt told me that she could lend me \$50 and I could take my time about paying it back.

4. *His teacher said to him, "Come back in ten minutes. We are going to begin the discussion."*

His teacher told him come back in ten minutes as we were going to begin the discussion.

5. *The director asked the boys what they were doing there.*

"What are the boys doing here?" the director asked.

4.

1. *The advertisement said, "If you answer the questions correctly, you may win \$100."*

The advertisement said that if we had answered the questions correctly, we might win \$100.

2. *"Whose car did you borrow last night?" I asked him.*

I asked him whose car did he borrow the previous night.

3. *"Don't watch late-night horror movies," I said to them.*

I warned them not to watch late-night horror movies.

4. *"Will you go on strike when the others do?" the boss asked him.*

The boss asked him if he would go on strike when the others did.

5. *He advised us to make good use of our time as we wouldn't get such an opportunity again.*

"Make good use of your time. You won't get such an opportunity again," he said to us.

5.

1. *"We like working on Sundays because we get double pay," explained the builders.*

The builders explained that they liked working on Sundays because they got double pay.

2. *"What platform does the train leave from?" asked Bill.*

Bill asked what platform did the train leave from.

3. *"Don't lean your bicycles against the windows, boys," said the shopkeeper.*

The shopkeeper told the boys not to lean their bicycles against the windows.

4. *"Are you leaving today or tomorrow morning?" asked his secretary.*

His secretary asked whether he was leaving that day or the following morning.

5. *The new secretary asked how long it had been a mixed school.*

The new secretary asked, "How long has it been a mixed school?"

6.

1. *She said she would come with me as soon as she was ready.*

"I'll come with you as soon as I am ready," she says.

2. *"Who would like to join our Drama Group?" she said.*

She wanted to know who would like to join their Drama Group.

3. *"Think well before you answer," the detective said to her.*

The detective warned her to think well before she answered.

4. *“Do you have a work permit?” asked Bill.*

Bill asked if I had a work permit.

5. *He said: “There was an accident outside the supermarket.”*

He asked us if there had been an accident outside the supermarket.

7.

1. *“Do you know that the shoes you are wearing aren’t a pair?” I asked him.*

I asked him whether he knew that the shoes he was wearing weren’t a pair.

2. *“We didn’t eat fish two days ago,” Andrew said.*

Andrew said that they didn’t eat fish two days before.

3. *“Don’t eat so much chocolate!” the mother told her children.*

The mother warned her children not to eat so much chocolate.

4. *“Where did Maria park her new car?” said Ronald.*

Ronald asked Maria where she had parked her new car.

5. *My friend was sure that Tom wouldn’t tell the police anything and told me not to worry.*

“Don’t worry! Tom hadn’t said anything to the police,” my friend told me.

8.

1. *“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.

2. *“Will you be working in the laboratory tomorrow?” Jane asked.*

Jane asked if we would be working in the laboratory the following day.

3. *“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.

4. *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.

5. *The teacher asked Sarah why she wasn’t ready that day.*

The teacher asked, “Why aren’t you ready today, Sarah?”

9.

1. *The policeman asked the boy where he had taken it.*

The policeman said to the boy: “Where did you take it?”

2. *He said: “I really want to buy this new car for you.”*

He told to me he really wants to buy this new car for him.

3. *“Do you think you could live entirely on your own for six months,” said Tom, “or would you get bored?”*

Tom asks if I thought I could live entirely on my own for six months or if I would get bored.

4. *Peter said: "I may bring someone with me to the party tomorrow."*

Peter said he might bring someone with him to the party the following day.

5. *Our teacher said to us, "Be quiet, please!"*

Our teacher said that we must be quiet.

10.

1. *She said to Liza: "Does he usually take his wife with him when he goes on a business trip?"*

She asked Liza if he usually took his wife with him when he went on a business trip.

2. *Mother said to us: "You shouldn't buy this house. It is on the main road."*

Mother advised us not to buy that house as it was on the main road.

3. *They said: "There was a terrible storm in the south-west of the USA last night."*

They said that there had been a terrible storm in the south-west of the USA the previous night.

4. *The teacher said to us, "Hand in your papers. The time is up."*

The teacher told us hand in our papers but the time was up.

5. *He asked me what effect the treatment had on her.*

He said to me: "What effect does the treatment have on her?"

11.

1. *"Will you have finished your work by the time I arrive?" said my friend.*

My friend asked me if I would have finished my work by the time he arrives.

2. *Pam said to us: "My son is allowed to watch television after dinner only if he has finished his homework."*

Pam told us that her son was allowed to watch television after dinner only if he had finished his homework.

3. *Lucy asked me: "How did you like your dinner with Mr. Jackson on Sunday?"*

Lucy asked if I have liked my dinner with Mr. Jackson on Sunday.

4. *The girl asked him not to buy a ticket as she didn't want to go to the cinema that day.*

"Please, don't buy a ticket, I don't want to go to the cinema today," the girl said to him.

5. *He said: "You can't find anything interesting here. Go to the bookshop."*

He said that I couldn't find anything interesting there and advised me to go to the bookshop.

12.

1. *The guide said to us: "They destroyed all the masterpieces which reminded of that civilization."*

The guide told to us that they destroyed all the masterpieces which reminded of that civilization.

2. *"If I had any practice, I would know what to do," said Sam.*
Sam said if he had any practice he would know what to do.
3. *"Could you show me this dress, please?" said Ann to the sales assistant.*
Ann asked the sales assistant to show her that dress.
4. *Mr. Ronald asked: "Where is the symposium supposed to be held tomorrow?"*
Mr. Ronald wondered where the symposium was supposed to be held the next day.
5. *Jessie reminded Mary to turn off the TV.*
Jessie said, "Mary, don't forget to turn off the TV."

13.

1. *Betty paused for a while and asked who that man was.*
Betty paused for a while and asked, "Who is this man?"
2. *"Lily, take the posters to the teachers' room, please," the teacher said.*
The teacher asked if Lily took the posters to the teachers' room.
3. *"Does George know you are leaving the day after tomorrow?" asked Pam.*
Pam asked if George knew I was leaving in two days' time.
4. *Kate said, "Carla has been my best friend since our childhood."*
Kate said that Carla had been her best friend since their childhood.
5. *Greg said, "I am sorry to interrupt you, Mary."*
Greg told her that he was sorry to interrupt Mary.

14.

1. *"I can't live on my basic salary," said Peter. "I'll have to offer to do overtime."*
Peter told he couldn't live on his basic salary and he had to offer to do overtime.
2. *"Lucy, would you like me to bake a cake for your birthday party?" Ann said.*
Ann asked Lucy if she wanted her to bake a cake for her birthday party.
3. *"Who did you give the money to?" she said to me.*
She asked me who I had given the money to.
4. *He said that they made \$450 a week and sent most of it to their wives.*
"We make \$450 a week," he said, "and send most of it to our wives."
5. *Mother said to me: "Don't go out without a raincoat."*
Mother said that I didn't go out without a raincoat.

15.

1. *He asked me if I minded working on the night shift.*

“Do you mind working on the night shift?” he asked.

2. *They said they would light a fire and cook the sausages over it.*

They said: “We’ll light a fire and cook the sausages over it.”

3. *“How many people know the combination of the safe?” said the detective.*

The detective asked how many people knew the combination of the safe.

4. *I asked Brian why he didn’t go back to Singapore.*

“Brian, go back to Singapore, please,” I said.

5. *The workers said: “We earn three times as much in this factory as we would in our own country.”*

The workers said they earn three times as much in this factory as they will in their own country.

16.

1. *“Did any of you actually see the accident happen?” said the policeman.*

The policeman asked if some of us had actually seen the accident happen.

2. *Ann said Jack’s parents had asked her to supper the following night and asked what she should wear.*

“Jack’s parents have asked me to supper tomorrow night,” said Ann. “What should I wear?”

3. *Lily said to her sister: “Don’t forget to take your umbrella.”*

Lily reminded her sister to take her umbrella.

4. *Bob said to Ted: “Thanks. You were very kind to me yesterday.”*

Bob thanked Ted for he had been very kind to him the day before.

5. *Mother says: “When will you be able to take your little sister to the park, Ben?”*

Mother asked Ben if when he will be able to take his little sister to the park.

17.

1. *“When the doorbell rang, I was reading,” says Suzan.*

Suzan told us she was reading when the doorbell rang.

2. *“I can’t come. I am getting ready for my exam,” he said.*

He said he couldn’t come as he was getting ready for his exam.

3. *The teacher said to Andrew: “Are you sorry for what you did?”*

The teacher asked if Andrew was sorry for what had he done.

4. *“I wasted all my money last month,” Rick said to George.*

Rick told George that he had wasted all his money the previous month.

5. *The manager asked what time the meeting would take place the next day.*

The manager said: “What time will the meeting take place tomorrow?”

18.

1. *Tina said: "I will solve this problem tomorrow."*
Tina promised to solve that problem the next day.
2. *Andy asked Lucy to give him one more chance to prove it.*
Andy said: "Lucy must give me one more chance to prove it."
3. *"If you saw my father, you'd recognize him at once," she said to me.*
She said to me that if I saw her father I'd recognize him at once.
4. *"Let's stay in till the rain has stopped," Jim said.*
Jim suggested staying in till the rain had stopped.
5. *Peter said: "When do I have to take the book back?"*
Peter wondered when he has to take the book back.

19.

1. *Sandy said: "I want to buy this cottage but I don't have enough money."*
Sandy said I want to buy this cottage but I don't have enough money.
2. *I asked Brian why he didn't go back to Singapore.*
"Brian, go back to Singapore, please," I said.
3. *"Don't forget to use the indicators," said the police instructor.*
I advised the police instructor to use the indicators.
4. *"When the rain stops, can we go out, Dad?" said the children.*
The children asked their father if they could go out when the rain stopped.
5. *I have some guests from Boston today," says my father.*
My father says he has some guests from Boston today.

20.

1. *David told me that he had had a job interview the previous day.*
David said: "I have had a job interview yesterday."
2. *"How did you learn about the accident yesterday," she said.*
She asked me if how I had learnt about the accident the day before.
3. *"Remember to switch off the light when you've finished, Jane," said her mother.*
Jane's mother reminded her to switch off the light when she had finished.
4. *Daniel said: "Soledad, will you write down your e-mail address, please?"*
Daniel asked Soledad to write down her e-mail address.
5. *"Let's go to the swimming pool next week," Rudy says.*
Rudy suggested going to the swimming pool the next week.

21.

1. *The examiner asked how long Rachel had been learning English.*
“How long have you been learning English, Rachel?” asked the examiner.
2. *Richard said: “Thanks, Bob. You helped me a lot yesterday.”*
Richard thanked Bob as he had helped him a lot the day before.
3. *Samuel said: “Alice, give me your phone number.”*
Samuel told Alice to give him her phone number.
4. *“I can’t join you now. I am working on my report,” he said.*
He said he couldn’t join me then as he was working on his report.
5. *“Are there any vacant rooms in this hotel?” the old gentleman asked.*
The old gentleman wanted to know if there were any vacant rooms in that hotel.

22.

1. *He invited Jane to have lunch with him on Sunday.*
“Jane, come and have lunch with me on Sunday,” he said.
2. *“Will you help me?” she said. “I cannot reach the top shelf.”*
She advised me to help her reach the top shelf.
3. *Fred said: “I’m sorry, Lily. I forgot to bring your book.”*
Fred apologized to Lily for forgetting to bring her book.
4. *“Why didn’t you call on us last weekend?” my grandparents asked me.*
My grandparents asked me why I hadn’t called on them the previous weekend.
5. *Mother said: “Estella, if you don’t tell the truth, nobody will trust you.”*
Mother said that if Estella didn’t tell the truth, nobody would trust her.

23.

1. *“Mary, did you go anywhere last weekend?” Bob asked.*
Bob asked Mary why she didn’t go anywhere last weekend.
2. *“You can take an appeal to a higher court,” said the judge.*
The judge said that I could take an appeal to a higher court.
3. *The doctor said: “Mrs. Davis, you will recover soon if you take these pills.”*
The doctor assured Mrs. Davis that she would recover soon if she took those pills.
4. *“How long does it take to get to London by coach?” asked the tourist.*
The tourist asked how long it took to get to London by coach.
5. *Martha asked if I had explained everything to my friends the day before.*
“Did you explain everything to your friends the day before?” Martha asked.

24.

1. *He said he couldn't help me as he was busy then.*
He said: "We can't help you. We are busy then."
2. *Mother said: "Don't go out without a raincoat, Lucy! It's raining."*
Mother warned Lucy not to go out without a raincoat as it was raining.
3. *"Ken, when are you going to file a report about the incident?" Martin asked.*
Martin asked when Ken was going to file a report about the incident.
4. *"Did you send a letter to your parents last week?" asked Uncle Fred.*
Uncle Fred asked if I had sent a letter to my parents the previous week.
5. *"You will feel better tomorrow if you stay in bed," says the doctor.*
The doctor says I will feel better tomorrow if I stay in bed.

25.

1. *The chairman asked Edward to hand over the files.*
The chairman said: "Will Edward hand over the files?"
2. *"You look pale, Susan. You had better stay in bed." I said.*
I advised Susan to stay in bed because she looked pale.
3. *The jeweler asked: "Why don't you like this bracelet? It's very nice."*
The jeweler asked why I didn't like that bracelet and added that it was very nice.
4. *The secretary said: "There is a mass of letters on my table this morning."*
The secretary said there was a mass of letters on her table this morning.
5. *Mr. Grey asks: "Did they adopt a decision?"*
Mr. Grey asks if they adopted a decision.

26.

1. *Granny said to Rita: "Don't forget to take an umbrella. It's drizzling."*
Granny told Rita not to forget to take an umbrella as it was drizzling.
2. *Father said: "Albert, if you break your promise, nobody will respect you."*
Father said that if Albert broke his promise, nobody would respect him.
3. *Lionel assured us that we could trust the newcomer.*
Lionel told to us, "You can trust the newcomer."
4. *The little girl said: "Will you help me open this parcel, please? I can't do it alone."*
The little girl asked me to help her open that parcel as she couldn't do it alone.
5. *"Hello, Sam! Why didn't you join us yesterday?" Garry said.*
Garry greeted Sam and asked why he hadn't joined them the day before.

27.

1. *The employer said to me: "Why do you want to change the project?"*
The employer wondered why did I want to change the project.
2. *The old lady said: "Will you help me get into the car, please?"*
The old lady asked me to help her get into the car.
3. *I said to her: "If you let your son do whatever he wants, you will spoil him."*
I warned her that if she let her son do whatever he wanted, she would spoil him.
4. *The engineer wonders why the project changed so often.*
The engineer said: "I wonder why the project changed so often."
5. *Brandon said: "Lucy has found a new job. I am very happy."*
Brandon said Lucy had found a new job and added that he was very happy.

28.

1. *Fred said: "Rita, you can take this journal if you want. I have got plenty of others."*
Fred said that Rita could take that journal if she wanted as she had plenty of others.
2. *The young man asks: "Are there any double rooms in this hotel?"*
The young man wonders if there are any double rooms in this hotel.
3. *The professor said: "Andy, open the window, please."*
The professor asked if Andy opened the window.
4. *"What time did he ring you up from the airport?" she said.*
She asked what time he rang me up from the airport.
5. *Grandfather asked Charlie to pass him the ash-tray.*
Grandfather said: "Charlie, will you pass me the ash-tray, please?"

29.

1. *The teacher says: "The pupils will be going to the museum tomorrow."*
The teacher tells that the pupils will be going to the museum tomorrow.
2. *"I can't help you paint the fence. I am awfully tired now," he said.*
He said he couldn't help me paint the fence as he was awfully tired then.
3. *The Dean tells the girls not to make a noise.*
"Don't make a noise, girls!" says the Dean.
4. *The architect said: "When is Ben going to cite details?"*
The architect wanted to know when is Ben going to cite details.
5. *The chairman asked: "Is anybody absent today?"*
The chairman asked if anybody was absent that day.

30.

1. *The tourists asked: "How can we get to Oxford Street?"*

The tourists wondered how they could get to Oxford Street.

2. *The Smiths asked if I would be in town the following day.*

"Will you be in town tomorrow?" I asked the Smiths.

3. *Jordan said: "Gareth, wait for me at the front entrance!"*

Jordan said Gareth to wait for him at the front entrance.

4. *The guide said: "You'll have a nice time. Venice is a wonderful city."*

The guide said we would have a nice time as Venice is a wonderful city.

5. *"If I had any time, I would help you with your work," said Lora.*

Lora said that if she had had any time she would have helped me with my work.

31.

1. *The gardener said, "Has anybody touched these flowers?"*

The gardener wondered if anybody had touched those flowers.

2. *"Emily, when are you going to buy a new computer?" I asked.*

I asked when Emily was going to buy a new computer.

3. *"Please, don't ask me any questions, Rod! I am busy now," asks Dad.*

Dad asks Rod not to ask him any questions as he is busy now.

4. *"I have important talks today," says the office manager.*

The office manager says he has important talks today.

5. *The music teacher said we would enjoy the concert as Iglesias is a great singer.*

The music teacher said, "You would enjoy the concert. Iglesias was a great singer."

32.

1. *"Roland, will you be going to Lee's party tomorrow?" asked Debby.*

Debby asked Roland if he would be going to Lee's party the following day.

2. *The babysitter said, "Don't sit the baby here, Irene! It's not safe."*

The babysitter warned Irene not to sit the baby there as it was not safe.

3. *"I have guests from Germany today," says the head of the department.*

The head of the department says he has guests from Germany today.

4. *"Linda, when are you going to introduce your fiancé to us?" I asked.*

I asked Linda when was she going to introduce her fiancé to us.

5. *Rudy asked Sarah where she was going that weekend.*

Rudy asked, "Where is Sarah going this weekend?"

33.

1. *Father said, "Pauline passed her driving test. I am delighted."*
Father said Pauline had passed her driving test as he was delighted.
2. *The doctor said to us, "Keep silent, please!"*
The doctor asked us to keep silent.
3. *"Why didn't you tell the whole truth yesterday?" Harry asked.*
Harry asked why hadn't I told the whole truth the day before.
4. *Doctor Peterson asks, "Did she take the pills regularly?"*
Doctor Peterson asked whether she took the pills regularly.
5. *The driver told me he was going to turn right at the traffic lights.*
The driver said to me, "I'm going to turn right at the traffic lights."

34.

1. *"I can't give an answer now. Can you phone me tomorrow?" David says.*
David says he can't give an answer now and asks if I can phone him tomorrow.
2. *Sandy said, "Where is Dan going? I don't want to stay alone."*
Sandy asked where Dan was going and added that she didn't want to stay alone.
3. *"Happy birthday, Roy!" said Dad.*
Dad congratulated Roy on his birthday.
4. *Daniel said, "My friend will help me mend the roof."*
Daniel said his friend would help him mend the roof.
5. *Jonathan said he had returned the dictionary to the library the day before.*
Jonathan said, "I've returned the dictionary to the library yesterday."

35.

1. *Helen asks, "Did he make an effort to achieve his goal?"*
Helen asks did he make an effort to achieve his goal.
2. *Samuel said, "Joseph has been my best friend since early childhood."*
Samuel told Joseph that he had been his best friend since early childhood.
3. *Elen said, "If I had enough money, I would buy this cottage."*
Elen said that if she had enough money she would buy that cottage.
4. *The tourists addressed a policeman, "Where is the nearest hotel?"*
The tourists asked a policeman where the nearest hotel was.
5. *Caroline offered to go to her party on Saturday.*
Caroline says, "Will you come to my party on Saturday?"

36.

1. *Ken said to the shop-assistant, "Could you show me these black slacks, please?"*
Ken asked the shop-assistant to show him those black slacks.
2. *Steve said, "I am sorry, Sally. I didn't want to hurt you."*
Steve apologized to Sally and said that he hadn't wanted to hurt her.
3. *The coach asked, "Where did you put the uniforms, boys? Get ready!"*
The coach asked where the boys put the uniforms and to get ready.
4. *"Will you bring the commode the day after tomorrow?" the carpenter asked.*
The carpenter asked if we would bring the commode in two days' time.
5. *Jack said, "I'll lend you my grammar book if you think it will help."*
Jack said he would lend me his grammar book if I thought it would help.

37.

1. *Monika said, "I'll ignore his remark. It's no use arguing with him."*
Monika said she would ignore his remark as it was no use arguing with him.
2. *I said, "Victoria, don't forget to lock the door before you go to bed."*
I reminded Victoria to lock the door before she went to bed.
3. *Gladys asked, "Are there any doctors among your friends, Vicky?"*
Gladys asked Vicky if there were some doctors among his friends.
4. *The detective said, "Who is this gentleman?"*
The detective said who was this gentleman.
5. *The student told the professor that he couldn't answer that question.*
The student said to the professor, "Can't I answer this question?"

38.

1. *"Tom, when are you going to repair your house?" I asked.*
I asked Tom when he was going to repair his house.
2. *"Samantha, can you remember to buy some sugar?" Mother said.*
Mother reminded Samantha to buy some sugar.
3. *Jack told Adam that he was leaving that evening.*
Jack said, "I am leaving this evening, Adam."
4. *"You cannot conceal your guilt from the police," said the police officer.*
The police officer said I wouldn't be able to conceal his guilt from the police.
5. *"Do your parents know you are leaving the day after tomorrow?" asked Aunt Amanda.*
Aunt Amanda wondered if my parents knew I was leaving in two days' time.

39.

1. *"Could you tell me where the post office is?" she said.*
She asked to me if I could tell her where the post office is.
2. *"Did you see 'Harry Potter' yesterday?" Nancy asked.*
Nancy asked if I had seen 'Harry Potter' the day before.
3. *"I will have finished the assignment by the time Henry arrives," Lee said.*
Lee said he would have finished the assignment by the time Henry arrived.
4. *Eliza asked me, "How did you like the food in that restaurant?"*
Eliza asked me how did I like the food in this restaurant.
5. *Jennifer wanted to know where we were going to play football that day.*
Jennifer said, "Where are you going to play football today?"

40.

1. *"Does Brad know that you are leaving for Brussels the day after tomorrow?"*
asked Vivian.
Vivian asked if Brad knew I was leaving for Brussels in two days' time.
2. *Pete said, "When do I have to submit this report?"*
Pete wanted to know when had he to submit that report.
3. *Sally suggested that we should have a short break.*
Sally says, "Have a short break, will you?"
4. *"I would have visited the hospital, if I had known you were sick," said Sandy.*
Sandy said that she would have visited the hospital, if she had known I was sick.
5. *Patricia said to us, "My mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend."*
Patricia told us that her mother would celebrate her birthday the next weekend.

41.

1. *"Why do you want to terminate the contract?" the manager said to me.*
The manager asked me why I wanted to terminate the contract.
2. *"When Bill called me I was discussing the outcome of the project with Jessie,"*
said Daniel.
Daniel said he was discussing the outcome of the project with Jessie when Bill called him.
3. *Maria said to me, "Let's have coffee in the garden, shall we?"*
Maria told to have coffee in the garden.
4. *The little girl said to her mother, "Does the sun rise in the East?"*
The little girl asked her mother if the sun rises in the East.
5. *Alice complained that she had spent all her pocket money at the supermarket.*
Alice said, "I spent all my pocket money at the supermarket."

42.

1. *Jane offered to bring me some tea.*

Jane asked me, "Would you bring me some tea?"

2. *"I go to concerts with my friends," he says.*

He says that he goes to concerts with his friends.

3. *"Work hard if you want to succeed," the teacher said to us.*

The teacher warned to work hard if we want to succeed.

4. *"Who is your favorite singer?" Nancy asked Simon.*

Nancy asked Simon who his favorite singer was.

5. *"What about going to the cinema tomorrow?" she said.*

She asked if they would go to the cinema the following day.

43.

1. *"You'd better buy a new digital camera," said Mary.*

Mary advised me to buy a new digital camera.

2. *She says, "Mary looked at me with astonishment when I told her the news."*

She said that Mary had looked at her with astonishment when she told her the news.

3. *She asked, "Do you have anything in mind for dinner tonight?"*

She asked me whether I had something in my mind for dinner that night.

4. *He said, "Anita, did you check over the report yesterday?"*

He asked Anita if she had checked over the report the day before.

5. *Lora asked the painter which picture was the most famous one.*

Lora said to the painter, "Which picture is the most famous one?"

44.

1. *Susie said, "No, I didn't take your phone."*

Susie refused to take my phone.

2. *Mary said, "My friend is very upset. She has left her handbag on the bus."*

Mary said her friend was very upset because she had left her handbag on the bus.

3. *She said, "Don't be so rude to your friends!"*

She told me not to be so rude to my friends.

4. *She said, "What about going to the jazz club tomorrow?"*

She suggested going to the jazz club the following day.

5. *Richard said that they were glad we had enjoyed our trip to Denmark.*

Richard said to me, "I was glad you have enjoyed your trip to Denmark."

45.

1. *Fred said, "I am going to watch World Football Cup final tomorrow."*
Fred said that he was going to watch World Football Cup final tomorrow.
2. *"You'd better buy the white jeans," Henry said.*
Henry recommended buying the white jeans.
3. *My friend said, "Could you stop talking about politics, please? It's very boring."*
My friend asked us to stop talking about politics because it was very boring.
4. *My mother asked, "Ben! Have you emptied the bin?"*
My mother asked Ben if he had emptied the bin.
5. *He asked me who had cleaned the pool the previous week.*
He said to me, "Who has cleaned the pool last week?"

46.

1. *"Don't switch on the TV!" the mother said to her son.*
The mother told her son not to switch on the TV.
2. *"Where is my umbrella?" she said.*
She asked where her umbrella had been.
3. *Alexandra said, "I can't play tennis. I'm too busy."*
Alexandra said that she was too busy and couldn't play tennis.
4. *"What about having a party on Saturday?" said Ann.*
Ann suggested having a party on Saturday.
5. *Marilyn said that she always ate cornflakes in the morning.*
Marilyn said, "I always eat cornflakes in the morning."

47.

1. *"Please, don't tell anyone," she said. "I won't, I promise," I said.*
She begged me not to tell anyone and promised that she wouldn't.
2. *"Tom, what is this? Where did you take it from?" Jane asked.*
Jane asked Tom what was that and from where did he take it.
3. *"I have never made such a stupid mistake," Alec said.*
Alec said that he had never made such a stupid mistake.
4. *Mrs Green asked me, "Have you seen my daughter?"*
Mrs Green asked me if I had seen her daughter.
5. *He told me he had been waiting for me for an hour.*
He said to me, "I have been waiting for you for an hour."

48.

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

49.

1. *Paul said, "If I were you I wouldn't call her."*
Paul said if he had been me he wouldn't have called her.
2. *Janet says to me, "Don't add any more salt in the soup. It's salty."*
Janet tells me that I don't add some more salt in the soup as it is salty.
3. *Samuel offered to bring me some tea.*
Samuel said, "Shall I bring you any tea?"
4. *Jessica said, "I lost my book on my way home the day before yesterday."*
Jessica said that she had lost her book on her way home two days before.
5. *The instructor said to me, "You must attend the classes every day."*
The instructor told me that I had to attend the classes every day.

50.

1. *"No, I didn't drop Cathy's laptop," said George.*
George said no, he didn't drop Cathy's laptop.
2. *"Why aren't you going back to New York, William?" Mariah asks.*
Mariah asks William if he is going back to New York.
3. *Ben said to Lucy, "Happy Christmas!"*
Ben wished Lucy a happy Christmas.
4. *Henry asked, "Did they take any decisive steps to save the situation?"*
Henry asked if they had taken any decisive steps to save the situation.
5. *Michael asked Mary to join their team.*
"Will you join our team, Mary?" asked Michael.

51.

1. *"Don't forget to buy some cheese, Daniel," said Christine.*
Christine said that Daniel did not forget to buy some cheese.
2. *"You mustn't smoke, Rick," said his mother.*
Rick's mother forbade him to smoke.
3. *Tom said to me, "I think it would be a good idea for you to see a doctor."*
Tom advised me to see a doctor.
4. *The mother asked him, "Why are your clothes so dirty?"*
The mother asked him why his clothes were so dirty.
5. *He asked her if she had sold her car yet.*
He asked her, "Have you sold your car yet?"

52.

1. *"Congratulations on getting engaged, Sue," said Harry.*
Harry congratulated Sue on her engagement.
2. *Amanda says, "Pass me the book, please."*
Amanda asks me to pass her the book.
3. *Mary asked Helen if she would like to come to lunch on Sunday.*
"Helen, will you like to come to lunch on Sunday?" asks Mary.
4. *"How long does it take to reach Brussels by train?" the passenger asked.*
The passenger asked how long did it take to reach Brussels by train.
5. *"Do not pay attention to his words," she said.*
She advised me not to pay attention to his words.

53.

1. *Peter said to me, "Why haven't you turned to me before?"*
Peter asked me why I hadn't turned to him before.
2. *Jessie warned Tom not to take the wrong bus.*
"Make sure you don't take the wrong bus, Tom," said Jessie.
3. *"You'd better leave your things with Annie," said Mark.*
Mark said I had to leave my things with Annie.
4. *"Did you have to complete the task yesterday?" Susan asked.*
Susan asked if did I have to complete the task yesterday.
5. *He told the boy not to tell him such nonsense.*
He said to the boy, "Don't tell me such nonsense!"

54.

1. *"Please, forward Clara's mail to me as soon as you get it," said the manager.*
The manager told me to forward Clara's mail to him as soon as I had got it.
2. *Nancy says to Ben, "Where are you planning to go this winter?"*
Nancy asks Ben where he is planning to go this winter.
3. *"Sue, are you leaving this apartment today or tomorrow evening?" asked Jenny.*
Jenny asked Sue to leave that apartment today or tomorrow evening.
4. *Debby said to me, "I will meet him at the station next morning."*
Debby told me she would meet him at the station the next morning.
5. *Bill said he would take the car because he was late.*
Bill said, "I'll take the car because I am late."

55.

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

56.

1. *Annie said to me, "If I had any practice, I would help you to solve this quiz."*
Annie said if she had had some practice, she would help me to solve this quiz.
2. *George asked if we were going to work on that project the following day.*
George asked, "Are you going to work on that project tomorrow?"
3. *"Could you define this word, please?" Pam asks Cathie.*
Pam asks Cathie to define this word.
4. *Betty said to her sister, "Don't forget to give me a call as soon as you reach New York."*
Betty reminded her sister to give her a call as soon as she reached New York.
5. *The shop assistant said to me, "Are you looking for something special?"*
The shop assistant asked if I was looking for anything special.

57.

1. *Nancy said to Bob, "Thanks. You really helped me yesterday."*
Nancy thanked Bob for really helping her the day before.
2. *Jane reminded me to switch off the computer when I was done.*
Jane asks, "Will you please switch off the computer when you are done?"
3. *Sam asked Jenny, "Would you like me to translate this passage for you?"*
Sam asked Jenny if she would like him to translate that passage for her.
4. *Jack said, "I'll lend you my grammar book if you think it will help."*
Jack said he would lend me his grammar book if I thought it would help.
5. *He said to me, "Fill in this form in block letters and sign it, please!"*
He asked me to fill in that form in block letters and sign it.

58.

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

59.

1. *"Did you settle the problem with your neighbours yesterday?" asked Uncle Sam.*
Uncle Sam asked if I had settled the problem with my neighbours the day before.
2. *The professor said, "Maria, take the register to the Dean's office, please."*
The professor asked Maria to take the register to the Dean's office.
3. *"When the door-bell rang, I was still sleeping," said Melanie.*
Melanie said she was still sleeping when the door-bell rang.
4. *Peter said, "I knew Jim's address I can't remember it now."*
Peter said that he knew Jim's address but he hadn't been able to remember it then.
5. *She asked me where I had met her.*
She asked me, "Where did you meet her?"

60.

1. *The professor said, "The students missed a great deal last term."*
The professor said that the students had missed a great deal last term.
2. *Doctor Reagan asked, "How do you feel today?"*
Doctor Reagan wanted to know how I felt that day.
3. *"Will you be present at the conference tomorrow?" Jim asked Leo.*
Jim asked Leo if he would be present at the conference the following day.
4. *Frieda said, "Alan is back again. I am so glad!"*
Frieda said Alan was back again and added that she was very glad.
5. *The doctor advised him to give up smoking.*
The doctor said to him, "You should give up smoking."

61.

1. *The archaeologists said, "Don't touch anything here, children."*
The archaeologists told the children not to touch something there.
2. *"Ben, when are you going to take the annual report to stockholders?" said the manager.*
The manager asked Ben when he was going to take the annual report to stockholders.
3. *Jasmine said she would like some more cookies.*
Jasmine said, "I will like some more cookies."
4. *"Would you mind waiting a moment please?" George said to Cathie.*
George asked Cathie to wait a moment.
5. *They said that they were tired as they had just returned from London.*
They said, "We are tired. We have just returned from London."

62.

1. *Sam said, "I have just got a message from Emma. She is having a great time."*
Sam said she had just got a message from Emma and added that she was having a great time.
2. *"What time does the match start tomorrow?" the students said to Annie.*
The students asked Annie what time the match started the next day.
3. *The lawyer said, "When the new law comes in, people won't be allowed to smoke in public."*
The lawyer stated that when the new law came in, people wouldn't be allowed to smoke in public.
4. *Jennie apologized to Ben for hurting his feelings.*
Jennie said to Ben, "I am sorry I hurt your feelings."
5. *"If you are going to the supermarket, ask Liam to take you there," Mother said to me.*
Mother told me to ask Liam if he was going to the supermarket.

63.

1. *“Could you bring my laptop tonight?” Bill asked Nick.*
Bill asked Nick to bring his laptop that evening.
2. *“Please, stop bothering me,” she asked Keith.*
She asked Keith to stop bothering her.
3. *The tutor asked how long Greg had been practising French.*
“How long you have been practising French, Greg?” said the tutor.
4. *Christine said, “I saw Amy at the bank last Monday.”*
Christine said she had seen Amy at the bank the last Monday.
5. *The doctor said, “I’ll send you the results as soon as they arrive.”*
The doctor said he would send me the results as soon as they arrived.

64.

1. *“Don’t call her now; she will not pick up the phone. I am sure about that,” David said.*
David warned me not to call her then because he was sure she would not pick up the phone.
2. *He asks me where I want to have supper tonight.*
“Where do you want to have supper tonight?” he asks me.
3. *Robert says, “Dennis often downloads the latest tunes.”*
Robert tells Dennis that he often downloads the latest tunes.
4. *Gabriela said, “I can’t possibly finish my work by five o’clock.”*
Gabriela said that she couldn’t possibly finish her work by five o’clock.
5. *Ronald asked, “Where does Maria park her car?”*
Ronald asked where Maria parked her car.

65.

1. *Martha said, “I am going to Mexico this year.”*
Martha said that she was going to Mexico the following year.
2. *“If you don’t keep your promise I will never trust you,” he said to her.*
He told her he would never trust her if she didn’t keep her promise.
3. *“Don’t go out at night, it’s dangerous,” my mother said to me.*
My mother told me not to go out at night because it was dangerous.
4. *Nancy asked, “Why didn’t Nick go to New York last summer?”*
Nancy asked why hadn’t Nick gone to New York the last summer.
5. *Barbara asked whether Mike or Frida was to make a report.*
Barbara said, “Are Mike and Frida to make a report?”

66.

1. *"Please, buy some cookies on your way home," Melissa said.*
Melissa asked me to buy some cookies on my way home.
2. *Jenny said she would like some more cocoa.*
Jenny said, "I will like some more cocoa."
3. *"I saw this film two weeks ago," he said.*
He said that he had seen that film two weeks before.
4. *Linda said to me, "Where did Max sail yesterday?"*
Linda asked me where Max had sailed the day before.
5. *Mandy wondered whether the boys were reading the book she had given them the week before.*
Mandy said, "Are the boys reading the book I gave them last week?"

67.

1. *"Switch off your mobile phones at the lesson," the teacher said to us.*
The teacher told us to switch off our mobile phones at the lesson.
2. *He said, "I am meeting a friend of mine who is coming from London tomorrow."*
He said that he was meeting a friend of his who was coming from London the next day.
3. *Grandmother says, "Who knows where my glasses are?"*
Grandmother asks who knows where her glasses are.
4. *Jason said they would do their best in the exams the next day.*
Jason says, "We will do our best in the exams tomorrow."
5. *They asked me, "Did Paul lose or win the match?"*
They asked me whether did Paul lose or win the match.

68.

1. *Sue said, "It is the funniest show I have ever seen."*
Sue said it was the funniest show she had ever seen.
2. *"Richard, help me repair the printer, please!" he said.*
He asked Richard to help him repair the printer.
3. *Emma said to me, "Can I use your camera? There's something wrong with mine."*
Emma asked if she could use my camera and there's something wrong with hers.
4. *Olivia said that Leroy was out riding his new skateboard that day.*
Olivia said, "Leroy is out riding his new skateboard today."
5. *Frank says, "How much pocket money do you think Lisa gets?"*
Frank says I think how much pocket money Lisa gets.

69.

1. *The boss said to him, "Would you mind not playing computer games in the office?"*
The boss told him not to play computer games in the office.
2. *Lucy said, "I have been saving money for six months. I need to buy things for my new house."*
Lucy said she has been saving money for six months to buy things for her new house.
3. *Julian told me that he would like to borrow my car.*
Julian said to me, "I will like to borrow your car."
4. *Anne asked her mother, "Must I do the shopping tomorrow morning?"*
Anne asked her mother if she had to do the shopping the next morning.
5. *Adam said to Emily, "When does the train to Liverpool leave?"*
Adam asked Emily when the train to Liverpool left.

70.

1. *Mary said to me, "We were writing a very difficult test at this time yesterday."*
Mary asked me if they were writing a very difficult test at this time yesterday.
2. *He invited Linda to have dinner with him on Sunday.*
He said to Linda, "Would you like to have dinner with me on Sunday?"
3. *"Make sure you arrive on time tomorrow," said the manager.*
The manager told me to arrive on time the following day.
4. *"Could you give me a wine glass, please?" said Jerome.*
Jerome asked me to give him a wine glass.
5. *Father said to me, "OK, I will buy that bike for you."*
Father agreed to buy that bike for me.

71.

1. *The boy's father said to the judge, "My son can't have taken the jewelry, I am more than sure."*
The boy's father told the judge that he was more than sure his son couldn't have taken the jewelry.
2. *"Could you please stop making noise?" he says.*
He asked us if we could stop making noise.
3. *"What did you think of the film?" she asked her friend.*
She asked her friend what did she think of the film.
4. *Kate said she'd try to be back by dinnertime the next day.*
Kate said, "I'll try to be back by dinnertime tomorrow."
5. *The hairdresser said to me, "Wash your head twice a week."*
The hairdresser advised me to wash my head twice a week.

72.

1. *My mother said, "Don't eat so much junk food!"*
My mother forbade me to eat so much junk food.
2. *The pupils asked the teacher, "May we go out for a minute?"*
The pupils asked the teacher if they must go out for a minute.
3. *"I'm not very satisfied with my job," said Peter.*
Peter complained that he was very satisfied with his job.
4. *"How much did you pay to stay in the student hostel?" she asked me.*
She asked me how much I had paid to stay in the student hostel.
5. *"If you eat too much chocolate, you'll feel sick," my mother said to me.*
My mother warned me that I'd feel sick if I ate too much chocolate.

73.

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

74.

1. *"If I were you, I wouldn't lend my car to anyone," Andy said.*
Andy advised me not to lend my car to anyone.
2. *"Do you have any idea what time the next bus leaves," Catherine asked.*
Catherine asked if I had any idea what time the next bus left.
3. *Henry refused to stay awake till late at night.*
Henry told me, "Don't stay awake till late at night."
4. *"Would you come to the station with me?" I asked him.*
I asked him to come to the station with me.
5. *"Don't be afraid of him, I'll help you," she said to me.*
She told me not to be afraid of him and promised to help me.

75.

1. *The lawyer explained that if the police had noticed Jack's car, they would have arrested him.*
"If the police had noticed Jack's car, they would have arrested him," explained the lawyer.
2. *"Show me the path leading to the beach, please," said the sergeant.*
The sergeant offered to show me the path leading to the beach.
3. *"How long does it take to get to the city center?" I said to her.*
I asked her how long it took to get to the city center.
4. *"Why did the stranger stare at me like that?" Nicky said.*
Nicky wondered why the stranger had stared at her like that.
5. *"What do you think I should do?" Sam asked.*
Sam asked what I thought he should do.

76.

1. *Holmes begged Miss Dunbar to tell them exactly what had occurred that evening.*
"Miss Dunbar, I beg you to tell us exactly what occurred that evening," said Holmes.
2. *"The Internet will not stay popular very long, because people will soon get tired of it," Jack said.*
Jack said the Internet wouldn't stay popular very long, because people would soon get tired of it.
3. *"Do you have to leave at 10:00?" she asked me.*
She asked me whether I had to leave at 10:00.
4. *"How long has this been known to you, Elen?" asked Marianne.*
Marianne asked how long that had been known to Elen.
5. *"I'll let you know if I have any problem," Lena said to me.*
Lena told me she'd let me know if she had had some problem.

77.

1. *"If I ask you nicely, will you buy an ice-cream?" she said.*
She told me to buy an ice-cream as she asks me nicely.
2. *Mr. Miller said Hans wouldn't mind carrying that sack of flour to the market.*
"Hans, would you mind carrying this sack of flour to the market?" said Miller.
3. *"We'll be writing to you later this week," they told Maria.*
They told Maria they'd be writing to her later that week.
4. *"The prices won't rise before the end of the year," Mrs. Roberts said.*
Mrs. Roberts said the prices wouldn't rise before the end of the year.
5. *Sammy said to me, "Do you like the red or the white T-shirt?"*
Sammy asked me whether I liked the red or the white T-shirt.

78.

1. *"Don't forget to be on time," said Anthony.*
Anthony reminded me to be on time.
2. *My sister told me that if I needed a bookshop she could recommend me a good one.*
My sister said to me, "If you need a bookshop I can recommend you a good one."
3. *"Do you know who invented the mobile phone?" Sue says to me.*
Sue asks me if I know who invented the mobile phone.
4. *"Will you join me for coffee this afternoon?" Phil said to Mary.*
Phil invited Mary to join him for coffee that afternoon.
5. *"Is an investigation really necessary?" he said.*
He asked that an investigation was really necessary.

79.

1. *"Don't go away from me yet. Give me a minute to tell you the truth," said Stephen.*
Stephen asked me not to go away from him yet and to give him a minute to tell me the truth.
2. *I told Bill that he looked tired and advised him to go to bed.*
"You look tired, Bill. You had better go to bed," I said.
3. *Susan said to me, "As soon as I have finished I'll give you a call."*
Susan told me she'd given me a call as soon as she had finished.
4. *Tina said, "Have you heard how he is getting on?"*
Tina asked had we heard how he was getting on.
5. *The officer asked, "Why didn't the plane land in Calcutta?"*
The officer asked why the plane hadn't landed in Calcutta.

80.

1. *"How do you know there is going to be a demonstration?" Jack said.*
Jack asked how did I know there was going to be a demonstration.
2. *"Will you be staying another night at our hotel?" the receptionist said.*
The receptionist asked if I would be staying another night at their hotel.
3. *The father said to his son, "Don't answer me back. Answer my question."*
The father told his son not to answer him back but to answer his question.
4. *My friend said to me, "I'll help you as much as I can."*
My friend told me he'd help me as much as he could.
5. *She said it was a fine day and suggested going swimming.*
"It's a fine day. Why not go swimming?" she said.

SECTION 6

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

1. 1. I think it's established by law, isn't it?
2. Army's changed this boy into a man, hasn't it?
3. How many texts had translated Judy by 6 o'clock?
4. I am more experienced now than I was last year, am I not?
5. Must they deliver the goods today or they will do it tomorrow?
2. 1. What do you think he has to do in such a situation?
2. Do you know have they to study the appeal case tomorrow?
3. It's the second time Dan has been fired, isn't it?
4. Can Lucy order new office furniture this week or not?
5. He's changed greatly since we met last, isn't he?
3. 1. It's time for you to get ready for your exams, isn't it?
2. Didn't you know that rice grows in water?
3. Your overprotection's changed this boy into a coward, isn't it?
4. Where went they after classes yesterday?
5. The object of this gymnastic exercise is to expand the chest, isn't this?
4. 1. The flight's cancelled because of the heavy fog, isn't it?
2. Mr. Klein has to deliver a lecture on art, doesn't he?
3. Do you know who did invent the first helicopter?
4. Who would you recommend for the chairmanship?
5. Can you tell me where have I to register my luggage?
5. 1. Didn't you know that he was introduced into the Cabinet?
2. The sonnets established his reputation as a gifted poet, didn't they?
3. Why do you think Fred was fired?
4. The president of the US appoints the cabinet members, don't they?
5. Do you know that adverbs may introduce a sentence when used emphatically?
6. 1. When are arriving your parents-in-law?
2. I think I'm a good cook, aren't I?
3. Do you think they will have reached the peak of the mountain by noon?
4. Let's go to the forest to gather some mushrooms, shall we?
5. Is the football match to start at 8 p.m. between Barcelona and Real Madrid?

- 7.** 1. She's to finish the work tomorrow, hasn't she?
2. Must we count the votes right now or can we do it tomorrow?
3. What did fall on the ground and broke to pieces?
4. What was Jane doing when you entered the room?
5. Alessandro Safina's concert ought to start at 7:30, oughtn't he?
- 8.** 1. Will you have finished working on your paper by midnight?
2. Did he tell you who was to take an exam on Tuesday?
3. It's necessary for them to cancel the meeting, hasn't it?
4. There's no furniture in that room, isn't there?
5. Why do you think the patient intruded into the doctor's office angrily?
- 9.** 1. How well does Nancy speak Japanese?
2. Do you think the children will get used to getting up early in the morning soon?
3. Does Nelly or do her sisters work at a bank?
4. Bob's got a good collection of coins, doesn't he?
5. Do you know will the foreign representatives visit the museum on Sunday?
- 10.** 1. I suppose he can cope with that work, don't I?
2. Have you sent out the invitations yet?
3. Are you used to working late hours or not?
4. Was it you who dared speak to him in that way?
5. What was doing Margaret when you visited her?
- 11.** 1. The beauty of this picture consists in its balance of colours, isn't it?
2. Does your daughter play chess as well as your son does?
3. Why did the speaker accompany his words with strange gestures?
4. Don't forget to lock the door before going to bed, do you?
5. Did she suggest that an exception should be made?
- 12.** 1. Are you still painting her portrait or you have it finished?
2. With who are you going to the pictures tonight?
3. Henry's afraid of snakes, isn't he?
4. Why do you think he demanded his money back?
5. Why do you persist in interrupting me when I have repeatedly asked you to stop?

- 13.** 1. Have you already moved to your new house?
2. You'd like to book your ticket beforehand, wouldn't you?
3. Is it any use our going into all that now?
4. It's time he stopped using drugs, hasn't it?
5. What did you use to do when escaped you from classes?
- 14.** 1. When consulted you the doctor about your health last?
2. I believe he's a good violinist, isn't he?
3. Why do you think he agreed to accompany you?
4. He was frustrated to find no support among his friends, wasn't it?
5. Are you perspiring because it is hot?
- 15.** 1. Do you think will they agree to an exchange?
2. Let's go out for dinner, don't you?
3. She's been wearing this dress for almost a year, hasn't she?
4. Have you ever been to the United States?
5. What do you think you will never forgive?
- 16.** 1. Do you know that water boils at 100 °C?
2. What do you think shall we drive or go on foot?
3. She's supposed to be good at geography, isn't she?
4. Will you be discussing this problem when I come back?
5. Is it true that haven't you given him my message?
- 17.** 1. Do you remember when did you last hear from him?
2. The students have to work in the laboratory on Wednesday, don't they?
3. What did Betty do every time the door bell rang?
4. He's used this article in his report, hasn't he?
5. Is it possible that hasn't she followed her parents' advice?
- 18.** 1. Could you tell me where you've put my book?
2. The waiter's already taken your order, isn't he?
3. Are you shivering because is it cold?
4. Do you have any idea why did he demand the manager to see?
5. The dress she's wearing is too formal for such an occasion, is it not?

- 19.** 1. Do you mind my smoking here?
2. Did they to this useless talk put an end?
3. Your father's recently got a promotion, hasn't he?
4. Who was that speech written by?
5. They'd to arrange a farewell party, hadn't they?
- 20.** 1. When are you going to get your bachelor's degree, Sandy?
2. Emily scarcely stayed to say a few words to him, did she?
3. Did the press upon that event comment?
4. Stop interrupting me while I'm speaking, will you?
5. Why are you being so rude today?
- 21.** 1. Nowadays cars are getting more and more expensive, isn't it?
2. That program's designed to combat the trafficking of children, isn't it?
3. Does the name really suggest nothing to you?
4. Did you hear that Ben was last month fired?
5. How long had you been waiting before he received you?
- 22.** 1. Whether the game will be played or not depends on the weather, won't it?
2. What are they talking about now in the corridor?
3. Since when have you been studying that problem?
4. She'd to work hard to pay for her education, didn't she?
5. What is he looking at with horror in his eyes?
- 23.** 1. Developing questionnaires demands great care, doesn't it?
2. What does your decision depend on?
3. Will you still be on board the ship on Saturday?
4. Have you been discussing me with your friends?
5. He's decided to settle the case out of court, isn't he?
- 24.** 1. He'd offered us many solutions to that problem, hadn't he?
2. Have the police arrested the smugglers yet?
3. Don't forget to delete those files from the desktop, will you?
4. Do you think has my pronunciation improved lately?
5. Did the noise in the next room last night disturb you?

- 25.** 1. What made you return earlier than you had planned?
2. How dared he sign those papers without showing them to Mr Lynch?
3. It's time for them to reconstruct their house, isn't it?
4. Can you show me how have I to operate this machine?
5. People entering the military camp need to report to the guardhouse, don't they?
- 26.** 1. What information did you get about the flood?
2. Charles has to have a talk tomorrow, hasn't he?
3. Do you know could Henry answer the Professor's questions?
4. I think you ought to call the police, shouldn't you?
5. Do you think he knows what he's doing?
- 27.** 1. What do you think should I buy a silver ring or a gold ring?
2. How much money do you think you will spend on the wedding ceremony?
3. There's a drugstore around the corner from the bank, isn't it?
4. Is it true that she hasn't taken her exams yet?
5. Could Betty have told the policeman about the accident?
- 28.** 1. What did you do the moment you heard the news?
2. He's used to the climate of Africa, hasn't he?
3. Will be they discussing my proposal in an hour?
4. Have you come across any new words in the text?
5. Don't you think they demand too much of him?
- 29.** 1. I think it's a fair verdict, hasn't it?
2. You'd better offer them love and security, wouldn't you?
3. What do you think I should buy for Jenny?
4. Are you yawning because you are tired or are you getting bored?
5. Can you tell me what won't you do even for a great sum of money?
- 30.** 1. What did you use to do when were you lonely?
2. The price of houses has dramatically risen in recent years, haven't they?
3. Do you remember where you have seen this man?
4. Had you to do this hard work all by yourself?
5. He agreed to accompany me on a trip to Africa, didn't he?

- 31.** 1. I think you can't punish me for something I didn't do, don't I?
2. Do you think are there any snakes in these rocks?
3. There's nothing interesting in this issue of the magazine, is there?
4. The manager needn't write the report about our expenses, need he?
5. Can you tell me how long you've known Sally?
- 32.** 1. How long have you been practicing in the language laboratory?
2. Should I buy a rocking chair or an armchair?
3. Where does work your ex-boyfriend?
4. This puzzle's designed to stimulate thinking, hasn't it?
5. Nobody blamed her for the accident, did they?
- 33.** 1. The two brothers differ in their judgment of this piece of music, don't they?
2. What won't you do even to save your friend?
3. Does your sister work as hard as you are?
4. Never represent yourself as perfect, do you?
5. Have you found the article or are you still looking through the journals?
- 34.** 1. She's supposed to be good at chess, hasn't she?
2. He's been abroad twice this year, hasn't he?
3. Do you know what they are going to name their baby?
4. What were your brothers doing while you were making tea?
5. Did you have the ceiling whitewashed?
- 35.** 1. Nobody realized what was going on, did they?
2. What are you going to be when do you grow up?
3. Did you repair the roof yourself or had it repaired?
4. Will you be able to visit Granny tomorrow or not?
5. Can you tell me who suggested his taking part in the race?
- 36.** 1. Will you be working still on your thesis in summer?
2. He's got a lot of work to do today, hasn't he?
3. Have you renewed your licence yet?
4. What does that symbol represent?
5. Does he have to carry out the work alone or has he to join the workgroup?

- 37.** 1. He's fastened the papers together with a paper clip, isn't he?
 2. Why do you think Alice felt very pleased with herself?
 3. Whether we'll go there or not depends on your decision, doesn't it?
 4. Who do you cooperate with?
 5. Would you rather sit in the pilot's cabin or at the window?
- 38.** 1. Do you know what time does the talk show begin?
 2. He's suggested a compromise to us, hasn't he?
 3. Can I hang the washing out of the window?
 4. She's a new love of yours, isn't she?
 5. There were a lot of customers in the shop in the afternoon, weren't they?
- 39.** 1. Can you tell me where are you coming from?
 2. Her offer's been accepted gratefully, hasn't it?
 3. You'd like to visit him today, wouldn't you?
 4. Why are you being so impolite?
 5. What did you do the moment you got off the train?
- 40.** 1. He's accepted an offer of £250,000, isn't he?
 2. Could Bob have told such a terrible lie?
 3. Do you remember were you at home last weekend?
 4. Your friend's got a strange hobby, hasn't he?
 5. Have you ever thought of starting your own business?
- 41.** 1. What were doing your children while you were making dinner?
 2. Where are training your friends?
 3. You ought to stop smoking, shouldn't you?
 4. Ted's getting used to working there, isn't he?
 5. How much is the yacht your brother wants to buy?
- 42.** 1. Why didn't you go last night to the skating-rink?
 2. You'd better offer them help, hadn't you?
 3. She's not much of a cook, is she?
 4. Your neighbours need two cars, don't they?
 5. Are you blushing because is it hot or you are embarrassed?

- 43.** 1. Free dishes used to be a big draw at the movie theaters, weren't they?
2. He'd been away from his wife for rather a long time, wouldn't he?
3. The capital of Hungary's worth visiting, isn't it?
4. Why didn't he stop to talk to you?
5. How old were you when you started school?
- 44.** 1. Why do you think Harry was so embarrassed?
2. It's necessary for us to hold a meeting, hasn't it?
3. He's been trying to make you see his point of view for an hour, isn't he?
4. What did he do when he heard the noise outside?
5. When will you be able to arrange these things?
- 45.** 1. Who has been playing with the remote control?
2. What won't you do even for the sake of your dearest people?
3. Are you having your house painted at the moment?
4. She'd hardly any wish to discuss it with us, wouldn't she?
5. The hijackers eventually surrendered themselves to the police, didn't they?
- 46.** 1. I'd rather call a taxi, hadn't I?
2. Everyone taking an interview must bring their passports, mustn't they?
3. Has your brother-in-law ever been to South Africa?
4. Will you tell me if can you see my future in the crystal ball?
5. What was he trying to explain when I came up?
- 47.** 1. Could Linda such a silly mistake have made ?
2. She's probably very tired after the journey, isn't she?
3. Who did weigh their luggage?
4. Would you like to speak to the Dean now or after the meeting?
5. They'd offered no resistance, had they?
- 48.** 1. Is Miss Black very busy right now or not?
2. The defendant was released to await trial, wasn't it?
3. Your boyfriend's got a foreign accent, doesn't he?
4. What was Jane doing while were you repairing the bicycle?
5. Does your sister dress as beautifully as you do?

- 49.** 1. He's discussed the matter with his lawyer, isn't he?
2. Did Alan pass his examinations as successfully as David did?
3. Which do you think is higher: Ararat or Aragats?
4. Can you tell me why your shoes are so muddy?
5. I think your grandmother's very energetic, isn't she?
- 50.** 1. Everybody gathered around the speaker, didn't they?
2. Why didn't you take yesterday the children to the park?
3. Did you know that the largest port in Great Britain is London?
4. What did he use to do when he had spare time?
5. How did you spend your spare time with your friends when were you at school?
- 51.** 1. It's time you consulted your doctor, hasn't it?
2. Did the old man have his will drawn up?
3. Will you be in if I drop in at your place in the afternoon?
4. Will he be working for this company in a few years yet?
5. Would you like to book your ticket beforehand or on the day of the departure?
- 52.** 1. Antonio Stradivarius made wonderful violins, didn't he?
2. Must we leave now or have we to wait for Willy?
3. Have you discussed the terms yet?
4. Your cousin's got a nice holiday cottage, isn't he?
5. Is she going to have her hair done?
- 53.** 1. Is Samuel doing gardening or is he repairing the car?
2. It's the second time he has insulted you, isn't it?
3. Had you to read all the books mentioned in the list?
4. Have you had such an experience before?
5. You'd like to go to the party with Robert, hadn't you?
- 54.** 1. How long is it since you visited Bulgaria?
2. Are the Greens very busy right now or they are free?
3. She's probably very tired after the exam, hasn't she?
4. That article's worth reading, hasn't it?
5. Why do you think they sacrificed the first harvest of rice to the goddess of Sun?

- 55.** 1. Is it you who designed this storage tower?
2. Mira's going to move to a new apartment, isn't she?
3. Have been the scientists making these experiments for the last few years?
4. Will you be next week in town still?
5. Can you tell me what you are thinking about?
- 56.** 1. When are meeting the members of the club?
2. Did they enjoy yesterday themselves at the concert?
3. It's time you stopped drinking alcohol, isn't it?
4. Is the weather as cool in summer as it is in autumn?
5. Everyone working in a mine must be very careful, don't they?
- 57.** 1. He's afraid to dive from the high board, hasn't he?
2. Is the patient breathing as heavily now as in the morning was he?
3. Can you explain to me why are your clothes wet?
4. He'd better change his attitude to people, hadn't he?
5. Do you know where Jenny's parents work?
- 58.** 1. Which is city bigger: Washington or New York?
2. Does your sister cook as well as you do?
3. What does this shape suggest to you?
4. He'd better find a better-paid job, wouldn't he?
5. She can finish it before noon, can't she?
- 59.** 1. Who raised the question at yesterday's meeting?
2. He's been taking English lessons since childhood, hasn't he?
3. Can you tell me is Edinburgh as large as London?
4. He'd signed the contract before we arrived, hadn't he?
5. Do you know did she have the pictures framed?
- 60.** 1. Ted's got used to living in a big city, hasn't he?
2. The visitor proceeded to fasten his horse to a large iron hook, didn't he?
3. Don't you know why she reported him to the police?
4. Does anybody know when was first staged *Romeo and Juliet*?
5. Are you through with your experiment yet?

SECTION 7

**Համապատասխանեցնել բառերը և սահմանումները:
Match the words and their definitions.**

1.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| A) Introduction | 1) a gift or payment to a common fund or collection |
| B) Expansion | 2) the action of becoming larger or more extensive |
| C) Conclusion | 3) the process of becoming smaller |
| D) Contribution | 4) the first part of a book, etc. giving its general idea |
| | 5) the end, finish or last part of something |

2.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| A) Old-fashioned | 1) having a resemblance in appearance, character, or quantity |
| B) Odd | 2) no longer used or admired by most people |
| C) Contemporary | 3) living or occurring at the same time |
| D) Similar | 4) extremely large in size, amount, or degree |
| | 5) different to what is usual or expected; strange |

3.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| A) Profit | 1) a heavy demand |
| B) Advantage | 2) the money made in business, especially after paying the costs involved |
| C) Income | 3) a condition that puts one in a favourable position |
| D) Donation | 4) the money received regularly for work or through investments |
| | 5) something that is given to a charity, especially a sum of money |

4.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| A) Expedition | 1) a short journey or trip, especially one taken as a leisure activity |
| B) Excursion | 2) a journey by sea |
| C) Voyage | 3) the things happened to you that influence the way you think or behave |
| D) Experience | 4) an organized journey that is made for a particular purpose, such as exploration |
| | 5) a journey by plane |

5.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| A) Embarrassment | 1) a time of intense difficulty or danger |
| B) Crisis | 2) a change of mood |
| C) Disaster | 3) a natural catastrophe |
| D) Enthusiasm | 4) a strong feeling of excitement and interest in something |
| | 5) a feeling of shame or awkwardness |

6.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| A) Achievement | 1) a lack of success in doing or achieving something |
| B) Accident | 2) something which someone has succeeded in doing |
| C) Event | 3) an unfortunate incident that happens unexpectedly |
| D) Failure | 4) a period of economic difficulty or depression |
| | 5) a thing that happens or takes place, especially one of importance |

7.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| A) Hurt | 1) separate into pieces |
| B) Shake | 2) move (an object) up and down or from side to side |
| C) Change | 3) make or become different |
| D) Break | 4) cause pain or injury |
| | 5) strike repeatedly and violently |

8.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| A) Pull | 1) carry or support with one's arms or hands |
| B) Affect | 2) put (things) in a neat or required order |
| C) Press | 3) move in a specified direction by pushing |
| D) Hold | 4) have an effect on |
| | 5) move something towards you |

9.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| A) Destination | 1) an inclination towards a particular characteristic or type of behavior |
| B) Fashion | 2) a course along which someone or something moves |
| C) Manner | 3) a way of doing something |
| D) Direction | 4) the place to which someone or something is going or being sent |
| | 5) a popular or the latest style of clothing, hair, decoration, or behaviour |

10.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| A) Recognize | 1) cause someone to remember something |
| B) Repeat | 2) speak very softly |
| C) Remin | 3) say again something one has already said |
| D) Remember | 4) identify somebody or something from having seen them before |
| | 5) keep in memory |

11.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| A) Crawl | 1) move slowly forward on your hands and knees, with your body close to the ground |
| B) Climb | 2) move from side to side |
| C) Drop | 3) go up (stairs, a mountain, etc.) |
| D) Fall | 4) let or make something fall |
| | 5) move from a higher to a lower level |

12.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| A) Sympathy | 1) a move to a more important job in a company |
| B) Support | 2) encouragement or help that you give to somebody |
| C) Promotion | 3) the act of making something stay the same |
| D) Aggression | 4) feelings of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune |
| | 5) feelings of anger and hatred that may result in violent behaviour |

13.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| A) Gossip | 1) make a loud and confused noise |
| B) Hint | 2) talk about others; spread rumours |
| C) Doubt | 3) think that something is probably not true |
| D) Complain | 4) suggest something in an indirect way |
| | 5) say that you are not happy about something |

14.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| A) Wander | 1) move slowly and carefully in order to avoid being heard or noticed |
| B) Wonder | 2) walk or move in a leisurely, casual, or aimless way |
| C) Rush | 3) do something later than is planned or expected |
| D) Delay | 4) move with haste |
| | 5) think about something in a very surprised way |

15.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| A) Discover | 1) find unexpectedly or during a search |
| B) Invent | 2) be deprived of or cease to have |
| C) Recover | 3) create or design something that has not existed before |
| D) Invest | 4) return to a normal state of health, mind, or strength |
| | 5) put (money) into financial schemes, shares, property to achieve a profit |

16.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| A) Hunger | 1) highly unpleasant physical sensation caused by illness or injury |
| B) Thirst | 2) an uninteresting situation |
| C) Anger | 3) a feeling of wanting to drink something |
| D) Pain | 4) a strong feeling of annoyance or hostility |
| | 5) the feeling of discomfort that you get when you need something to eat |

17.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| A) Guest | 1) someone that you have invited to your house |
| B) Ghost | 2) someone who you do not know |
| C) Host | 3) the spirit of a dead person |
| D) Stranger | 4) a person who receives or entertains other people as guests |
| | 5) a member of your family |

18.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| A) Steady | 1) not changing; regular and established |
| B) Shaky | 2) weak or unstable |
| C) Comfortable | 3) making you physically relaxed |
| D) Compact | 4) closely and neatly packed together |
| | 5) changing shape easily when pressed |

19.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| A) Staff | 1) a group of people chosen to make decisions |
| B) Family | 2) a group of people who are related to each other, especially parents and their children |
| C) Crew | 3) all the people working on a ship, plane, etc. |
| D) Crowd | 4) all the workers employed in an organization |
| | 5) a large number of people gathered together in a disorganized way |

20.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| A) Amaze | 1) surprise somebody very much |
| B) Amuse | 2) give someone confidence or hope |
| C) Encourage | 3) believe that something is true |
| D) Involve | 4) make somebody laugh or smile |
| | 5) make somebody take part in something |

21.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| A) Tradition | 1) something that you do often or regularly |
| B) Habit | 2) something that tells you what you are allowed to do |
| C) Ritual | 3) beliefs, opinions and customs handed down from one generation to another |
| D) Event | 4) a thing that happens, especially one of importance |
| | 5) a religious or solemn ceremony |

22.

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

23.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| A) Postpone | 1) not allow to be seen, hide |
| B) Conceal | 2) occur again and again |
| C) Cancel | 3) decide that something that has been arranged will not now take place |
| D) Reveal | 4) put off to a later time |
| | 5) make known |

24.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| A) Frequent | 1) occurring not long ago |
| B) Recent | 2) requiring immediate action or attention |
| C) Urgent | 3) not occurring very often |
| D) Rare | 4) of no importance |
| | 5) happening often, occurring repeatedly |

25.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| A) Fortnight | 1) a period of a thousand years |
| B) Decade | 2) a period of a hundred years |
| C) Era | 3) a period of ten years |
| D) Century | 4) a period of two weeks |
| | 5) a long and distinct period of history with a particular feature or characteristic |

26.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| A) Conflict | 1) talking about something in order to reach a decision |
| B) Discussion | 2) a situation requiring a difficult choice |
| C) Dilemma | 3) direct opposition, disagreement |
| D) Harmony | 4) a violent struggle |
| | 5) a situation of getting on well together |

27.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| A) Calculate | 1) recognize as a certain person or thing |
| B) Estimate | 2) not to speak or act for a short time |
| C) Identify | 3) find out by adding, subtracting, multiplying or dividing |
| D) Doubt | 4) form a judgement or opinion about |
| | 5) feel uncertain about |

28.

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

29.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| A) Evidence | 1) the decision of a jury |
| B) Law | 2) a person guilty of an offence |
| C) Guilt | 3) a system of rules for dealing with crime |
| D) Verdict | 4) the facts, signs or objects that make you believe that something is true |
| | 5) the fact of having committed an offence or crime |

30.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| A) Lunatic | 1) a person who is on the other side of a fight, game or discussion |
| B) Opponent | 2) a person who goes on foot |
| C) Guide | 3) a person who does crazy things (that are often dangerous) |
| D) Pedestrian | 4) a fellow worker |
| | 5) a person who shows the way |

31.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| A) Awesome | 1) correct and true in every detail |
| B) Accurate | 2) not arranged neatly and in order |
| C) Adequate | 3) not logical or sensible, completely ridiculous |
| D) Absurd | 4) causing great fear, wonder or respect |
| | 5) satisfactory or acceptable in quality or quantity |

32.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| A) Frank | 1) having or showing kind feelings towards others |
| B) Tactful | 2) afraid that the one you love might prefer someone else |
| C) Sympathetic | 3) not hiding what is in one's mind, open and honest |
| D) Jealous | 4) having or showing skill and sensitivity in dealing with others |
| | 5) having the ability to achieve things in a dishonest way |

33.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| A) Sight | 1) the ability to see |
| B) Glimpse | 2) an opinion or way of thinking about something |
| C) View | 3) a particular place or position |
| D) Image | 4) a short quick view |
| | 5) a picture or idea of something in your mind |

34.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| A) Fragile | 1) highly unpleasant |
| B) Nasty | 2) absolutely necessary |
| C) Graceful | 3) easily broken, damaged or destroyed |
| D) Essential | 4) belonging to the past |
| | 5) having or showing elegance |

35.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| A) Dense | 1) pleasantly clean, pure |
| B) Stuffy | 2) lacking fresh air or ventilation |
| C) Fresh | 3) containing a lot of things or people in a small area |
| D) Chilly | 4) getting very little rainfall |
| | 5) unpleasantly cold |

36.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Flood B) Pollution C) Misfortune D) Improvement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) an overflow of a large amount of water beyond its normal limits 2) the presence in the environment of substances which make water, air, etc. dirty 3) a natural catastrophe that causes great damage 4) bad luck 5) the process of making something better |
|---|---|

37.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Desert B) Accommodation C) Habitat D) Forest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism 2) a large area covered chiefly with trees 3) a waterless area of land with little or no vegetation 4) a low area of land between hills or mountains 5) a place to live, work or stay in |
|--|--|

38.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Charity B) Morality C) Hostility D) Hospitality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) unfriendly or aggressive behaviour 2) an organization which raises money in order to help people who are ill, disabled, or very poor 3) friendly, welcoming behaviour towards guests 4) principles concerning the distinction between right or wrong behavior 5) lack of interest, concern, or sympathy |
|---|--|

39.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Teenager B) Adult C) Pensioner D) Baby | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) a person who is retired 2) a person who is fully grown or developed 3) a person aged from 13 to 19 years 4) a very young child, especially one that cannot yet walk or talk 5) a young child who has only just learned to walk or who still walks unsteadily |
|--|---|

40.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| A) Colleague | 1) a fellow worker |
| B) Volunteer | 2) a person who inherits and continues the work of a predecessor |
| C) Heir | 3) a person who supervises a person or an activity |
| D) Supporter | 4) a person who freely offers to take part in a task |
| | 5) a person who approves of and encourages a public figure, political party, policy, etc. |

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LEVEL B**SECTION 8**

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

Text 1

Line number

1 Cellular phones have become a part of everyday life for many
2 Americans. Many people depend on **them** to carry out their daily work,
3 even while driving. As a result, many accidents have taken place in the
4 last ten years due to the use of cellular phones while on the road. It seems
5 that people can't concentrate on the road while talking on a cell phone.

6 Driver inattention was the most frequently identified factor for cell
7 phone use related accidents. The next most frequently noted conditions
8 were failure to yield and following too close. Based on these facts alone,
9 it is easy to see that cellular phones and driving don't mix well.

10 I understand why people think restricting cell phone usage while
11 driving is the best means of solving this problem. However there are
12 many good aspects to cellular use in the car. For example, accidents get
13 reported to 911 rapidly, traffic updates occur more often because citizens
14 call and report traffic jams, and drivers who need to be taken off the road
15 because of being intoxicated or just plain reckless can be located quickly.
16 Rather than restricting access, the **goal** should be to provide safer ways of
17 using cellular phones while driving.

18 In fact phones are being **created** by Ericsson, Motorola, and Nokia
19 today which offer a hands-free cell so that you can keep both hands on the
20 wheel while driving and talking. Some of the safety precautions needed
21 for using cell phones while driving come in the form of headsets and give
22 the user a voice activated sequence, which allows them to talk into the
23 speaker, and dials the number instantly.

24 This feature allows drivers to keep their hands on the wheel and eyes on
25 the road. One of the most recent advancements in cellular technology
26 comes from Brightcell Technologies. It is called the Triflex Hands-free
27 phone kit. The Triflex turns a cell phone into a speakerphone.
28 It works by plugging a DC adapter into the car's cigarette lighter or power
29 outlet. The phone is placed in the cradle of the kit and a special connector
30 in the base recharges your unit, saving battery power and converting your

31 conversations into speakerphone mode. The safety means necessary to
32 achieve safe driving while talking on the phone can be accomplished
33 through the application of good engineering and human factors design
34 practice.

35 In conclusion, because of the rapid growth in use of cell phones while
36 driving many more accidents are occurring daily. Cell phone use in cars
37 has some good purposes and has become a part of life to some
38 individuals. Accidents **related** to cell phone use will decline as proper
39 safety precautions are made. So it's simple to see that we can't just ban
40 the use of cells while driving.

1. It's stated in paragraph 1 (lines 1-5) that
 - a) many Americans do their daily work while driving.
 - b) cellular phone use is the cause for many accidents in the USA.
 - c) many people use cellular phones in Europe.
 - d) cellular phones allow people to concentrate while driving.

2. The pronoun **them** in line 2 stands for
 - a) Americans
 - b) accidents
 - c) years
 - d) phones

3. The main idea of paragraph 3 (lines 10-17) is that
 - a) accidents get reported to 911 rapidly.
 - b) citizens call and report traffic jams.
 - c) traffic updates occur more often.
 - d) people must find safer ways of using cellular phones while driving.

4. The word **goal** in line 16 means
 - a) aim
 - b) idea
 - c) meaning
 - d) gift

5. The word **created** in line 18 may best be replaced by
 - a) marketed
 - b) formed
 - c) planned
 - d) invented

6. Why should cell phone use be banned while driving?
- Cell phones are easy to use.
 - Car accidents due to cell phone use are increasing.
 - Drivers can easily talk and drive at the same time.
 - Cell phones are easy to hold while driving.
7. People who want cell phones banned while driving would agree that
- cell phone safety features will reduce accidents.
 - safety features won't increase driver attention.
 - cell phones can be useful in case of different problems.
 - voice activated phones will keep driver's attention.
8. The word **related** in line 38 is synonymous to
- participated
 - rejected
 - repeated
 - connected
9. Which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned in the text?
- There are many good aspects to cellular use in the car.
 - Ericson, Motorola, and Nokia have created many cellular phones.
 - The Triflex turns a cell phone into a speakerphone.
 - People think that cell phone usage while driving is solving this problem.
10. What is the writer's opinion of using cell phones while driving?
- Cell phones should never be used in a car.
 - Cell phones should never be used for work.
 - Reports on accidents should never be while driving.
 - Cell phones can be used while driving.

Text 2

Line number

- Men have known writing for at least six thousand years. The oldest kind of
- writing is picture writing. If you wanted to write "man", you just drew a picture of
- a man; if you wanted to write "the man is eating", you drew the picture of a man
- eating. A modern example of picture writing is Chinese. The Chinese characters do
- not look much like pictures because **they** have changed over the centuries, but

6. that's how they began.
7. Picture writing isn't very convenient. You have to draw too many pictures. It's
8. very hard to learn to read and write Chinese because you have to remember thousands
9. of characters and what they stand for.
10. But **gradually** people developed marks that stand not for words or ideas but for
11. sounds. This was a great thing as it was much simpler. *There's no limit to the number*
12. *of ideas that a language can express.* But the number of phonemes in a language is
13. small – twenty or thirty or forty. So man could now write with only twenty or forty
14. marks. The ancient Phoenicians and the ancient Greeks developed this new system
15. of writing.
16. The Phoenicians wrote their words from right to left. The Greeks, too, wrote
17. from right to left for quite a time, but then they changed and wrote from left to
18. right, just as we do. The Greeks wrote all in large letters, with no **interval** between
19. words or sentences.
1. In order to write “man”, ancient people
- created letters
 - had to draw a picture of a man eating
 - drew a picture of a man
 - had to create a symbol
2. The word *they* in line 5 stands for
- the Chinese
 - the characters
 - the centuries
 - the pictures
3. According to the text,
- picture writing proved to be very convenient
 - the Chinese invented a new system of writing
 - the new system of writing proved to be much simpler
 - in the new system of writing marks stand for ideas
4. The sentence '*There's no limit to the number of ideas that a language can express*' means that a language
- can convey innumerable ideas
 - cannot express many thoughts
 - conveys restricted thoughts
 - expresses a limited number of ideas

5. According to the text,
- a) the Greeks initially wrote from left to right
 - b) the Greeks wrote all in capital letters
 - c) the Phoenicians wrote from left to right
 - d) the Phoenicians changed the way of writing
6. It's difficult to learn to write Chinese as
- a) you have to keep in mind thousands of symbols
 - b) the number of phonemes in this language is small
 - c) you have to memorize twenty or forty marks
 - d) nobody knows what the characters stand for
7. The word **gradually** in line 10 is **NOT** synonymous to
- a) simply
 - b) slowly
 - c) increasingly
 - d) progressively
8. The word **interval** in line 18 means
- a) interview
 - b) view
 - c) time
 - d) space
9. We can tell from the text that
- a) the Chinese invented writing
 - b) the Chinese invented picture writing
 - c) the Greeks invented writing six hundred years ago
 - d) Chinese is a current model of picture writing
10. The text mainly discusses
- a) modern languages
 - b) ancient peoples
 - c) the development of writing
 - d) great discoveries

Text 3

Line number

1. Both our ears work in the same way. Even if you only had one ear that worked
2. properly, you would still hear sounds and understand them. But with two ears we
3. can tell which direction a sound is coming from. Ears act as direction finders
4. because sound arrives at one ear before it reaches the other ear. Your brain measures
5. the differences and automatically works out the direction of the sound. Even very
6. young babies turn to look in the direction a noise is coming from. As we grow up,
7. we get better at working out where a noise is coming from and how far away the
8. thing making the noise is. This **skill** is called ‘directional hearing’ and it was very
9. important to our ancestors. They had to **track** animals to hunt for food. They also
10. had to know which way to run when large animals were tracking them.
11. Wild animals need this skill today, and many of them have better directional
12. hearing than people. Bats, for instance, use echo-location to find their way in the
13. dark. But directional hearing is very important for us too. If you hear someone
14. shouting for help, you will know **definitely** which way to run to get to them.
15. Our ears work best at listening to sounds like music or people talking, but
16. animals have ears suited to different needs. Some animals can hear notes much
17. higher than any sound your ears can hear, and others have ears that work best for
18. listening to very deep notes. Some animals can hear faint noises, while others are
19. completely deaf.
20. Snakes do not have ears at all and people used to think they were deaf. But they
21. can hear sounds through a bone that lies under the skin of their face. The bone
22. vibrates when the air or the ground vibrates. Most insects are deaf but grass-
23. hoppers can hear through their legs. They call to one another by making chirping
24. sounds with their legs. Dogs’ hearing is superior to ours; they can hear notes that
25. are higher than those we hear. If you blow a special dog whistle that makes a very
26. high note, you will not be able to hear it, but any dogs nearby will hear the note
27. and might come running. You may have noticed the way dogs twitch their ears to
28. and fro: they do this to find out where a sound is coming from.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–10,
- a) we would be unable to hear with one ear
 - b) two ears help us detect the direction of the sound
 - c) babies can’t hear where the noise is coming from
 - d) sound arrives at one ear

2. The word **skill** in line 8 may best be replaced by
- a) noise
 - b) direction
 - c) ability
 - d) sound
3. According to the text,
- a) animals don't have directional hearing
 - b) directional hearing was useful for our ancestors, not for us
 - c) wild animals have better directional hearing than domestic ones
 - d) directional hearing is important for everybody
4. According to Paragraph 3, lines 15–19,
- a) bats cannot find their way in the dark
 - b) animals can't hear faint noises
 - c) some animals are absolutely deprived of hearing
 - d) some people can hear very high notes
5. The word **track** in line 9 may best be replaced by
- a) follow
 - b) seize
 - c) kill
 - d) catch
6. We can tell from the text that
- a) snakes can't hear at all
 - b) though snakes have no ears, they can hear
 - c) most insects hear well through their legs
 - d) all insects are deaf
7. Which of the following words from the text means “*entirely*”?
- a) properly
 - b) automatically
 - c) definitely
 - d) completely

8. The word **definitely** in line 14 is synonymous to
- undoubtedly
 - unwillingly
 - distrustfully
 - doubtfully
9. According to the text,
- babies can detect the direction of the coming sound
 - most animals communicate by making chirping sounds with their legs
 - most insects can hear high notes
 - insects have well-developed brains
10. Which of the statements is true?
- All animals have better hearing than people.
 - People have better hearing than dogs.
 - Dogs blow a special whistle which makes a very high note.
 - Some animals hear much higher notes than people do.

Text 4

Line number

- Slang words are very informal words. They may be new, or existing words used
- in a new sense and context. As time goes by, some are used more widely and are
- no longer thought of as slang. *Clever* and *naughty*, for instance, were both **formerly**
- slang words that are now accepted as standard. Many slang words die out after a
- few years or sooner. The regular introduction of new words to replace them helps
- keep the language alive. A lot of slang words are restricted to a particular social
- group. Use of slang suggests an easy, informal relationship between people and
- helps reinforce social identity.
- In the 18th century the word *slang* described the language of criminals, but since
- then every group in society has developed its own slang terms. The groups that use
- most slang are still those closest to the edge of society: criminals, prisoners and
- drug users. Young people also develop slang expressions to distance themselves
- from older people. The street language of young people changes rapidly. Street
- slang **includes** words relating to young people's attitudes.
- Young people today may describe something 'exciting' as *cool*, *massive*, *wicked*,
- or (especially in American English) *bad* or *phat*. If something is 'old-fashioned' or
- 'undesirable', it is *naff*. Anything bad is *rank* or *minging*. A *geek*, *prat*, *anorak*,
- nerd* or *dweeb* is somebody who seems rather stupid. 'Going out' and 'having a

19. good time' is *chilling*.
20. As people get older they sometimes keep on using the same slang words and in
21. this way slang may **indicate** a person's age.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–8, slang words
- a) were formerly standard
 - b) are now accepted as standard
 - c) may change into standard
 - d) are no longer thought of as slang
2. The word **formerly** in line 3 is synonymous to
- a) formally
 - b) precisely
 - c) previously
 - d) properly
3. The author states that the use of slang
- a) suggests formal relationship between people
 - b) helps emphasize social identity
 - c) restricts the contact between people
 - d) causes the language to die out
4. The word **include** in line 14 is **NOT** synonymous to
- a) invest
 - b) involve
 - c) contain
 - d) comprise
5. Examples of modern slang are illustrated in
- a) Paragraph 1 (lines 1–8)
 - b) Paragraph 2 (lines 9–14)
 - c) Paragraph 3 (lines 15–19)
 - d) Paragraph 4 lines (20–21)
6. According to Paragraph 2, lines 9–14,
- a) the word 'slang' originated in the 18th century
 - b) slang is used only by criminals
 - c) slang is mostly used by old people
 - d) slang is used by young people to differ from older ones

7. The street language of young people
- a) changes quickly
 - b) develops slowly
 - c) is also used by old people
 - d) remains unchanged
8. According to the text, slang is the language of
- a) the old
 - b) the young
 - c) criminals
 - d) a social group
9. The word **indicate** in line 21 means
- a) increase
 - b) reduce
 - c) show
 - d) hide
10. The author thinks that
- a) slang will die out one day
 - b) slang is mostly used by those closest to the edge of society
 - c) getting older people develop new slang words
 - d) old people keep away from using slang words

Text 5

Line number

1. If you are superstitious, *you are not unlike innumerable humans* who have lived
2. before and who are living today. One group of ancient people who believed in luck
3. were the Aztecs.
4. The Aztec calendar was 360 days divided into 18 months of 20 days each; this
5. left five days remaining and they were considered to be unlucky. During that time
6. the Aztecs would smash their old gods and let the sacred fires of the temples burn
7. out. Even furniture and goods were destroyed. On the night of the fifth day the
8. priests prepared to give sacrifices to the gods.
9. As the forked tongues of the fires licked at the darkening sky of the fifth day,
10. messengers hurried about the country to announce that the gods of the evil had
11. been finally satisfied and that happier times would return with the rising sun. Once
12. the sun came up it was considered to be lucky times again.
13. Today, with the exception of Friday the thirteenth, our calendar does not contain

14. days that are considered to be particularly unlucky. Still there are many who
 15. believe that luck plays an important role in determining their destiny. If you shy
 16. away from walking under a ladder, throw salt over your shoulder when the shaker
 17. spills, or never open an umbrella in the house, you are at least partially showing
 18. that what has been identified as lucky or unlucky affects you.

19. So **concerned** are some people about the simple number *thirteen*, that many
 20. hotels do not have Room 13 or even a thirteenth floor.

21. Whatever your personal opinion about lucky or unlucky things, one thing is
 22. certain – what an individual person perceives as luck influences his or her behavior.

1. The sentence ‘*you are not unlike innumerable humans*’ means

- a) you differ from many people
- b) you resemble many people
- c) you are not similar to innumerable people
- d) you are unlike numerous people

2. The Aztec year consisted of

- a) 360 days
- b) 365 days
- c) 18 months and 20 days
- d) 18 months of 20 days each

3. The unlucky days of the Aztecs were

- a) the first five days of the year
- b) the last 20 days of the year
- c) the last five days of winter
- d) five days that belonged to no month

4. During the unlucky days the Aztecs

- a) gave sacrifices to their old gods
- b) made a fire in the temples
- c) destroyed all their temples
- d) destroyed their old gods

5. Lucky times for the Aztecs came with

- a) the rising sun
- b) the messengers
- c) the darkening sky
- d) the forked tongues of the fires

6. Which of the statements is true?
- a) Shy people don't walk under a ladder.
 - b) If you avoid walking under a ladder you will be unlucky.
 - c) The number of superstitious people is still great.
 - d) There are no unlucky days in our calendar.
7. The word **concerned** in line 19 may **NOT** be replaced by
- a) confident
 - b) afraid
 - c) worried
 - d) troubled
8. The author thinks that what a person perceives as luck
- a) is not important
 - b) influences other people's life
 - c) affects his behaviour
 - d) determines other people's destiny
9. According to the text,
- a) hotels don't have Room 13
 - b) five-star hotels don't have a thirteenth floor
 - c) The Aztec calendar didn't contain Friday the 13th
 - d) number 13 is considered to be unlucky
10. The text mainly discusses
- a) ancient people
 - b) the Aztecs
 - c) superstitions
 - d) Friday the 13th

Text 6

Line number

1. Many modern scientists use computers. With these, they have found that
2. astronomers as far back as 1800 BC had ways of predicting seasons and eclipses.
3. For several centuries no one paid much attention to a grouping of stones, in
4. England, called Stonehenge. These **gigantic** stones are about thirteen feet tall and
5. weigh several tons. Scientists started studying the position of the stones which are

6. placed in a circle ninety-seven feet in diameter with other stones set inside. They
7. felt there must be some reason why the stones were arranged in just this way.
8. Since the sun fell on some of the stones, it seemed logical that they had something
9. to do with the sun. They thought they were perhaps even related to sun worship.
10. In 1963, Gerald Hawkins, using an electronic computer, was able to tell the
11. time for the sunrises and sunsets in about 1500 BC. This is important because
12. Stonehenge is thought to date back to at least that time, and there is a relationship
13. between the lines from the rising and setting sun of that time and the placement of
14. the stones.
15. Today some think that Stonehenge might have been an astronomical observatory.
16. It is amazing that with the use of these stones, the astronomers of the past were
17. probably quite **accurate**. They may have created a calendar with seasons and even
18. **predicted** eclipses of the sun and the moon. It is fascinating to think thousands of
19. years ago people could do many of the sophisticated things done by computers
20. today.

1. According to Paragraph 2, lines 3–9,
 - a) Stonehenge consists of several light stones
 - b) Stonehenge is built of ninety-seven stones
 - c) scientists found no reason why the stones were placed in a circle
 - d) there must be some explanation to the arrangement of those stones

2. The word **gigantic** in line 4 is **NOT** synonymous to
 - a) tiny
 - b) huge
 - c) enormous
 - d) colossal

3. According to the text, the astronomers of the past
 - a) created calendars with seasons
 - b) built astronomical observatories
 - c) could probably make careful calculations
 - d) used computers to make predictions

4. According to the text, thousands of years ago people
 - a) could do none of the sophisticated things done today
 - b) were able to do a lot of complicated calculations
 - c) could do nothing essential without computers
 - d) were not interested in astronomy

5. According to Paragraph 2, lines 3–9,
- a) nowadays Stonehenge is related to sun worship
 - b) the position of the stones had nothing to do with the sun
 - c) the arrangement of the stones seems illogical
 - d) Stonehenge was taken little notice of for rather a long time
6. Using an electronic computer, Gerald Hawkins
- a) studied Stonehenge in 1963
 - b) made some astronomical calculations
 - c) made discoveries in about 1500 BC.
 - d) studied the placement of the stones
7. The word **accurate** in line 17 may best be replaced by
- a) clean
 - b) tidy
 - c) precise
 - d) wrong
8. The word **predict** in line 18 is **NOT** synonymous to
- a) foresee
 - b) forecast
 - c) forego
 - d) foretell
9. According to the text, Stonehenge
- a) is an up-to-date astronomical observatory
 - b) is a famous monument to sun worship
 - c) was probably an astronomical observatory
 - d) was a world-famous astronomical observatory
10. The text is mainly about
- a) the mystery of Stonehenge
 - b) computers
 - c) Gerald Hawkins
 - d) Astrology

Text 7

Line number

1. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, believed that personality and physical
 2. appearance go together. Even in our times, researchers have tried to prove that a
 3. person's character is somehow connected with the way they look.
 4. Psychologists often divide people into two types: those that are short and fat and
 5. those who are tall and thin. People in the first group tend to be shorter than average
 6. and as they grow older they get fatter. Although, in general, these people tend to be
 7. **cheerful** extroverts, their mood may **rapidly** change and they become either
 8. depressed or inward-looking. Criminals often fall into this group and many dictators
 9. have also been of the short, stocky type, for example Nero, Napoleon and Mussolini.
 10. Tall, thin people usually have smallish heads, long noses and bony faces. As far
 11. as their personality is concerned, they tend to be both shy and bad-tempered. *They*
 12. *often suffer from stress* and avoid physical activity, though if they do take part in
 13. sports, they are generally very good.
1. According to Hippocrates's theory,
 - a) a person's appearance has nothing to do with his character
 - b) a person's appearance harmonizes with his character
 - c) extroverts avoid physical activity
 - d) mental abilities are connected with physical appearance
 2. Modern researchers
 - a) disagree with Hippocrates categorically
 - b) find no connection between character and appearance
 - c) have tried to confirm Hippocrates's theory
 - d) neglect Hippocrates's theory completely
 3. According to Paragraph 2, lines 4–9, short and fat people
 - a) are generally extroverts
 - b) are never cheerful
 - c) get thinner when they grow older
 - d) are always depressed
 4. The word **cheerful** in line 7 is **NOT** synonymous to
 - a) joyful
 - b) jolly
 - c) merry
 - d) miserable

5. We may think that tall, thin people
 - a) are physically strong and active
 - b) are unlikely to be shy and ill-tempered
 - c) are never shy and irritable
 - d) are inclined to be timid

6. The word **rapidly** in line 7 is synonymous to
 - a) simply
 - b) steadily
 - c) slowly
 - d) quickly

7. According to Paragraph 2, lines 4–9,
 - a) people in the first group may have sudden changes of mood
 - b) most criminals fall into the second group
 - c) extroverts may become cheerful abruptly
 - d) extroverts may change gradually into introverts

8. The sentence “*they often suffer from stress*” means that they
 - a) are afraid of stress
 - b) often avoid stress
 - c) often undergo stress
 - d) keep away from stress

9. According to the text, a lot of dictators were
 - a) tall and thin
 - b) tall and broad-shouldered
 - c) short and stout
 - d) short and slim

10. The text is mainly about
 - a) psychologists and researchers
 - b) appearances and characters
 - c) Nero, Napoleon and Mussolini
 - d) criminals and dictators

Text 8

Line number

1. The handkerchief, a simple article of clothing, has its roots in Ancient Rome.
2. Outstanding people used to tie a piece of cloth on their shoulders and wrists. It was
3. perfumed, had a pleasant **odour** and was called ‘orarium’, meaning ‘towel’ in
4. Latin. They used to wipe their hands and faces with it.

5. The handkerchief became popular in the period of Renaissance: first in Italy,
6. later in Germany and Spain. It was the **inseparable** article of clothing of
7. fashionable men and women. It was made of fine, delicate, transparent fabric,
8. nicely embroidered. It hung on the belts or was kept in the sleeves.

9. Originally handkerchiefs had different shapes: from oval to triangular. Square
10. handkerchiefs appeared due to the French Queen Maria Antoinette. Soon they
11. became popular and spread all over Europe.

12. In the 18th century handkerchiefs were used for their **primary** purpose – as a
13. means of hygiene. This can be explained by the following fact: it became
14. customary among the courtiers and noblemen to smell tobacco. It made them
15. sneeze and they used their handkerchiefs to wipe their noses. Since then
16. handkerchiefs have been made for two purposes: as a decorative accessory and
17. a means of hygiene for everyday necessities.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–4,
 - a) the first handkerchiefs were used to wipe shoulders and wrists
 - b) outstanding people used to perfume their shoulders and wrists
 - c) handkerchiefs first appeared in ancient Rome
 - d) outstanding people used to tie their hands

2. The word **odour** in line 3 is **NOT** synonymous to
 - a) colour
 - b) fragrance
 - c) aroma
 - d) scent

3. The word **inseparable** in line 6 may best be replaced by
 - a) indivisible
 - b) invisible
 - c) unnecessary
 - d) irrelevant

4. According to Paragraph 2, lines 5–8, the handkerchief
 - a) was popular with both men and women
 - b) was used by stylish men only
 - c) became popular first in Germany
 - d) usually hung from the sleeves

5. In the period of Renaissance the handkerchief
 - a) was tied on wrists
 - b) was ornamented with needlework
 - c) was kept in the belts
 - d) was used by poor, ordinary people

6. According to the text, Maria Antoinette
 - a) introduced different shapes of handkerchiefs
 - b) was the first to use handkerchiefs as a means of hygiene
 - c) introduced a new shape of handkerchiefs
 - d) introduced oval and triangular handkerchiefs

7. The word **primary** in line 12 is **NOT** synonymous to
 - a) principal
 - b) main
 - c) major
 - d) minor

8. The range of forms of the first handkerchiefs is discussed in
 - a) Paragraph 1 (lines 1–4)
 - b) Paragraph 2 (lines 5–8)
 - c) Paragraph 3 (lines 9–11)
 - d) Paragraph 4 (lines 12–17)

9. We learn from the text that handkerchiefs initially
 - a) were exclusively oval
 - b) were only triangular
 - c) were square
 - d) had various shapes

10. According to the text, the handkerchief was originally used
- as a decorative accessory
 - as a means of hygiene
 - by noblemen to differ from ordinary people
 - by ordinary people to look elegant

Text 9

Line number

- A long time ago, an Indian of South America happened to cut a tree with his
 - knife. From the cut which he made in this tree came out milk-like juice. It became
 - firm** in the air. The Indians found that it was good for wounds and cuts.
 - When Columbus went to America, he saw the people of Haiti play with balls
 - made of this substance. Four hundred years ago a traveller noticed that the people of
 - Mexico used this substance for making their cloaks waterproof.
 - At the end of the eighteenth century somebody discovered that when they rubbed
 - pencil-marks with this substance it removed them from the paper. And so they
 - called it “rubber” or “india rubber”. While artists were using it for rubbing pencil
 - marks, a Scot named Mackintosh used it to give us the first waterproof coats.
 - These coats were called after his name and became known as “mackintosh”.
 - So rubber is the juice of the rubber plant. This tree grows in hot climates. Now
 - the rubber tree is **cultivated** in different parts of the world. It has a thousand and
 - one uses in our everyday life and in industry.
- According to the text,
 - the Indians used rubber to cure wounds
 - Columbus discovered the rubber
 - artists used the substance for making their cloaks waterproof
 - the people of Haiti used rubber for rubbing pencil-marks
 - Which of the statements is **NOT** true?
 - The rubber plant grows in hot climates.
 - Rubber was discovered by Mackintosh.
 - Rubber is widely used in industry.
 - The rubber tree now grows in different parts of the world.
 - The word **firm** in line 3 means
 - flavored
 - fine
 - soft
 - solid

4. The people of Mexico used that substance
 - a) to prepare balls
 - b) to mend their coats
 - c) to make their cloaks watertight
 - d) to develop paper industry

5. The word **cultivated** in line 13 may best be replaced by
 - a) cut
 - b) decorated
 - c) grown
 - d) watered

6. According to the text, rubber was used to remove pencil-marks
 - a) in ancient times
 - b) in the 18th century
 - c) in the 15th century
 - d) four hundred years ago

7. According to the text, the first waterproof coats were made by
 - a) Indians
 - b) Columbus
 - c) Mackintosh
 - d) Mexicans

8. Which of the following words from the text means “take away”?
 - a) discover
 - b) cut
 - c) cultivate
 - d) remove

9. According to the text, nowadays
 - a) rubber is widely used
 - b) rubber is hardly ever used
 - c) the rubber tree may be seen in all gardens
 - d) rubber is used for curing wounds

10. The text is mainly about
- a) the story of a substance
 - b) cultivation of plants
 - c) Columbus
 - d) travellers

Text 10

Line number

1. What is “American” food? The answer is that it is part Italian, part British, part
2. German, part Mexican, part Chinese...When people from other countries came to
3. live in the US, they brought different cooking traditions. Over the years, some
4. foreign dishes changed a bit. Doughnuts were **originally** from Holland. In 1847, a
5. young American boy told his mother that her doughnuts were never cooked in the
6. middle. He cut out the centres, his mother cooked them, and they were very **delicious!**
7. Maybe the US is most famous for “fast foods”. The first fast food restaurants
8. served hamburgers, but now they serve other kinds of food, too. Inside there is
9. often a “salad bar”, where you can help yourself to as much salad as you want.
10. Americans eat a lot, and when they go to a restaurant, they don’t expect to be
11. hungry afterwards. Most restaurants will put a lot of food on your plate. But if you
12. can’t finish it all, don’t worry: they will give you a “doggy bag” and you can put
13. the remains of your food in it and take it home.
14. Most Americans now have a light breakfast instead of the traditional eggs,
15. bacon, toast, orange juice and coffee. But on weekends, there is more time, and a
16. large late breakfast or early lunch (brunch) is often eaten with family or friends.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–6,
- a) some foreign dishes changed greatly over the years
 - b) “American” food is the mixture of five cuisines
 - c) “American” food is the mixture of various cuisines
 - d) Americans changed the cooking traditions of other peoples
2. According to the text, doughnuts
- a) are cooked only in Holland
 - b) were first cooked by an American boy, in 1847
 - c) are small cakes never cooked in the middle
 - d) are small cakes with cut-out centres

3. According to Paragraph 2, lines 7–9,
- a) the first fast food restaurants served hamburgers, but now they don't serve them any more
 - b) fast food restaurants serve only hamburgers
 - c) the first fast food restaurants served hamburgers, later they included something else in their menu
 - d) the first fast food restaurants served hamburgers, as well as other kinds of food
4. The word **originally** in line 4 is **NOT** synonymous to
- a) firstly
 - b) finally
 - c) primarily
 - d) initially
5. Which of the statements is **NOT** true, according to the text?
- a) Americans are fond of eating.
 - b) Most American restaurants serve a lot of food.
 - c) Now most Americans have traditional bacon and eggs for breakfast.
 - d) Nowadays most Americans have a light breakfast.
6. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3, lines 10–13, that Americans
- a) don't like the food served in the restaurants
 - b) eat very little in the restaurants
 - c) don't like to waste money
 - d) order few dishes in the restaurants
7. In a “doggy bag”
- a) Americans take the remnants of the food home
 - b) Americans keep the remains of the food at home
 - c) the restaurants keep the remains of the food
 - d) the leftovers of the food are always kept for the dogs
8. The word **delicious** in line 6 is synonymous to
- a) overcooked
 - b) undercooked
 - c) tasteless
 - d) tasty

9. In American restaurants people
- a) are never upset if they can't eat up what they've ordered
 - b) often remain hungry and dissatisfied
 - c) worry when they are given a "doggy bag"
 - d) have to eat all the food on their plates
10. According to the text, on weekends most Americans
- a) don't have enough time to go to the restaurants
 - b) enjoy having a meal with family or friends
 - c) have a light breakfast with family or friends
 - d) have little time to spend with their relatives

Text 11

Line number

1. Elvis Aaron Presley was born on January 8, 1935, in East Tupelo, Mississippi.
2. His twin brother died at birth. Elvis grew up in a poor but religious home which
3. was typical of the deep south of the United States. His parents were kind and
4. loving. While he was still a child, Elvis won several music competitions. Later,
5. after he left school, he worked as a cinema usher and a truck driver. The latter was
6. the job Elvis always said he liked best.
7. The first person to **realize** that Elvis was a good singer was Sam Phillips, the
8. owner of a record company called *Sun Records*. But the man who really guided
9. Elvis's career was Colonel Tom Parker. Colonel Parker became Elvis's manager in
10. 1955 and soon made him into a world-famous rock'n roll star.
11. By 1956, Elvis Presley had won six gold discs. These were the first of many
12. which he won during his life. When he was young, Elvis had many critics,
13. **particularly** from the older generation. They thought that Elvis was 'dangerous
14. for the morals of young people'.
15. Life and people's attitudes have changed since 1956. And Elvis Presley helped
16. to change them. Elvis died suddenly in early middle age. Many people say that
17. he died because he took too many drugs and pills.

1. Which of the statements is **NOT** true?
- a) Elvis Presley was born in a religious family.
 - b) Elvis's mother died when his twin brother was born.
 - c) Elvis grew up in a friendly family.
 - d) Elvis Presley's talent was recognized, still a child.

2. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–6,
 - a) Elvis didn't like the job of a cinema usher at all
 - b) in his early childhood Elvis performed minor jobs
 - c) most of all Elvis enjoyed working as a truck driver
 - d) Elvis greatly enjoyed working as a cinema usher
3. According to Paragraph 2, lines 7–10,
 - a) Sam Phillips was the first to appreciate Elvis's talent
 - b) Sam Phillips was Elvis's manager
 - c) Colonel Tom Parker was the owner of a record company called *Sun Records*
 - d) Colonel Tom Parker was a world famous rock'n roll star
4. The word **realize** in line 7 may best be replaced by
 - a) fulfil
 - b) accomplish
 - c) achieve
 - d) understand
5. According to Paragraph 3, lines 11–14,
 - a) the older generation adored Elvis Presley
 - b) in his youth Elvis Presley was criticized by everybody
 - c) in his youth Elvis Presley was criticized by the older generation
 - d) Elvis Presley won six gold discs during his life
6. Elvis Presley's first attempts as a singer are discussed in
 - a) Paragraph 1 (lines 1–6)
 - b) Paragraph 2 (lines 7–10)
 - c) Paragraph 3 (lines 11–14)
 - d) Paragraph 4 (lines 15–17)
7. The word **particularly** in line 13 is **NOT** synonymous to
 - a) especially
 - b) mainly
 - c) chiefly
 - d) only
8. Which of the following words from the text means "characteristic"?
 - a) poor
 - b) typical
 - c) famous
 - d) dangerous

9. The author thinks that
- Elvis Presley was dangerous for the morals of young people
 - life and people's attitudes changed Elvis Presley
 - life and people's attitudes haven't changed since 1956
 - Presley helped to change the life and attitudes of people
10. It is supposed that Presley
- died after long illness
 - died of drug overdose
 - lived a long and happy life
 - died still a teenager

Text 12

Line number

- The Louvre is the world's largest museum and one of the greatest art collections
 - in the world. The palace stretches for about half a mile between the Seine and Rue
 - de Rivoli. It was originally a fortress built by Philippe Auguste in the 13th century.
 - 300 years later Francois I replaced it with a Renaissance style building. Many
 - French kings continued to add to the construction and improve it. Some of the
 - kings used it as their **residence** before the court moved to Versailles.
 - The Louvre was first opened to the public in 1793 and has been used as a museum
 - ever since. The latest addition to the building is the glass pyramid (also a museum
 - entrance) that sits in the courtyard which was designed by M. Pei. *The pyramid was*
 - unveiled in 1989.*
 - The Louvre's collection is **overwhelming** in size and it includes paintings,
 - drawings, sculptures, antiquities, furniture, coins, etc. It is impossible to see
 - everything in one day; in fact, I believe it is impossible to see everything even if
 - you spend a few years here. Most people run to see the two ladies, Leonardo da
 - Vinci's Mona Lisa and the statue of Venus de Milo. They are always surrounded
 - by a crowd of people. But try to see more than that; walls are practically lined
 - with masterpieces. There are many entrances to the museum, not only the **one**
 - through the Pyramid which is always the most crowded. The museum's pass card
 - works here and helps in skipping the lines. After 3 p.m. and on Sundays the ticket
 - is half price.
1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–6 the Louvre
- is one of the largest buildings in the world
 - is the greatest art collection in the world
 - was the only museum in the 13th century
 - used to be a fortress in the 13th century

2. We can tell from the text that the Louvre
 - a) was built by Francois I
 - b) was built in 300 years
 - c) was replaced by a Renaissance style building in the 16th century
 - d) was built by Philippe Auguste in the 16th century

3. The Louvre has been used as a museum since
 - a) 1793
 - b) 1989
 - c) the end of the 13th century
 - d) the beginning of the 18th century

4. The word **residence** in line 6 means
 - a) territory
 - b) empire
 - c) court
 - d) seat

5. The word **overwhelming** in line 11 is **NOT** synonymous to
 - a) immeasurable
 - b) innumerable
 - c) great
 - d) small

6. According to the text,
 - a) people spend a few years in the Louvre
 - b) there are a great number of masterpieces in the Louvre
 - c) there are two masterpieces in the Louvre
 - d) the Louvre is always surrounded by a crowd of people

7. We learn from the text that
 - a) after 3 p.m. the ticket is free of charge
 - b) on Sundays the ticket is expensive
 - c) there are a lot of entrances through the Pyramid
 - d) the entrance through the Pyramid is the most crowded

8. The word **one** in line 17 stands for
- a) the museum
 - b) the entrance
 - c) the masterpiece
 - d) the crowd
9. The sentence '*The pyramid was unveiled*' means that it
- a) was destroyed
 - b) was designed
 - c) was opened to the public
 - d) was reconstructed
10. The text is mainly about
- a) two masterpieces
 - b) a world-famous museum
 - c) a modern fortress
 - d) a great pyramid

Text 13

Line number

1. Many animals and birds on Earth are disappearing nowadays. Indian tigers and
2. African elephants are among them. People have hunted and killed many tigers in
3. India and a lot of elephants in Africa. Why? Some people are afraid of tigers and
4. kill them to save their domestic animals and their lives. But some people often hunt
5. tigers for fun and for their beautiful skin. They can easily sell the skin and get a lot
6. of money as the prices are high.
7. The result is very sad. There are few Indian tigers on the Earth now. Many of
8. them are usually old, sick animals. Most tigers don't hunt people nowadays, but
9. hide from them in deep, dark forests. And the question is: "Have those animals got
10. a future?"
11. We can ask the same question about African elephants. They are wonderful
12. animals. They can help men. In the last century, Africa was full of elephants. But
13. these days there are not many of them in African parks.
14. This is the sad story of Indian tigers and African elephants. But many less
15. dangerous wild animals, fish and birds are also disappearing from the Earth.
16. Modern life is bad for them. The air is not fresh. The water is not clean. They
17. don't often have good things to eat and space to live. You can find their names in
18. the Red Book. People must take **particular** care of them all. We must find the
19. right balance between land, people and animals. We must take care of nature.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–6,
 - a) a lot of tigers have been killed in Africa
 - b) a great number of elephants were destroyed in India
 - c) some tigers are killed by other animals
 - d) tigers are sometimes killed for self-protection

2. Indian tigers are killed
 - a) just for fun
 - b) exceptionally for their beautiful skin
 - c) without any reason
 - d) for different reasons

3. African elephants
 - a) first appeared in the last century
 - b) are helpful animals
 - c) disappeared in the last century
 - d) can be seen in African parks in great numbers

4. According to Paragraph 2, lines 7–10,
 - a) people hide from tigers in deep, dark forests
 - b) old tigers don't hunt people
 - c) at present few tigers hunt people
 - d) Indian tigers are sick animals

5. According to the text, nowadays
 - a) not only dangerous animals are disappearing
 - b) there are a lot of Indian tigers on the Earth
 - c) the number of African elephants has increased
 - d) fish and birds aren't in danger

6. According to Paragraph 4, lines 14–19,
 - a) animals drink polluted water
 - b) there is no air for animals to breathe
 - c) modern life is bad for us
 - d) there is no food for wild animals at all

7. Which of the following words from the text means “rescue”?
- kill
 - save
 - hide
 - hunt
8. The word **particular** in line 18 may best be replaced by
- partial
 - usual
 - spontaneous
 - special
9. According to the text,
- there is no space for animals to live
 - the names of all animals are in the Red book
 - less dangerous animals live in better conditions
 - animals also have the problem of good food
10. We may conclude from the text that
- Indian tigers and African elephants are the only animals in danger
 - people are taking good care of animals
 - modern conditions aren’t good for many wild animals
 - there is the right balance between land, people and animals

Text 14

Line number

- Are you a left-handed individual in a right-handed world? How did that happen,
- and is it good or bad? Geneticists and behaviorists have studied this question
- extensively and have come up with some interesting and enlightening information.
- If you are a twin, you have a greater chance of being left-handed than if you
- were a single birth, but there is no evidence that left-handers are more clumsy than
- right-handers, and there is **trifling** evidence that hand preference has anything to do
- with intelligence. Leonardo da Vinci, one of the world’s intellectual geniuses, was
- left-handed.
- In human beings, hand preference begins to develop at about the seventh month
- following birth. Then one side of the brain initiates dominance over the other. The
- left side of the brain regulates the right portion of the body – hand, eye and foot.
- The right side of the brain supervises the left.

13. In 1998, a study suggested that approximately 7 to 10 percent of the adult
14. population is left-handed, and that left-handedness is more common among males
15. than females. Still only about four percent of the population is **exclusively** left or
16. right oriented. Most right-handed people have things they do better with their left
17. hand, while most south-paws have things they do with their right hand.
18. Though left-handers constitute less than 10 percent of the general population, five
19. of the last seven US presidents have been left-handed: Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan,
20. George H.W. Bush, Bill Clinton and Barack Obama. So was Obama's opponent,
21. John McCain
1. According to the text,
 - a) the number of left-handers among twins is greater
 - b) if you are a twin you will be right-handed
 - c) all the twins are left-handed
 - d) left-handers prove to be clumsy
 2. The problem of left-handedness
 - a) has never been studied
 - b) has not been studied seriously
 - c) doesn't arouse any interest
 - d) has been studied carefully
 3. We can tell from the text that
 - a) left-handers are more awkward than right-handers
 - b) the left-handed do everything well only with their left hand
 - c) many people can do some things equally well with both hands
 - d) right-handed people can't do anything well with their left hand
 4. The word **trifling** in line 6 means
 - a) great
 - b) huge
 - c) little
 - d) important
 5. The scientists have concluded that
 - a) more than 90 percent of the human race is left-handed
 - b) less than 10 percent of the human race is right-handed
 - c) left-handedness is rare among men
 - d) the number of the left-handed is greater among men

6. According to the text, hand preference begins to develop
 - a) before birth
 - b) seven months before birth
 - c) nearly seven months after birth
 - d) when people learn to write

7. The right side of the brain regulates
 - a) the right side of the body
 - b) the left side of the body
 - c) the hands and arms
 - d) the legs and feet

8. The word **exclusively** in line 15 is **NOT** synonymous to
 - a) wholly
 - b) fully
 - c) partially
 - d) completely

9. The word '**south-paw**' in the text is used for
 - a) right-handed people
 - b) adults
 - c) left-handers
 - d) clumsy people

10. We may conclude from the text that
 - a) our intelligence is affected by the hand we use
 - b) left handed people are not intelligent
 - c) there are no entirely left oriented people
 - d) we live in a right-handed world

Text 15

Line number

1. We spend about four years, or twenty percent of the sleep time of our lives,
2. dreaming. There are many ideas about why we dream and what dreams do to us.
3. Some researchers feel that everyone needs to dream. An experiment was conducted
4. with two groups of people. With the first group, each time a sleeping person
5. appeared to begin dreaming, the researchers would wake him. After a few days,

6. that person became **uneasy** and upset.
7. With the second group of people, interruptions were made during non-dreaming
8. sleep, and these people did not seem to change. When the first group was allowed
9. to sleep uninterrupted, they seemed to have more dreams than the second group. It
10. was as if the first group was catching up on lost dreams.
11. It has been found that people who go without sleep for days have hallucinations
12. and even show signs of mental illness. They believe this is because they can't
13. have their usual number of dreams. Sigmund Freud said dreams **protect** us from
14. our inner conflicts.
15. Many people in the Western world think of dreams as interesting but of no
16. value. Others think that they come from the **unconscious** mind. Whatever their
17. real worth, the fact remains that everybody dreams.

1. According to the text, people spend
- four years of their lifetime sleeping
 - twenty percent of their lifetime sleeping
 - twenty percent of their life dreaming
 - twenty percent of their lifetime sleep dreaming
2. We can understand from the text that
- some researchers think that we don't need to dream
 - an experiment was held with some researchers
 - people who go without sleep for days become mentally ill
 - people who go without sleep for days see mirages
3. The word **uneasy** in line 6 is **NOT** synonymous to
- restless
 - nervous
 - peaceful
 - anxious
4. The word **protect** in line 13 means
- detect
 - defend
 - define
 - decline

5. According to Paragraph 3, lines 11–14,
 - a) people can go without sleep for many days
 - b) people have hallucinations because of bad dreams
 - c) dreams can arouse inner conflicts
 - d) people need to have their usual number of dreams

6. The experiment proved that people felt irritated when
 - a) they were being examined
 - b) they began dreaming
 - c) their sleep was interrupted
 - d) their dream was interrupted

7. According to the text, many people think that dreams
 - a) can cause mental diseases
 - b) come from conscious mind
 - c) are interesting but insignificant
 - d) are of great value

8. According to Sigmund Freud, dreams
 - a) can cause hallucinations
 - b) help people overcome inner conflicts
 - c) are the result of inner conflicts
 - d) arouse a lot of conflicts

9. The word **unconscious** in line 16 means
 - a) instinctive
 - b) rational
 - c) sensible
 - d) reasonable

10. According to the text,
 - a) it's dangerous to hold experiments on dreaming people
 - b) non-dreaming sleep causes mental illness
 - c) interruptions during dreaming sleep affect people
 - d) interruptions during dreaming sleep influence people positively

SECTION 9

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).

Text 1

The other day, as I was walking _____ the river, I saw a large crowd watching a man who was walking _____ on a tight-rope. Nobody moved, and as I couldn't get _____ anyway, I stood and watched, too. The man was wearing funny clothes and making jokes. Once or twice he almost seemed to fall _____ the rope, which the audience found very amusing. So did I. He then asked me to try the rope, too. But it seemed too risky. He invited everybody but _____ success. People like to watch, but they don't want to be active themselves.

1.without 2.before 3.across 4.along 5.on 6.off 7.with

Text 2

As Monsieur, watchmaker _____ profession, was strolling _____ the boulevard one bright January morning, his hands in his trousers pockets and stomach empty, he suddenly came face _____ face with an acquaintance – Monsieur Sauvage, a fishing chum.

Before the war broke out Morissot had been _____ the habit of setting forth with a bamboo rod in his hand and a tin of box on his back. He took the train, got out at Colombes and walked to Ile Marante. The moment he arrived at this place of his dreams he began fishing and fished _____ nightfall.

1.in 2.between 3.till 4.by 5.to 6.out 7.along

Text 3

Something unusual _____ lions is that they hunt in groups. Group hunting is beneficial _____ lions because it means that much larger prey can be captured by the lions. It also means that individual lions spend much less energy _____ a hunt.

There is a standard pattern to the process of hunting in groups. The process is initiated by a single female, who stations herself at a raised elevation to serve _____ a lookout to spot potential prey. When prey is spotted, a group of young lionesses advances on the herd and pushes the herd _____ a different lioness who has hidden herself downwind.

1.like 2.towards 3.as 4.outside 5.during 6.to 7.about

Text 4

Native Americans have been popping corn _____ at least 5000 years, using a variety of different methods. One method of popping corn involved skewering an ear of corn on a stick and roasting it _____ the kernels popped off the ear. Corn was also popped _____ first cutting the kernels off the cob, throwing them into a fire, and gathering them as they popped _____ of the fire. In a final method for popping corn, sand and unpopped kernels of corn were mixed together in a cooking pot and heated until the corn popped to the surface _____ the sand in the pot.

1.until 2.by 3.out 4.of 5.since 6.into 7.for

Text 5

A ghost word is a non-existent word that has made its way into a reference work _____ mistake. One well-known example _____ a ghost word is the word *Dord*, which appeared in a 1934 American dictionary defined as density, as it is used in physics and chemistry. *Dord* was added _____ the dictionary when a typesetter who was making entries into the dictionary misread the entry *D or d* and typed it as *Dord*. _____ reality, the letter *d* was used to refer to density in physics or chemistry. When the error was discovered, the ghost word *Dord* was removed _____ the dictionary.

1.by 2.with 3.of 4.beyond 5.from 6.to 7.in

Text 6

The origins of the game _____ chess are not known _____ certainty, and traditional stories in a number of cultures claim credit for developing the game. One legend claims that chess was invented _____ the Trojan Wars. According to another legend, chess was developed to depict the battle _____ two royal brothers _____ the crown of Persia. In a third legend, chess was the creation of the mythical Arab philosopher Sassa.

1.down 2.of 3.during 4.for 5.from 6.between 7.with

Text 7

Whatever its origins, chess was known to exist in India as early as 500 B.C., and it eventually spread _____ India to Persia, where it took on much of the terminology that today is part of the game. Foot soldiers _____ the Persian army were called *piyadah*, which became the pawns of today's game, and the Persian chariot was a *ruk*, which became the rook. The Persian king was the *shah*, which evolved _____ the name *chess*. *Shahmat*, which means 'the king is dead' became the expression *checkmate*. This expression is used _____ the game to indicate that one player's king is on the verge _____ being captured.

1.into 2.during 3.opposite 4.of 5.among 6.in 7.from

Text 8

Many people are quite familiar _____ rainbows. Rainbows are caused _____ sunlight hitting raindrops and bouncing _____. You can see a rainbow when the Sun is low in the sky behind you and it is raining ahead of you. Light _____ the Sun reflects off the inside surfaces of raindrops and is bent and it travels _____ them. It appears as a band of colors because each of the colors in the sunlight is bent to a different angle.

1.back 2.besides 3.through 4.from 5.with 6.by 7.at

Text 9

Moonbows are far less common than are rainbows, but they are formed _____ the same way. They require a very specific set _____ circumstances to occur. When they do occur, they occur just _____ a full Moon, a Moon at its brightest, has risen in the east and just after the Sun has set in the west, and it must also be raining in the west. In this situation, a moonbow may be visible to you if you are facing west and if the Moon is _____ you. Light _____ the bright Moon bends the colors to create a moonbow.

1.out 2.since 3.after 4.of 5.in 6.behind 7.from

Text 10

The Wampanoag are the native American tribe that helped the Pilgrims _____ the Mayflower to survive their first year in the New World. The tribe was divided _____ smaller groups, and each group was ruled _____ a chief. The Wampanoag lived in villages on the southeastern coast of North America. Their name means ‘people of the east’.

One member of the Wampanoag, Squanto, knew English because several years _____ he had been kidnapped and taken to Europe. Squanto was the first to meet the Pilgrims and he welcomed them _____ English. The Wampanoag shared their knowledge of hunting and fishing with the European settlers and showed them how to grow corn and it is now remembered as the first Thanksgiving.

1.after 2.from 3.by 4.before 5.in 6.into 7.onto

Text 11

In 1969, Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress (ANC), was sent to prison for life. The ANC fought _____ the idea of apartheid, a system in South Africa which didn’t give black people the same rights _____ white people. While Mandela was in prison, he became very famous all _____ the world.

The South African Government allowed Mandela to leave prison in 1990 – he had been a prisoner for more than 27 years. _____ leaving prison he continued to work for the black people in his country. Mandela and the President, de Klerk, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 because they worked very hard for peace. In 1994, Mandela became President of South Africa. There hadn’t been a black president _____ him.

1.before 2.after 3.along 4.against 5.over 6.about 7.as

Text 12

When some psychiatrists attempt to explain genius, they talk in terms of mental disturbance. Psychiatrists often refer _____ geniuses as people who tend to be oversensitive, melancholic and even schizophrenic; they channel their destructive energy _____ their masterpieces.

An alternative view of intelligence sees geniuses as people who matured very early and are workaholics _____ an amazing ability to produce a lot of work in a short space of time: Bach, for example, with his 46 volumes of musical compositions. Thomas Edison, one of the greatest inventors of all time, said that genius is 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration!

Other interesting facts _____ geniuses are that they tend to be born in spring, _____ Leonardo and Shakespeare, and they become orphans in their early childhood. One wonders whether it is a sign of good or bad luck to be born a genius.

1.about 2.with 3.to 4.without 5.down 6.into 7.like

Text 13

One of the most important days of the year is the first of January and it is celebrated all _____ the world. It is the time of year when people get together and eat and drink a lot and generally behave _____ warmth and affection _____ each other. In London, on the stroke of midnight before the New Year begins, people gather in Trafalgar Square and not only celebrate in the traditional way but also sometimes throw themselves into the fountain _____ Nelson's column. In Spain, people eat one grape for each of the twelve strokes of midnight. No one knows exactly how the custom _____ celebrating the New Year began. Some people believe it was the Chinese who started it; others say it was the Romans.

1.except 2.over 3.under 4.with 5.of 6.towards 7.aside

Text 14

I went to the window and looked out. A fog had come up _____ the sea. I could not see the woods. It was very hot, but the sun was hidden _____ the wall of fog. I could hear the sea and I could smell it in the fog. I walked out of the house and onto the lawn. I looked _____ at the house. One of the shutters in the west wing had been pulled back. Someone was standing there, looking _____ me. For a moment I thought that it was Maxim. Then the figure moved and I saw that it was Mrs Danvers.

I felt that she knew _____ my tears. She had planned all this to happen. This was her triumph – hers and Rebecca's.

1.about 2.from 3.at 4.behind 5.back 6.between 7.with

Text 15

I went on watching the sky. It was still getting lighter. A blood-red light was spreading _____ the sky. Maxim began to drive faster, much faster.

We reached the top of the hill. The road to Manderley lay _____ us. There was no moon and the sky _____ our heads was black. But the sky in front of us was full of dreadful light. And the light was red, red like blood. The wind blew _____ us from the sea. The wind smelt _____ smoke and it was grey with ashes. They were the ashes of Manderley.

- 1.above 2.across 3.after 4.before 5.of 6.from 7.towards

Text 16

I looked _____ the apartment where I had spent most of my life. The window was open and sounds _____ the street mixed with the talk show from the radio that my mother always kept on. It seemed that she had ever turned the volume up to get her mind _____ the fact that I was leaving. She sat in her favourite chair, the one I had had to fix _____ least twice a year for as long as I remember. Who would fix it now? I wondered absently.

The doorbell rang and my sister entered _____ waiting for someone to let her in.

- 1.back 2.without 3.around 4.beneath 5.at 6.off 7.from

Text 17

The Fitch house was outside _____ Flagstaff. It was set back into the mountains with a steep, narrow road as the only access _____ the property. The chief said that all the police cars had been assigned to senior officers, so I would have to take a bus. The bus turned _____ the main road before we reached the road to the Fitch home, so I had to walk the last two miles. The air was cool in the mountains, _____ the still heat of the city. But I was hot from the walk, and I stopped _____ the gate to the private road leading up to the Fitch home.

- 1.of 2.out 3.under 4.off 5.unlike 6.at 7.to

Text 18

As I turned a corner, I saw a figure move quickly _____ the trees and out of my sight. The forest was dark, so I couldn't really see if the figure was a man or a woman. It seemed to be a large figure, and he or she wore a straw hat that covered the head. Usually I would have called _____ to the stranger, but there was something _____ the forest that made me timid. I hurried to the house and kept looking _____ the right and left for another glimpse of the figure. I came into a clearing and could see the house across a lawn. It was an unusual house for the area. It was compact and rose like a tower _____ the hill. From the windows you must have a view of the entire valley.

1.out 2.to 3.through 4.of 5.for 6.about 7.on

Text 19

The similarity of Mars _____ Earth has caused much debate on whether life exists or has existed on the planet. However, none of the exploration missions have provided any biological proof. _____ its likeness Mars is a cold, dry, desert-like planet with a thin atmosphere. There is no liquid water, which is an essential ingredient _____ life. There is little atmospheric protection _____ solar or cosmic radiation. The temperatures are so low that only Antarctica on Earth is comparable, although Mars is much colder. The thin atmosphere consists _____ around 95% carbon dioxide. No known species could survive the harsh Martian surface conditions. Scientific evidence suggests that the planet was once more habitable than it is today, but whether life has ever existed there remains a mystery.

1.towards 2.from 3.behind 4.despite 5.for 6.of 7.to

Text 20

The Swiss eat a lot of their own famous cheese, but they also export large quantities _____ countries all over the world. In fact they say that cheese is one of the most important articles _____ Swiss exports.

However, what they sell in American shops _____ the name of Swiss cheese is often American made. It has holes, to be sure, and you can hardly see any difference. But you have to taste it as well, then you cannot mix _____ the two.

Swiss cheese-makers complain that there is not enough protection _____ their product. But, after all, they produce some kind of Tilsit cheese in Switzerland, although Tilsit is somewhere east of Poland.

1.up 2.to 3.between 4.under 5.for 6.above 7.among

Text 21

The Great Wall of China is said to be the only man-made object visible _____ the Moon. This belief has persisted _____ today, sometimes even entering school textbooks. This belief might go _____ to the fascination with the “canals” once believed to exist on Mars. The logic was simple: if people on Earth can see the Martians’ canals, the Martians might be able to see the Great Wall. But in fact, the Great Wall is only a few meters wide – similar _____ size to highways and airport runways – and is about the same color as the soil surrounding it. It cannot be seen by the unaided eye from the distance of the Moon, much less from Mars. If the Great Wall were visible from the Moon, it would also be apparent from near-Earth orbit, but from there it is barely visible, and only _____ nearly perfect conditions. The Great Wall of China is no more conspicuous from outer space than many other man-made objects.

1.in 2.from 3.for 4.until 5.back 6.under 7.of

Text 22

Sally Barnes sat at her desk in the living-room and wondered how to begin her weekly letter to her parents. Usually, she would write about her week, about Harry and his work.

_____ this particular occasion, however, she just did not know what to write, although in their last letter her parents had asked her to write soon and tell them about the preparations _____ the approaching wedding.

She and Harry had talked it _____. Harry had wanted a quiet wedding with a small party for friends afterwards. ‘There’s no point _____ having anything bigger, is there?’ he had said, Sally had agreed _____ him, but deep down she knew that her parents would like all the family to be there. She would have to make a decision sooner or later.

1.in 2.over 3.with 4.towards 5.below 6.on 7.for

Text 23

One day Mrs Healey found a stray cat _____ her front door, and because she was often alone she took it _____ her house. The cat was hungry, and she gave it something to eat. Now Mrs Healey was no longer alone, and she often sat in her chair with the cat, and they were both very happy. _____ some time, however, Mrs Healey noticed something strange. The cat was growing heavier and heavier. One morning, she found it in the spare room where she kept a lot of things. It was just putting a shirt and a warm scarf into an empty box. Why was it doing that, she wondered. The next day she knew the answer. The cat was proudly sitting in the box _____ four lovely little kittens _____ it.

1.outside 2.between 3.with 4.into 5.off 6.after 7.around

Text 24

Many visitors to Britain have noticed that the houses are different _____ those _____ the Continent. In the cities, for example, you can find great numbers of terraced houses. Factory owners used to build these houses _____ their factories and got their workers to live there.

_____ the Second World War, bombs destroyed many of the large towns. The people living in the city-centres had to move to new houses. The city councils began to build tall blocks of flats _____ houses in the suburbs. Very often they also built new estates outside the cities, which have grown very quickly and now form large suburbs themselves.

1.in 2.instead of 3.besides 4.from 5.on 6.beside 7.off

Text 25

What would your life be like if you were Albert Einstein. What clothes would be in your wardrobe if you were Marilyn Monroe? Or Madonna?

Well now you can discover the answer _____ all these questions and many more _____ the Fame Hotel in California. Ten miles outside Los Angeles, the Fame Hotel promises to answer the question 'What if?' When you check _____ the hotel, you choose a room. Each room has a name. There's Clint Eastwood on the second floor and Elvis Presley on the third floor. In total, the Fame Hotel has 32 rooms, most _____ which are named _____ stars of Hollywood or music stars. But there are also famous writers (Mark Twain and Agatha Christie) and even some scientists and sports stars, such as Mike Tyson.

1.after 2.into 3.at 4.about 5.to 6.on 7.of

Text 26

Ada Lovelace was the daughter of the poet Lord Byron. In 1833 she was introduced _____ Charles Babbage, an English mathematician, who first had the idea for a programmable computer.

Ada translated the work of an Italian mathematician on Babbage's *Analytical Engine*. This machine was an important step in the history of computers; it was the design _____ a mechanical computer. Babbage worked on it for many years until his death in 1871. However, because of financial, political, and legal issues, the engine was never built.

When Ada translated the article, she added a set of notes which described _____ detail a method for calculating certain numbers with the Analytical Engine, which have since been recognized by historians _____ the world's first computer program. The computer programming language 'Ada' is named _____ her.

1.in 2.to 3.after 4.as 5.at 6.of 7.before

Text 27

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

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

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

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

Text 28

A new study has found that it is better _____ you to work 'normal' fixed hours, like a 9-to-5 job, than shift work, where your hours change _____ day to day or week to week.

The study found that long-term shift work can age your brain, cause memory loss, reduce processing speed and result _____ a decline in overall brain function.

Researchers believe that working irregular hours, like working nights, disrupts your natural body clock, which is based _____ natural day and night cycles. Because the body's internal clock is designed for us to be active in the day and asleep _____ night, working nights can affect your brain's ability to function normally. Previous studies have also shown that night workers are vitamin D deficient because they are exposed to less sunlight.

1.of 2.from 3.for 4.on 5.at 6.in 7.out

Text 29

Roughly 60 percent of the body is made _____ water, but how much of it do you drink in a day? Although it's the best thing we can put in our body most of us don't drink enough.

Drinking water is essential _____ your health. Experts recommend adults to drink _____ 8 and 10 glasses a day. Coffee or soda are not included because they can dehydrate you.

So why should we drink water?

If you want to feel positive and focused, you should drink water. Dehydration, from not enough water, can lead to forgetfulness, mood swings and tiredness. When your body doesn't have enough water it gets tired. So _____ extra energy, make sure you drink plenty of water.

Drinking plenty of water may also prevent you _____ getting a headache, and if you do have one, the first thing that you can do for relief is drink some.

1.among 2.from 3.between 4.for 5.through 6.of 7.to

Text 30

Forrest Gump is a 1994 film depicting the life of a simple man who achieves great success in life _____ being mentally slow. The lead character is played by the great Tom Hanks, who is involved _____ many of the most significant moments in American history. The film and character have become iconic figures in American society because of its message that any feat can be accomplished no matter what obstacles are faced.

Gump was born to a single mother in rural Alabama during the 1950s. He is a slow-witted boy who seems unaware _____ his surroundings, or purpose in life. Because of his athletic ability, Gump gets a scholarship to play football at the University of Alabama, where he excels at the game. On graduation, he joins the military, where again he excels. Gump is awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor _____ saving the lives of many of his fellows _____ the Vietnam War.

Forrest Gump touches the American spirit like no other film ever has.

1.in 2.during 3.of 4.for 5.opposite 6.about 7.despite

Text 31

Johnny Depp is an American film star known _____ taking eccentric roles that many Hollywood stars would not. He has won two awards for best actor, making him one of the most popular actors in America today.

Depp dropped out of school _____ the age of 15 to pursue a career as a rock-n-roll musician. He gained very little success as a musician, and was introduced _____ acting by his former wife.

His first huge hit was playing an artificial character in the film *Edward Scissorhands*. This role was the first of many odd characters played by Depp.

Depp followed this success with a series _____ strong roles. His most successful role was Captain Jack Sparrow in *The Pirates of the Caribbean*. In 2005, Depp starred _____ *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, playing once again a very eccentric character that lived in a chocolate factory.

1.from 2.of 3.along 4.in 5.at 6.for 7.to

Text 32

Helen Keller was an American educator and journalist, who became one of the leading humanitarians in the history of the United States. Born in 1880 in a small town in Alabama, Keller was stricken with a childhood disease that left her deaf and blind. Unable to see, or hear, Keller became difficult to deal _____ as her behavior was described by her family and friends as wild.

Soon Keller and her family developed their own type _____ sign language that allowed them to communicate. Keller was determined to become educated. After attending several schools, she became the first deaf and blind person to earn a college degree.

In 1920, she helped found the American Civil Liberties Union, which is still active today. _____ all her accomplishments, she fell into disfavor with the American public because of her socialist views later in her life. She died in her sleep just days _____ her 88th birthday, but she lives in the American consciousness _____ her tireless work.

1.of 2.during 3.before 4.for 5.with 6.despite 7.without

Text 33

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.

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

Text 34

The self-portrait is nothing new. Painters and photographers have always used themselves as subjects. Today, however, almost everyone walks _____ with a camera in their pocket. This is because most cell phones have cameras on them. The fact that most people have cell phone cameras with them all the time has led _____ the rise of the selfie.

Since the pictures are usually taken on a cell phone, many people tend to share these photographs _____ friends and even strangers on different social networking websites. The most common way to take a selfie is by holding a cell phone _____ arm's length.

Some people think that selfies are a sign that people are becoming vain or superficial. When people take pictures of themselves, they usually are trying to present themselves _____ the best light. However, some people use selfies to show what they really look like. Some people are trying to challenge stereotypes of what makes someone attractive.

1.at 2.across 3.with 4.to 5.in 6.around 7.without

Text 35

When the air is clear, the sunset will appear yellow, because the light _____ the sun has passed a long distance _____ air, and the blue light has been scattered away. If the air is polluted _____ small particles, natural or otherwise, the sunset will be more red. Sunsets _____ the sea may also be orange, due to salt particles in the air. The sky _____ the sun is seen reddened, as well as the light coming directly from the sun. This is because all light is scattered relatively well through small angles, but blue light is then more likely to be scattered twice over the greater distances, leaving the yellow, red and orange colors.

1.through 2.between 3.around 4.with 5.over 6.towards 7.from

Text 36

In the country of China, there is a wall that is 1,500 miles long. It is called the Great Wall of China. It winds uphill and down, _____ valleys and mountains. Every inch of this 1,500-mile wall was made _____ hand.

The Great Wall of China was made many, many years ago. The people of China made it to keep _____ their enemies. There are watch towers all _____ the way. The wall is made of bricks and earth. It is high and wide _____ top. People can walk along the top as if it were a road. It is said that it took ten years to build one part of this wall. No other defence line has ever been made as long as the Great Wall of China.

- 1.beside 2.through 3.with 4.out 5.along 6.by 7.on

Text 37

Did you know that Halloween has a capital? Anoka, Minnesota, calls itself the "Halloween Capital of the World," as it is one of the first cities in the United States to put on a Halloween celebration that discourages people _____ playing tricks or causing trouble.

In 1920, a weeklong celebration was started in Anoka in an effort to take the trick _____ of trick-or-treat. The Grand Day Parade includes a Mass Band, made up _____ bands from four high schools. Another featured event is the Gray Ghost Run, inspired by sightings of Bill Andberg, a marathon runner in his 70s whose gray-clad ghostly figure can often be seen running _____ a local cemetery.

There are many competitions _____ the week, including a pumpkin bake-off and one for best Halloween house decorations. Most participants wear their Halloween costumes.

- 1.of 2.from 3.between 4.during 5.above 6.out 7.through

Text 38

Crocodiles are found in swamps and in slow-moving rivers of warm countries. Their feet are webbed. They can walk easily _____ soft, wet ground. The eyes and nostrils of the crocodile are higher than the rest of its head. It can keep its eyes and nose _____ the water as it moves about, looking _____ food.

A crocodile's mouth is large. The jaws are very strong. They can break a piece of wood _____ two with just one snap. Though its mouth is big, a crocodile can swallow only small animals. It is easier for a crocodile to close its mouth than to open it. A man can hold a crocodile's mouth shut _____ nothing but his own two hands!

- 1.beside 2.above 3.in 4.on 5.with 6.up 7.for

Text 39

Did you know that the whale is like a land animal? Even though they live in the sea, whales are not fish. They breathe as land animals do. They must hold their breath _____ water.

The whale is the largest animal _____ earth. In fact, it is the largest animal that has ever lived. Not even the great dinosaurs that lived long ago were so large as the largest whales _____ today.

How can any animal be so big? A land animal can have only as much weight as its legs will carry. A bird must be light so its wings can hold it _____ the air. But a whale does not have to stand on its own legs. The water holds it _____. So a whale can be much bigger than a land animal.

1.on 2.up 3.in 4.of 5.for 6.before 7.under

Text 40

Have you ever seen a flying fish? Some fish can come up out of the water and “fly” _____ the air. They can fly right _____ small boats!

The flying fish does not fly the way birds do, for the fish doesn’t really have wings, the flying fish throws itself from the water with a strong flick of its tail. Once in the air, it spreads its large fins. It uses them _____ the wings of a glider. The bigger the fish, the farther it can “fly.”

But no flying fish can stay in the air very long. It soon drops _____ into the water. Flying fish live in all warm seas. Many are found _____ the coast of southern California. Sometimes large schools of fish are seen, all “flying” together.

1.back 2.forward 3.like 4.over 5.through 6.off 7.among

Text 41

Every ocean of the world has crabs in it. Some live in shallow waters, close _____ land. Others live in deep waters, far out at sea. But not all crabs live in the ocean. Some crabs live _____ land.

All the crabs have legs which bend the way our arms do _____ the elbows. Their front legs are large, _____ strong claws on the ends. These are called pincers. The pincers are used for catching and killing small animals. They are also used for digging and fighting.

The crab is covered with a hard shell. This keeps it safe from some of its enemies, but not from people. All _____ the world, the crab is favourite seafood. Crab fishermen use large nets to catch this hard-shelled animal of the sea.

1.at 2.with 3.to 4.above 5.for 6.over 7.on

Text 42

Polar bears are large, white animals that live in the icy North. They are always moving around _____ ice or swimming in ice-cold waters. Ice and cold don't bother the polar bears. Their heavy fur coats keep them warm, both in the water and out.

Polar bears are good swimmers. Sometimes, they swim many miles away _____ land. They like to dive and play in the water.

On the ice, white polar bears are very hard to see. This helps them _____ their hunt for food, because other animals cannot see them coming. They can move on slippery ice _____ sliding, for their feet are covered _____ fur. The fur grips the ice as they walk. Polar bears eat fish and seals. A full-grown polar bear may be over nine feet long.

1.above 2.towards 3.with 4.from 5.on 6.without 7.in

Text 43

Swan-apping is a ceremony that takes place every summer _____ the River Thames, in which groups of people _____ boats mark swans to show who owns them. Most swans in Britain belong _____ the queen, but in the 15th century a few groups of swans were given to two of the City _____ London's livery companies. The young birds descended from these groups are marked each year to distinguish them _____ the royal swans.

1.to 2.in 3.through 4.from 5.on 6.with 7.of

Text 44

Concorde was the first passenger plane to fly faster than the speed _____ sound. It was designed and built by the British and the French together, and its first test flight was in 1969. The plane was _____ service from 1976 to 2003. Flying on Concorde was expensive, so most people regarded it _____ a very special experience. _____ a crash in 2000 which killed everybody _____ board, passenger numbers were low and flights ended.

1.like 2.after 3.during 4.of 5.in 6.on 7.as

Text 45

The Maypole is an ancient fertility symbol belonging _____ the beginning of summer, and it also represents a tree. Indeed _____ one time it was a tree, brought in _____ the woods with ceremony, and set up on the village green. In the darkness of the early morning, the young people went out _____ May Day and cut _____ a tall young tree and brought it home, to be decorated with flowers and garlands and to serve as a centre for their dances.

1.to 2.in 3.down 4.on 5.up 6.from 7.at

Text 46

What I like _____ Wales is the scenery. It's _____ any other in Britain. I like climbing, and the mountains in the Snowdon area are ideal. I take my wife and children _____ me, too. My wife isn't a climber. She prefers going round old castles. Of course, Wales is ideal _____ this, too, because there are plenty of old castles there. The people you talk to are always friendly and helpful. For me there's no place _____ Wales!

1.from 2.about 3.like 4.for 5.against 6.unlike 7.with

Text 47

One of the main advantages _____ living in a foreign country is that it gives you the opportunity to experience an entirely different way of life, which can be a valuable form of education. Moreover, one is given the chance to learn and become fluent in another language _____ everyday use. In addition, many people become more independent and self-reliant by having to cope _____ difficult situations _____ their own. Finally, living in a country with a different climate can prove beneficial _____ both one's health and state of mind.

1.to 2.through 3.across 4.on 5.with 6.of 7.about

Text 48

Who decorated the first Christmas tree? No one knows _____ sure. The custom of bringing an evergreen tree indoors and decorating it _____ Christmas started in Germany. One legend says that Martin Luther started the practice. Luther was an important Christian leader. According to the story, he noticed the starlit sky as he walked home one Christmas Eve about the year 1513. He thought the stars looked as if they were shining on the branches. When Martin Luther arrived home, he placed a small fir tree _____ his house. He decorated it _____ lighted candles.

Decorating Christmas trees became popular in Germany. Prince Albert, the German husband of Queen Victoria took the tradition _____ England.

1.at 2.to 3.with 4.inside 5.from 6.for 7.on

Text 49

Baby lions are as gentle as baby cats. Like cats, lions like to sleep _____ the daytime and wander at night. A lion hunts the way a cat hunts _____ a bird. It will lie waiting until its prey is near. Then it will spring. A lion can kill _____ one blow _____ breaking the neck of its prey.

Although baby lions are as friendly as kittens, big lions are not friendly at all. Sometimes a circus lion will kill the man who has trained it. The lion is one of the strongest of wild animals. But it isn't the fiercest. The lion's large head and long mane make it look proud and kingly. This is why it is called the 'king _____ the beasts.'

1.by 2.about 3.of 4.with 5.for 6.from 7.in

Text 50

How do you get from here to the museum? Well, the museum's _____ the other side of the town and it takes about half an hour to get there on foot.

You need to go out of the station and turn right. Walk _____ the road until you get _____ a bridge. Go over the bridge. There will be a big theatre on your left. Go _____ the theatre and round the corner. You'll see the museum in front of you. Alternatively, you can take the bus.

There's a bus stop _____ the front of the station, but you'll need to buy a ticket before you get on the bus.

1.past 2.along 3.among 4.above 5.at 6.on 7.to

SECTION 10

Տեքստում բաց են թողնված նախադասություններ: Լրացնել տեքստը՝ տեղադրելով համապատասխան նախադասությունը:

Fit the missing sentences into the gaps of the following texts.

Text 1

In business, the first thing we do when we meet someone is shake hands. While it seems simple enough, this “first impression” greeting sends a powerful message about you and your respect for others. For the most part, the western-style handshake is the accepted form of greeting in the international business world. _____. Your understanding of the subtle, and not-so-subtle, differences, as well as the traditional greetings of a country, conveys a great deal. It sends a message about how you view and value a culture and whether you respect your peers and potential partners.

When doing business outside the United States, make sure you shake hands with everyone you greet and greet everyone in the room. _____. Also, be sure to shake hands upon arrival and departure. When meeting associates in the US, a firm handshake is preferred, but when traveling abroad, it’s a different story. _____.

CHINA – While the western handshake is accepted, it is performed with a lighter grip and a pumping motion. Chinese also lower their eyes slightly as a sign of respect when meeting someone. _____.

JAPAN – Both handshaking and bowing are accepted forms of greeting in international business circles so take your lead from the person you are meeting. If shaking hands, do so lightly. If you are greeted with a bow, respond by bowing in kind.

RUSSIA – Russians usually use only one firm handshake when meeting a guest. _____. Russian men customarily kiss their guest’s cheeks (men and women alike) while women reserve such intimacies for other Russians and simply shake hands with foreigners.

FRANCE – Shake hands with one brisk stroke upon arrival and departure and make sure to shake hands with everyone.

- 1) Failure to do so is considered a rejection of those you omitted, and will be noticed.
- 2) Staring into their eyes can be perceived as a sign of disrespect.
- 3) These values can be learned by anyone, regardless of their prior life experience.

- 4) However, the manner in which it is performed varies from country to country.
- 5) Here are a few ways you might be greeted by others when doing business abroad.
- 6) If you've met the person before, don't be surprised if the greeting includes a hug.
- 7) They do not stand very close to one another when talking.

Text 2

I play the trumpet in my school jazz band. Last month we held a jazz competition with bands from local high schools – and our band won!

_____. We didn't look much like adult professional bands, but all of us were used to performing in competitions, so the quality of playing was amazing, especially considering everyone was so young. Players from each band even created new tunes right there on stage. It was exciting to watch – but even better when my band played on stage!

We have a great jazz band at my school, but not everyone who wants to play in it gets accepted – only about half, in fact. But anyone who's keen to play goes to jazz practice before school, and we often spend time together after school, listening to jazz and learning its language. _____. I've been to a couple and learnt a lot.

Adults are often surprised that young people are getting interested in jazz. _____. But I find it exciting because it's both new and old at the same time – you can create your own music, but you also feel you're part of its history. _____.

My school's really lucky because we have great teachers, and parents who've supported us all the way. _____.

- 1) Each band had their own costumes, ranging from black school uniforms like my band wore, to brightly-coloured T-shirts.
- 2) There are also trips to jazz summer camps across the country.
- 3) Without them, we'd never get anywhere with our music!
- 4) What is more, you're playing on stage in the same way as great jazz performers before you.
- 5) In fact, there is nothing exciting about jazz and people often pretend they like it.
- 6) History was one of the important subjects at our school.
- 7) Jazz is something very old and you simply need to know it if you want to know your own history.

Text 3

Everybody knows bubble gums, and for young people bubble gum is probably more popular than chewing gum. It is a type of chewing gum with a particular flavor that is especially designed for blowing bubbles. _____. In the early 1900s, Frank Fler experimented with a lot of gum ingredients to find perfect bubble gum recipe. His first bubble gum recipes were never sold, because bubble gums were just too sticky. Fler Chewing Gum Company in Philadelphia had been searching for years to produce a formula which allowed bubbles to be blown that didn't stick.

In 1928 Walter Diemer, an accountant for the Fler gum company, while testing new gum recipes, noticed the mass was less sticky than regular chewing gum, and while testing it he found out that he could create bubbles easily. Walter Diemer accidentally founded best recipes for bubble gum. _____. All the gum was sold in a single day. Diemer's Bubble gum was the first ever commercially sold bubble gum. The Fler Chewing Gum Company began making bubble gum using Diemer's recipe. The gum was named and marketed as "Dubble Bubble" gum. This gum was different from all the other gums.

The Fler Chewing Gum Company trained people to teach others to blow bubbles. _____. "Blowing teachers" proved a perfect success for Fler Company. When Frank H. Fler founded bubble gum it was the first time that food coloring was used. _____. Walter Diemer used this color. That is the reason why bubble gum was pink, and ever since then, no one has thought to change it. _____.

- 1) Pink became, and remains, the industry standard.
- 2) Diemer brought his discovery to a grocery store to test it.
- 3) The only food coloring in the factory was pink.
- 4) He will forever be remembered as the father of modern day chewing gum industry.
- 5) The inventor of the first bubble gum was Frank Fler.
- 6) All chewing gum manufactured today share the same main ingredients.
- 7) These "blowing teachers" taught the people how to blow bubbles using the gum.

Text 4

With the first publication of the children's book Winnie-the-Pooh on October 14, 1926, the world was introduced to some of the most popular fictional characters of the twentieth century – Winnie-the-Pooh, Piglet, and Eeyore. The second collection of Winnie-the-Pooh stories, *The House at Pooh Corner*, appeared on bookshelves just two years later and introduced the character Tigger.

_____.

The author of the wonderful Winnie-the-Pooh stories, Milne found his inspiration for these stories in his son and his son's stuffed animals. The little boy who talks to the animals in the Winnie-the-Pooh stories is called Christopher Robin. _____.

On August 21, 1921, the real-life Christopher Robin Milne received a stuffed bear for his first birthday, which he named Edward Bear. Although the real-life Christopher Robin loved his stuffed bear, he also fell in love with an American black bear that he often visited at the London Zoo. _____. This bear was named "Winnie" which was short for "Winnipeg," the hometown of the man who raised the bear as a cub and later brought the bear to the zoo. _____. As Milne states in the introduction to Winnie-the-Pooh, "Well, when Edward Bear said that he would like an exciting name all to himself, Christopher Robin said at once, without stopping to think, that he was Winnie-the-Pooh. And so he was." Thus, the name of the famous lazy bear in the stories became Winnie-the-Pooh, even though traditionally "Winnie" is a girl's name and Winnie-the-Pooh is definitely a boy bear. Many of the other characters in the Winnie-the-Pooh stories were also based on Christopher Robin's stuffed animals, including Piglet, Tigger, Eeyore, Kanga, and Roo. _____.

- 1) Although he is a small boy, all the creatures look up to him for advice and friendship.
- 2) How the real-life bear's name also became the name of Christopher Robin's stuffed bear is an interesting story.
- 3) Many locations in the stories can be linked to real places in and around the forest.
- 4) However, Owl and Rabbit were added without stuffed counterparts in order to round out the characters.
- 5) It is the name of Milne's real-life son who was born in 1920.
- 6) He sometimes even went into the cage with the bear.
- 7) Since then, the books have been published worldwide in over twenty languages.

Text 5

A police officer finally found out how to fight speeding. _____. It was impossible for drivers to detect him whereas he could easily see all the cars. _____. One day, the officer was amazed when every single driver was under the speed limit. _____. It appeared that a ten-year old boy was standing on the side of the road with a huge hand-painted sign which said "Radar Trap Ahead."

A little more investigative work led the officer to the boy's accomplice. _____. The sign read "tips." _____.

- 1) That was another boy about 100 yards beyond the radar trap with a sign.
- 2) So, he investigated the problem.
- 3) For a few days, everything went well.
- 4) Next to the boy there was a bucket full of change.
- 5) In most cases, the drivers detected him easily.
- 6) He found a perfect place for watching for speeding motorists.
- 7) The accomplice took the tips and ran away.

Text 6

London taxi drivers know the capital like the back of their hands. Just jump into one of the city's 22,000 cars and tell the driver your destination. No matter how small and difficult to find the street is, the driver will be able to get you there without any trouble. _____. During this period, which can take from two to four years, the would-be taxi driver has to learn the most direct route to every single road and to every important building in London. To achieve this, most learners go around the city on small motorbikes, practicing how to move to and from different points of the city.

Learner drivers are not allowed to work and earn money as drivers. _____. The training period can cost quite a lot, because learners have to pay for their own expenses, the tests they take and a medical exam.

_____. Drivers agree that most passengers are very pleasant, although occasionally they can be nasty. But, as Brian Turner, 53, a taxi driver for thirty years, explains: "Your job is to take them where they want to go in a polite and pleasant manner, whatever they are like. After all, if you are unpleasant to your passenger, you won't get a tip."

_____. Colin Sinclair was once attacked by a passenger who did not want to pay the fare: “He grabbed my hand and pushed me towards the window. Luckily, I managed to reach the emergency radio and within five minutes twenty drivers had come to my aid.”

_____. This means that they only deal with customers who have telephoned for a taxi and who often have an account with them. The big advantage of this system is that drivers then know the name and the destination of their passengers in advance, which is very useful if something nasty happens.

- 1) But sometimes it is not only the tip that is at risk; a taxi driver’s job can also be dangerous.
- 2) Therefore, many of them keep their previous jobs until they get their taxi driving license.
- 3) Politicians often use taxis and this can add a bit of excitement to the lives of the drivers.
- 4) The reason London taxi drivers are so professional is that they have all gone through a very difficult training period to get the license needed to drive taxis.
- 5) But this is the art that London’s taxi drivers have brought to perfection.
- 6) Once a new taxi driver has a license, the next thing he or she has to cope with is the public.
- 7) To avoid situations like this, more and more drivers are joining radio taxi companies.

Text 7

Tina Bradden was born in 1945 and grew up in a block of flats in Manchester. She was the youngest of a large family of seven and her family was quite poor. Her father worked in a local factory and her mother worked as a cleaner. Neither of them made much money so sometimes it was difficult to feed their large family.

_____. She left it at 15 and went to work in the factory her father worked in. It made plates. _____. They commemorated special events like the Queen’s birthday. At first, Tina hated the factory. _____. Every day was the same. However, as time went by, she began to enjoy it. This happened when she was allowed to work on the special plates. She found she liked working with colours. Initially, she had to follow instructions and use the colours she was told to use. _____. As a result, she was given more freedom to choose the colours she liked. The factory owners were very pleased because she helped to make their plates well-known. To reward her for this Tina was made artistic

designer. She continued working in the factory until the mid-90s when it closed down.

With no job, Tina decided to continue painting and has been painting ever since. _____. Shortly afterwards, Tina Bradden won the famous Arta prize. She says she was so happy to receive it and will continue to paint as long as she can.

- 1) The work was boring.
- 2) Some of her work was shown in Manchester Art Gallery.
- 3) Then the manager realized that Tina was very talented at painting plates.
- 4) Her family told her to stop painting.
- 5) The plates were used at special ceremonies.
- 6) Later she stopped following the manager's instructions.
- 7) Tina went to the local school.

Text 8

Things did not go well for Stan Smith, a burglar trying to break into a house in upstate New York. _____. That is probably why he fell into the swimming pool as he was approaching the house he was planning to rob. _____. However, it was cold outside, and he was soaking wet.

He thought his luck had changed when he found the basement door of the house unlocked. _____. He took off all his clothes and put them in the dryer. _____. Imagine his surprise when he saw the naked burglar sitting there. _____.

- 1) The situation looked even better when he saw a washing machine and a clothes dryer.
- 2) It was the sound of the dryer that woke up the homeowner, who went downstairs to turn it off.
- 3) Luckily, he was a good swimmer and was able to pull himself out quickly.
- 4) First, he forgot his glasses.
- 5) He climbed a fence to get away.
- 6) He was happy to steal a washing machine and a clothes dryer.
- 7) He called the police, and Stan was arrested a short while later.

Text 9

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

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

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

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

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

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

Text 10

During the gold rush, Sam Brannan became one of the most successful businessmen in California. _____. They had left New York to escape religious persecution. They had made the journey by sea, and on arrival in San Francisco (then called Yerba Buena) they had tripled the city's tiny population.

_____. Quickly recognizing a gap in the market, he bought up all the picks, shovels and pans he could find, and then ran up and down the streets of San Francisco shouting 'Gold, gold on the American River!' _____. No, he was planning to sell shovels. And having cornered the market, he ended up with a lot more gold than the person who had to dig for it.

_____. A metal pan that sold for twenty cents a few days earlier was now available from Brannan for fifteen dollars. In just nine weeks he made \$36,000.

_____. In the end, though, Sam Brannan lost his fortune and his health, as did many of those who first benefited from the gold rush. Alcoholism finally led to his downfall, and California's first millionaire died an unnoticed death.

- 1) This was a man who keenly understood the laws of supply and demand.
- 2) When gold was discovered on John Sutter's land in 1848, Sam Brannan owned the only store in that area.
- 3) He became the first gold rush millionaire within a few years.
- 4) Sam Brannan quickly sold the only store in San Francisco and became a jeweler.
- 5) Brannan bought John Sutter's land and ended up with a big fortune digging for gold.
- 6) He had no intention of digging for gold!
- 7) He arrived in California in 1846 with a group of two hundred Mormons.

Text 11

Collis P. Elsworth was a respectable businessman who suffered greatly from the useless purchases he made, which were disastrous for both his health and his pocket. _____. The patient agreed. Soon a poor art student whose name was Frank Swain was invited to give him art lessons. Frank was sure that the old man would never learn to draw. _____. The old man worked very hard and spent most of his time drawing something. Besides he seemed to take a great interest in the galleries and the painters who were exhibited there. _____.

When spring came and the trees were in bloom, Mr. Elsworth made a picture

which he called *Trees Dressed in White*. The picture was awful, but the old man announced that he was going to exhibit it in the summer show at the Lathrop Gallery. It was the biggest exhibition of the year, and a Lathrop prize was the lifetime dream of every artist in the United States. _____. Fortunately, it was hung in a dark corner where visitors could hardly see it.

Two days before the close of the exhibition Mr. Elseworth was awarded the first prize of a thousand dollars for his painting. When Frank heard about this, he was astonished. "Congratulations, sir," said he, seeing the old man. "_____." "Art's nothing," said Mr. Elseworth. "I bought the Lathrop Gallery last month."

- 1) It was evident that the doctor's advice did him good.
- 2) Isn't art more satisfying than business?
- 3) Finally, his doctor advised him to take up art as a treatment.
- 4) However, he needed money and therefore was patient with his pupil
- 5) So, he was advised by his doctor to think twice before purchasing something really expensive.
- 6) To everybody's surprise, the picture was accepted for the Show.
- 7) However, the Gallery was so packed with pictures that no place was found for Mr. Elseworth's painting.

Text 12

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. _____.

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

Text 13

Almost every nation is famous for a particular characteristic feature. People say that Irish people talk a lot. They say that the Welsh are great singers. The Scots, they say, are not a very happy or fun-loving nation, and they are also very careful with money. _____. But it is true that there are some very good Welsh actors and singers like Anthony Hopkins, Catherine Zeta Jones and Tom Jones.

Foreigners have some ideas about the things that are considered to be 'British'. _____. The great British breakfast and afternoon tea, for example, are mostly found in hotels and 'bed and breakfast' places for tourists. And the British do not only drink tea these days. _____. They drink, on average, 3.39 cups of tea each day and 1.65 cups of coffee.

_____. Most of them are not very interested in clothes. Many British people wear suits to the office during the week, but at weekends they prefer to wear jeans.

It takes time to know a British person well. _____. And they are not good at learning foreign languages. Perhaps all this is because they live on an island!

- 1) British people spend less money on clothes than the people in other European countries.
- 2) Coffee is popular too.
- 3) They admire the British for their conservatism and reserve.
- 4) They are generally quite shy, and they do not make friends easily with strangers.
- 5) It's quite easy to make friends with a British person.
- 6) These descriptions are not always true.
- 7) But some of these things are not part of ordinary people's everyday life.

Text 14

Lewis Carroll was the pseudonym of the Reverend Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, an enigmatic author, illustrator, logician, renowned photographer, letter writer, diarist, and for the majority of his adult life, mathematics lecturer at Christ Church, Oxford University. To illustrate this author's advanced sense of logic, mystery, and creativity, Dodgson constructed his pen name as a puzzle in itself. _____.

Charles Lutwidge Dodgson was born in 1832 in Cheshire, England, a village about twenty miles from Liverpool. One of eleven children living on a secluded farm, young Dodgson spent much of his young life seeking isolation in the landscapes surrounding his home. _____. Most creatures in Alice's world are constructions of a young boy's observations on the farm: white rabbits, caterpillars, mushrooms, field mice, gardens of flowers, and other barnyard and parsonage animals.

_____. His two most famous works, however, are *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865) and *Through the Looking-Glass* (1872). _____. Although these pieces of literature were originally written to entertain the minds of young children, they are full of themes and allusions to Victorian society.

Along with personal experiences on his childhood farm, the story of Alice is a direct result of Dodgson's work as a tutor and photographer during his time at Christ Church. _____. They took many rowing trips down the river and Dodgson would collect his thoughts in a diary. Aside from these interactions, the artist also took many posed photographs of Liddell's family, specifically his young children, one of which was seven-year-old Alice.

- 1) He spent many evenings with the new dean of the school, Harry Liddell, and the dean's family.
- 2) As a writer, Charles Dodgson published nearly three hundred works on a variety of topics, including children's stories and parodies.
- 3) It was on one such expedition, on 4 July 1862, that Dodgson invented the outline of the story.
- 4) The overwhelming commercial success of the first Alice book changed Dodgson's life in many ways.
- 5) The pseudonym Lewis Carroll, was created by Latinizing his two given names.
- 6) Both are stories written about the childhood adventures of young Alice.
- 7) These roaming "adventures" are reflected in the characters and images of both *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking-Glass*.

Text 15

Mark was walking home from school one day when he noticed the boy ahead of him slip and drop all of the books he was carrying, along with two sweaters, a baseball bat, a glove and a small tape recorder. _____. Since they were going the same way, he helped to carry part of the burden. As they walked Mark discovered the boy's name was Bill, that he loved video games, baseball and history, and that he was having lots of trouble with his other subjects and also that he had just broken up with his girlfriend. _____. Mark was invited in for a Coke and to watch some television. The afternoon passed pleasantly with a few laughs and some shared small talk, then Mark went home. They continued to see each other around school, had lunch together once or twice, and then both graduated from junior high school. They ended up in the same high school where they had brief contacts over the years. _____. Three weeks before graduation, Bill asked Mark if they could talk.

_____. "Did you ever wonder why I was carrying so many things home that day?" he asked. "You see, I cleaned out my locker because I didn't want to leave a mess for anyone else. I had stored away some of my mother's sleeping pills. _____. But after we spent some time together talking and laughing, I realized that if I had killed myself, I would have missed that time and so many others that might follow. So you see, Mark, when you picked up those books that day, you did a lot more, you saved my life."

- 1) I was going home to commit suicide.
- 2) Bill reminded him of the day years ago when they had first met.
- 3) Mark knelt down and helped the boy pick up the scattered articles.
- 4) I intended to sell them and get some pocket money.
- 5) They shared thoughts, secrets and did everything together.
- 6) They soon arrived at Bill's home.
- 7) The boy cried out in pain – apparently, he had twisted his ankle.

Text 16

One day, a poor boy who was selling goods from door to door to pay his way through school, found he had only one thin dime left, and he was hungry. _____. However, he lost his nerve when a lovely young woman opened the door. Instead of a meal he asked for a drink of water. She thought he looked hungry so she brought him a large glass of milk. He drank it slowly, and then asked, "How much do I owe you?" "You don't owe me anything," she replied. "Mother has taught us never to accept pay for a kindness. _____."

As Howard Kelly left that house, he not only felt stronger physically, but his faith in God and man was strong also. He had been ready to give up and quit.

_____. The local doctors were baffled. They finally sent her to the big city, where they called in specialists to study her rare disease. Dr. Howard Kelly was called in for the consultation. When he heard the name of the town she came from, a strange light filled his eyes. Immediately he rose and went down the hall of the hospital to her room. _____. He recognized her at once. He went back to the consultation room determined to do his best to save her life. From that day he gave special attention to the case. _____. Dr. Kelly requested the business office to pass the final bill to him for approval. He looked at it, then wrote something on the edge and the bill was sent to her room. She feared to open it, for she was sure it would take the rest of her life to pay for it all. Finally she looked, and something caught her attention on the side of the bill. She read these words: "Paid in full with one glass of milk" (Signed) Dr. Howard Kelly.

- 1) After a long struggle, the battle was won.
- 2) He decided he would ask for a meal at the next house.
- 3) He was now a tall young man who studied medicine at university.
- 4) She had changed very much since they last met.
- 5) Dressed in his doctor's gown he went in to see her.
- 6) Years later that young woman became critically ill.
- 7) He said, "Then I thank you from my heart."

Text 17

A philosophy professor stood before his class and had some items in front of him. When class began, wordlessly he picked up a large empty mayonnaise jar and proceeded to fill it with rocks right to the top, rocks about 2 inches in diameter. He then asked the students if the jar was full. They agreed that it was.

So the professor then picked up a box of pebbles and poured them into the jar. _____. The pebbles, of course, rolled into the open areas between the rocks. He asked his students again if the jar was full. They agreed: it was.

The professor then picked up a box of sand and poured it into the jar. _____. “Now,” said the professor, “I want you to recognize that this is your life. The rocks are the important things – your family, your partner, your health, and your children. _____. The pebbles are the other things in life that matter, but on a smaller scale. The pebbles represent things like your job, your house, your car. The sand is everything else. The small stuff. If you put the sand or the pebbles into the jar first,” he continued “there is no room for the pebbles or the rocks.

_____. If you spend all your energy and time on the small stuff, material things, you will never have room for the things that are important to you. _____. Play with your children. Take your partner out dancing. There will always be time to go to work, clean the house, give a dinner party and fix the disposal. Take care of the rocks first – the things that really matter. Set your priorities. The rest is just pebbles and sand.”

- 1) The same goes for your life.
- 2) Of course, the sand filled up everything else.
- 3) If everything else was lost and only they remained, your life would still be full.
- 4) Pay attention to the things that are critical for your happiness.
- 5) He asked the students to explain why he had done it.
- 6) He shook the jar lightly.
- 7) They are not long-lasting values, so you needn't care about them.

Text 18

It was a beautiful, sunny day, so Helen decided to take the bus and visit her cousins who lived in a small town, 80 kms far from her home. _____. After half an hour she was on her way to her cousins'. As the trip was very tiring, the bus made a stop in the middle of a forest. _____. Amazed by the sound of birds singing, a little river flowing and leaves rustling due to the breeze, Helen started walking through the forest, enjoying its magic.

Suddenly she realized that she had gone far away from the bus. _____. When nobody answered she tried to find which way she had got there. But as she was looking for the path, she moved deeper into the forest and got lost for good. The night was coming and she was alone among strange animals and plants. _____. Finally she found a cave and decided to stay there for the rest of the night. Meanwhile her parents and cousins, who were informed of her trip, started worrying and called the police to search for her.

The next day, the rain stopped and the sun rose in the sky. Helen felt afraid and hungry. She went out to find some fruit or berries to eat. _____. She knew that her little odyssey was over. After a few hours she was back home, in her room, thinking of the adventure she had had.

- 1) But suddenly she heard people calling her name.
- 2) She took her purse and went shopping for dinner.
- 3) She panicked and started calling for help.
- 4) She ran in the direction of the voices she could hear afar.
- 5) She got ready and went to the bus stop.
- 6) The passengers got off to relax and have a breath of fresh air.
- 7) With the first drop of rain on her head she knew that she had to find a shelter.

Text 19

The Invisible Man was first published in 1897. It is one of a number of “scientific romances”, early examples of science fiction that Herbert George Wells (1866-1946) wrote as a young man.

_____. It has fascinated storytellers for centuries. In a typical story the hero is given a magic cloak which has the power to make him invisible. But Wells’ immediate source was a comic poem, *The Perils of Invisibility* by W.S. Gilbert. From this Wells borrowed two basic ideas. _____. The second was that invisibility might not be such a blessing after all. Gilbert’s poem tells of a fairy who invites a man named Peter to choose one of three gifts. Peter asks to be made invisible. _____. Peter vanishes but his clothes do not.

_____. Well’s hero is a scientist who offers an elaborate explanation of the theory and practice of invisibility, and although there is a great deal of light comedy in the book there is also seriousness and food for thought. Wells’ *Invisible Man* develops ambitions that go far beyond science.

The Invisible Man, then, is a semi-realistic fantasy: that is, a story that takes just one impossibility and places it in the context of ordinary everyday experience. _____. The physical setting, in particular, is very real. Iping, where the story takes place, is an actual village that was well known to Wells.

- 1) Gilbert’s ideas were strange and absolutely unacceptable.
- 2) Wells used the idea of the fairy in his story and wrote another fairy tale.
- 3) The story told by Wells, however, is very different from Gilbert’s story.
- 4) One idea was that the hero’s clothes might fail to become invisible.
- 5) Almost everything in Wells’ story is within the limits of reality.
- 6) The idea of human invisibility was not invented by Wells.
- 7) But the fairy plays an unkind trick on him.

Text 20

A few years ago on a skiing holiday in the Dolomites I had one of the worst experiences of my life.

That day the sun was shining and the snow was melting fast. _____. We decided, instead, to take the ski-lift to the top of the mountain and have a walk around, taking our picnic lunch with us.

_____. The bar at the top of the lift was empty. After drinking a quick cup of coffee we set out to explore the mountain top. We had lunch, sitting on a rock overlooking a deep wooded ravine. _____. Then we were going to turn back and follow the path back to the bar.

_____. We had been too busy talking to notice the approaching black clouds, but suddenly the sun disappeared and it became quite cold. We decided to turn back immediately and before long, reached our lunch spot. _____. We hadn't noticed this before, and realised that we didn't know which path to take. To make matters worse, it began to snow and we realised that soon we might not be able to find the path at all.

Despite all this, neither of us panicked and, after a brief discussion, we decided to choose the right-hand path.

- 1) As there was little snow left we met very few skiers.
- 2) To our horror, we noticed that two paths led away from that place.
- 3) So my friend and I decided not to ski.
- 4) There was a strong wind blowing from the North.
- 5) Something went wrong with the ski-lift when we were half way to the top.
- 6) Having eaten our sandwiches we decided to walk a little further.
- 7) The weather changed quite suddenly.

SECTION 11

Ընտրել այն նախադասությունները որոնցում կա ավելորդ բառ:

Choose the sentences with an odd word.

1. 1. Our team train day and night but so far we have had no success.
2. Mr. Mortimer's assistant was seen to leave the office hurriedly.
3. I had read this evening that a new advertising agency has been founded.
4. I played so much football yesterday that I wore out of two pairs of boots.
5. If you want to make a woman to change her mind, you must agree with her categorically.
2. 1. You will regret it if you go on at annoying people like that.
2. That rocking chair is broken – it needs being repairing.
3. R.L. Carson began her writing career at the age of ten years.
4. The young man was made to do that hard work alone.
5. Although he was interested in many fields, Einstein is best known for his work in the sphere of physics.
3. 1. I am not sure that whether Jack will be able to come or not.
2. Heathrow Airport which near London is the world's busiest international airport.
3. After having a quick shower, I set out to see the sights of the city.
4. Mabel made up her mind to get marry her beloved by all means.
5. Among the five Great Lakes, only Lake Michigan is located entirely within the territorial boundaries of the United States.
4. 1. My hair was such thick and curly and I didn't want to have it cut.
2. Walking with a friend in the dark is better than walking by alone in the light.
3. Some experts think that dreams reflect recent experiences people have had.
4. The Missouri River takes its source from the hills in Western Montana.
5. In a dangerous situation, most people panic and become very frightened, while others show no emotion at all.
5. 1. People like to give an advice, but they almost never follow others' advice.
2. If we had not arrived earlier, we would have caught the last bus.
3. The kangaroo lives in open spaces of Australia, New Guinea and other nearby islands.
4. Large cities often face the problem of overpopulation and air pollution.
5. There has been a steady rise in the average temperature around the planet over the last hundred years or so much.

6. 1. Strength of character has nothing to do with big muscles or the ability to lift 100 kg with ease.
2. Dreaming, like all other mental processes, it is a product of the brain and its activity.
3. When I saw the large crowd in front of our house I wondered what had happened.
4. The Sahara Desert in Africa is by far the most largest desert in the world.
5. Nowadays the most people do not believe in witches and magicians.
7. 1. Everybody knows that it is no use of arguing with the Smiths about politics.
2. The political situation in the country seems to be changing day by day.
3. I am sure that Susan will be never return to her native town.
4. Though its mouth is big, but a crocodile can swallow only small animals.
5. They assured us that the work would have been completed by that time.
8. 1. They say genius is one percent talent and 99 percent hard of work.
2. You will have to practise a lot of if you want to be a good musician.
3. It is now in generally recognized that stress is a major cause of heart disease.
4. The boy wasn't used to living in a big city but very soon he got used to it.
5. I regret about lending Adrian my dictionary of synonyms; he never gave it back.
9. 1. An octopus has three hearts to pump blood throughout its body.
2. After he had moved to Australia, he started to acquire a marked of Australian accent.
3. She is very beautiful, she resembles like a Greek goddess!
4. You will have eaten all the biscuits before the guests will arrive if you don't stop.
5. However hard the teacher tried to explain geography, you still did not grasp even the basics.
10. 1. The system for helping slaves escape to the North was called "The Underground Railroad".
2. While we were on holiday, we spent most of our time doing energetic things like sailing, water skiing and swimming.
3. Because helicopters are capable of hovering in midair, they are particularly useful for rescue missions.
4. The friendship that can to cease has never been real.
5. There is only one way to happiness, and that is to cease worrying about things which are beyond of our will.

- 11.** 1. If you can tell if how much you love, it means you love little.
2. While my brothers were on vacation, they spent most of their time fishing.
3. The Italian artists Raffaello Sanzio and Tiziano are called *Raphael* and *Titian* in English language.
4. There is no surviving record as to when, how or by whom the Great Pyramid was constructed.
5. Most people are right-handed, so most objects in the world have been designed for their convenience.
- 12.** 1. After a collision between two ships, he found out himself on a desert island.
2. What if everyone in the world spoke one the same language?
3. They always travel on business class, so they can't be short of money.
4. Man must be the most aggressive and cruel of all living creatures.
5. When your blood pressure is much higher than it should to be, you mustn't smoke.
- 13.** 1. I know that the wounded soldiers have been operated on.
2. Life is like a coin; you spend it any way you wish, but you spend it only for once.
3. He reached to the door first, preventing Mary from escaping.
4. I have been very busy for the last two days, so I have had little time to spend with my children.
5. The Sahara Desert is one of the world's largest and driest deserts.
- 14.** 1. While I was looking through the papers I came across an interesting article.
2. We expect the London delegation to arrive tomorrow morning.
3. I hate it when people are not responsible and punctual.
4. If for some reason you are unable to connect to the Internet, just phone to us.
5. Actions may not always bring happiness, but there is no happiness without of action.
- 15.** 1. I think a girl in a jeans doesn't look as nice as a girl in a dress.
2. The measles is the only most devastating of all the major childhood diseases.
3. She couldn't help overhearing them, because they were speaking too loudly about George.
4. While the Smiths were on holiday, they spent the most of their time visiting museums.
5. Mark Twain, one of the most popular authors in America, was born in 1835 in the State of Missouri.

- 16.** 1. The Queen Victoria was the youngest queen to sit on the throne of England.
2. Almost of all dictionaries have information about pronunciation.
3. Just as the bread came out of the oven, a wonderful aroma filled the kitchen.
4. The more we look after ourselves, the less we need doctors to look after us.
5. I will never forget of visiting those wonderful places in the Netherlands last summer.
- 17.** 1. In Spartan culture, brides would have to shave their heads and dress up like men.
2. Guests to traditional German weddings bring the happy couple any type of porcelain except glass.
3. The couple smash the plates as they believe if that this will ward off evil spirits.
4. The couple clean up the mess together, learning that in working together, they can overcome any challenge.
5. Before getting married, the Indian bride does everything to make sure her wedding day is a lucky one.
- 18.** 1. Michael's sister insisted on to staying there till the rain had stopped.
2. Rush hour in a provincial town is certainly not so busy as in London, but even so there are plenty of people moving about.
3. Since childhood Picasso showed a strong interest in painting.
4. Eating food that has more calories than you use will cause you to gain weight.
5. More than a three thousand years ago, the Greek people developed a very sophisticated society.
- 19.** 1. Do you remember beating Boris at chess when we were in the Crimea?
2. Everyone, without no exception, finds shopping stressful at times.
3. A sudden thought struck him and he suggested searching all the other rooms in the house.
4. He was so tired and depressed that he felt he couldn't move any longer, so he lay on his back in the grass looking up.
5. To communicate well with another person, you not only need to be able to talk clearly, but you also need to listen actively, too.
- 20.** 1. The Olympic Games were being cancelled in 1916 because of World War I.
2. Spiders are not insects, as many people think; they are not even related to them.
3. Contrary to popular opinion, cats can be trained.
4. It is common knowledge that technology makes life easier for everyone.
5. That people more often learn on their own mistakes than those of others, is through out of the question.

- 21.** 1. I don't think she can make a cake for us – she isn't much of a cook.
2. Robots will be sent to explore the surface of the Moon and bring back many information.
3. Students and teachers of English language can travel to other countries through the Soros Foundation.
4. Who knows what problems we would face but for his help!
5. If there is one thing that all the world's various cultures have been in common, it is marriage.
- 22.** 1. Eating a balanced diet and exercising regularly can help keep your skin healthy.
2. Some of plants use the sun's energy instead of burning coal or oil.
3. They didn't let the boy to swim in the lake as it was very cold.
4. In spite of all the hard work she was made to do, Cinderella never complained to her father.
5. In some countries, such as Kenya, you have to pay people if you want to photograph them.
- 23.** 1. In the 1800's, the botanist Asa Fray tried to describe and classify the plants found in North America.
2. As they have moved away, they hardly for ever go to the beach.
3. While in London, they always stay at an expensive hotel close to the Marble Arch.
4. I think I would enjoy working at the camp as though I am very fond of children.
5. The railway tunnel under the English Channel was officially opened in 1994.
- 24.** 1. I think this matter will be argued about for a long time.
2. The Louvre's collection is such overwhelming in size and it is impossible to see everything in one day.
3. One of the most attractive features of cats as pets is their ease of take care.
4. People are much less superstitious nowadays than they used to be.
5. Some scientists, such as Stephen Hawking, believe it's likely possible that there are billions and billions of universes.

- 25.** 1. It is not always easy to find the exact translation of words from one language into another.
2. The more I think about his behaviour the more furious I get.
3. In spite of its small store of words but Old English was a remarkably flexible language.
4. The museum's collection is so great in the size that you can't see everything even in three days.
5. Bill Gates who is the owner of Microsoft, a huge computer software company, and lives in an enormous high-tech house.
- 26.** 1. Not only did he give us good advice but he also helped us do the work.
2. Scientists have discovered that at least ninety percent of the human race is right-handed.
3. I haven't picked up my mail for two days and I don't really care for.
4. My mother asked me if how we could help a neighbour of ours.
5. Adventure holidays are only recommended for those who want to return from their holidays more exhausted than when they left.
- 27.** 1. If he were elected president, he would have make a lot of changes.
2. I liked the Armenian literature and I used to read a lot when I was at school.
3. Unless they don't repair this road, there is a serious risk of an accident on it.
4. As soon as I learnt that I had been accepted for that post, I cheered up.
5. While in some parts of the world it is jewelry that indicates high economic status, in others, it is fur coats.
- 28.** 1. Angela was heard to sing in the neighbouring room.
2. My sister was fond of poetry and she used to read a lot when she was at the school.
3. I have found out that the train to Brighton will depart from the Platform Three at 7.30.
4. The shortest distance between two people is a warm smile and a widely good laugh.
5. The most common question that people ask a fiction writer is whether or not he has experienced what he has written about.

- 29.** 1. He put aside the book he'd been reading for an hour and had left the room.
2. Brian didn't feel like going on with his work as he wasn't pleased with the results he had achieved.
3. The cinema used to be the most popular form of entertainment for most people nowadays.
4. The hormone insulin controls the amount of sugar in the blood.
5. On February 20, 1962, "Friendship 7" orbited the Earth in a manned flight that lasted just under five hours.
- 30.** 1. His remark was so funny that I couldn't help from laughing.
2. The boss suggested that I will look for another job.
3. More than 20 million people throughout the world died from influenza in 1918 and 1919.
4. Labels in your clothes tell you how long to care for those clothes.
5. The first professional baseball game took place in 1846 when the New York Nine defeated the New York Knickers.
- 31.** 1. Many of the sonnets Shakespeare wrote were devoted to a woman with a dark hair and black eyes.
2. Although polar bears hunt other animals, and they seldom kill people.
3. When I came home, I heard them to discuss that matter loudly.
4. I am basically agree with the rules and regulations set by the government.
5. In ancient times and throughout the Middle Ages, most people believed that the earth was motionless.
- 32.** 1. We couldn't have managed to finish the work but for the secretary's help.
2. To keep up your teeth shiny and bright, brush them occasionally with salt.
3. The disappearance of Amelia Earhart during the first round-the-world flight in 1937 remains a mystery.
4. If I were you I wouldn't tell her the news about her boyfriend.
5. The top of the Mount Ararat, on which Noah's Ark landed, is always covered with snow.
- 33.** 1. The lawyer said that he had settled everything on the day before.
2. Eating out a variety of protein foods can provide all the amino acids you need.
3. In the past, jobs like banking, business and law used to be for men.
4. He was in a great hurry up and had no time to think it over; otherwise he would have found another way out.
5. Following the explosion at Chernobyl, scientists were keen to investigate the cause of the accident.

- 34.** 1. Once John Montague spent 24 hours playing cards without of eating or drinking.
2. At the end of the year, the bank appraises its entire staff and gives a bonus to the best performers.
3. Though an owl has large eyes, but it does not see well in the daytime.
4. No sooner had we reached to the station than the train arrived.
5. John Chapman became famous in American folklore as “John Appleseed” after he had planted apple trees throughout the north-eastern part of the US.
- 35.** 1. The students thanked to the professor for such an interesting report.
2. In terms of statistics, Belfast is the most safest city in the United Kingdom.
3. As I came nearer, I noticed the woman to talk to the policeman.
4. Children in the same family can grow and change in different ways depending on the traits they inherit.
5. Mary Harris Jones, known as “Mother Jones”, was a prominent figure in the labor movement at the turn of the century.
- 36.** 1. Attitude is the way that we behave and in the way we react to the daily activities.
2. Positive attitude might be the key to all the people who want to fulfil their dreams.
3. It is proved that successful people have been influenced by the way they see the circumstances.
4. When negative thoughts intrude to your mind, just refuse to look at them.
5. You are likely to resemble the people you are closely related with, because attitude is contagious.
- 37.** 1. During a Hindu wedding ceremony a small mark of red paste is placed on the bride’s forehead to show she is a married woman.
2. In many states in the USA marriages between first cousins or people more closely related are forbidden.
3. State laws determine if who may get a marriage license.
4. Most states of require medical examination and certificates before issuing a marriage license.
5. Licenses may be refused to people with certain physical or mental illnesses.

- 38.** 1. Lots of people give one to another presents at Christmas.
2. The hospital where you were born there closed down quite a while ago.
3. Mr. Brown was very angry about the mess the builders made in his house.
4. Isa begged from her nephew not to tell anybody about her decision.
5. It's surprising how much quickly people in the 19th century got used to travelling by train.
- 39.** 1. The experienced pilot ordered me that to follow his instructions.
2. Mother said that we would go to the seaside on the following week.
3. Most schoolchildren have a lunch at around 12 o'clock in the afternoon.
4. Getting up quickly from the sofa, Mary rushed towards the door.
5. Chinese New Year can occur in the January or February, depending on the start of the Chinese calendar.
- 40.** 1. The homeless were taken care of by some volunteers.
2. Mr. Derrick entered in the bank with a small package in his hand.
3. Through their Web sites, Internet booksellers let buyers to choose from an enormous selection of books.
4. The manager of the company told us that to gather in the hall.
5. An hour before the earthquake, domestic animals refused to go out indoors, and dogs howled and barked furiously.
- 41.** 1. In New York City, dog owners who walk their dogs in public are required by law to clean up after their pet.
2. Before the law was passed in 1978, over 40 million pounds of dog waste was left on the city streets in each year.
3. In Venice, Italy, many people are travel through the canals on gondolas.
4. The law requires gondolas to be painted black, except those belonging to high government officials.
5. Sailors are not allowed to whistle on ships at sea as it might bring high winds.
- 42.** 1. In the 17th-century Japan, it was against the law for any citizen to leave the country.
2. Anyone who was found leaving the country or arriving from overseas without permission was sentenced to death.
3. In Turkey in the 16th and 17th centuries, anyone caught drinking coffee was sentenced to the death.
4. In the San Salvador, drunk drivers can be punished by death.
5. In Russia in the 18th century, it was against the law for any man to wear a beard unless if he paid a special tax.

- 43.** 1. From year to the year life is becoming easier but more expensive.
2. The students greeted to the lecturers who entered the auditorium.
3. The policeman warned the pedestrians to take the subway.
4. In the 19th century the exploration of the Moon was been carried out by means of powerful telescopes.
5. The Colossus of Rhodes was a 30-metre statue of the Greek sun god Helios.
- 44.** 1. Dr Wilson was heard to discuss something with his two assistants.
2. The Earth is the only planet with a great deal number of oxygen in its atmosphere.
3. My next task was to approach to the shore with my things which I found by no means easy.
4. He occasionally was spent some of his pension on betting but he rarely won anything.
5. When an Arab wants to know if his camel can make a long journey in the desert, he looks for at its hump to see how large and firm it is.
- 45.** 1. I am not got used to wearing a hat and a scarf in winter.
2. The first rugs were made by the hand and the finest ones are still handmade.
3. Radio stations which broadcast only news first appeared in the 1970s.
4. At the beginning of May he was left for the United States.
5. As soon as the doctor arrived, we felt immensely relieved because we knew that we could count on him.
- 46.** 1. Feathers keep birds warm and dry; they also enable them to fly.
2. Marriage customs differ greatly from society to the society.
3. Medical students must learn both the theory and the practice of medicine.
4. Dreams are commonly made up of either both visual and verbal images.
5. The Prime Minister of Great Britain lives at No.10, the Downing Street.
- 47.** 1. There is no question that Shakira is one of the most successful pop stars all in the world.
2. She has sold over sixty million albums worldwide and performed countless concert tours.
3. She has given millions of dollars to charity, especially to those that help children in living in poverty.
4. There's no doubt that Shakira's songs are listened to with great admiration.
5. In 1995, when Shakira was only nineteen years, she started her own charity, using the money she earned.

- 48.** 1. There was secret information in the letter, and she wouldn't wish anybody else to read it.
2. Being a city boy, I loved to visit my uncle on the coast and would smell the air.
3. On our way to home we had an interesting conversation about animals.
4. As you can imagine, she was horrified at the prospect of living in such a poor house.
5. The Pies Descalzos Foundation builds schools which provide of education for poor children all around Columbia.
- 49.** 1. They gave all their attention to the problem of atmospheric pollutants.
2. We know that modern plants and factories send a lot of smoke into air.
3. The average of American produces about 3.5 pounds of trash a day.
4. In order to save our planet, people must take care of flora and fauna.
5. Today many communities are working hardly to reduce pollution.
- 50.** 1. The little boy answered to the stranger's questions reluctantly.
2. The lady had the servants to clean the rooms and the terrace.
3. When we reached the airport, the plane had already taken it off.
4. Before we left for Scotland, we were told us that it was very hot there.
5. The results published recently show that one in seven children lacks basic knowledge of maths and cannot do simple multiplication.
- 51.** 1. Researchers in *chronobiology* are studying the body's natural rhythm, to find out what makes people sleepy.
2. Chronobiologists state about that a person's temperature, blood pressure and hormone levels go up and down in a regular pattern.
3. They think that the time of day a person gets drug treatment for cancer affects to the success of treatment.
4. Studies have revealed that we do different types of work better at different times of the day.
5. Some studies show that eight to nine hours of sleep every night might not be necessary.
- 52.** 1. When my grandfather lived with us, he used to play the chess with me.
2. She had changed so much that I could not hardly recognize her.
3. People who continually ask for an advice annoy me.
4. In some Islamic countries you can't photograph of women.
5. What seems to be the greatest injustice is that the new lands that Columbus discovered were never given his name.

- 53.** 1. The student finally found the best answer to that difficult question.
2. Clothes made of cotton are better for summer than those made of wool.
3. The woman examined the girl from head to the foot and smiled.
4. Despite of all my efforts I failed to persuade him to join us.
5. Many people in Britain – whom like George Davis and his supporters, want some changes to be made in the law.
- 54.** 1. The Statue of Liberty is the first to greet the visitors to New York.
2. The Lake Michigan is the sixth largest freshwater lake in the world.
3. At the end of the work you may have judge the workman.
4. You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make it to drink.
5. As adult children grow up, their families take care of their physical needs, such as food, clothing and shelter.
- 55.** 1. People lie all the time, but depending on how skilled they are, it can be difficult to determine when someone is lying to you.
2. Liars provide additional information without being asked for it.
3. If a person is lying, he tends to concentrate on insignificant details while avoiding from important ones.
4. People blink rapidly when they lie, or they may rub to their eyes.
5. The level of perspiration is one of the markers of a polygraph test but is not an indication of a person telling a lie.
- 56.** 1. From the top of the Empire State Building you can see almost the whole city.
2. In the US many stores hold special sales, where things can be bought cheaply, on the day after Christmas.
3. Americans bake special biscuits called 'Christmas cookies' which they eat over the Christmas season.
4. In Britain, the day after the Christmas is called 'Boxing Day' and it is a public holiday.
5. No sooner had I entered the house than I heard noises which coming from upstairs.
- 57.** 1. A man can hold a crocodile's mouth shut with nothing but his own two hands.
2. These paintings shouldn't have been kept in a damp room.
3. In an effort to produce the largest, fastest, and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the Titanic.
4. Because the ship was travelling so fast, it was impossible to avoid from the ghostly looking iceberg.
5. A recent report suggests that young people in the Britain have very little idea about classical music.

- 58.** 1. In her white dress you might have taken Sue for twenty.
2. When birds sing, the sound comes from below their throats.
3. The custom of bringing an evergreen tree indoors and decorating it at Christmas started in Germany.
4. Many health problems occur more often than as usual on days when air pollution is high.
5. They made the enemy to withdraw the troops from the city.
- 59.** 1. I was about going to finish the test when the teacher said that there were only five minutes left.
2. Despite of her age, the lady looked nice and graceful.
3. In some cultures, applauding in a theatre provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval.
4. Modern plants and factories send a lot of smoke into air and it's difficult to breathe in big cities.
5. Some people think about that they can learn better by themselves than with a teacher.
- 60.** 1. We had better to get up early so as not to miss the morning train.
2. This exercise is much more easier than the previous one.
3. Speech is the most advanced form of communication, but there are many ways of communicating without using speech.
4. By the end of the term I will have been attended this course for six months.
5. The most unique folk instrument in the Republic of Cuba is the maracas.
- 61.** 1. Liquids take the shape of any container in which they are placed in.
2. To determine an object's force, then the mass and the speed of the object must be measured.
3. Helium has the most lowest boiling point of all substances.
4. That diamonds are a form of carbon has been known since the late eighteenth century.
5. The new machine processes 50 percent more than the previous one.

- 62.** 1. Martha Graham, was one of the pioneers of modern dance, didn't begin dancing until she was 21.
2. "Alice in Wonderland", first published in 1865, it has been translated into thirty languages.
3. Before he died, Linus Pauling had won two Nobel Prizes: the 1954 Nobel Prize in Chemistry and the 1962 Nobel Peace Prize.
4. Invented in 1440 by the German scientist and engineer Johannes Gutenberg, the printing press is one of the finest inventions.
5. The radio is regarded as one of the most remarkable inventions of the 20th century.
- 63.** 1. The Peace Corps was established on March 1, 1961 by President John Kennedy.
2. John Chapman became such famous in American folklore as "John Appleseed" after he had planted apple trees throughout the northeastern part of the United States.
3. Florida became the twenty-seventh state in the United States in 1845.
4. Canada has adopted the dollar as its monetary unit in 1878.
5. In 1791 Quebec was divided into two sections, Upper Canada and Lower Canada, they both of which were ruled by elected assemblies.
- 64.** 1. Listening to recorded books while during driving is a means of utilizing time wisely.
2. Morse code was an important way to send messages before the telephone and radio were invented.
3. Despite of the increase in air fares, most people still prefer to travel by plane.
4. The computer is a wonderful invention, which it has spread out from business to most families and has become very popular nowadays.
5. Graphology, the science of handwriting analysis, interested in people as far back as in the 2nd century.
- 65.** 1. Never before have so many people in the US been interested in soccer.
2. When the value of the dollar declines as the rate of inflation rises.
3. The US Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives either.
4. Despite much public criticism, history has proved Jimmy Carter to have been politically smarter than many other past US presidents.
5. The Spanish introduced not only horses, but also cattle to the North American continent too.

- 66.** 1. The Amazon valley is extremely important to the ecology of the earth, because of forty percent of the world's oxygen is produced there.
2. In ancient times and throughout the Middle Ages most people believed that the earth was motionless.
3. The water in the Great Salt Lake is at least four times more saltier than sea water.
4. Modern plants and factories send a lot of smoke into air, so it's difficult to breathe in big cities.
5. The Lake Baikal is the deepest freshwater lake on the Earth.
- 67.** 1. Before trains were invented people were used to travel on horseback or in coaches.
2. Taking proper care of your skin and hair will help you stay healthy and look your best.
3. My sister will have had returned from the honeymoon trip by the end of the month.
4. When a flag is hung upside down, and it is an internationally recognized symbol of distress.
5. 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.
- 68.** 1. When the plumber checked the pumps, he has discovered that they were in dangerous condition.
2. She worked so too hard that her pronunciation gradually improved.
3. The study demonstrated that neither experience nor awareness will not improve chances.
4. Effective speaking and proficient writing are generally seen as requirements for a professor to achieve success.
5. Despite of her fear of heights, Nancy decided to fly with a group of her classmates to the Bahamas.
- 69.** 1. Scientists believe that the Earth is being damaged by human activity.
2. I haven't seen her for such a long time that I have forgotten what she looks like.
3. I am agree that this is the best solution to the problem.
4. Inside the Lincoln Memorial where there is a large statue of Lincoln made from white marble.
5. The closer it gets to December 1, the first day of winter, the shorter than the days become.

- 70.** 1. Although these two signatures are supposed to be exactly the same, but they are not at all alike.
2. The Earth is the only planet with a large amount of oxygen in its atmosphere.
3. After he had run for half a mile, he passed the stick to the next runner.
4. Though the galaxy Andromeda is the most distant object visible to observers in the Northern Hemisphere.
5. The assigned text for history class it contains more than twenty chapters.
- 71.** 1. I didn't know you wouldn't be coming; at least you could have telephoned me.
2. She used to visit her friend when she has lived in London.
3. We had better to send the letter today and receive the answer as soon as possible.
4. When a country is in an early step of development, so investments in fixed capital are vital.
5. My sister has always believed that honesty pays.
- 72.** 1. The history of the English language actually started with the arrival of three Germanic tribes who invaded Britain during the 5th century AD.
2. They were used to live such awful weather and overcame all the difficulties with great ease.
3. During the 1700s, Philadelphia developed into the most wealthiest city in the American colonies.
4. That people living here are accustomed to treating their enemies in a good manner is something we have already learned.
5. Despite her fever, she continued going to work and spending hours at the office desk without thinking about her health.
- 73.** 1. Most children all over the world tend to eat junk food, that is why specialists are engaged in working out a plan to prevent it.
2. My sister spent a great deal of time in the library near our house because she was used to read much and learn about medicine.
3. When babies are around fifteen months old, they can pick up objects and put them into small containers.
4. In the company of human beings, parrots demonstrate a remarkable talent for mimicry, for which they never use in the forest.
5. I tried not to hide my feelings and made him understand that I admired in him and was ready to support the plan.

- 74.** 1. Now that everybody has come, when we can start the meeting.
2. Don't touch the electric wire or otherwise it will hurt you.
3. In a dangerous situation, most people panic and become very frightened, while others don't show no emotion at all.
4. While South Korea has prospered over the last fifty years, North Korea is still relatively underdeveloped.
5. Many scientists believe that dinosaurs were killed as a result of a huge meteor which collided with the Earth 65 million years ago.
- 75.** 1. Wearing a seatbelt when travelling in a car is now a legal requirement in many countries.
2. The journalist asked the Prime Minister repeatedly about the scandal but he refused to comment on about it.
3. To improve team-work, students are often asked to co-operate to produce a group report or presentation together.
4. Balloons rise into the air because of they contain a gas which is lighter than air.
5. Despite a great deal of evidence to the contrary, tobacco companies assured us that smoking wasn't a direct cause of cancer.
- 76.** 1. Pirates believed that wearing gold earrings improved of their eyesight.
2. One of our eyes is a slightly stronger than the other.
3. While your eyelashes keep dirt out of your eyes, and your eyebrows prevent sweat dripping into your eyes.
4. The human eye only sees three colours: red, blue and green; all other colours are combinations of these.
5. Red eye in photos is caused by light from the flash bouncing off the capillaries in people's eyes.
- 77.** 1. Research has found that a tie tied too tightly can increase the risk of glaucoma in men.
2. Your eyes become tired of when you read or stare at a computer; this is because you blink less often.
3. The cornea is the only tissue in the human body which doesn't contain of blood vessels.
4. The shark cornea is used in human eye surgery as it is the most similar to the human cornea.
5. You see things upside down – it is your brain which turns the image the right way up.

- 78.** 1. The human eye does actually sees everything upside down.
2. Light enters into the eye through the cornea and changes its direction when it hits the lens.
3. The light from the lens rotates upside down and is projected onto the retina.
4. The images we see remain inverted until they reach the part of our brain called *visual cortex*.
5. The visual information is processed and turned into the finalized images that we see.
- 79.** 1. Snakes have no eyelids, just a thin membrane covering the eye.
2. The eyes of a chameleon are independent of each other, allowing it to look in two different directions in at once.
3. Owls cannot move their eyeballs – that is why they turn their heads almost all the way around.
4. The most largest eye on the planet belongs to the Colossal Squid, and measures around 27cm across.
5. Camels have the three eyelids – this is to protect their eyes from sand blowing in the desert.
- 80.** 1. Many people are superstitious about the number 13 but few have a phobia of it.
2. Some people fear anything yellow, including the sun, daffodils and yellow paint.
3. The fear of clowns is a relatively common phobia, usually present in children.
4. The abnormal fear of rain which can cause severe anxiety attacks.
5. Some people fear falling asleep as because they are afraid of repeated nightmares and losing time while sleeping.
- 81.** 1. The blue whale is the largest of all whales and is also considered the largest animal to have ever existed in the world.
2. Most of elephants weigh less than the tongue of a blue whale.
3. Oysters can change from one gender to another.
4. The placement of the eyes of a donkey enables it to see all four of its legs at all times.
5. The flamingo can only eat when its head is upside to down.

- 82.** 1. Dog nose prints are so as unique as human finger prints and can be used to identify them.
2. No two tigers ever have the same stripes, and this is how individual tigers can be identified.
3. Goats were the first animals domesticated by man in 10,000 B.C.
4. A tarantula spider can survive for more than two years without a food.
5. Only half of a dolphin's brain sleeps at a time; the other half makes the dolphin to come up for air when needed to prevent drowning.
- 83.** 1. Husband and wife are like a pair of scissors: joint to together, often moving in opposite directions, yet punishing whoever comes between them.
2. Choose in marriage only a woman whom you would choose as a friend if she were a man.
3. It is not marriage that fails – it is people that fail in marriage.
4. The difficulty with marriage is that we fall in love with a personality, but must to live with a character.
5. The great secret of a successful marriage is to treat all disasters as incidents and none of the incidents as disasters.
- 84.** 1. Life is ten percent what happens to us and a ninety percent how we react to it.
2. 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.
3. Even if happiness forgets you a little bit, don't never completely forget about it.
4. 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.
5. The happy man is not he who seems thus to others, but who seems thus to himself.
- 85.** 1. An unfaithful friend is like a shadow which follows to you while the sun shines.
2. A friend is someone who understands your past, believes in your future, and accepts you just the way you are.
3. I don't need a friend who changes when I change and who nods when I nod; my shadow does that much more better.
4. True friendship comes when silence between two people is such comfortable.
5. I don't wish to be everything to everyone, but I would like to be something to someone.

- 86.** 1. A lie can travel halfway around the world while the truth is putting on its shoes.
2. Truth persuades by teaching, but doesn't never teach by persuading.
3. It is the responsibility of intellectuals to speak the truth and expose lies.
4. All truths are easy to have understand once they are discovered; the point is to discover them.
5. The truth that makes men free is for the most part the truth which men prefer not to hear.
- 87.** 1. Freedom consists not in doing what we like, but in having the right to do what we ought.
2. Freedom isn't worth of having if it doesn't include the freedom to make mistakes.
3. Being a Humanist means trying to behave decently without of expectation of rewards.
4. People demand of freedom of speech as a compensation for the freedom of thought which they seldom use.
5. Every of citizen in a democratic society should have freedom of speech.
- 88.** 1. The function of education is to teach one to think intensively and critically.
2. Intelligence plus character – that is the goal of true education.
3. The purpose of education is to replace an empty mind with an open one.
4. The world is a book and those who do not travel read only the one page.
5. Educate a boy – and you educate an individual; educate a girl – and you educate of a community.
- 89.** 1. Children must to be taught how to think, not what to think.
2. Educating the mind without educating the heart is no education at all.
3. A life spent making mistakes is more useful than a life spent doing nothing.
4. We can't tear any page from our life, but we can throw the whole of book into the fire.
5. Life is not measured by the breaths you take, but by the moments that take your breath away.

- 90.** 1. Have you ever noticed that anybody driving slower than you is an idiot, and anyone going more faster than you is a maniac?
2. If the black box flight recorder is never damaged during a plane crash, why isn't the whole airplane made out of that stuff?
3. The reason I talk to myself is because I'm the only person of whose answers I accept.
4. Religion is like a pair of shoes: find one that fits you, but don't make me wear your shoes.
5. Tell people there's an invisible man in the sky who created the universe, and the vast majority will believe you; tell them the paint is wet, and they have to touch it to make sure.
- 91.** 1. Never don't underestimate the power of stupid people in large groups.
2. There are obviously two educations: one should teach us how to make a living and the other – how to live.
3. Live as if you were to die tomorrow; learn as if you were to live for forever.
4. Wisdom comes not from age, but from education and learning.
5. Though every man desires to live long, but no man wishes to be old.
- 92.** 1. Creativity involves breaking out of established patterns in order to look at things in a different way.
2. It is more better to have some wrong ideas, than to be always right by having no ideas at all.
3. It is better to fail in originality, than to succeed in imitation.
4. If you will wait for opportunities to occur, you will be one of the crowd.
5. A wise man can learn more from a foolish question than a fool can learn from a wise answer.
- 93.** 1. Environmental pollution consists of five basic of types: air, water, soil, noise and light.
2. Air pollution is caused by the injurious smoke emitted by cars, buses, trucks, trains, and factories.
3. Noise pollution includes sonar effects which are extreme harmful for the environment.
4. Researchers have concluded that our response to noise may be much more than annoyance.
5. Noise causes damage not only to the ear and brain but also to the heart and stomach, too.

- 94.** 1. Artificial light from street lights, lit billboards and store windows has negative effects both on humans and the environment.
2. Scientists refer to the overabundance of so artificial light as *light pollution* or *photo pollution*.
3. Artificial light at night disturbs the growth cycles of plants, and makes it difficult for migratory birds to find their way.
4. Migrating at night, birds are apt to collide with brightly lit tall buildings.
5. Billions of insects spend day after the day buzzing around street lights and then get burnt.
- 95.** 1. Apart from animals, people also suffer from permanent, glaring lights, too.
2. Artificial lights disturb our inner clocks – and that leads to sleep difficulties.
3. Light at night postpones release of the sleep hormone *melatonin*, and decreasing the amount of sleep time.
4. Healthy sleep is of overwhelming importance for the functioning of body and brain.
5. Chronic lack of sleep is partly responsible for the prevalence of such a problems as high blood pressure and diabetes.
- 96.** 1. A nation that he destroys its nature destroys itself.
2. Forests are the lungs of our land, purifying the air and giving fresh strength to people.
3. Man is a complex being: he makes deserts bloom and lakes to die.
4. Our planet’s alarm is going off, and it is time to wake up and take action!
5. Many people will never be bothered by air pollution because they don’t stop talking long enough to take a deep breath.
- 97.** 1. The choices we make determine our happiness or unhappiness, because of we have to live with the consequences of our choices.
2. Some of our important choices have a time line; if we delay a decision, the opportunity is gone forever.
3. Sometimes our doubts keep us from making a choice that involves change; thus an opportunity may to be missed.
4. Choose to be an optimistic, choose to be happy; it’s really a matter of choice.
5. If you love life, don’t waste time, for time is what life is made up of.

- 98.** 1. You will never be happy if you will continue to search for what happiness consists of.
2. You will never live if you are looking for the meaning of life.
3. Those who *give up* their *liberty* for more *security* don't deserve *neither liberty nor security*.
4. You won't to be punished for your anger; you will be punished by your anger.
5. Many commit the same crimes with a different result: one bears a cross for his crime, another – a crown.
- 99.** 1. The atoms that make up the human body are traceable to the elements that are created the universe.
2. If a black cat crosses your path, it signifies that the animal is going to somewhere.
3. Going to church doesn't make you a holy person any more than going to a garage makes you a mechanic.
4. Humour is by far the most significant activity of the human brain.
5. An expert is someone who has succeeded in making decisions and judgments simply knowing what to pay attention to and what to ignore.
- 100.** 1. Leaders aren't people who go along with huge crowds following them.
2. Leaders are people who go their own way without caring whether anyone is following to them.
3. Leadership qualities are those that enable people to attract followers.
4. Courage, humor and flexibility will help you keep a cool and clear head even when things go wrong.
5. True leaders, in the short, do not make people into followers, but into other leaders.

SECTION 12

Համապատասխանեցնել նախադասության երկու մասերը:

Match the beginning and the end of the sentences.

1

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| <p>A. Unless you play well,</p> <p>B. If Sue had studied well,</p> <p>C. Had you walked fast,</p> <p>D. Had Fred accepted the money,</p> | <p>1. you will win the match.</p> <p>2. she would have been admitted to the medical college.</p> <p>3. you will have caught the train.</p> <p>4. you will not win the match.</p> <p>5. you would have caught the train.</p> <p>6. he would have paid his rent in time.</p> |
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2

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| <p>A. Thomas Edison made many useful inventions,</p> <p>B. While working on improvements to the telegraph and the telephone,</p> <p>C. “Mary had a little lamb” were the first words that Edison recorded</p> <p>D. Many of the uses Edison suggested for the phonograph have become a reality,</p> | <p>1. but his favorite was the phonograph.</p> <p>2. but there were others he hadn’t imagined.</p> <p>3. and he was amazed to hear the machine play them back.</p> <p>4. he figured out a way to record sound.</p> <p>5. a machine with two needles: one for recording and one for playback.</p> <p>6. this is one of the uses that became a reality.</p> |
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3

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| <p>A. Wherever she goes,</p> <p>B. If anyone rings, I don’t want</p> <p>C. No matter what I do, I always seem</p> <p>D. Whichever dish you choose,</p> | <p>1. it’ll probably have meat in it.</p> <p>2. to cook for non-meat eaters here.</p> <p>3. to speak to them, no matter who it may be.</p> <p>4. she always takes the dog with her.</p> <p>5. to do the wrong thing.</p> <p>6. that recipe never seems to work.</p> |
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4

- A. I can't help
- B. You had better
- C. There's no point
- D. I couldn't bear

- 1. not to get angry and shout at the child.
- 2. to see the sadness in the child's eyes.
- 3. trying to make the child go to sleep; he's just woken up.
- 4. feeling disappointed by your irresponsibility.
- 5. in shouting at children; it makes them naughtier.
- 6. not punish the boy; he has done nothing wrong.

5

- A. The Civil War freed the slaves,
- B. Carver had other good job possibilities
- C. He taught African American students at the school as well as
- D. Carver taught his students to see

- 1. so he was responsible for an agricultural research program.
- 2. therefore his students created a laboratory.
- 3. but, in the end, he accepted the offer to teach agriculture at Tuskegee.
- 4. but it didn't teach them how to live as free people.
- 5. poor black farmers outside the school.
- 6. how everything in nature was interrelated.

6

- A. My reasons
- B. The purpose
- C. I came here with the aim
- D. That press article has given rise

- 1. with one small mistake we made.
- 2. of this pedal is to control the speed.
- 3. to a lot of criticism.
- 4. for not joining the club are personal.
- 5. in us having to do more work.
- 6. of resolving our dispute.

7

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

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

8

- A. In fact, many people spend more time with their friends than
- B. We start friendships almost from the time
- C. Everyone has special childhood friends, and some of these
- D. Nowadays the Internet has changed

1. we can walk.
2. strike up friendships online.
3. the way we make friends.
4. with their relatives.
5. to find long-lost friends.
6. become lifelong friends.

9

- A. Friendship Day, which takes place on the first Sunday of August, is
- B. One great way to celebrate is
- C. On Friendship Day people spend time with their friends and
- D. A Friendship Day poster may include Winnie the Pooh on it because

1. to make a poster or create an album about your friend or friends.
2. exchange presents.
3. wrote special songs or baked friendship cakes.
4. it has slowly spread around the world.
5. one day of the year we can say thank you to our friends.
6. the UNO made Pooh the world's Ambassador of Friendship in 1997.

10

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| <p>A. Today's parents have observed many changes in their children</p> <p>B. Many parents say they don't like the changes</p> <p>C. Parents have always had many challenges in raising their children,</p> <p>D. It is really difficult to raise a child,</p> | <p>1. however, perhaps never more than today.</p> <p>2. especially when you are the only parent and there is no one else to support you.</p> <p>3. he hasn't gone outside to play in months.</p> <p>4. who frequently play video or computer games.</p> <p>5. that we should stop trying to control them.</p> <p>6. they see in their children.</p> |
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11

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| <p>A. She wanted to differ from other girls so</p> <p>B. Angelina became involved in humanitarian work</p> <p>C. As the UN Goodwill Ambassador, Angelina</p> <p>D. She has effectively used her stardom</p> | <p>1. while she was filming in Cambodia.</p> <p>2. to follow her dream of movie stardom.</p> <p>3. she became a punk with purple hair and tattoos.</p> <p>4. often visits refugee camps in poor countries.</p> <p>5. to highlight world problems.</p> <p>6. referred to not as Brad and Angelina but as "Brangelina".</p> |
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12

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| <p>A. We want to live in a world at</p> <p>B. Harry is never at</p> <p>C. Do you believe in love at</p> <p>D. The tourists passed</p> | <p>1. peace and never see any war.</p> <p>2. the time visiting museums and galleries.</p> <p>3. a loss for words; he has such a rich vocabulary.</p> <p>4. the first sight or not?</p> <p>5. time reading and listening to music.</p> <p>6. first sight?</p> |
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13

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| <p>A. Brad Pitt is one of Hollywood’s Superstars</p> <p>B. He is now married to Angelina Jolie,</p> <p>C. He was an active student</p> <p>D. He studied journalism at the University of Missouri</p> | <p>1. with whom he has six children.</p> <p>2. often tops the “most handsome guy in the world” lists.</p> <p>3. who has used his fame for charitable purposes.</p> <p>4. but instead drove to Hollywood to look for fame.</p> <p>5. but his heart wasn’t really in reporting.</p> <p>6. and enjoyed debating and acting.</p> |
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14

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| <p>A. Acupuncture is based on the idea</p> <p>B. The person who takes medicine must recover twice:</p> <p>C. If you throw all the medicine in the world into the sea,</p> <p>D. People are becoming worried about the side effects of drugs and</p> | <p>1. are turning to alternative treatments such as homeopathy, yoga, etc.</p> <p>2. illness is the result of a blockage of the energy flow to certain organs.</p> <p>3. once from the disease and once from the medicine.</p> <p>4. that energy flows through the human body along 12 lines or meridians.</p> <p>5. restoring the patient’s health with the help of fine needles.</p> <p>6. it will be bad for the fish and good for the mankind.</p> |
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15

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| <p>A. I suggested that</p> <p>B. The manager promised</p> <p>C. It’s no use</p> <p>D. You had better</p> | <p>1. to think over my suggestions.</p> <p>2. of planning our actions beforehand.</p> <p>3. next time I would think better before taking any steps.</p> <p>4. thinking over that silly plan.</p> <p>5. we think of an additional plan before acting.</p> <p>6. think about your own problems.</p> |
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16

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| <p>A. Bees do more than just make honey;</p> <p>B. Donating money to research is the most important thing</p> <p>C. One serious problem is</p> <p>D. A bee sting hurts</p> | <p>1. they fly around and pollinate flowers, plants, and trees.</p> <p>2. in order to pollinate plants the year round.</p> <p>3. when there is a lack of food.</p> <p>4. and some people are allergic to bee venom.</p> <p>5. that bees are mysteriously disappearing in many parts of the world.</p> <p>6. humans can do to save the honeybees.</p> |
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17

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| <p>A. People living in the mountains usually speak in</p> <p>B. All kinds of fruits and vegetables are on</p> <p>C. If you want me to tell you</p> <p>D. We were having a nice talk, when, all of</p> | <p>1. the truth, I'm not interested in your story at all.</p> <p>2. a very loud voice.</p> <p>3. about my adventures in South Africa.</p> <p>4. sale in this supermarket.</p> <p>5. a sudden, Sue began to cry.</p> <p>6. suddenly we heard noises in the street.</p> |
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18

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| <p>A. Scientists are developing a pill</p> <p>B. The research suggests</p> <p>C. Some fear that athletes will be tempted</p> <p>D. Top athletes already go through extensive drug testing</p> | <p>1. that provides the same benefits as exercise.</p> <p>2. before national and international events.</p> <p>3. however, some athletes may already be taking it.</p> <p>4. to use this drug to enhance performance.</p> <p>5. that those who exercise and take the fitness pill will be even stronger.</p> <p>6. that might benefit from such a drug.</p> |
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19

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| <p>A. Some people like classical music,</p> <p>B. One of the countries I would like to visit is Spain,</p> <p>C. The stone houses on</p> <p>D. Only two students failed the exam;</p> | <p>1. other parts of the city are quite rare.</p> <p>2. another is Mexico.</p> <p>3. others prefer rock music.</p> <p>4. for many others the style didn't matter at all.</p> <p>5. the others did quite well in it.</p> <p>6. the other side of the river looked very old.</p> |
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20

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| <p>A. Some research suggests that heavy users of mobile phones</p> <p>B. Over three billion people use cell phones every day,</p> <p>C. Many cordless phones emit dangerous levels of radiation</p> <p>D. Researchers advise keeping electronic devices out of bedrooms,</p> | <p>1. and many talk for more than an hour a day.</p> <p>2. or at least six feet from your pillow.</p> <p>3. even when they are not in use.</p> <p>4. are not concerned about the effects of cigarettes on their health.</p> <p>5. are at a great risk of developing brain tumours.</p> <p>6. though it is still unknown exactly how or why.</p> |
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21

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| <p>A. The headmaster looked</p> <p>B. A big dolphin appeared</p> <p>C. The child appears</p> <p>D. These words appear</p> | <p>1. unexpectedly and saved the drowning boy.</p> <p>2. happily and with pleasure.</p> <p>3. very strictly at the noisy children.</p> <p>4. angrily and left without a word.</p> <p>5. hopeless and disappointed, doesn't he?</p> <p>6. on the desktop every time I switch on the computer.</p> |
|---|--|

22

- A. The law made the landlord
- B. The landlord refused
- C. The boss avoided
- D. Finally Tom agreed to let me

- 1. help him with the task.
- 2. pay the workers their due wages.
- 3. paying the workers their wages.
- 4. helped him with his presentation.
- 5. to pay the workers for the repairs.
- 6. having helped them do the repairs.

23

- A. Those who witnessed the accident
- B. He recovered consciousness
- C. Ever since the operation yesterday evening
- D. No sooner had the boxer recovered after being knocked out

- 1. because he stayed up later than usual last night.
- 2. than he lost consciousness again.
- 3. when the doctor applied artificial respiration.
- 4. looked frightened and shocked.
- 5. we had given him up for lost.
- 6. the patient has been unconscious.

24

- A. Apart from being an inspirational source
- B. According to the historical evidence
- C. Netting and hooking are two methods still
- D. The people who live in coastal areas have a diet of seafood

- 1. the sea is also a means of livelihood for many people.
- 2. containing a lot of fish.
- 3. used by fishermen as the traditional form of fishing.
- 4. fishing was done by ancient people right from the Stone Age period.
- 5. depend on fishing for their livelihood.
- 6. recognizing as a traditional occupation.

25

- A. Leisure time that gives peace to the stressful mind of a person
- B. Many people spent their leisure time engaged in several activities
- C. There are several countries where dancing
- D. Dance is an art form that gives

- 1. that bring pleasure and peace.
- 2. makes an important part of celebrations and entertainment.
- 3. are an expression of thoughts and emotions through actions.
- 4. has become rare in the modern world.
- 5. enjoyment to the viewer and the performer.
- 6. provide entertainment and knowledge at the same time.

26

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| <p>A. You may be surprised to learn</p> <p>B. The bicycle has come a long way</p> <p>C. The first bicycle was not a very fast or safe vehicle,</p> <p>D. Kirkpatrick was not recognised in his time,</p> | <p>1. since it had no steering and no brakes.</p> <p>2. how the basic bicycle has not changed.</p> <p>3. but the bicycle he invented became popular throughout the world.</p> <p>4. since the day it was invented by a Scottish blacksmith in 1839.</p> <p>5. and it has a big future as the town vehicle of tomorrow.</p> <p>6. that the bicycle was invented later than the locomotive.</p> |
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27

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| <p>A. After World War II, Britain was a country with lots of children,</p> <p>B. When they were offered the chance to come to Britain and work,</p> <p>C. While a few came from Africa,</p> <p>D. In many cases, black workers took the jobs that</p> | <p>1. there were millions of young men, just looking for work.</p> <p>2. but not enough men to work in the mines, and factories.</p> <p>3. thousands agreed to come.</p> <p>4. the largest number of immigrants came from the West Indies.</p> <p>5. white workers did not want – jobs that were not too well paid.</p> <p>6. so there was money, and there were schools for the children.</p> |
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28

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| <p>A. Talk about sport in any language,</p> <p>B. The British were the first people to write down rules for a lot of sports,</p> <p>C. As the rules of lots of different sports spread all over the world,</p> <p>D. While some people just watch it for the thrill of the race,</p> | <p>1. and sooner or later you'll find yourself using English words.</p> <p>2. even in sports like tennis which was invented by the French.</p> <p>3. the Derby is watched on TV by millions of people all over Britain.</p> <p>4. it was one of the first sporting events to be shown on television.</p> <p>5. a lot more watch it for the money.</p> <p>6. so did the language of sport.</p> |
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29

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| <p>A. The guards can stand absolutely still,</p> <p>B. Some people are surprised to learn that they are real soldiers</p> <p>C. There are two main groups of guards,</p> <p>D. Most of the time these men wear normal military uniforms,</p> | <p>1. even when tourists tell them jokes, touch them, or try to make them move.</p> <p>2. or can be serving in other parts of the world.</p> <p>3. and the guns that they carry are very real too.</p> <p>4. do not always wear their well-known red and blue uniforms.</p> <p>5. just like other soldiers.</p> <p>6. those who have horses and those who do not.</p> |
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30

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| <p>A. These girls are so</p> <p>B. These are such</p> <p>C. My nieces are very</p> <p>D. Jenny knows so</p> | <p>1. hardworking and responsible children.</p> <p>2. much that you can talk to her about anything you like.</p> <p>3. a well-read girl that she knows almost all English writers.</p> <p>4. clever that they can cope with the task by themselves.</p> <p>5. interesting and I enjoyed talking to her.</p> <p>6. intelligent and you will enjoy talking to them.</p> |
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31

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| <p>A. Wrapped in newspaper, chips keep warm</p> <p>B. British hygiene rules no longer allow food to be wrapped in old papers,</p> <p>C. No British town is more than 150 km from a sea port,</p> <p>D. Once railways were built in the nineteenth century,</p> | <p>1. for a completely different reason: lack of fish.</p> <p>2. fresh sea fish could easily be bought in all British towns.</p> <p>3. even on the coldest days of the year.</p> <p>4. so today's chip shops use new paper or styrofoam cartons.</p> <p>5. and most are much closer.</p> <p>6. fishermen in Britain and other countries protest, because jobs are lost.</p> |
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32

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| <p>A. Both Europeans and Americans play football;</p> <p>B. The American model has spread to other countries of the world,</p> <p>C. Invented at Springfield College, Massachusetts, in 1891,</p> <p>D. Whole teams of sportsmen did not often travel around the world</p> | <p>1. basketball is quite certainly an “American game”.</p> <p>2. as it was too complicated and expensive.</p> <p>3. they did not include the wide variety of sports that they now cover.</p> <p>4. but American sports have not.</p> <p>5. knowing that a US team will almost always win.</p> <p>6. but surprisingly they do not play it in the same way.</p> |
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33

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| <p>A. If you are hungry, make</p> <p>B. How about going to the disco and</p> <p>C. Max, you can help</p> <p>D. Alice, could you</p> | <p>1. enjoying ourselves?</p> <p>2. to talk to the teacher herself.</p> <p>3. yourself a sandwich.</p> <p>4. yourself to the apple pie.</p> <p>5. enjoying himself at the seaside?</p> <p>6. slice these lemons, please?</p> |
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34

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| <p>A. Though many American Indians still call themselves “Indians”,</p> <p>B. Huge areas of land that were stolen from the Indian nations,</p> <p>C. In fact, Buffalo Bill was one of the first men in America to realize</p> <p>D. Bill made his peace with the Indians</p> | <p>1. but by then the West was already changing dramatically.</p> <p>2. and realised that the buffalos had to be protected.</p> <p>3. the expression “native Americans” is considered to be more correct.</p> <p>4. that white Americans and Indians could, and should, work together.</p> <p>5. have been given back to them.</p> <p>6. and recruited many famous Indians to work with him.</p> |
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35

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| <p>A. Most airports have banks where you can exchange money and shops</p> | <p>1. to become embarrassed while being asked to show it.</p> |
| <p>B. There are many cafés and restaurants</p> | <p>2. where you can spend your money.</p> |
| <p>C. Before boarding your plane you have</p> | <p>3. they need when feeding or changing their babies.</p> |
| <p>D. Some airports have nurseries where passengers can find everything</p> | <p>4. asking to show your boarding pass when you pay.</p> |

5. to go through passport and security control.
6. one can visit when feeling hunger.

36

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|-----------------------------------|---|
| <p>A. This book is so</p> | <p>1. wonderful stories that he became famous all over the world.</p> |
| <p>B. Saroyan wrote such</p> | <p>2. beautiful love story.</p> |
| <p>C. My brother writes quite</p> | <p>3. nice poems and I think he can have them published.</p> |
| <p>D. She buys so</p> | <p>4. interesting that I can't put it down.</p> |

5. many magazines that she cannot read them all.
6. a thick magazine full of shiny pictures.

37

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| <p>A. One of the first duties we owe to ourselves</p> | <p>1. is a great charm in cleanliness.</p> |
| <p>B. If our body suffers from any disorder, our mind suffers with it,</p> | <p>2. is necessary to keep the body in perfect condition.</p> |
| <p>C. There are certain laws of health</p> | <p>3. is to keep our bodies in perfect health.</p> |
| <p>D. A certain amount of exercise</p> | <p>4. which deserve particular attention.</p> |

5. and we are unable to make much progress in knowledge.
6. as they exhaust the nervous system.

38

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| <p>A. Engineers and inventors continually develop new products</p> <p>B. One product that has become popular in recent years is</p> <p>C. Most people would agree that this invention</p> <p>D. The microwave oven has become a piece of equipment you can see</p> | <p>1. much faster than a conventional oven does.</p> <p>2. has had a positive effect on our life.</p> <p>3. the microwave oven.</p> <p>4. that affect our everyday life.</p> <p>5. almost everywhere that people spend time: homes, offices, etc.</p> <p>6. they do not have much time to spend preparing dinner.</p> |
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39

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| <p>A. One question that worries every traveler is</p> <p>B. Food is a significant part of any culture and contact with its food</p> <p>C. It is well known that questions of food sometimes</p> <p>D. It is important to find out what they eat in other countries and</p> | <p>1. are the most complex of all those in the intercultural sphere.</p> <p>2. how different they are from us.</p> <p>3. if tasted in the given culture which gave birth to them.</p> <p>4. where and what to eat in a foreign country.</p> <p>5. is a way of finding out what is dearest to its people.</p> <p>6. conflicts between cultures begin.</p> |
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40

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| <p>A. English has some words that appear to be the same</p> <p>B. Many foreign students find</p> <p>C. Once, I happened to use an old word which people no longer use</p> <p>D. English words also cause problems</p> | <p>1. and to be able to understand Americans is not easy for a foreigner.</p> <p>2. because there are a lot of words that combine to make different meanings.</p> <p>3. but have different pronunciations for different meanings.</p> <p>4. that learning English is the hardest part of college life.</p> <p>5. and my friends couldn't understand what I said.</p> <p>6. instead of trying to make sentences in our own ways.</p> |
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41

- A. The party was quite
- B. The weather was so
- C. It was such a
- D. The afternoon was rather

- 1. warm evening that we had a long walk in the park.
- 2. hot and there was not a person in the street.
- 3. that we decided to go on a picnic.
- 4. pleasant and we greatly enjoyed ourselves.
- 5. nasty weather that I sat by the fire all day.
- 6. cold that we cancelled the trip.

42

- A. Congress is the name given to the institution
- B. The members of the House of Representatives must be at least 25 and they
- C. Federal Courts deal with cases against the US laws or
- D. The Senate is composed of 100 members –

- 1. with crimes that cross state lines.
- 2. to the Democrats and the Republicans.
- 3. are accused people found guilty.
- 4. elected to make laws in the USA.
- 5. two members from each state.
- 6. are elected every two years.

43

- A. Sal, I'm too busy, can you
- B. Will the boys be able
- C. My grandmother sometimes talks
- D. Jessica's mother went to the school

- 1. with himself.
- 2. to paint the room themselves?
- 3. to herself.
- 4. cook something for dinner yourself?
- 5. to talk to the headmaster herself.
- 6. to repair the bicycle yourself?

44

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| <p>A. Quitting smoking is hard but not impossible</p> <p>B. Nicotine can have a calming effect,</p> <p>C. When you don't have a cigarette at regular intervals,</p> <p>D. If you quit smoking you will not only have better health,</p> | <p>1. that is why many people continue smoking.</p> <p>2. so your body is addicted to nicotine.</p> <p>3. you experience withdrawal symptoms: anxiety, irritability, etc.</p> <p>4. you would have a good chance of quitting successfully.</p> <p>5. as long as you really want to give up the habit.</p> <p>6. but also fresher breath, clearer skin and whiter teeth.</p> |
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45

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| <p>A. The nurse says it's crucial that</p> <p>B. The job advertisement requires</p> <p>C. The travel agent recommends</p> <p>D. Someone suggested that</p> | <p>1. uniforms are being worn all the time.</p> <p>2. they will arrest the wrong person.</p> <p>3. spending a week in Paris.</p> <p>4. that the applicant should have two years' experience.</p> <p>5. the patient shouldn't be disturbed.</p> <p>6. the winner be given a car as the prize.</p> |
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46

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| <p>A. I disagree with his point of view,</p> <p>B. While I disagree with his point of view,</p> <p>C. While most people agreed that the car was a bargain,</p> <p>D. Most people agreed that the car was a bargain,</p> | <p>1. I understand why he thinks that way.</p> <p>2. understand why he thinks that way, though.</p> <p>3. but I understand why he thinks that way.</p> <p>4. so none of them wanted to buy it.</p> <p>5. however, none of them wanted to buy it.</p> <p>6. none of them wanted to buy it.</p> |
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47

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| <p>A. All those people who say</p> <p>B. Average summer temperature has been rising,</p> <p>C. What scientists now believe is</p> <p>D. For more than two hundred years humans have been gradually changing</p> | <p>1. the temperature moved up.</p> <p>2. whether the climate may soon change.</p> <p>3. the atmosphere, mainly as a result of industrial pollution.</p> <p>4. that human activity is the cause of global warming.</p> <p>5. and this fact greatly worries scientists.</p> <p>6. that the weather hasn't been normal recently are right.</p> |
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48

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| <p>A. The boy ran quickly</p> <p>B. For a long time we walked</p> <p>C. My parents were</p> <p>D. The old man sitting on the bench</p> | <p>1. across the street to the shop on the other side.</p> <p>2. against spending the holiday in the mountains.</p> <p>3. with two tall buildings in Cherry Street.</p> <p>4. along the path till we got out of the forest.</p> <p>5. through the papers before signing them.</p> <p>6. beside me kept silent for some time.</p> |
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49

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| <p>A. Laurel and Hardy were a pair of actors</p> <p>B. In their films, Laurel often caused many accidents</p> <p>C. A <i>Jekyll and Hyde</i> person is somebody</p> <p>D. <i>Slapstick</i> is a kind of comedy</p> | <p>1. which simply wasn't true.</p> <p>2. who everybody knows to be a major American writer.</p> <p>3. who became famous for their slapstick style of comedy.</p> <p>4. which involved them both.</p> <p>5. who has two personalities, one of which is good and the other bad.</p> <p>6. which uses exaggerated actions, often involving accidents.</p> |
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50

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| <p>A. Many people want to achieve success in life,</p> <p>B. The more vividly you imagine your success,</p> <p>C. It's easier to move towards your goal</p> <p>D. If you fail, be happy</p> | <p>1. lower self-confidence makes people more successful.</p> <p>2. the easier it will be for you to follow it.</p> <p>3. if you enjoy doing it.</p> <p>4. do the things that give you satisfaction.</p> <p>5. that you have been given a chance to be even more successful.</p> <p>6. but it's easier said than done.</p> |
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51

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| <p>A. For some people one of the greatest fears is</p> <p>B. Not only would she have to speak to an audience,</p> <p>C. Actually, it's public speaking</p> <p>D. What worries me most, is</p> | <p>1. there was a thunder of applause after I made my speech.</p> <p>2. that makes me nervous.</p> <p>3. grasping the attention of your audience.</p> <p>4. but she would have to do it in a foreign language.</p> <p>5. that I may be unable to answer certain questions.</p> <p>6. having to speak in public.</p> |
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52

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| <p>A. Animal communication is</p> <p>B. Humans are capable of</p> <p>C. People can refer to things like</p> <p>D. Human communication has</p> | <p>1. heaven and hell without ever having seen them.</p> <p>2. different from human communication in two ways.</p> <p>3. fixed number of signals and each signal is used for one particular thing.</p> <p>4. special properties not found in animal communication.</p> <p>5. talking about what doesn't even exist.</p> <p>6. very creative and humans are able to invent new words.</p> |
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53

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| <p>A. About half of all injuries during car accidents last year</p> <p>B. The injuries occur when the car</p> <p>C. Some people think getting hurt or killed in a car accident</p> <p>D. Please fasten your seatbelt, because even the best driver in the world</p> | <p>1. still don't wear seatbelts.</p> <p>2. might have been avoided if the people had been wearing seat belts.</p> <p>3. is a question of fate; and therefore, seatbelts don't matter.</p> <p>4. is considered to be an authority figure.</p> <p>5. stops abruptly and the occupants are thrown against the car's interior.</p> <p>6. can't predict what another driver will do.</p> |
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54

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| <p>A. Tomorrow morning Albert is sailing</p> <p>B. The woman sat down</p> <p>C. The excited players ran</p> <p>D. Rose bushes grow</p> | <p>1. along the sides of the road.</p> <p>2. throughout the continent.</p> <p>3. between New York and Chicago.</p> <p>4. across the English Channel.</p> <p>5. beside her husband's bed and took his hand in hers.</p> <p>6. round the field hugging one another.</p> |
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55

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| <p>A. He has read almost</p> <p>B. Little Neil has read every</p> <p>C. To understand this poem, you must read each</p> <p>D. I have read everything</p> | <p>1. story in this book a thousand times.</p> <p>2. that can be found on this subject.</p> <p>3. books written in the English language.</p> <p>4. plays by modern playwrights.</p> <p>5. of the lines very carefully.</p> <p>6. all the science fiction books in the public library.</p> |
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56

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| <p>A. We need to believe</p> <p>B. David, don't blame</p> <p>C. Let's help</p> <p>D. Nobody blames</p> | <p>1. yourself for the accident; it wasn't your fault.</p> <p>2. yourselves to these appetizing doughnuts.</p> <p>3. in ourselves, or we won't achieve anything.</p> <p>4. ourselves for the terrible misfortune.</p> <p>5. you for the failure; it was team work.</p> <p>6. ourselves to this exotic-looking dish.</p> |
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57

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| <p>A. Positive thinking does not mean you have</p> <p>B. We should first</p> <p>C. One thing I know is that I would</p> <p>D. I would much rather have a job</p> | <p>1. involving creative work or artistic skills.</p> <p>2. to find every idea absolutely wonderful.</p> <p>3. list the positive things about an idea before we criticise it.</p> <p>4. concerned about becoming rich.</p> <p>5. about rejecting the idea of quitting her job.</p> <p>6. not like to have an occupation like this.</p> |
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58

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| <p>A. For many people, playing card games</p> <p>B. Even if you don't win, you can take comfort in sayings,</p> <p>C. Some people find card games fascinating,</p> <p>D. For some people card games have</p> | <p>1. are quite common on certain occasions.</p> <p>2. become an addiction that they cannot control.</p> <p>3. is one of the most enjoyable ways of spending their leisure time.</p> <p>4. such as 'unlucky at cards, lucky in love'.</p> <p>5. but they enjoy it a great deal.</p> <p>6. while others find them incredibly boring.</p> |
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59

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| <p>A. Children often complain that</p> <p>B. If you want to be successful</p> <p>C. Sometimes at school certain</p> <p>D. Unless children become parents in future,</p> | <p>1. their teacher of English is a good specialist.</p> <p>2. you must have talent and a lot of good luck.</p> <p>3. they'll never really know what it's like to be a parent.</p> <p>4. subjects are impossible to understand.</p> <p>5. they learnt how to treat their children.</p> <p>6. their parents don't give them enough pocket money.</p> |
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60.

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| <p>A. The average human brain only weighs about 1.4kg</p> <p>B. Computers don't forget the information they are given</p> <p>C. No one remembers everything,</p> <p>D. Everyone can improve their memory</p> | <p>1. if there was no information available.</p> <p>2. but it can hold much more information than most computers.</p> <p>3. and luckily we don't usually have to.</p> <p>4. as some people have a better memory than others.</p> <p>5. but humans often do.</p> <p>6. if they want to.</p> |
|--|--|

ANSWER KEY**LEVEL A****SECTION 1**

Text 1	1b	2b	3d	4d	5b
Text 2	1c	2b	3a	4d	5a
Text 3	1d	2c	3d	4b	5a
Text 4	1d	2a	3b	4d	5d
Text 5	1c	2a	3d	4a	5c
Text 6	1c	2b	3a	4d	5b
Text 7	1b	2c	3b	4c	5c
Text 8	1c	2a	3b	4d	5d
Text 9	1d	2d	3b	4a	5d
Text 10	1c	2d	3b	4a	5b
Text 11	1c	2c	3b	4d	5b
Text 12	1c	2d	3a	4d	5d
Text 13	1a	2a	3c	4a	5b
Text 14	1c	2b	3a	4c	5a
Text 15	1a	2c	3d	4a	5b
Text 16	1d	2a	3c	4a	5b
Text 17	1c	2a	3c	4d	5b
Text 18	1d	2b	3a	4c	5d
Text 19	1a	2d	3b	4a	5c
Text 20	1c	2a	3d	4b	5b

SECTION 2

1.	1d	2a	3a	4c		
2.	1b	2a	3a	4c		
3.	1a	2c	3a			
4.	1b	2b	3d	4a		
5.	1b	2c	3b	4a	5d	
6.	1a	2c	3d	4a		
7.	1a	2d	3c	4c		
8.	1b	2b	3a			
9.	1d	2b	3a			
10.	1a	2c	3b	4c		
11.	1b	2c	3a	4b	5d	
12.	1b	2a	3c	4a		
13.	1d	2a	3c			
14.	1d	2b	3c	4b		
15.	1b	2d	3c			
16.	1b	2a	3b			
17.	1b	2a	3b	4d		
18.	1b	2d	3a	4a	5d	
19.	1d	2c	3b	4d		
20.	1d	2d	3a	4b		
21.	1c	2c	3a	4d	5b	
22.	1b	2c	3a			
23.	1c	2a	3c	4b	5d	

24.	1d	2b	3d	4a	5a	
25.	1a	2b	3b	4d		
26.	1c	2a	3d	4a	5b	
27.	1b	2d	3b	4a		
28.	1a	2a	3b			
29.	1b	2a	3b			
30.	1b	2a	3c	4d		
31.	1a	2b	3c			
32.	1a	2a	3b	4c		
33.	1b	2a	3c	4d	5a	
34.	1a	2b	3c	4a	5a	
35.	1b	2a	3c	4d		
36.	1a	2b	3c	4d		
37.	1a	2b	3c			
38.	1a	2b	3a			
39.	1a	2c	3a			
40.	1a	2b	3a	4c		

SECTION 3

Text 1	1b	2a	3c	4d	5b
Text 2	1b	2a	3c	4a	5d
Text 3	1b	2a	3c	4d	5a
Text 4	1b	2b	3c	4a	5d
Text 5	1d	2a	3c	4b	5a
Text 6	1b	2d	3d	4a	5c
Text 7	1c	2b	3d	4a	5b
Text 8	1a	2d	3b	4d	5c
Text 9	1b	2a	3a	4c	5d
Text 10	1a	2b	3c	4c	5d
Text 11	1c	2a	3b	4d	5b
Text 12	1c	2b	3a	4d	5c
Text 13	1b	2a	3c	4d	5a
Text 14	1b	2a	3c	4d	5a
Text 15	1d	2c	3b	4b	5a
Text 16	1a	2c	3c	4b	5d
Text 17	1c	2d	3c	4c	5a
Text 18	1c	2b	3d	4a	5b
Text 19	1d	2a	3c	4b	5c

SECTION 4

1c	2b	3b	4b	5b	6b	7a	8d	9a	10b
11d	12b	13b	14a	15c	16a	17b	18c	19d	20c
21a	22c	23b	24a	25a	26a	27c	28a	29b	30c
31b	32a	33c	34a	35d	36d	37b	38a	39a	40b
41b	42d	43c	44a	45c	46b	47d	48c	49a	50c
51b	52c	53c	54a	55c	56a	57a	58b	59b	60a
61b	62a	63c	64c	65b	66d	67c	68a	69a	70b
71a	72b	73c	74c	75b	76d	77c	78b	79c	80d
81b	82c	83a	84b	85a	86c	87b	88c	89a	90c
91d	92a	93a	94c	95d	96a	97c	98a	99a	100d
101b	102d	103a	104b	105d	106a	107a	108a	109a	110d
111b	112b	113a	114a	115b	116c	117b	118c	119d	120a
121b	122d	123d	124c	125b	126d	127b	128a	129c	130d
131b	132d	133a	134d	135a	136d	137d	138b	139b	140b
141a	142c	143b	144c	145a	146c	147c	148b	149a	150d
151d	152c	153b	154d	155c	156d	157c	158c	159a	160b
161a	162d	163a	164c	165d	166b	167a	168d	169c	170d
171c	172b	173c	174a	175c	176a	177b	178d	179c	180d
181a	182a	183b	184a	185d	186c	187d	188b	189d	190b
191a	192b	193b	194b	195a	196d	197c	198b	199a	200d
201b	202a	203b	204b	205b	206c	207a	208b	209a	210b
211b	212d	213a	214a	215a	216d	217a	218d	219b	220b
221c	222a	223a	224c	225b	226a	227b	228d	229d	230b
231d	232a	233c	234c	235c	236c	237a	238a	239b	240b

241a	242d	243a	244c	245a	246b	247b	248d	249a	250b
251c	252c	253c	254d	255a	256d	257a	258c	259a	260b
261a	262b	263d	264b	265b	266a	267b	268b	269b	270c
271a	272c	273b	274c	275c	276c	277a	278c	279a	280b
281b	282c	283a	284a	285a	286a	287d	288c	289b	290c
291c	292c	293b	294c	295b	296a	297b	298d	299b	300d

SECTION 5

1. 1, 3, 4	2. 1, 4	3. 1, 2, 3	4. 3, 4, 5	5. 1, 3, 4, 5
6. 2, 3, 4	7. 1, 3	8. 1, 2, 5	9. 1, 4	10. 1, 2, 3, 5
11. 2, 4, 5	12. 2, 3, 4, 5	13. 1, 3, 4	14. 2, 3, 4	15. 1, 2, 3
16. 2, 3, 4	17. 2, 4, 5	18. 1, 4	19. 4, 5	20. 3, 4
21. 2, 3, 4, 5	22. 1, 3, 4	23. 2, 3, 4	24. 2, 4, 5	25. 2, 3, 5
26. 1, 4, 5	27. 2, 3, 5	28. 2, 4, 5	29. 2, 3, 5	30. 1, 4
31. 1, 3, 4	32. 1, 2, 3	33. 2, 5	34. 1, 2, 3, 4	35. 3, 4
36. 1, 2, 4, 5	37. 1, 2	38. 1, 2, 3, 5	39. 2, 3, 5	40. 1, 4, 5
41. 1, 2, 4, 5	42. 2, 4	43. 1, 4, 5	44. 2, 3, 4	45. 2, 3, 4
46. 1, 3, 4, 5	47. 3, 4, 5	48. 1, 3, 5	49. 4, 5	50. 3, 4, 5
51. 2, 3, 4, 5	52. 1, 2, 5	53. 1, 2, 5	54. 2, 4, 5	55. 1, 5
56. 2, 3, 4	57. 1, 3, 4, 5	58. 1, 3, 5	59. 1, 2, 3, 5	60. 2, 3, 4, 5
61. 2, 4, 5	62. 1, 2, 3, 4	63. 1, 2, 5	64. 1, 2, 4, 5	65. 2, 3
66. 3, 4, 5	67. 1, 2, 3	68. 1, 2, 4	69. 1, 4, 5	70. 2, 3, 4, 5
71. 1, 4, 5	72. 1, 4, 5	73. 2, 4, 5	74. 1, 2, 4, 5	75. 1, 3, 4, 5
76. 1, 2, 3	77. 3, 4, 5	78. 1, 2, 3, 4	79. 1, 2, 5	80. 2, 3, 4, 5

SECTION 6

1. 1, 2, 4	2. 1, 3, 4	3. 1, 2	4. 1, 2, 4	5. 1, 2, 3, 5
6. 2, 3, 4	7. 2, 4	8. 1, 2, 5	9. 1, 2, 3	10. 2, 3, 4
11. 2, 3, 5	12. 3, 4, 5	13. 1, 2, 3	14. 2, 3, 5	15. 3, 4, 5
16. 1, 3, 4	17. 2, 3, 4	18. 1, 5	19. 1, 3, 4	20. 1, 2, 4, 5
21. 2, 3, 5	22. 3, 4, 5	23. 1, 2, 3, 4	24. 1, 2, 3	25. 1, 2, 3, 5
26. 1, 4, 5	27. 2, 4, 5	28. 1, 4, 5	29. 3, 4	30. 3, 5
31. 3, 4, 5	32. 1, 2, 5	33. 1, 2, 5	34. 2, 3, 4, 5	35. 1, 4, 5
36. 2, 3, 4	37. 2, 3, 4, 5	38. 2, 3, 4	39. 2, 3, 4, 5	40. 2, 4, 5
41. 3, 4, 5	42. 2, 3, 4	43. 3, 4, 5	44. 1, 4, 5	45. 1, 2, 3, 5
46. 2, 3, 5	47. 2, 4, 5	48. 1, 5	49. 2, 3, 4, 5	50. 1, 3, 4
51. 2, 3, 5	52. 1, 3, 5	53. 1, 2, 4	54. 1, 5	55. 1, 2, 5
56. 3, 4	57. 4, 5	58. 2, 3, 5	59. 1, 2, 4	60. 1, 2, 3, 5

SECTION 7

1.	A	B	C	D	2.	A	B	C	D	3.	A	B	C	D	4.	A	B	C	D
	4	2	5	1		2	5	3	1		2	3	4	5		4	1	2	3
5.	A	B	C	D	6.	A	B	C	D	7.	A	B	C	D	8.	A	B	C	D
	5	1	3	4		2	3	5	1		4	2	3	1		5	4	3	1
9.	A	B	C	D	10.	A	B	C	D	11.	A	B	C	D	12.	A	B	C	D
	4	5	3	2		4	3	1	5		1	3	4	5		4	2	1	5
13.	A	B	C	D	14.	A	B	C	D	15.	A	B	C	D	16.	A	B	C	D
	2	4	3	5		2	5	4	3		1	3	4	5		5	3	4	1
17.	A	B	C	D	18.	A	B	C	D	19.	A	B	C	D	20.	A	B	C	D
	1	3	4	2		1	2	3	4		4	2	3	5		1	4	2	5
21.	A	B	C	D	22.	A	B	C	D	23.	A	B	C	D	24.	A	B	C	D
	3	1	5	4		3	5	1	2		4	1	3	5		5	1	2	3
25.	A	B	C	D	26.	A	B	C	D	27.	A	B	C	D	28.	A	B	C	D
	4	3	5	2		3	1	2	5		3	4	1	5		3	5	2	1
29.	A	B	C	D	30.	A	B	C	D	31.	A	B	C	D	32.	A	B	C	D
	4	3	5	1		3	1	5	2		4	1	5	3		3	4	1	2
33.	A	B	C	D	34.	A	B	C	D	35.	A	B	C	D	36.	A	B	C	D
	1	4	2	5		3	1	5	2		3	2	1	5		1	2	4	5
37.	A	B	C	D	38.	A	B	C	D	39.	A	B	C	D	40.	A	B	C	D
	3	5	1	2		2	4	1	3		3	2	1	4		1	4	2	5

LEVEL B**SECTION 8**

Text 1	1b	2d	3d	4a	5d	6b	7c	8d	9d	10d
Text 2	1c	2b	3c	4a	5b	6a	7a	8d	9d	10c
Text 3	1b	2c	3d	4c	5a	6b	7d	8a	9a	10d
Text 4	1c	2c	3b	4a	5c	6d	7a	8d	9c	10b
Text 5	1b	2b	3d	4d	5a	6c	7a	8c	9d	10c
Text 6	1d	2a	3c	4b	5d	6b	7c	8c	9c	10a
Text 7	1b	2c	3a	4d	5d	6d	7a	8c	9c	10b
Text 8	1c	2a	3a	4a	5b	6c	7d	8c	9d	10b
Text 9	1a	2b	3d	4c	5c	6b	7c	8d	9a	10a
Text 10	1c	2d	3c	4b	5c	6c	7a	8d	9a	10b
Text 11	1b	2c	3a	4d	5c	6a	7d	8b	9d	10b
Text 12	1d	2c	3a	4d	5d	6b	7d	8b	9c	10b
Text 13	1d	2d	3b	4c	5a	6a	7b	8d	9d	10c
Text 14	1a	2d	3c	4c	5d	6c	7b	8c	9c	10d
Text 15	1d	2d	3c	4b	5d	6d	7c	8b	9a	10c

SECTION 9

Text 1	4, 3, 5, 6, 1	Text 26	2, 6, 1, 4, 3
Text 2	4, 7, 5, 1, 3	Text 27	4, 7, 1, 6, 2
Text 3	7, 6, 5, 3, 2	Text 28	3, 2, 6, 4, 5
Text 4	7, 1, 2, 3, 4	Text 29	6, 7, 3, 4, 2
Text 5	1, 3, 6, 7, 5	Text 30	7, 1, 3, 4, 2
Text 6	2, 7, 3, 6, 4	Text 31	6, 5, 7, 2, 4
Text 7	7, 6, 1, 2, 4	Text 32	5, 1, 6, 3, 4
Text 8	5, 6, 1, 4, 3	Text 33	1, 7, 4, 2, 6
Text 9	5, 4, 3, 6, 7	Text 34	6, 4, 3, 1, 5
Text 10	2, 6, 3, 4, 5	Text 35	7, 1, 4, 5, 3
Text 11	4, 7, 5, 2, 1	Text 36	2, 6, 4, 5, 7
Text 12	3, 6, 2, 1, 7	Text 37	2, 6, 1, 7, 4
Text 13	2, 4, 6, 3, 5	Text 38	4, 2, 7, 3, 5
Text 14	2, 4, 5, 3, 1	Text 39	7, 1, 4, 3, 2
Text 15	2, 4, 1, 7, 5	Text 40	5, 4, 3, 1, 6
Text 16	3, 7, 6, 5, 2	Text 41	3, 7, 1, 2, 6
Text 17	1, 7, 4, 5, 6	Text 42	5, 4, 7, 6, 3
Text 18	3, 1, 6, 2, 7	Text 43	5, 2, 1, 7, 4
Text 19	7, 4, 5, 2, 6	Text 44	4, 5, 7, 2, 6
Text 20	2, 7, 4, 1, 5	Text 45	1, 7, 6, 4, 3
Text 21	2, 4, 5, 1, 6	Text 46	2, 6, 7, 4, 3
Text 22	6, 7, 2, 1, 3	Text 47	6, 2, 5, 4, 1
Text 23	1, 4, 6, 3, 7	Text 48	6, 1, 4, 3, 2
Text 24	4, 5, 6, 1, 2	Text 49	7, 5, 4, 1, 3
Text 25	5, 3, 2, 7, 1	Text 50	6, 2, 7, 1, 5

SECTION 10

Text 1	4, 1, 5, 2, 6	Text 11	3, 4, 1, 6, 2
Text 2	1, 2, 7, 4, 3	Text 12	7, 4, 6, 3, 5
Text 3	5, 2, 7, 3, 1	Text 13	6, 7, 2, 1, 4
Text 4	7, 5, 6, 2, 4	Text 14	5, 7, 2, 6, 1
Text 5	6, 3, 2, 1, 4	Text 15	3, 6, 5, 2, 1
Text 6	4, 2, 6, 1, 7	Text 16	2, 7, 6, 5, 1
Text 7	7, 5, 1, 3, 2	Text 17	6, 2, 3, 1, 4
Text 8	4, 3, 1, 2, 7	Text 18	5, 6, 3, 7, 1
Text 9	5, 3, 2, 7, 6	Text 19	6, 4, 7, 3, 5
Text 10	7, 2, 6, 1, 3	Text 20	3, 1, 6, 7, 2

SECTION 11

1. 3, 4, 5	2. 1, 2, 3	3. 1, 2, 4	4. 1, 2	5. 1, 2, 5
6. 2, 4, 5	7. 1, 3, 4	8. 1, 2, 3, 5	9. 2, 3, 4	10. 4, 5
11. 1, 3	12. 1, 2, 3, 5	13. 2, 3	14. 4, 5	15. 1, 2, 4
16. 1, 2, 5	17. 3, 4	18. 1, 5	19. 2, 5	20. 1, 5
21. 2, 3, 5	22. 2, 3	23. 2, 4	24. 2, 3, 5	25. 3, 4, 5
26. 3, 4	27. 1, 2, 3	28. 2, 3, 4	29. 1, 3, 4	30. 1, 2, 4
31. 1, 2, 3, 4	32. 2, 5	33. 1, 2, 4	34. 1, 3, 4	35. 1, 2, 3
36. 1, 4	37. 3, 4	38. 1, 2, 4, 5	39. 1, 2, 3, 5	40. 2, 3, 4, 5
41. 2, 3	42. 3, 4, 5	43. 1, 2, 4	44. 2, 3, 4, 5	45. 1, 2, 4
46. 2, 4, 5	47. 1, 3, 5	48. 2, 3, 5	49. 3, 5	50. 1, 2, 3, 4
51. 2, 3	52. 1, 2, 3, 4	53. 3, 4, 5	54. 2, 3, 4, 5	55. 3, 4
56. 4, 5	57. 4, 5	58. 4, 5	59. 1, 2, 5	60. 1, 2, 4
61. 1, 2, 3	62. 1, 2	63. 2, 4, 5	64. 1, 3, 4, 5	65. 2, 3, 5
66. 1, 3, 5	67. 1, 3, 4, 5	68. 1, 2, 3, 5	69. 3, 4, 5	70. 1, 4, 5
71. 2, 3, 4	72. 2, 3	73. 2, 4, 5	74. 1, 2, 3	75. 2, 4
76. 1, 2, 3	77. 2, 3	78. 1, 2	79. 2, 4, 5	80. 4, 5
81. 2, 5	82. 1, 4, 5	83. 1, 4	84. 1, 2, 3	85. 1, 3, 4
86. 2, 4	87. 2, 3, 4, 5	88. 4, 5	89. 1, 4	90. 1, 3
91. 1, 3, 5	92. 2, 4	93. 1, 3, 5	94. 2, 5	95. 1, 3, 5
96. 1, 3	97. 1, 3, 4	98. 1, 3, 4	99. 1, 2	100. 2, 5

SECTION 12

1. A4 B2 C5 D6	2. A1 B4 C3 D2	3. A4 B3 C5 D1	4. A4 B6 C5 D2
5. A4 B3 C5 D6	6. A4 B2 C6 D3	7. A5 B3 C4 D1	8. A4 B1 C6 D3
9. A5 B1 C2 D6	10. A4 B6 C1 D2	11. A3 B1 C4 D5	12. A1 B3 C6 D2
13. A3 B1 C6 D5	14. A4 B3 C6 D1	15. A5 B1 C4 D6	16. A1 B6 C5 D4
17. A2 B4 C1 D5	18. A1 B5 C4 D2	19. A3 B2 C6 D5	20. A5 B1 C3 D2
21. A3 B1 C5 D6	22. A2 B5 C3 D1	23. A4 B3 C6 D2	24. A1 B4 C3 D2
25. A4 B1 C2 D5	26. A6 B4 C1 D3	27. A2 B3 C4 D5	28. A1 B2 C6 D5
29. A1 B3 C6 D5	30. A4 B1 C6 D2	31. A3 B4 C5 D2	32. A6 B4 C1 D2
33. A3 B1 C4 D6	34. A3 B5 C4 D6	35. A2 B6 C5 D3	36. A4 B1 C3 D5
37. A3 B5 C4 D2	38. A4 B3 C2 D5	39. A4 B5 C1 D2	40. A3 B4 C5 D2
41. A4 B6 C1 D2	42. A4 B6 C1 D5	43. A4 B2 C3 D5	44. A5 B1 C3 D6
45. A5 B4 C3 D6	46. A3 B1 C6 D5	47. A6 B5 C4 D3	48. A1 B4 C2 D6
49. A3 B4 C5 D6	50. A6 B2 C3 D5	51. A6 B4 C2 D5	52. A2 B5 C1 D4
53. A2 B5 C3 D6	54. A4 B5 C6 D1	55. A6 B1 C5 D2	56. A3 B1 C6 D5
57. A2 B3 C6 D1	58. A3 B4 C6 D2	59. A6 B2 C4 D3	60. A2 B5 C3 D6

Շտեմարանի ընթերցանության տեքստերը փոխառնված են բնօրինակ միջազգային աղբյուրներից՝

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ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

Թեստային առաջադրանքների

ՇՏԵՄԱՐԱՆ

Տպագրված է «ԱՍՏՂԻԿ ԳՐԱՏՈՒՆ»

հրատարակչության տպարանում

Պատվեր՝ 163

«Բարունի» հրատարակչություն

Երևան Կորյունի 19Ա