

# ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

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ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԱՌԱՋԱԴՐԱՆՔՆԵՐԻ

## ՇՏԵՄԱՐԱՆ

II

ՄԱՍ



ԶԱՆԳԱԿ  
ՀՐԱՏԱՐԱԿՉՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

ԵՐԵՎԱՆ – 2013

Հաստատված է Գնահատման և թեստավորման կենտրոնի կողմից

ՀՏԴ 373.1 : 802.0  
ԳՄԴ 74.2 + 81.2Անգլ  
և 579

Հեղինակային խումբ՝

Նաիրա Ավագյան  
Լիլի Կարապետյան  
Արուս Մարգարյան  
Լուսինե Աթոյան  
Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան  
Ռուբինա Գասպարյան  
Իզոբել Կարապետյան  
Անուշ Խաչիկյան  
Մերի Նազարյան  
Անահիտ Ոսկանյան

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## 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.

Նաիրա Ավագյան	ԵՊՀ դասախոս
Լիլի Կարապետյան	ԵՊՀ դասախոս
Արուս Մարգարյան	ԵՊՀ դասախոս
Լուսինե Աթոյան	ԳԹԿ անգլերենի մասնագետ
Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան	բ. գ. թ., ԵՊՀ
Ռուբինա Գասպարյան	MA - TEFL ՀԱՀ
Իգոր Կարապետյան	մ. գ. դ., պրոֆեսոր
Անուշ Խաչիկյան	ԿԱԻ անգլերենի մասնագետ, ուսուցչուհի
Մերի Նազարյան	ԵՊՀ դասախոս
Անահիտ Ոսկանյան	ԵՊՀ դասախոս

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## LEVEL A

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### 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. One day Fleming, a poor Scottish farmer, was working in the fields. Suddenly
2. he heard a cry for help coming from a nearby swamp. He dropped his tools and
3. ran to the swamp. There, stuck to his waist in black mud, was a terrified boy,
4. screaming and struggling to free himself. Farmer Fleming saved the lad from a slow
5. and terrifying death.
6. The next day, a fancy carriage pulled up to the Scotsman's poor hut. An elegantly
7. dressed nobleman stepped out and introduced himself as the father of the boy
8. Farmer Fleming had saved. "I want to repay you," said the nobleman. "You saved
9. my son's life." "No, I can't accept payment for what I did," the Scottish farmer
10. replied, waving off the offer. At that moment the farmer's own son came in. "Is
11. that your son?" the nobleman asked. "Yes," the farmer replied proudly. "I'll make
12. you a deal. Let me take him and give him a good education. If the lad is anything
13. like his father, he'll grow to be a man you can be proud of."
14. And that he did. In time, Fleming's son graduated from St. Mary's Hospital
15. Medical School in London, and became known throughout the world as the **noted**
16. Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of Penicillin.
17. Some years later, the nobleman's son was stricken with pneumonia. What saved
18. him? Penicillin. The nobleman was Lord Randolph Churchill. And his son was Sir
19. Winston Churchill.

1. If Farmer Fleming hadn't saved him, the boy
  - a) would scream and save himself
  - b) would have died slowly
  - c) would have asked somebody else to do it
  - d) would free himself easily

2. The father of the boy Fleming had saved
  - a) was an ungrateful person
  - b) was a wealthy nobleman
  - c) never even thanked Fleming
  - d) introduced himself as an elegantly dressed nobleman
3. The word **noted** in line 15 may best be replaced by
  - a) noticed
  - b) famous
  - c) notorious
  - d) mentioned
4. Which of the statements is true?
  - a) Lord Churchill fell ill with pneumonia.
  - b) The boy Farmer Fleming had saved was Winston Churchill.
  - c) Farmer Fleming got a good education with Lord Churchill's help.
  - d) Alexander Fleming saved Randolph Churchill from death in the swamp.
5. According to the text,
  - a) Farmer Fleming discovered Penicillin
  - b) Sir Churchill gave Farmer Fleming a large sum of money
  - c) both Fleming and Churchill graduated from London medical school
  - d) the medicine the farmer's son discovered saved Winston Churchill's life

## Text 2

Line number

1. Before the 17<sup>th</sup> century, fairies, also known as elves, goblins, pixies, 'the little
2. people' or 'the hidden people', were feared and thought to be cruel and dangerous.
3. But after that they were thought of as tiny, cute, lovable, angel-like creatures with
4. wings.
5. Some thought they were spirits of wood and water, others – that they were
6. restless ghosts of non-christened babies, yet others thought they were a separate
7. creation like humans and animals.
8. They were smaller than ordinary people – the size of children, about four feet.
9. Their dress was green or brown. Occasionally they were naked. They lived in
10. lonely places and were nocturnal by nature.

11. Fairies generally hated humans and stole their babies, tools, saucepans, food and  
12. clothing. At night they **raided** the fruit trees and milked the cows. Sometimes they  
13. were friendly. They did household jobs and mended things on the farm in return  
14. for food and old clothes.  
15. The first thing we notice about these people is that their needs were not at all  
16. supernatural. They wanted food and were ready to work or steal in order to get it.  
17. Surely these were not ghosts or spirits. Who were they then? We will never know  
18. the truth about the fairies.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–4, fairies
  - a) have always feared people
  - b) are cruel and dangerous creatures
  - c) were afraid of people before the 17<sup>th</sup> century
  - d) have been treated more positively since the 17<sup>th</sup> century
2. According to the text, some people thought that fairies were
  - a) spirits of animals
  - b) creatures made of water
  - c) small non-christened babies
  - d) ghosts of non-baptized babies
3. The word **raided** in line 12 means
  - a) climbed
  - b) planted
  - c) watered
  - d) attacked
4. Which of the statements is true?
  - a) People served fairies and got food and clothes in return.
  - b) Fairies were kind and farmers helped them with their work.
  - c) Sometimes fairies did some jobs and were given food and clothes instead.
  - d) Fairies did some jobs on the farm and in return the farmers mended their things.
5. The author thinks that
  - a) fairies were supernatural creatures
  - b) the needs of the fairies were unnatural
  - c) we have revealed the mystery of the fairies
  - d) we shall never reveal the mystery of the fairies

### Text 3

Line number

1. September 11, 2001 was the day on which a series of major terrorist attacks took
2. place in New York and other places in the US. The terrorists carried out the attacks
3. using four passenger planes that they hijacked on flights from the east coast of the
4. US. At 8.46 a.m. the first plane crashed into the north tower of the World Trade
5. Center in New York. At 9.03 a.m. the second plane crashed into the south tower.
6. Less than 90 minutes later both towers fell down. The third plane crashed into the
7. Pentagon and the fourth into a field in Pennsylvania. Approximately 3000 people
8. died in the attacks, a greater number than were killed in the attack on Pearl
9. Harbor in the Second World War.
10. The place where the World Trade Center once stood is now known as ‘Ground
11. Zero’. The attacks were seen as the work of Al Qaeda, a terrorist organization led
12. by Osama Bin Laden. They resulted in strong anti-terrorist laws being passed in
13. many countries and a US-led war in Afghanistan, where Osama Bin Laden was
14. thought to be hiding.

1. According to the text,
  - a) all the attacks took place in New York
  - b) all the four passenger planes had been hijacked
  - c) the four passenger planes were hijacked at 8.46 a.m.
  - d) the first plane crashed into the Pentagon
2. The number of the victims was
  - a) far more than 3000 people
  - b) about three thousand people
  - c) greater than in the Second World War
  - d) the same as in the attack on Pearl Harbor
3. According to the text, the World Trade Center
  - a) was called ‘Ground Zero’
  - b) was known as ‘Ground Zero’
  - c) stood in a place once called ‘Ground Zero’
  - d) stood in a place now called ‘Ground Zero’
4. According to the text, the attacks were recognized as the work of
  - a) a terrorist
  - b) Al Qaeda, a terrorist



- c) a terrorist led by Osama Bin Laden
- d) an organization led by Osama Bin Laden

5. As a result of the attacks

- a) Afghanistan began a war against the US
- b) Al Qaeda led Osama Bin Laden to Afghanistan
- c) many countries passed strong anti-terrorist laws
- d) Afghanistan passed strong anti-terrorist laws

## Text 4

Line number

1. Near the end of the 1950s, the USSR was preparing to send a dog into orbit
2. above Earth. Scientists in the Soviet Union were sure that organisms from Earth
3. could live in space. To show that, they sent the world's second artificial space
4. satellite – Sputnik 2 on November 3, 1957. On board was a live dog named Laika.
5. She had been a street dog, around three years old. She was taken from the streets
6. and trained for space flight.
7. Sputnik 2 was equipped with life-support systems but was not designed for
8. recovery. The dog could move about to get food and water. Electrodes reported its
9. heartbeat, blood pressure and breathing rate.
10. People around the world sadly watched as the batteries that operated Laika's
11. life-support system ran down and the air on Sputnik 2 ran out. Life slipped away
12. from her. Later, Sputnik 2 fell into the atmosphere and burned.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–6, Sputnik 2 was sent into orbit

- a) to show how a dog could control a spaceship
- b) to demonstrate that it was an artificial satellite
- c) to prove that living organisms could survive in space
- d) to show how street dogs can be trained for space flight

2. It is stated in the text that Sputnik 2

- a) had no recovery system
- b) was sent to space in 1950
- c) was the world's first artificial satellite
- d) disappeared in the space at once

3. According to Paragraph 2, lines 7–9,
- Sputnik 2 had no life-support systems
  - the dog was motionless on board the spaceship
  - electrodes provided the dog with food and water
  - the dog could move on board the spaceship
4. According to the text, people around the world
- sympathized with Laika
  - watched the satellite burn
  - operated Laika’s life-support system
  - watched Sputnik 2 fall into the atmosphere
5. Laika died because
- there was no food on board
  - there was no more air for her to breathe
  - Sputnik 2 fell into the atmosphere and burned
  - she couldn’t operate her life-support system well

### Text 5

Line number

- Can dogs see television? We often think they can. But animals do not see as
- much as we do. They don’t see the many colours that we see, for they are colour-
- blind.
- You can see a brown rabbit in a green field. Your dog cannot. All he sees is in
- grey. When the rabbit moves, your dog sees it as a moving grey thing in a big grey
- world.
- On television he sees moving grey **shadows** but cannot understand what he sees.
- But your dog has a good sense of smell and hearing, and he can tell by the smells
- from your body and the sounds you make if you are happy or angry. When you get
- excited by the pictures you see on television, your dog smells and hears this, and
- he may get excited, too. When this happens, you may think it is the picture on
- television which is making him excited but this is not really so.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–3, animals
- are blind
  - don’t see any colours

- c) can see many colours
  - d) don't distinguish all colours
2. According to Paragraph 2, lines 4–6, dogs
- a) can't see the brown rabbit
  - b) can see the brown rabbit in grey
  - c) can't see the rabbit in a green field
  - d) can see the rabbit only when it moves
3. The word *shadows* in line 7 may best be replaced by
- a) sounds
  - b) shows
  - c) figures
  - d) movies
4. According to the text, your dog
- a) can smell the pictures on TV
  - b) gets excited by the pictures he sees on TV
  - c) gets excited by the sounds he hears on TV
  - d) can smell that you are excited and may get excited too
5. The text mainly discusses
- a) the behavior of wild animals
  - b) the problem of animation
  - c) the meaning of colours
  - d) the dog's perception of colours

## Text 6

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 7

## 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 8

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
- speak constantly
  - never sit before the class
  - stand motionless the whole time he is teaching
  - change his intonation from time to time
4. The word *motionless* in line 5 may best be replaced by
- worried
  - still
  - moving
  - careless
5. According to the text,
- a good teacher must be inventive
  - a good teacher must act well on the stage
  - the jobs of the teacher and the actor are completely the same
  - there is a slight difference between the teacher's and the actor's job

### Text 9

Line number

- If you want to keep a secret, don't tell it to a parrot. The bird might repeat it.
- Parrots can copy the sounds of human speech in any language. The bird's vocal
- organ, called a syrinx, produces the sounds. Muscles in the syrinx tighten and relax
- by turns, helping the bird make sounds.
- In the wild, parrots **imitate** only the sounds of other parrots. Pet parrots, however,
- copy a variety of sounds. They imitate barking dogs and creaking doors. They
- whistle and sing.
- Parrots are able to connect certain sounds with other sounds. That is why, for
- example, a parrot can be trained to respond to the ringing of a telephone and a
- human voice saying "hello". The parrot will make a connection between the
- ringing of the telephone and the word. Soon it may squawk "hello" when the
- telephone rings.
- Parrots are the most famous talkers of the bird world. But other birds, such as the
- 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 10

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
  - a) real events often take place in dreams
  - b) unreal events often take place during the day
  - c) nobody can tell for sure what causes dreams
  - d) dreams can affect strong feelings

## Text 11

Line number

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

1. According to the text, an 'April fool' is
  - a) someone you harm
  - b) anyone you work with
  - c) the person you play jokes on
  - d) the person you live with
2. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–3, April fool's jokes are
  - a) silly and harmful
  - b) silly but harmless
  - c) humorous and cruel
  - d) 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 12

### Line number

1. If you have visited a marine park, you probably know which animals steal the
2. show – the dolphins. They delight visitors with their tricks. They ring bells, blow
3. horns, and play basketball. Using their powerful tail fins, they “walk” backward in
4. the water.
5. Social, playful, and curious, dolphins get along well with humans. They learn to
6. do tricks quickly. Sometimes they make up their own. To teach a dolphin to do
7. tricks, a trainer uses its natural abilities. For example, dolphins often jump out of the
8. water. So it's a short step to teaching the animals to jump through hoops or over
9. 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 their
13. large, well-developed brains, may possess more intelligence than do monkeys and
14. apes.
15. To communicate with one another, dolphins whistle, squeak, growl, or moan.
16. Some scientists think that these animals eventually can be trained to communicate
17. 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 13

Line number

1. 'Robot' really means a workman, not a mechanical monster. It is one of the very
2. few Slavic words (in this case Czech) borrowed in the English language. It comes
3. from the Old Slavic word 'robu', which means a servant. In Modern Slavic, the
4. word 'robotnik' means workman and is linked to the Russian word for work,
5. 'robota'.
6. 'Robot' came into general use in English only after 1923, following the great
7. success of a play by a Czech author Karl Capek (1890–1938). Capek's play was
8. called 'R.U.R.' which stood for 'Rossum's Universal Robots'. It was about

9. mechanical automatons that did the work of men, and were efficient but soulless.  
10. In the play, society exploited them, came to depend **entirely** on them, and was  
11. destroyed by them when they revolted. Since then, the term 'robot' has come to  
12. mean a mechanical man, often in recognizable human form, as well as a non-human-  
13. looking machine that does work formerly only handled by men.  
14. Since the early days of Capek's play, 'robot' found its way into the dictionaries  
15. of every modern language, but in its original language there is no sense of a  
16. 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 20<sup>th</sup> century
- b) in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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

- a) ordinary workers
- b) ordinary servants
- c) soulless and dangerous men
- d) mechanical men or machines operated by men

## Text 14

## Line number

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

1. William Caxton was sent to London as
  - a) he didn't like his father
  - b) he was interested in trade
  - c) he wanted to work in an office
  - d) he refused to become a farmer
  
2. The word **printed** in line 11 means
  - a) drew
  - b) painted
  - c) translated
  - d) published
  
3. According to Paragraph 2, lines 5–8, 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
- the first book printed in 1477
  - the only book printed by Caxton
  - thought to be the work of the devil
  - not allowed to be printed
5. According to the text, Caxton
- translated eighty books
  - printed his first book in French
  - printed thirty-one books in French
  - translated a series of books from French

### Text 15

Line number

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

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–3, William Hogarth
- was very rich
  - was interested in history
  - took up painting at an early age
  - 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 13–16, 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 16

Line number

1. Michelangelo, one of the greatest artists of all time, was born on March 6, 1475 in
2. Caprese, where his father, Lodovico Buonarroti worked as a judge for six months.
3. Lodovico was not a rich man, but he insisted that he was from an aristocratic
4. family and he was very proud of it. Michelangelo grew up in Settignano, a little
5. mountain town just outside Florence. One of the first sights Michelangelo became
6. familiar with was the beautiful Cathedral in Florence, which rose above the city.
7. At school, Michelangelo was not an outstanding pupil; he didn't like school at
8. all. The only thing he wanted to do was to paint, which his elders called 'a waste
9. of time'. He used to work in the workshops of the various painters and sculptors in
10. the city. One can imagine a boy, for whom art was the most important thing in his



11. whole life, looking at the wonderful pictures and statues which filled the beautiful  
12. churches of Florence. His best friend at school was Francesco Granacci, who,  
13. although six years older than Michelangelo, was interested in the boy and helped  
14. him with his wish to draw and paint. *Michelangelo's choice of profession did not*  
15. *please his father.* Only the most successful artists in Florence were able to make  
16. money.

1. Michelangelo spent his childhood
  - a) in Caprese
  - b) in Florence
  - c) in Settingano
  - 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 speciality
  - c) satisfied with his son's decision
  - d) displeased with his son's choice of profession
5. We learn from the text that
  - a) Michelangelo became popular, still a child
  - b) Michelangelo took interest in painting, still a child
  - c) Michelangelo was born in a rich, aristocratic family
  - d) it wasn't difficult for an artist to make money in Florence

## Text 17

Line number

1. Noise is an environmental pollutant. Particularly in crowded urban areas, the
2. noise produced as a by-product of our advancing technology causes physical and
3. psychological harm, and **detracts** from the quality of life for those who are
4. exposed to it.
5. Unlike the eye, the ear has no lid; therefore, noise penetrates without protection.
6. Loud noises instinctively signal danger to any organism with a hearing mechanism.
7. In response, heartbeat and respiration accelerate, blood vessels tighten, the skin
8. pales, and muscles tense.
9. Because *noise is unavoidable in an industrial society*, we are constantly respond-
10. ing in the same way that we would respond to danger. Recently, researchers have
11. concluded that noise and our response may be much more than an annoyance. It
12. may be a serious threat to physical and psychological health and well-being,
13. causing damage not only to the ear and brain but also to the heart and stomach.
14. We know that hearing loss is America's number one non-fatal health problem, but
15. now we are learning that some of us with a heart disease and ulcers may be victims
16. of noise as well. Thus, the psychic effect of noise is very important. Nervousness,
17. irritability, tension and anxiety increase, affecting the quality of rest during sleep,
18. and the efficiency of activities during waking hours.

1. According to the text,
  - a) noise prevails in villages
  - b) our ears are protected from noise
  - c) noise can easily penetrate into the ear
  - d) crowded urban areas are deprived of noise
2. The word **detract** in line 3 is synonymous to
  - a) destroy
  - b) enlarge
  - c) increase
  - d) 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 18

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 journeyed
4. to get to the town on the other side. It was such a dark forest that the travellers
5. often wandered off the dim little trail and got lost. They tried to find their way and
6. finally came to a pretty little cottage where a witch tricked the poor travellers by
7. putting a magic spell on them.
8. One day a poor little girl came to this very forest. As it grew very dark, she lit a
9. candle but the witch blew it out. The girl tried many times to light the candle but
10. the witch blew it out. The girl tried again and again but the flame flickered and
11. went out. Then the poor girl walked under a big nut-tree but the witch turned the
12. nut over the girl’s head into a pumpkin. The girl felt around in the dark and found
13. the pumpkin. She found a stick and began to **hollow out** the pumpkin. Then she
14. put the candle inside, lit it and put the pumpkin lantern on her head.
15. After a while, the girl came to the witch’s cottage. On seeing a horrible two-headed
16. monster, the witch was frightened. She fell down, knocked herself out on the hard
17. floor and soon died. The magic spell was lifted and the travellers 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 15–17,
  - 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 19

Line number

1. China has a very interesting marriage celebration. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a wedding
2. represented the transfer of a woman's dependence on money from her family to
3. her husband. There was also a transfer of the woman's property, called a 'dowry',
4. from the bride's father to her husband.
5. At most times in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when a couple got married, it was arranged by
6. the parents, and the couple had no say in it. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, things changed for
7. the better. In 1950 China proclaimed a marriage code giving spouses equal rights
8. in the control of property.
9. Laws of most countries require the husband to support his wife and children.

10. With the increase in the number of women working outside the home, women  
11. sometimes support themselves, and child support has fallen upon them nearly as  
12. much as on their husbands.  
13. Couples now choose their own partners, but must get the **consent** of their parents.  
14. As a wedding gift, it is customary for the parents to buy appliances for the couple's  
15. new home. They have a simple ceremony, and the date is chosen by the parents. A  
16. popular date for weddings in China is the seventh day of the seventh moon. They  
17. say that a fairy from heaven can bless their marriage on that day. Another popular  
18. time for weddings is during the autumn months. During the ceremony, the bride  
19. and groom usually wear sunglasses. The bride wears a brightly colored dress, and  
20. no veil, and the man wears a suit. 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 20

Line number

1. You spend about one-third of your life sleeping. Sleep not only takes up a large  
2. part of your life but also is an **essential** part of your health. During the sleep your  
3. body gets a chance to rest. Your heart rate and breathing rate slow down. Your  
4. body temperature and blood pressure drop. Many of your muscles relax. Since  
5. many of your body's activities slow down, your body uses less energy while you  
6. sleep.

7. Some parts of your body remain quite active while you sleep. Body cells grow and  
8. repair themselves more rapidly during the sleep. Lack of sleep during the teenage  
9. years interferes with these processes and might interfere with proper growth.

10. Most people feel tired and cross if they don't get enough sleep. Lack of sleep  
11. can affect a person's ability to think clearly or perform physical tasks safely. Sleep  
12. studies indicate that after several days without sleep, people become forgetful and  
13. confused. They have difficulty following directions. Sometimes they begin to see  
14. and hear things that do not exist. These changes in behavior disappear when people  
15. sleep regularly again.

16. People differ in the amount of sleep they need. Babies sleep 16 or 18 hours a  
17. day. Very young children usually sleep about 12 hours every day. Most teenagers  
18. need 9–10 hours of sleep each night. You might need less sleep as you grow older.  
19. Many adults need only 7–8 hours of sleep 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

## Section 2

**Ընտրել բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող բառը:  
Choose the word that best fits the space.**

### Text 1

Christmas Day is a public (1)\_\_\_\_. Families usually (2)\_\_\_\_\_ the day opening their presents which are often piled around the Christmas tree. They eat and drink together. The most important (3)\_\_\_\_\_ is Christmas dinner. Before starting to eat, British people often pull a cracker, which (4)\_\_\_\_\_ a small toy, a paper bat and a joke. The typical meal consists of turkey with potatoes and other vegetables. In Britain, this is followed by Christmas pudding – a sweet pudding containing a lot of dried fruit and often (5)\_\_\_\_\_ with burning brandy.

- |                   |              |             |             |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. a) anniversary | b) period    | c) holiday  | d) vacation |
| 2. a) spend       | b) spare     | c) spoil    | d) spread   |
| 3. a) food        | b) meal      | c) dish     | d) snack    |
| 4. a) involves    | b) contains  | c) collects | d) consists |
| 5. a) hidden      | b) concealed | c) wrapped  | d) covered  |

### Text 2

English life is full of traditions and the English are known to be conservative. They (1)\_\_\_\_\_ things which are familiar and they are suspicious of anything that is strange and foreign. Many English people are very reserved and won't talk to others, especially foreigners.

Englishmen do not like displaying their emotions even in dangerous and tragic (2)\_\_\_\_\_. The Englishman is master in his own house which he (3)\_\_\_\_\_ his castle. If you present yourself to him without an introduction, he is likely to (4)\_\_\_\_\_ you with suspicion. On the other hand, if properly armed with a letter of (5)\_\_\_\_\_, you will find him hospitable, friendly and unsuspecting.

- |                     |                 |                   |                   |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) accept        | b) confess      | c) admit          | d) receive        |
| 2. a) opportunities | b) chances      | c) occasions      | d) circumstances  |
| 3. a) entitles      | b) calls        | c) invites        | d) visits         |
| 4. a) behave        | b) cure         | c) treat          | d) refer          |
| 5. a) conclusion    | b) introduction | c) representation | d) interpretation |



## Text 3

The Christmas tree is a gift from Germany. Originally, the wreath was the only decoration until Christmas Eve. On the night before Christmas, the German mother would trim the tree, using (1)\_\_\_\_\_ candles. When the tree was ready, she signalled her family by (2)\_\_\_\_\_ a bell. Though wax candles were the tradition, hand-blown glass ornaments first (3)\_\_\_\_\_ in Germany. The family gathered around the tree to (4)\_\_\_\_\_ presents, then continued on to Mass. Although we do not know with (5)\_\_\_\_\_, the tree may have evolved from the Paradise play, a medieval mystery play which represented Adam and Eve and their expulsion from paradise.

- |                |              |              |                |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. a) burnt    | b) melted    | c) lighted   | d) blown       |
| 2. a) ringing  | b) calling   | c) answering | d) beating     |
| 3. a) appeared | b) emerged   | c) settled   | d) came        |
| 4. a) award    | b) hand      | c) change    | d) exchange    |
| 5. a) doubt    | b) certainty | c) assurance | d) probability |

## Text 4

Murano is made up of smaller islands (1)\_\_\_\_\_ by bridges. It is known all over the world for its glasswork. The glasswork manufacturing started in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, and in the 15<sup>th</sup> century Murano was the main glass producer in Europe. This craft continues today and the main (2)\_\_\_\_\_ of Murano is to watch the glass craftsmen at (3)\_\_\_\_\_. We went there on a Saturday and (4)\_\_\_\_\_ that many factories are closed over the weekend. Still we were able to find one that was open and watched the glass blowing of a horse. All these factories have a showroom where they sell glass. There is also a glass museum that one can (5)\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                  |               |          |               |
|------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. a) contacted  | b) connected  | c) tied  | d) related    |
| 2. a) attraction | b) specialty  | c) hobby | d) profession |
| 3. a) job        | b) operation  | c) trade | d) work       |
| 4. a) invented   | b) discovered | c) knew  | d) studied    |
| 5. a) attend     | b) arrive     | c) visit | d) go         |

## Text 5

If you have children, there are (1)\_\_\_\_\_ things to remember when you are visiting somebody else's home. Children rarely (2)\_\_\_\_\_ well in company and other people are likely to find them more annoying than you do. It's important that children are either (3)\_\_\_\_\_ in the conversation or given something else to do. If your children misbehave, you should discipline them immediately as your hosts may have stricter rules about behaviour than you do at home. Finally, if your children damage any of your hosts' possessions you must either (4)\_\_\_\_\_ the damaged object or (5)\_\_\_\_\_ a suitable gift in its place.

- |                 |              |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. a) sure      | b) certain   | c) indefinite   | d) confident |
| 2. a) treat     | b) act       | c) behave       | d) make      |
| 3. a) contained | b) consisted | c) participated | d) included  |
| 4. a) replace   | b) exchange  | c) alter        | d) recover   |
| 5. a) suggest   | b) suppose   | c) organize     | d) offer     |

## Text 6

The idea that some people can sense when they are being stared at has so (1)\_\_\_\_\_ been rejected as absurd by scientists. But now researchers in England and America are taking the claims more (2)\_\_\_\_\_.

According to Cambridge University biologist Dr Rupert Sheldrake, the phenomenon has long been recognized in fields such as wildlife and military observation. The security manager of a large store in London, for example, has caught thousands of people on his cameras. He is in no doubt that some people have a 'sixth sense' of when they are being (3)\_\_\_\_\_. They can have their backs to the camera, which may also be hidden, yet still get nervous when the camera is trained on them. Some move on, while others look around to try and spot the camera.

Dr Sheldrake is now gathering data on the staring phenomenon as part of a scientific (4)\_\_\_\_\_. He will be (5)\_\_\_\_\_ out experiments designed to measure staring sensitivity of monitoring skin resistance. And he hopes that this will throw further light on the question.

- |                |             |               |              |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. a) far      | b) long     | c) wide       | d) high      |
| 2. a) kindly   | b) cleverly | c) diligently | d) seriously |
| 3. a) glanced  | b) watched  | c) noticed    | d) seen      |
| 4. a) lesson   | b) class    | c) study      | d) degree    |
| 5. a) carrying | b) taking   | c) making     | d) doing     |

## Text 7

Traditions are plentiful during weddings. They symbolize the happiness, luck and joy needed for the newlyweds. When planning a wedding, try to add a few worldly traditions that will (1)\_\_\_\_\_ a memorable experience for all.

Most people have heard of the Victorian traditions, such as a bride wearing something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue, and a sixpence in her shoe.

The *old* should come from a happily married woman and it (2)\_\_\_\_\_ a lucky transfer of happiness. The *new* is usually the wedding gown (3)\_\_\_\_\_ a new beginning. The *borrowed* should be an object of gold to guarantee wealth and fortune. The *blue* is symbolic of the heaven and (4)\_\_\_\_\_ love. And the *sixpence* is to be worn in the heel of the right shoe to provide future wealth and prosperity.

Gloves, a symbol of modesty and romance, are also an accessory to the groom's or bride's clothes. Without the letter "g", a (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of *gloves* becomes *loves*.

- |               |               |              |              |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. a) create  | b) build      | c) construct | d) invent    |
| 2. a) ensures | b) assures    | c) convinces | d) persuades |
| 3. a) doing   | b) signifying | c) signing   | d) creating  |
| 4. a) true    | b) right      | c) correct   | d) clever    |
| 5. a) couple  | b) group      | c) number    | d) pair      |

## Text 8

The Julian calendar, (1)\_\_\_\_\_ by Julius Caesar in 46 BC, made January 1 the first day of the year. But as Christianity (2)\_\_\_\_\_ throughout Europe, efforts were made to christianize the calendar by moving New Year's Day to dates of greater theological (3)\_\_\_\_\_, such as Christmas or Easter. Some countries continued to use January 1. As a (4)\_\_\_\_\_, by the 1500s the European calendar system was a mess. Not only had errors in the Julian calendar caused the solar year to diverge from the calendar year, but also countries were beginning the year on different dates.

In 1563 King Charles IX declared January 1 to be the first day of the year. This was passed into (5)\_\_\_\_\_ by the French Parliament on Dec. 22, 1564.

- |                  |                |                 |                |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) printed    | b) established | c) discovered   | d) found       |
| 2. a) moved      | b) continued   | c) spread       | d) surrounded  |
| 3. a) symbol     | b) sign        | c) significance | d) signal      |
| 4. a) comparison | b) reason      | c) connection   | d) consequence |
| 5. a) rule       | b) law         | c) action       | d) process     |

## Text 9

In terms of pronunciation, there are three main (1)\_\_\_\_\_ in America. These are New England, general American and Southern. General American is by far the most (2)\_\_\_\_\_ used. New England is the pronunciation used by President Kennedy. President Carter, who came from Georgia, (3)\_\_\_\_\_ with a Southern accent. If you listen to the recording of these two presidents, you will be able to (4)\_\_\_\_\_ the difference quite (5)\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                |            |            |               |
|----------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. a) meanings | b) types   | c) means   | d) methods    |
| 2. a) deeply   | b) widely  | c) usually | d) highly     |
| 3. a) spoke    | b) said    | c) told    | d) pronounced |
| 4. a) listen   | b) follow  | c) hear    | d) watch      |
| 5. a) tidily   | b) cleanly | c) clearly | d) neatly     |

## Text 10

Just mention Iceland to friends and most give you that puzzled (1)\_\_\_\_\_. Why on earth are you going to that cold (2)\_\_\_\_\_? On your approach to Keflavik airport you soon (3)\_\_\_\_\_ that in fact, this is not a land of ice. Thanks to the Gulf Stream, Iceland (4)\_\_\_\_\_ a cool mild climate. During our travels in August, we saw only (5)\_\_\_\_\_ snow on the western mountains and small icebergs at Jokullon.

- |                 |               |             |               |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. a) look      | b) appearance | c) question | d) quiz       |
| 2. a) scene     | b) site       | c) place    | d) part       |
| 3. a) recognize | b) realize    | c) recall   | d) recover    |
| 4. a) enjoys    | b) admires    | c) delights | d) entertains |
| 5. a) frequent  | b) proper     | c) little   | d) occasional |

## Text 11

Easter is not on a set date. It can occur as early as March 22 and as late as April 25. Easter was originally (1)\_\_\_\_\_ on the same day as the Jewish Passover. However, the Jewish Passover is also not a fixed date and can (2)\_\_\_\_\_ on any day of the week. In 325 AD the Roman Emperor (3)\_\_\_\_\_ that Easter should always be on a Sunday. They invented the new method of (4)\_\_\_\_\_ the date of Easter. Although some say this was done to ensure the season be the same as the year Jesus rose from the dead, it was actually a political move. Constantine wanted to (5)\_\_\_\_\_ the various tribes under him, and this was one strategy to do so.

- |                  |                |              |                 |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) mentioned  | b) celebrated  | c) organized | d) occurred     |
| 2. a) fall       | b) drop        | c) spend     | d) pass         |
| 3. a) settled    | b) elected     | c) solved    | d) decided      |
| 4. a) estimating | b) calculating | c) analyzing | d) appreciating |
| 5. a) collect    | b) take        | c) unite     | d) pick         |

### Text 12

The study of the (1)\_\_\_\_\_ of the forerunners of the modern Christmas card proves that the (2)\_\_\_\_\_ of exchanging charms or small tokens of good luck at this time of the year goes back to very (3)\_\_\_\_\_ times. In fact it should have to go back to pre-Christian times, when the festival was not yet celebrated as the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ of the Birth of Christ but as a feast for the winter solstice. People then celebrated the reawakening of Nature, (5)\_\_\_\_\_ the coming of Spring and longer hours of daylight.

- |                    |            |              |                |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. a) story        | b) tale    | c) history   | d) fable       |
| 2. a) tradition    | b) habit   | c) character | d) nature      |
| 3. a) historic     | b) ancient | c) modern    | d) recent      |
| 4. a) birthday     | b) event   | c) occasion  | d) anniversary |
| 5. a) anticipating | b) waiting | c) looking   | d) hoping      |

### Text 13

Most Americans (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to use their cars. Families often have two cars and, outside major cities, have to drive (2)\_\_\_\_\_ long distances to schools, offices, shops, banks, etc. Many college and high-school students have their own cars. Long-distance (3)\_\_\_\_\_ in Britain is also mainly by road, though railways link most towns and cities. Most places are (4)\_\_\_\_\_ by motorways or other fast roads. So many people prefer to drive at their own convenience rather than use a train, even though they may get (5)\_\_\_\_\_ in a traffic jam.

- |                |             |            |             |
|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. a) prefer   | b) favour   | c) pretend | d) admit    |
| 2. a) entirely | b) utterly  | c) wholly  | d) fairly   |
| 3. a) travel   | b) voyage   | c) tour    | d) cruise   |
| 4. a) tied     | b) departed | c) linked  | d) detached |
| 5. a) seized   | b) bound    | c) stuck   | d) fixed    |

## Text 14

For several years, the (1)\_\_\_\_\_ of opera was Florence, but (2)\_\_\_\_\_, during the Baroque period, it spread throughout Italy. By the late 1600s operas were being written and (3)\_\_\_\_\_ in Europe, especially in England, France and Germany. But, for many years, the Italian opera was (4)\_\_\_\_\_ ideal, and many non-Italian (5)\_\_\_\_\_ continued to use Italian librettos.

- |                 |                |                 |                 |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) house     | b) place       | c) middle       | d) centre       |
| 2. a) gradually | b) permanently | c) accidentally | d) continuously |
| 3. a) read      | b) recited     | c) performed    | d) published    |
| 4. a) referred  | b) considered  | c) concerned    | d) expressed    |
| 5. a) writers   | b) historians  | c) composers    | d) scientists   |

## Text 15

Smokers (1)\_\_\_\_\_ double the risk of contracting heart disease, several times the risk of (2)\_\_\_\_\_ from chronic bronchitis and at least 25 times the risk of lung cancer, as compared to non-smokers. Despite extensive press campaigns, which have regularly told smokers and car drivers about the dangers of smoking, the number of smokers has (3)\_\_\_\_\_ much the same. Although the number of deaths from road (4)\_\_\_\_\_ and smoking are well publicized, they have (5)\_\_\_\_\_ little public interest.

- |                 |                 |              |             |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. a) give      | b) rush         | c) run       | d) seize    |
| 2. a) suffering | b) experiencing | c) catching  | d) taking   |
| 3. a) stayed    | b) kept         | c) got       | d) remained |
| 4. a) incidents | b) accidents    | c) disasters | d) events   |
| 5. a) lifted    | b) risen        | c) increased | d) aroused  |

## Text 16

One of the main (1)\_\_\_\_\_ of living in a foreign country is that it gives you the opportunity to experience an entirely different (2)\_\_\_\_\_ of life, which can be a valuable form of education. Moreover, one is (3)\_\_\_\_\_ the chance to learn and become fluent in another language through everyday use. In addition, many people become more independent and self-reliant by having to cope with difficult situations on their (4)\_\_\_\_\_. Finally, living in a country with a different climate can (5)\_\_\_\_\_ beneficial to both one's health and state of mind.

- |                  |            |               |            |
|------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. a) privileges | b) chances | c) advantages | d) results |
| 2. a) means      | b) method  | c) manners    | d) way     |

- |               |            |                |           |
|---------------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| 3. a) taken   | b) given   | c) distributed | d) handed |
| 4. a) private | b) own     | c) person      | d) self   |
| 5. a) believe | b) suppose | c) prove       | d) think  |

## Text 17

It isn't an unusual (1) \_\_\_\_\_ nowadays to see a cat lover taking his cat out for a walk on a leash. But when people in Sutton see one of their neighbours taking his cats for a walk, they generally avoid him. For his particular cats are two pumas and two leopards! Every morning he takes them for a mile-long walk. He (2) \_\_\_\_\_ they are the tamest of their kind in the country, and they actually think he is their mother! He bought them when they were babies, and he had to bottle-feed them.

However, now they each eat about 6 or 7 pounds of meat a day. This (3) \_\_\_\_\_ him about 15 pounds a week. He doesn't (4) \_\_\_\_\_, though, because his pets work for their living! He (5) \_\_\_\_\_ them out to film companies and advertising firms!

- |               |           |            |            |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. a) scenery | b) view   | c) sight   | d) site    |
| 2. a) claims  | b) tells  | c) orders  | d) accepts |
| 3. a) spends  | b) wastes | c) costs   | d) values  |
| 4. a) think   | b) agree  | c) quarrel | d) mind    |
| 5. a) borrows | b) hires  | c) sells   | d) rents   |

## Text 18

Australia is quite an easy place for tourists to visit. So tourist facilities at the most popular destinations are well-developed and information is simple to (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

Travelling with young children is especially easy as Australia's population is young and big families are (2) \_\_\_\_\_, so children can be taken almost everywhere. Besides, Australians are usually (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to help visitors who ask for advice, and are generous with their hospitality.

Before organising a trip it is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to consider Australian school holidays. Throughout these periods, airline or hotel reservations at major tourist destinations can be difficult unless you plan a long way in advance.

Flights in and out of the country as well as those between main Australian cities are usually (5) \_\_\_\_\_ beforehand.

- |              |           |            |            |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. a) win    | b) obtain | c) borrow  | d) take    |
| 2. a) common | b) simple | c) average | d) popular |

- |                 |               |                |               |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 3. a) reluctant | b) hesitating | c) willing     | d) friendly   |
| 4. a) sensitive | b) sensible   | c) intelligent | d) impressive |
| 5. a) booked    | b) taken      | c) served      | d) done       |

### Text 19

Vincent van Gogh was born in the Netherlands on March 30, 1853. He (1)\_\_\_\_\_ school when he was only 15. Afterwards he worked as an art dealer for seven years, then taught at a Catholic school for boys. In the following years, he went from job to job, living in various cities in Europe. Finally in 1880, van Gogh decided to (2)\_\_\_\_\_ to Brussels and begin studies in art. During the next ten years, he painted 872 paintings.

Vincent (3)\_\_\_\_\_ from severe depression. In a fit of epilepsy he cut off a portion of his ear with a razor. He was (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to an asylum in 1888. There he painted one of his best-known paintings, *Starry Night*. On July 27, 1890 Vincent van Gogh (5)\_\_\_\_\_ himself in the chest with a revolver. Two days later he died.

- |               |             |             |              |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. a) dropped | b) went     | c) quit     | d) graduated |
| 2. a) start   | b) step     | c) walk     | d) move      |
| 3. a) died    | b) worried  | c) suffered | d) troubled  |
| 4. a) entered | b) admitted | c) visited  | d) attended  |
| 5. a) shot    | b) cut      | c) killed   | d) hit       |

### Text 20

Trees are wonderful plants. Most of us like to sit under a large tree on a hot summer day. Children love to (1)\_\_\_\_\_ trees and artists like to draw them. When we look at a tree, we may think only of its beauty, but a tree actually has a complex physical (2)\_\_\_\_\_. It (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of three main parts: the leaves, the branches and trunk, and the roots.

Above the ground, the roots form the trunk. It supports the branches and holds them up to the sunlight. Near the top of the tree, the trunk (4)\_\_\_\_\_ into branches. Together, the trunk and branches give the tree its (5)\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                |                 |             |                |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. a) rise     | b) raise        | c) climb    | d) get         |
| 2. a) plan     | b) construction | c) design   | d) structure   |
| 3. a) involves | b) possesses    | c) consists | d) composes    |
| 4. a) divides  | b) shares       | c) delivers | d) distributes |
| 5. a) nature   | b) shape        | c) size     | d) character   |



## Section 3

### Ընտրել ճիշտ տարբերակը: Choose the right option.

1. There was once a great artist in Belgium who said that his daughter never (1)\_\_\_\_\_ anyone but an artist. But the girl loved a blacksmith and the blacksmith was in love with her. So he (2)\_\_\_\_\_ his trade and studied hard to become a painter. He was certainly a man of great talent, as in a short time he (3)\_\_\_\_\_ become a good painter.

- |                   |                |                |                     |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) will marry  | b) would marry | c) has married | d) had been married |
| 2. a) left        | b) had left    | c) was leaving | d) has left         |
| 3. a) was able to | b) should      | c) might       | d) had to           |

2. The expression ‘a white elephant’ (1)\_\_\_\_\_ when people want to say that something costs more to keep or operate than it’s worth. It comes from what a certain king of Siam is supposed to have done. He (2)\_\_\_\_\_ make a present of a white elephant to members of his court whom he (3)\_\_\_\_\_ to ruin, knowing that they (4)\_\_\_\_\_ afford to keep the white elephant in the proper style.

- |                 |             |             |                |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. a) is used   | b) was used | c) is using | d) uses        |
| 2. a) has to    | b) can’t    | c) used to  | d) mustn’t     |
| 3. a) will want | b) wanted   | c) wants    | d) would want  |
| 4. a) mustn’t   | b) couldn’t | c) can      | d) are able to |

3. In 1870 Mark Twain (1)\_\_\_\_\_ along the streets of Boston when he noticed in a shop window a machine he (2)\_\_\_\_\_ before. He entered the shop, asked the shop-assistant how the ‘monster’ functioned and (3)\_\_\_\_\_ it for 125 dollars.

- |                   |                |                 |                |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) was walking | b) walked      | c) ) had walked | d) has walked  |
| 2. a) didn’t see  | b) wasn’t seen | c) hadn’t seen  | d) hasn’t seen |
| 3. a) bought      | b) was buying  | c) was bought   | d) had bought  |

4. As you (1)\_\_\_\_\_ see from this letter, I (2)\_\_\_\_\_ my address and live in Croydon now. I decided that I wanted a change from central London because it (3)\_\_\_\_\_ so expensive. A friend of mine told me about this flat, and I (4)\_\_\_\_\_ here about two months ago.

- |                   |                |                |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) mustn’t     | b) have to     | c) couldn’t    | d) can          |
| 2. a) am changing | b) had changed | c) will change | d) have changed |

3. a) will become      b) becomes      c) has become      d) will have become  
 4. a) was moving      b) have moved      c) had moved      d) moved

5. One of the greatest advances in modern technology (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the invention of computers. They are capable of doing extremely complicated work in all branches of learning and (2)\_\_\_\_\_ be put to varied uses. For instance, they (3)\_\_\_\_\_ provide information on the best way to prevent traffic accidents or count the number of times the word ‘and’ (4)\_\_\_\_\_ in the Bible. Because they work accurately and at high speeds, they (5)\_\_\_\_\_ research workers years of hard work. This whole process is called *automation*.

1. a) was being      b) has been      c) had been      d) will be  
 2. a) are able      b) can      c) ought      d) dared not  
 3. a) mustn’t      b) are not allowed to      c) might not      d) can  
 4. a) has been used      b) had been using      c) had been used      d) has used  
 5. a) saved      b) are saved      c) would save      d) save

6. There are various ways of using sound to communicate. (1)\_\_\_\_\_ ever on a ship when they practise for an emergency? The international signal for this is three short blasts on a whistle. This sound (2)\_\_\_\_\_ “Stop whatever you are doing! Go to the special meeting place!” The sound of the whistle (3)\_\_\_\_\_ all this. In the same way, bells or sirens (4)\_\_\_\_\_ in buildings to signal a fire alarm.

1. a) Are you      b) Were you      c) Have you been      d) Had you been  
 2. a) meant      b) means      c) is meant      d) has meant  
 3. a) is saying      b) is said      c) was said      d) says  
 4. a) use      b) were used      c) are used      d) are using

7. During the rush-hour a woman got on a London bus, but every seat (1)\_\_\_\_\_. There was an old man sitting by the window with his eyes closed. Thinking that the man was asleep, the conductor (2)\_\_\_\_\_ up to him and pushed him. The man opened his eyes and said that he (3)\_\_\_\_\_.

1. a) occupied      b) has occupied      c) was occupied      d) had occupied  
 2. a) comes      b) came      c) was coming up      d) had come up  
 3. a) didn’t sleep      b) isn’t sleeping      c) hadn’t slept      d) wasn’t sleeping

8. Years ago, I arrived one day at Salamanca near New York, where I (1)\_\_\_\_\_ change trains and take the sleeper. There were crowds of people on the platform, and they all (2)\_\_\_\_\_ to get into the long sleeper train which already (3)\_\_\_\_\_.

I asked the young man in the booking-office if I (4)\_\_\_\_\_ have two tickets, and he answered "No!". Then he shut the window in my face.

- |                       |               |               |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) have to         | b) was to     | c) ought      | d) might            |
| 2. a) were trying     | b) have tried | c) are trying | d) have been trying |
| 3. a) has been packed | b) packed     | c) had packed | d) was packed       |
| 4. a) should          | b) could      | c) must       | d) had to           |

9. English people (1)\_\_\_\_\_ Guy Fawkes Night on November 5 every year since 1605. Guy Fawkes was an English Catholic who (2)\_\_\_\_\_ to kill King James I. He tried to destroy the Houses of Parliament with a bomb. His plan failed and he (3)\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                 |                    |                      |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) celebrate | b) are celebrating | c) celebrated        | d) have celebrated |
| 2. a) wanted    | b) wants           | c) has wanted        | d) would want      |
| 3. a) arrested  | b) was arrested    | c) would be arrested | d) had arrested    |

10. Sara and Polly planned to play ball in the park. Mom told Polly she couldn't go until she (1)\_\_\_\_\_ her room. "If I can't go to the park," Polly said, "then Sara can't use my ball and bat!" Polly went into her room and shut the door. Sara knocked on Polly's door and told her she (2)\_\_\_\_\_ her clean her room. Then they could go to the park together. After the girls finished, they were ready to go to the park. Mom said they (3)\_\_\_\_\_ eat lunch first.

- |                    |              |                |                |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) was cleaning | b) cleans    | c) would clean | d) had cleaned |
| 2. a) was helping  | b) will help | c) would help  | d) had helped  |
| 3. a) can          | b) should    | c) ought       | d) have to     |

11. The British (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to be among the worst tippers in the world. But is that because they simply (2)\_\_\_\_\_ the rules? Customs (3)\_\_\_\_\_ between countries, so it is not surprising that in Tokyo they do things differently from London. In British restaurants, for example, a tip (4)\_\_\_\_\_ in the bill and this is the case in most Northern European countries.

- |                     |                    |                   |                 |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) is considered | b) are considering | c) are considered | d) consider     |
| 2. a) aren't known  | b) haven't known   | c) aren't knowing | d) don't know   |
| 3. a) differ        | b) are differing   | c) had differed   | d) differed     |
| 4. a) includes      | b) is included     | c) has included   | d) is including |

12. The island of Janitzio is famous for its Day of the Dead celebrations, and (1)\_\_\_\_\_ a major tourist attraction. Just before midnight on November 1, the lake which surrounds Janitzio (2)\_\_\_\_\_ up with hundreds of torches. These show the route of the small boats which (3)\_\_\_\_\_ the families to the island.

- |                 |                |                 |                 |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) is become | b) became      | c) has become   | d) was becoming |
| 2. a) has lit   | b) is lit      | c) is lighting  | d) has been lit |
| 3. a) carry     | b) are carried | c) were carried | d) carried      |

**13.** My dentist had just pulled out one of my teeth. I (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to say something, but my mouth was full of cotton-wool. When the dentist at last (2)\_\_\_\_\_ the cotton-wool from my mouth, I (3)\_\_\_\_\_ to tell him that he (4)\_\_\_\_\_ out the wrong tooth.

- |                   |                |               |                     |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) was tried   | b) tried       | c) have tried | d) have been trying |
| 2. a) will remove | b) was removed | c) removed    | d) was removing     |
| 3. a) was able    | b) could       | c) need       | d) might            |
| 4. a) pulled      | b) was pulling | c) was pulled | d) had pulled       |

**14.** 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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  |

**15.** 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  |

**16.** 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 |

17. 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  |

18. 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 |

19. 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 *Übermensch*, 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

**20.** 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.

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

**21.** 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."

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

**22.** 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.

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

**23.** 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.

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

**24.** 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.

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

**25.** 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.

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

**26.** 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.

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

**27.** 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      |

**28.** 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."

- |                 |              |             |           |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| 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 |

**29.** 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.

- |                   |             |                |            |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| 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    |

**30.** 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.



- |                |                     |                      |                |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 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 |

**31.** I was on time for my dentist's appointment, but the dentist was still busy with another patient, so I (1)\_\_\_\_\_ in the waiting room and read some of the old magazines lying there. While I (2)\_\_\_\_\_ whether to leave and come back another day, I (3)\_\_\_\_\_ a magazine article about teeth.

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|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) was sat       | b) was sitting  | c) have sat     | d) sat           |
| 2. a) was wondering | b) wondered     | c) was wondered | d) have wondered |
| 3. a) was noticed   | b) was noticing | c) had noticed  | d) noticed       |

**32.** Scientists have put a date on Armageddon. It (1)\_\_\_\_\_ on September 21, 2030, when Earth is in danger of being hit by an asteroid. The newly discovered threat to global civilization (2)\_\_\_\_\_ 2000 SG3444 and it (3)\_\_\_\_\_ strike our planet with a force 100 times greater than that of the atom bomb that destroyed Hiroshima in 1945, astronomers (4)\_\_\_\_\_. This announcement (5)\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday on the Internet by the International Astronomical Union.

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|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) occurred  | b) would occur    | c) will occur      | d) occurs          |
| 2. a) called    | b) is called      | c) has called      | d) had been called |
| 3. a) could     | b) was able to    | c) had to          | d) need            |
| 4. a) calculate | b) had calculated | c) have calculated | d) will calculate  |
| 5. a) made      | b) is made        | c) was made        | d) had been made   |

**33.** Actors have lots of traditions and superstitions. For example, you (1)\_\_\_\_\_ say "good luck" to an actor. Instead, you say "break a leg". It's strange, but true. "Good luck" is bad luck. Also, actors never (2)\_\_\_\_\_ the name of Shakespeare's famous play "Macbeth". They always call it "The Scottish Play". In theatres the name Macbeth brings bad luck.

A third tradition is about whistling. You must never whistle in a theatre dressing room. Someone who (3)\_\_\_\_\_, must go out of the room and turn around three times. Only after that, they (4)\_\_\_\_\_ knock on the door and come in again.

- |                     |                 |               |                   |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) should        | b) can          | c) mustn't    | d) didn't have to |
| 2. a) say           | b) had said     | c) are saying | d) are said       |
| 3. a) was whistling | b) had whistled | c) whistled   | d) whistles       |
| 4. a) couldn't      | b) can          | c) had to     | d) mustn't        |

34. The custom of having candles on birthday cakes (1)\_\_\_\_\_ back to the ancient Greeks. Worshippers of Artemis, the goddess of the moon and hunting, (2)\_\_\_\_\_ place honey cakes on the altars of her temples on her birthday. The cakes were round like the full moon and lit with candles. This custom next (3)\_\_\_\_\_ in the Middle Ages when German peasants lit candles on birthday cakes. The number of the lit candles (4)\_\_\_\_\_ the person's age and there was an extra one to represent the light of life.

- |                 |                  |                  |                      |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) goes      | b) has gone      | c) is going      | d) had gone          |
| 2. a) can       | b) were to       | c) may           | d) shouldn't         |
| 3. a) recorded  | b) was recording | c) was recorded  | d) had been recorded |
| 4. a) indicated | b) indicates     | c) has indicated | d) was indicated     |

35. Last afternoon we went to the pictures. There was a big queue waiting to go in. Soon we got in. The film already (1)\_\_\_\_\_ and it was very dark in there. We (2)\_\_\_\_\_ go down some stairs to find our seats.

We (3)\_\_\_\_\_ there watching the film when something hit me on the head. It was an ice-cream tub. I turned round to see who it was and a little boy, who (4)\_\_\_\_\_ two rows behind me said, "I am very sorry. It (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to hit the boy in front."

- |                   |                 |                |                     |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) had started | b) started      | c) has started | d) was started      |
| 2. a) had to      | b) were allowed | c) can         | d) may              |
| 3. a) sat         | b) had sat      | c) were sat    | d) will be sitting  |
| 4. a) is sitting  | b) had sat      | c) was sitting | d) has been sitting |
| 5. a) was meaning | b) had meant    | c) was meant   | d) would mean       |

36. Do you see the man standing near the door? He works as an assistant in the same shop as I do. Well, I (1)\_\_\_\_\_ him the other day and he (2)\_\_\_\_\_ a big red Porsche. And do you see the expensive clothes he (3)\_\_\_\_\_? A month ago he (4)\_\_\_\_\_ a penny. I told you about the burglary that we had at the shop, didn't I? (5)\_\_\_\_\_ I should go to the police?

- |                    |                  |                   |                     |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) will see     | b) saw           | c) was seeing     | d) am seeing        |
| 2. a) had driven   | b) was driving   | c) drove          | d) will be driving  |
| 3. a) is wearing   | b) was wearing   | c) wears          | d) will be wearing  |
| 4. a) hasn't had   | b) wouldn't have | c) won't have     | d) didn't have      |
| 5. a) Do you think | b) Did you think | c) Will you think | d) Are you thinking |

37. The cocoa tree originally (1)\_\_\_\_\_ from the Amazon rainforests. Cortes, an explorer, was the first person to bring chocolate to Europe. He (2)\_\_\_\_\_ it to the Spanish Royal Court in Madrid and served it with herbs and pepper. Soon it (3)\_\_\_\_\_ very fashionable to drink it mixed with sugar and vanilla.

- |                     |                  |                |              |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. a) comes         | b) was coming    | c) is coming   | d) will come |
| 2. a) has presented | b) had presented | c) presents    | d) presented |
| 3. a) has become    | b) became        | c) will become | d) becomes   |

**38.** In August Gordon (1)\_\_\_\_\_ at this company for 25 years, and he is getting a bonus of three weeks' paid holiday. So we (2)\_\_\_\_\_ to hire a car and drive around Eastern Europe. We (3)\_\_\_\_\_ towards the end of August, and our aim there is to visit as many countries as we (4)\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                       |                |                   |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) will be         | b) has been    | c) will have been | d) had been          |
| 2. a) are deciding    | b) had decided | c) will decide    | d) have decided      |
| 3. a) will be leaving | b) are left    | c) would leave    | d) have been leaving |
| 4. a) must            | b) shall       | c) can            | d) have to           |

**39.** A man had to go on a long journey. He (1)\_\_\_\_\_ his money in a pot and put butter over it. So nobody (2)\_\_\_\_\_ see what was there under the butter in the pot.

Then he took the pot to his neighbour and said: "Please, keep this pot of butter for me till I (3)\_\_\_\_\_ back." He didn't say anything about the money in the pot. Two months passed. His neighbour thought: "I (4)\_\_\_\_\_ the butter in the pot has gone bad." And he took all the butter out of the pot and saw money there.

- |                  |                   |                    |                     |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) hides      | b) hid            | c) had hidden      | d) will hide        |
| 2. a) could      | b) had to         | c) will be able to | d) may              |
| 3. a) came       | b) come           | c) shall come      | d) had come         |
| 4. a) was afraid | b) will be afraid | c) am afraid       | d) have been afraid |

**40.** Long, long ago there was a lake of cold water in Kenya. At night many animals came to the lake to drink some water. But people never (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to the lake at night: the animals (2)\_\_\_\_\_ kill them.

Once, a rich man who had a beautiful daughter said, "The young man who (3)\_\_\_\_\_ go to the lake in the evening and stay in the cold water till morning, (4)\_\_\_\_\_ my daughter for his wife."

- |               |               |                   |              |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. a) came    | b) are coming | c) come           | d) will come |
| 2. a) may     | b) could      | c) must           | d) had to    |
| 3. a) has to  | b) would      | c) needn't        | d) used to   |
| 4. a) had had | b) is having  | c) will be having | d) will have |

41. I was on a train the other day, travelling from London to Bristol. I (1)\_\_\_\_\_ in an empty compartment and I wanted to read the last chapter of my murder mystery. Suddenly the door (2)\_\_\_\_\_ and a woman with a baby and two noisy children came in. The children immediately (3)\_\_\_\_\_ onto the seats. “(4)\_\_\_\_\_ we join you?” said the woman. At first I wanted to say, “Well, actually, I am reading a very interesting book and I’d like to finish it. (5)\_\_\_\_\_ you possibly find another compartment?”

But of course I smiled a charming smile and said, “Yes, certainly.”

- |                     |            |                |                |
|---------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) am sitting    | b) had sat | c) was sitting | d) would sit   |
| 2. a) opened        | b) opens   | c) has opened  | d) was opening |
| 3. a) were climbing | b) climbed | c) had climbed | d) climb       |
| 4. a) Had to        | b) Dare    | c) Ought       | d) May         |
| 5. a) May           | b) Could   | c) Dare        | d) Must        |

42. As the night plane took off, John closed his eyes. He loved travelling, but he was always a little afraid of flying. He (1)\_\_\_\_\_ really understand how the plane stayed up in the air. Also, he (2)\_\_\_\_\_ about what (3)\_\_\_\_\_ to him. Would there be detectives waiting for him at London airport? It was crazy to leave Brazil. In Brazil there was sun, freedom and beautiful women. He (4)\_\_\_\_\_ live happily for years with his \$50,000. In Britain there was rain, trouble, policemen and a strong chance of prison.

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|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) has to       | b) might            | c) is able to  | d) couldn't        |
| 2. a) is worried   | b) had been worried | c) was worried | d) will be worried |
| 3. a) would happen | b) had happened     | c) will happen | d) was happening   |
| 4. a) shall        | b) can              | c) could       | d) may             |

43. Dear Sir / Madam

I (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to inquire about an item which (2)\_\_\_\_\_ on one of your buses on Friday, March 15 at about 5.30 p.m. When I got off, I (3)\_\_\_\_\_ that one of my shopping bags (4)\_\_\_\_\_. It was a brown shopping bag with two black straw handles. There were three articles of clothing inside the bag: a blouse, a scarf and a pair of woolen trousers.

If you (5)\_\_\_\_\_ my bag, please, contact me on 585-324.

Yours faithfully,  
a passenger.

- |                     |                    |                 |                  |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) write         | b) am writing      | c) wrote        | d) have written  |
| 2. a) was left      | b) left            | c) was leaving  | d) had been left |
| 3. a) was realizing | b) had realized    | c) was realized | d) realized      |
| 4. a) missed        | b) was missing     | c) is missing   | d) had missed    |
| 5. a) are finding   | b) have been found | c) were found   | d) have found    |

44. A rich American once bought a painting by a well-known artist. As it cost him very much money he (1)\_\_\_\_\_ it was a fine piece of art. Besides, the man who (2)\_\_\_\_\_ it to him told him that the artist (3)\_\_\_\_\_ a gold medal for it.

The American thought that the painting (4)\_\_\_\_\_ look nice in the main room of his house. But he could not decide which was the top and which was the bottom of the painting; they looked the same.

- |                |                  |                 |                  |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) is sure  | b) was sure      | c) will be sure | d) had been sure |
| 2. a) sold     | b) had been sold | c) has sold     | d) was sold      |
| 3. a) received | b) had received  | c) has received | d) would receive |
| 4. a) might    | b) will          | c) had to       | d) mustn't       |

45. The sea holds many secrets. From it men today (1)\_\_\_\_\_ clues. They are finding out about life long ago. They (2)\_\_\_\_\_ in the waters of both the old and new worlds. There, scientists (3)\_\_\_\_\_ many wreckages of old ships. The items found (4)\_\_\_\_\_ by scientific methods. They tell how old the ship is. By simply looking at these strange treasures, they can even tell what the ships (5)\_\_\_\_\_ like.

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|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) had got         | b) were getting   | c) are getting      | d) would get     |
| 2. a) search          | b) are searched   | c) will be searched | d) searched      |
| 3. a) have discovered | b) had discovered | c) are discovering  | d) will discover |
| 4. a) studied         | b) were studied   | c) have studied     | d) are studied   |
| 5. a) look            | b) will look      | c) looked           | d) were looked   |

46. We are all searching for ways to improve our lives. I (1)\_\_\_\_\_ that life in the future will be much more pleasant than it is today.

In the first place, there (2)\_\_\_\_\_ many improvements in the field of medicine. Scientists are confident that cures for diseases such as cancer and AIDS (3)\_\_\_\_\_. Therefore, the lives of thousands of people (4)\_\_\_\_\_. Also, new technological breakthroughs will make our lives easier. Computers (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to perform more time-saving functions and new inventions will continue to help us carry out daily tasks with ease and comfort.

- |                     |                         |                    |                    |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) felt          | b) will feel            | c) feel            | d) am feeling      |
| 2. a) will be       | b) had been             | c) would have been | d) were            |
| 3. a) will find     | c) will have been found |                    |                    |
|                     | b) will have found      | d) have found      |                    |
| 4. a) will be saved | b) will save            | c) will be saving  | d) will have saved |
| 5. a) should        | b) mustn't              | c) will be able    | d) can             |

47. Pygmalion (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the king of Cyprus and a famous sculptor. He had no respect for women. He (2)\_\_\_\_\_ that the only thing the women of Cyprus were interested in was pleasure. He (3)\_\_\_\_\_ that though their face and figure were beautiful, women were bad in the heart.

One day he took a piece of marble and began to make a statue of a young woman. When the statue (4)\_\_\_\_\_, it was more beautiful than any other woman Pygmalion (5)\_\_\_\_\_. The marble girl seemed to be almost alive. Soon Pygmalion fell in love with her.

- |                    |                 |                      |                  |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) is           | b) was          | c) has been          | d) had been      |
| 2. a) sees         | b) has seen     | c) saw               | d) was seeing    |
| 3. a) believes     | b) believed     | c) has believed      | d) was believing |
| 4. a) was finished | b) had finished | c) has been finished | d) was finishing |
| 5. a) has seen     | b) saw          | c) had seen          | d) had been seen |

48. I (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to complain about the service I received when I stayed at your hotel last week. Your receptionist was extremely rude and unhelpful. I (2)\_\_\_\_\_ at your hotel many times, so there was no need to ask for so many details. Also the bar (3)\_\_\_\_\_ when I arrived at the hotel. My room faced the main road and was cold and extremely noisy. I arrived at the restaurant at half past ten and was told that I (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to have breakfast.

Expect to hear from you by return, telling me what you (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to do to compensate me for a thoroughly unpleasant three days at your hotel.

Yours, John Benson.

- |                    |                 |                      |                    |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) am writing   | b) have written | c) write             | d) shall write     |
| 2. a) stay         | b) was staying  | c) was stayed        | d) have stayed     |
| 3. a) was closed   | b) is closed    | c) have been staying | d) has been closed |
| 4. a) should       | b) can't        | c) wouldn't be able  | d) might not       |
| 5. a) are intended | b) intend       | c) are intending     | d) have intended   |

49. The *Titanic* was a very large British passenger ship which in 1912 (1)\_\_\_\_\_ on its first voyage across the Atlantic after hitting an iceberg, although its owners had claimed that it (2)\_\_\_\_\_ never sink. There were not enough lifeboats for all the passengers and over 1 500 people died. As a result of this disaster, new laws (3)\_\_\_\_\_ concerning safety at sea.

- |                  |                   |                     |                    |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) sank       | b) had sunk       | c) was sinking      | d) will sink       |
| 2. a) must       | b) may            | c) had to           | d) could           |
| 3. a) introduced | b) had introduced | c) were introducing | d) were introduced |

**50.** Snakes and ladders is a popular game. It (1)\_\_\_\_\_ with dice on a board marked with squares, and with pictures of snakes and ladders that go over more than one square. To win the game, a player (2)\_\_\_\_\_ reach the top of the board by moving along the squares. A player who arrives on a square where there is the bottom of a ladder can move straight to the top of the ladder, but one arriving at the head of a snake (3)\_\_\_\_\_ move back down to its tail.

- |                 |           |               |              |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. a) is played | b) plays  | c) has played | d) played    |
| 2. a) ought     | b) cannot | c) must       | d) shouldn't |
| 3. a) could     | b) has to | c) mightn't   | d) ought     |

**51.** 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)\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                      |                   |                       |                     |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 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     |

**52.** 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.

- |                       |                    |                    |                   |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 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     |

**53.** 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.

- |                   |                 |                 |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 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 |

**54.** 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.

- |                    |                       |                  |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 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          |

**55.** 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.

- |                   |                      |                    |               |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 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      |

**56.** 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.

- |                    |              |                  |                       |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 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          |

**57.** 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.

- |                        |                      |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 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            |

**58.** 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?"

- |                     |                 |                      |                   |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 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 standing | d) was standing   |

**59.** 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)\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                  |                 |                     |                      |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 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      |

**60.** 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 every thing 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.

- |                       |                         |                |                 |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 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 | c) aren't changing      |                |                 |
| b) aren't changed     | d) haven't been changed |                |                 |

## 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                      c) Mediterranean  
b) Mediterranean Sea                      d) the Sea Mediterranean
15. "Excuse me, sir! Can I pay by cheque?"  
"\_\_\_\_\_ in cash."  
a) I'd prefer you paid                      c) You'd better to pay  
b) 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                      c) in a short holiday  
b) 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                      c) Anns' and Jacks'  
b) Ann and Jack's                        d) Ann and Jacks'

28. "Was Daniel arrested?"

"The police \_\_\_\_\_ more evidence to prove his guilt."

- a) are looking for                        c) is looking after  
b) 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                        c) dared not tell  
b) 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                         c) a twenty minutes'  
b) 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                      c) help laugh  
b) be helped to laugh                d) help laughing
36. "What is \_\_\_\_\_?"  
"I think it's (0077) 96166587."  
a) Dave's phone's number            c) phone number of Dave  
b) 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                      c) give me some favour  
b) 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                      c) too much noise  
b) 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                      c) by the midnight  
b) 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                      c) by North of the Pacific  
b) 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            c) the difficult time  
b) 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            c) I'd better to go  
b) 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            c) The Falkland Islands  
b) 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                      c) fewer and fewer  
b) 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                      c) more interesting  
b) 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                      c) I would prefer you don't  
b) You had better not to                      d) You would rather not
69. "No sooner \_\_\_\_ everyone started to gossip about him."
- a) had Mike left than                      c) had Mike left when  
b) 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                      c) the twenty-second  
b) 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) 13<sup>th</sup> 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      c) in such hot day  
b) 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      c) The Rocky Mountains  
b) 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      c) the proper breakfast  
b) 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      c) the Kilimanjaro  
b) 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      c) in United Arab Emirates  
b) 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      c) with a same train  
b) 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                      c) those informations  
b) 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                      c) of sisters-in-law  
b) 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) a two and half years
- c) two and a half year
- 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                      c) an aunt of Henry's  
b) 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                      c) to everybody the truth  
b) 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                      c) the Statue of Liberty  
b) 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                      c) a five-year-old  
b) 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'                      c) in Los Angeles  
b) 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                      c) an idea for tomorrow  
b) 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                      c) pay attention to  
b) 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      c) a well knowledge of  
b) 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                      c) about last night  
b) about the 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                      c) Six Avenue  
b) Sixth 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                      c) more dangerously  
b) dangerous and dangerous                      d) much dangerous
164. "Now, children, open your books \_\_\_\_\_ and look at the picture!"  
a) at twenty-first page                              c) at page twenty-one  
b) on page twenty-first                              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                      c) neither of my sisters  
b) either of my sisters are                      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                      c) from feet to the head  
b) from the head to foot                      d) from head to foot
190. "The airplane in which Phyllis was travelling ran into \_\_\_\_\_."  
a) a heavy weather                      c) heavily weather  
b) heavy 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                      c) no seriously illnesses  
b) any serious illness                      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 advice                      d) advising
199. "Don't you sometimes wish you could go back to childhood?"  
"\_\_\_\_\_ such a chance!"  
a) If only we had                      c) Only we don't have  
b) Only we 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 others
  - 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      c) Republic of the Ireland  
b) the Ireland Republic      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      c) three miles' far  
b) three miles long      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      c) Sahara  
b) Sahara Desert      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      c) a Channel of the English  
b) the English Channel      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 29<sup>th</sup> 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. "I and my husband have quite different views on life."  
"That's natural. Different people \_\_\_\_\_ tend to see things differently."  
a) around the world      c) on the world  
b) all over world      d) throughout world
224. "\_\_\_\_\_ do you think we shall need?"  
"I suppose \$100 will be enough."  
a) How many money      c) How much money  
b) How much of 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      c) so more intelligent  
b) most 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



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                      c) the most enjoyed  
b) the least enjoyable                      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                      c) a business risk  
b) a risky business                      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                      c) so beautiful as  
b) such beautiful than                      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                      c) Was everybody agree  
b) Did nobody agree                      d) Does anybody agree

256. "Did anybody go out?"

"I don't think so. I didn't see \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) somebody going out                      c) nobody go out  
b) anybody to 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                      c) several of tropical fruit  
b) four tropical fruits                      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                      c) perfectly English  
b) in English perfectly                      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                      c) was a real surprised  
b) was really surprising                      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                      c) two hour drive  
b) a two-hour driving                      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) many 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              c) stopped to complain  
b) stop complaining              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      c) did they get married  
b) did they marry      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                      c) am with him  
b) were with him                      d) weren't with him
300. "How old is Robert?"  
"He is \_\_\_\_\_ I am."  
a) the same age than                      c) of the same age as  
b) a same age as                      d) the same age as

## Section 5

**Ընտրել համատեքստին համապատասխանող խոսքիմասային ձևը:  
Fill in the blanks with the word form that best fits each space.**

## Text 1

The old saying ‘It’s never too late to learn’ is as (1)\_\_\_\_\_ of making music – even learning to play an instrument – as of any other (2)\_\_\_\_\_ occupation. I know a lady in her seventies who is making great progress with her piano playing. Another in her forties didn’t get very far on the piano as a child, but now that her children need less of her (3)\_\_\_\_\_, all her spare time is spent practising her (4)\_\_\_\_\_ and playing some quite advanced Chopin. She is (5)\_\_\_\_\_ improving all the time.

- |                   |                 |                |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) truthfully  | b) true         | c) truly       | d) truth       |
| 2. a) worth       | b) worthless    | c) worthily    | d) worthwhile  |
| 3. a) attentive   | b) attention    | c) attentively | d) inattentive |
| 4. a) technique   | b) technical    | c) technician  | d) technology  |
| 5. a) persistence | b) persistently | c) persistent  | d) persisting  |

## Text 2

It was George Walker and Col Landmann who planned and built the first railway line into London. The railway, nearly four miles long, was to be placed on a brick bridge (1)\_\_\_\_\_ of 878 arches. This (2)\_\_\_\_\_ way to build a railway had several advantages. It would get round the problem created by the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ roads and lanes that intersected the route and would require less land.

The first brick was laid on April 4, 1834. At the same time the company purchased a plot of (4)\_\_\_\_\_ near London Bridge for £7500. A huge army of labourers, engineers and builders moved in to begin the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ task of building the bridge and laying the track. Across the fields little townships of huts sprang up to house the railway workers.

- |                 |                 |                |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) consist   | b) consistently | c) consistent  | d) consisting   |
| 2. a) sensitive | b) insensible   | c) sensational | d) sensation    |
| 3. a) numeric   | b) numeral      | c) numerous    | d) innumerate   |
| 4. a) landscape | b) land         | c) landmark    | d) landing      |
| 5. a) enormous  | b) enormously   | c) enormity    | d) enormousness |

## Text 3

Superman is the best-known hero of US comic books. He was created by the writer Jerry Siegel and the artist Joseph Shuster, and first appeared in 1938. The (1)\_\_\_\_\_ began in newspapers a year later and has been used for (2)\_\_\_\_\_, radio and television programmes and several films. Superman has (3)\_\_\_\_\_ powers, including great strength and the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to fly. He uses these powers to fight evil and (5)\_\_\_\_\_. He only appears when he is needed. For the rest of the time he is Clark Kent, a rather dull and timid journalist.

- |                  |                   |                  |                  |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) character  | b) characteristic | c) characterized | d) characterless |
| 2. a) novelties  | b) novels         | c) novelists     | d) novelistic    |
| 3. a) specially  | b) specialist     | c) special       | d) especially    |
| 4. a) disability | b) able           | c) ability       | d) disabled      |
| 5. a) danger     | b) dangerously    | c) dangerous     | d) endanger      |

## Text 4

Stonehenge is Britain's most famous (1)\_\_\_\_\_ monument. It consists of two circles of large standing stones, one inside the other. The inner circle consisted of arches made by laying one stone across the tops of two others. Some of these have fallen, but some are still in (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Stonehenge was built between 3000 and 1500 BC. Nobody knows why it was built, but many people think it was to study the stars and planets or to worship the sun, because a line through its centre would point (3)\_\_\_\_\_ to the position of the rising sun on Midsummer's Day. Since the 1980s young people have been going there for their own midsummer (4)\_\_\_\_\_, but the police (5)\_\_\_\_\_ prevent them from getting near the stones. Stonehenge was made a World Heritage Site in 1986.

- |                    |                 |                   |                |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) historically | b) history      | c) prehistoric    | d) prehistory  |
| 2. a) preposition  | b) positionally | c) postpositional | d) position    |
| 3. a) indirect     | b) directly     | c) direction      | d) directive   |
| 4. a) celebrations | b) celebrators  | c) celebrities    | d) celebratory |
| 5. a) usual        | b) unusual      | c) usually        | d) unusually   |

## Text 5

Fashion forms a key part of many of our important industries, (1)\_\_\_\_\_ those involving design, such as cars, computer printers and (2)\_\_\_\_\_. In the world of machines, changes in design often accompany (3)\_\_\_\_\_ improvements.

However, new design in clothing is more (4)\_\_\_\_\_ motivated by fashion. Differences in the climate from season to season and the tendency to connect each new year with a new look provide textiles companies with (5)\_\_\_\_\_ opportunities to renew their sales.

- |                    |               |               |              |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. a) especially   | b) specially  | c) specialist | d) specialty |
| 2. a) cloth        | b) clothing   | c) unclothed  | d) clothe    |
| 3. a) technically  | b) technical  | c) technician | d) technique |
| 4. a) uncommon     | b) uncommonly | c) commoner   | d) commonly  |
| 5. a) infrequently | b) frequently | c) frequent   | d) frequency |

### Text 6

Being the third son of the family, and not bred to any trade, my head began to be filled very early with (1)\_\_\_\_\_ about travelling. My father, who was very aged, had given me a (2)\_\_\_\_\_ share of learning, as far as house (3)\_\_\_\_\_ and a country free school can (4)\_\_\_\_\_ give, and wanted me to study law; but I would be satisfied with nothing but going to sea; and my inclination to this led me strongly against the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of my father, and against all the persuasions of my mother.

- |                   |                |                |                   |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) thoughtful  | b) thoughtless | c) thoughts    | d) thoughtfully   |
| 2. a) incompetent | b) competence  | c) competently | d) competent      |
| 3. a) educational | b) educative   | c) education   | d) educator       |
| 4. a) general     | b) generally   | c) generality  | d) generalization |
| 5. a) willful     | b) unwilling   | c) willing     | d) will           |

### Text 7

On the first of September I went on board a ship bound for London. Never any young adventurer's (1)\_\_\_\_\_ began at an earlier age or continued longer than mine. The ship had no sooner got out of the port than the wind began to blow in the most (2)\_\_\_\_\_ manner. I was most (3)\_\_\_\_\_ sick in body and (4)\_\_\_\_\_ in mind. I began now seriously to reflect upon what I had done and how (5)\_\_\_\_\_ I was overtaken by the judgment of Heaven, for wickedly leaving my father's house.

- |                   |                  |                |                |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) misfortunes | b) fortunes      | c) fortunately | d) unfortunate |
| 2. a) fright      | b) frightfully   | c) frightened  | d) frightful   |
| 3. a) unexpressed | b) inexpressibly | c) expressive  | d) express     |

- |                |                 |              |               |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 4. a) terrific | b) terrifically | c) terrified | d) terrifying |
| 5. a) justly   | b) just         | c) justified | d) injustice  |

## Text 8

A research by psychologists suggests that our name can have a direct (1)\_\_\_\_\_ on our (2)\_\_\_\_\_ happiness. Having a (3)\_\_\_\_\_ name, it seems, can make other people think you are (4)\_\_\_\_\_ and attractive even before they have met you. This is because people associate a particular name with a certain (5)\_\_\_\_\_. However, having an unpopular name can have the opposite effect. As a result, people with less attractive names tend to work harder to get on in life.

- |                    |                  |                  |                |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) effective    | b) effect        | c) effectively   | d) effectual   |
| 2. a) personally   | b) personage     | c) personal      | d) personality |
| 3. a) popular      | b) popularly     | c) popularity    | d) unpopular   |
| 4. a) intelligence | b) unintelligent | c) intelligently | d) intelligent |
| 5. a) imagination  | b) image         | c) imaginative   | d) imaginary   |

## Text 9

At the age of ten Barbara was different from her family. She gave you the (1)\_\_\_\_\_ of being (2)\_\_\_\_\_. So she went to the local grammar school.

This year is quite an (3)\_\_\_\_\_ one for Barbara. She's taking her O-levels in nine subjects. She chose these subjects last year when she and her parents went to the school for an interview with some of her teachers – three, to be (4)\_\_\_\_\_. It was quite a shock for Barbara's parents that the teachers thought their daughter was 'university material'. The teachers meant that Barbara could pass the entrance exams. But of course, this doesn't mean that she is (5)\_\_\_\_\_ going to university.

- |                     |                   |               |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) unimpressed   | b) impression     | c) impressive | d) impressionable |
| 2. a) thoughtlessly | b) thoughtfulness | c) thoughtful | d) thought        |
| 3. a) unimportance  | b) importance     | c) important  | d) importantly    |
| 4. a) precise       | b) precision      | c) precisely  | d) imprecisely    |
| 5. a) definite      | b) definitely     | c) definition | d) indefinite     |

## Text 10

In the old days of (1)\_\_\_\_\_ theatrical companies, a travelling company had experienced a bad (2)\_\_\_\_\_ week, and there was no money to pay the actors. When the actor, who played the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of the Ghost in 'Hamlet' heard this, he promptly told the manager: "Then the ghost won't walk tonight!" As that meant that there could be no (4)\_\_\_\_\_ that night, he was immediately paid.

Ever since the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of salaries in the theatre is known as "the ghost is walking."

- |                   |                |                |                  |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) touring     | b) tour        | c) tourist     | d) tourism       |
| 2. a) finance     | b) financier   | c) financially | d) financial     |
| 3. a) partner     | b) participant | c) part        | d) participation |
| 4. a) performance | b) performer   | c) perform     | d) performative  |
| 5. a) paid        | b) payment     | c) payable     | d) unpaid        |

## Text 11

Now it seems like a (1)\_\_\_\_\_ and far-away dream. Actually, in the history of (2)\_\_\_\_\_ events, it happened only a little while ago. For me it was the beginning of my adulthood.

I was a senior in high school. It was 1943, and the world was (3)\_\_\_\_\_ down with war. As quickly as a boy became seventeen or eighteen, off he went. He went into the army, navy, marine or air corps. He didn't even wait for high school graduation. It wasn't merely a matter of going or not going, the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ was which branch of the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ he would join.

- |                 |             |               |                |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) distantly | b) distant  | c) distance   | d) distantness |
| 2. a) human     | b) humanity | c) humanly    | d) humanism    |
| 3. a) side      | b) inside   | c) upside     | d) backside    |
| 4. a) decision  | b) decisive | c) decisively | d) indecision  |
| 5. a) server    | b) servant  | c) serving    | d) service     |

## Text 12

Apart from your home, your car is (1)\_\_\_\_\_ your most (2)\_\_\_\_\_ possession. Over 460,000 cars are reported missing in Britain each year and many of those are never recovered. Car thieves are often young and sometimes (3)\_\_\_\_\_. Yet car crime can be cut drastically if motorists follow a few (4)\_\_\_\_\_ rules to keep thieves out of their cars in the



first place. Most car thieves are unskilled criminals; many are under twenty. So, make your own car a less (5)\_\_\_\_\_ target to discourage thieves from trying.

- |                  |                |               |               |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. a) probably   | b) probability | c) improbable | d) probable   |
| 2. a) value      | b) valuable    | c) valueless  | d) evaluation |
| 3. a) drinking   | b) drunkard    | c) drunk      | d) drinkable  |
| 4. a) simply     | b) simplify    | c) simplicity | d) simple     |
| 5. a) invitingly | b) invitation  | c) inviting   | d) uninvited  |

### Text 13

Modern technological advances have led to great changes in police work. While computer networks are important in allowing the police to store (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the information they need, computer technology has also helped criminals.

The police can no longer rely on fingerprints and other more traditional methods of detection. They have to keep up to date with (2)\_\_\_\_\_ in many fields. For example, the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of the cordless (4)\_\_\_\_\_ drill left them (5)\_\_\_\_\_ against robbers of telephone boxes.

- |                   |                |               |                  |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. a) efficient   | b) efficiently | c) efficiency | d) inefficiently |
| 2. a) undeveloped | b) developing  | c) developer  | d) development   |
| 3. a) inventive   | b) inventor    | c) invention  | d) inventiveness |
| 4. a) electric    | b) electrician | c) electrify  | d) electricity   |
| 5. a) empower     | b) powerless   | c) powerful   | d) powerfully    |

### Text 14

James Bond is a fictional character created by Ian Fleming, who featured him in twelve novels and two short story (1)\_\_\_\_\_.

He was named after an American ornithologist, a Caribbean bird (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Most (3)\_\_\_\_\_ agree that James Bond is a romanticized version of the author. Both Fleming and Bond attended the same schools, preferred the same foods and maintained the same habits. They also shared similar (4)\_\_\_\_\_, hairstyle, and eye colour.

Bond holds code number 007. The 'double-0' prefix shows his (5)\_\_\_\_\_ licence to kill in the performance of his duties.

- |                   |                 |               |                  |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. a) collective  | b) collectively | c) collectors | d) collections   |
| 2. a) expertly    | b) inexpert     | c) expert     | d) inexpertly    |
| 3. a) researchers | b) searchers    | c) research   | d) researchable  |
| 4. a) high        | b) highly       | c) height     | d) highness      |
| 5. a) except      | b) exceptional  | c) exception  | d) unexceptional |

### Text 15

Tom Ramsay had been the black sheep of his family for twenty years. He had begun life (1)\_\_\_\_\_ enough: he went into business, married and had two children.

The Ramsays were perfectly (2)\_\_\_\_\_ people and there was every (3)\_\_\_\_\_ to suppose that Tom Ramsay would have a (4)\_\_\_\_\_ career. But one day, without warning, he announced that he didn't like work and that he wasn't suited for marriage, he wanted to enjoy himself. He left his wife and his office. He had a little money and he spent two happy years in the various capitals of Europe. News of his doings reached his (5)\_\_\_\_\_ from time to time and they were shocked.

- |                    |               |                |                 |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) decently     | b) decency    | c) indecent    | d) decent       |
| 2. a) respectfully | b) respective | c) respectable | d) respect      |
| 3. a) reasonable   | b) reason     | c) reasonably  | d) unreasonable |
| 4. a) uselessly    | b) useful     | c) usage       | d) usefully     |
| 5. a) relatives    | b) related    | c) unrelated   | d) relationship |

### Text 16

Judson Webb was an American businessman. He had a (1)\_\_\_\_\_ flat in New York but in summer he used to leave the dusty city and go to the country. There he had a cottage which consisted of three rooms, a bathroom and a kitchen. In one of the rooms there was a big closet. He liked his cottage very much, (2)\_\_\_\_\_ his closet where he kept his guns, fishing-rods, wine and other things. It was his (3)\_\_\_\_\_ closet and even his wife was not allowed to have a key, for Judson Webb loved his personal (4)\_\_\_\_\_ and got very angry when anybody else touched them.

It was autumn now and Judson was packing his things for the winter. In a few minutes he would be driving back to (5)\_\_\_\_\_, to New York.

- |                  |                |               |                |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) comforting | b) comfortably | c) discomfort | d) comfortable |
| 2. a) specialist | b) special     | c) specially  | d) especially  |

- |                   |                |                 |               |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 3. a) owner       | b) own         | c) disown       | d) ownership  |
| 4. a) possessions | b) possess     | c) possessors   | d) possessive |
| 5. a) civilized   | b) uncivilized | c) civilization | d) civil      |

## Text 17

In Norse mythology there were many gods. In time, Odin became the most (1)\_\_\_\_\_ and ruled as king of the gods and people from the beautiful Valhalla. He was the god of wisdom and of battle. The souls of killed heroes were carried to Valhalla on winged horses by the Valkyries, maidens in armour.

Odin's wife, Frigg, was the queen of the gods. One of their sons, Thor, was the god of (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Freya was the goddess of love, music, and flowers. In (3)\_\_\_\_\_, the clever Loki was the god of evil and mischief.

Norse gods and goddesses have characteristics (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to those of Greece and Rome. On the other hand, (5)\_\_\_\_\_ their Greek and Roman counterparts, the Norse gods had countless adventures concerning love, disputes, escapes, jealousy, war, and hidden treasures.

- |                   |               |                |                  |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) powerful    | b) powerless  | c) power       | d) will-power    |
| 2. a) thunderous  | b) thunder    | c) thundering  | d) thundery      |
| 3. a) contrasting | b) contrast   | c) contrastive | d) contrasted    |
| 4. a) similarly   | b) similarity | c) similar     | d) dissimilarity |
| 5. a) likely      | b) likeness   | c) likewise    | d) unlike        |

## Text 18

In an (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to produce the largest, fastest, and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the *Titanic*. It was so superior to anything else on the seas that it was called "(2)\_\_\_\_\_". So sure of this were the owners that they decided to (3)\_\_\_\_\_ lifeboats for only 950 of its (4)\_\_\_\_\_ 3.500 passengers.

Many passengers were aboard the night it hit an iceberg, only two days at sea and more than half way between England and New York. Because the luxury liner was travelling so fast, the collision was (5)\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                  |               |            |                 |
|------------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) effortless | b) effortful  | c) effort  | d) effortlessly |
| 2. a) sinkable   | b) unsinkable | c) sinker  | d) sinking      |
| 3. a) provision  | b) providing  | c) provide | d) provider     |

- |                   |             |              |                |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 4. a) possibility | b) possible | c) possibly  | d) impossible  |
| 5. a) avoidable   | b) avoiding | c) avoidance | d) unavoidable |

### Text 19

The Great Pyramid of Giza, a monument of wisdom and prophecy, was built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C. Despite its antiquity, (1)\_\_\_\_\_ aspects of its (2)\_\_\_\_\_ make it one of the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ great wonders of the world. The four sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on the north, south, east, and west – an (4)\_\_\_\_\_ engineering feat. Ancient Egyptians were great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were based on (5)\_\_\_\_\_ observations.

- |                    |                |                   |                 |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) certainty    | b) uncertainly | c) certain        | d) certify      |
| 2. a) construction | b) construct   | c) constructive   | d) constructor  |
| 3. a) truth        | b) truly       | c) true           | d) truthful     |
| 4. a) incredulous  | b) incredibly  | c) incredibility  | d) incredible   |
| 5. a) astronomy    | b) astronomer  | c) astronomically | d) astronomical |

### Text 20

After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its (1)\_\_\_\_\_ powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the (2)\_\_\_\_\_ of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made (3)\_\_\_\_\_ contributions to mankind. (4)\_\_\_\_\_ there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine and peace. (5)\_\_\_\_\_ was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.

- |                   |                |              |                  |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. a) destructive | b) destruction | c) destroy   | d) destructively |
| 2. a) inventive   | b) inventor    | c) invention | d) invent        |
| 3. a) worth       | b) worthless   | c) worthily  | d) worthwhile    |
| 4. a) originally  | b) origin      | c) original  | d) originate     |
| 5. a) economize   | b) economics   | c) economy   | d) economical    |

## Section 6

Ընտրել ուղղակի/անուղղակի խոսքի փոխակերպման ճիշտ տարբերակը:

**Choose the best option for direct/indirect speech.**

1. *Daniel said: "Soledad, will you write down your e-mail address, please?"*
  - a) Daniel asked if Soledad would write down her e-mail address.
  - b) Daniel said that Soledad would write down her e-mail address.
  - c) Daniel asked if Soledad will write down her e-mail address.
  - d) Daniel asked Soledad to write down her e-mail address.
  
2. *"Let's stay here till the rain stops," Rudy said.*
  - a) Rudy suggested to stay here till the rain stopped.
  - b) Rudy suggested staying there till the rain stops.
  - c) Rudy said to stay there till the rain had stopped.
  - d) Rudy suggested staying there till the rain stopped.
  
3. *"Mary, did you go anywhere last weekend?" Bob asked.*
  - a) Bob asked Mary why she didn't go anywhere last weekend.
  - b) Bob asked Mary if she had gone anywhere the previous weekend.
  - c) Bob asked Mary if she had gone anywhere last weekend.
  - d) Bob asked Mary if she hadn't gone anywhere the previous weekend.
  
4. *"I have some guests from Boston today," says my father.*
  - a) My father says he has some guests from Boston today.
  - b) My father says he had some guests from Boston that day.
  - c) My father said he had some guests from Boston that day.
  - d) My father tells he has some guests from Boston today.
  
5. *"You can take an appeal to a higher court," said the judge.*
  - a) The judge told me to take an appeal to a higher court.
  - b) The judge said I can take an appeal to a higher court.
  - c) The judge said that I could take an appeal to a higher court.
  - d) The judge told that I could take an appeal to a higher court.
  
6. *Martha asked if I had explained everything to my friends the day before.*
  - a) "Did you explain everything to your friends the day before?" Martha asked.
  - b) "Have you explained everything to your friends?" Martha said.

- c) "Did you explain everything to your friends yesterday?" Martha asks.
- d) "Did you explain everything to your friends yesterday?" Martha asked.

7. *Richard said: "Thanks, Bob. You were very kind to me yesterday."*

- a) Richard said thanks to Bob as he was very kind to him yesterday.
- b) Richard thanked to Bob as he had been very kind to him yesterday.
- c) Richard thanked Bob for he had been very kind to him the day before.
- d) Richard thanked to Bob as he had been very kind to him the day before.

8. *"I can't join you now. I am working on my report," he said.*

- a) He said he couldn't join me then as he was working on his report.
- b) He said he couldn't join me then and he was working on his report.
- c) He told he couldn't join me then as he was working on his report.
- d) He said he can't join me now as he is working on his report.

9. *"Lily, take the posters to the teachers' room, please," the teacher said.*

- a) The teacher said that Lily had to take the posters to the teachers' room.
- b) The teacher said Lily to take the posters to the teachers' room.
- c) The teacher asked Lily to take the posters to the teachers' room.
- d) The teacher asked if Lily took the posters to the teachers' room.

10. *The professor says that the students will be taking a written exam tomorrow.*

- a) The professor says to me: "The students will be taking a written exam tomorrow."
- b) The professor says: "The students will be taking a written exam tomorrow."
- c) The professor says: "The students will be taking a written exam the next day."
- d) The professor asks: "The students will be taking a written exam tomorrow."

11. *"Are there any vacant rooms in this hotel?" the old gentleman asked.*

- a) The old gentleman wanted to know if there were any vacant rooms in that hotel.
- b) The old gentleman wanted to know if there were some vacant rooms in that hotel.
- c) The old gentleman asked were there any vacant rooms in that hotel.
- d) The old gentleman wondered if there were some vacant rooms in that hotel.

12. *"Why didn't you call on us last weekend?" my grandparents asked me.*

- a) My grandparents asked me why didn't I call on them last weekend.
- b) My grandparents asked me why I hadn't called on them last weekend.
- c) My grandparents asked me why hadn't I called on them the previous weekend.
- d) My grandparents asked me why I hadn't called on them the previous weekend.

13. *The doctor said: "Mrs Davis, you will recover soon if you take these pills."*
- The doctor told Mrs Davis she will recover soon if she takes these pills.
  - The doctor assured Mrs Davis that she would recover soon if she took those pills.
  - The doctor advised Mrs Davis that she would recover soon if she took these pills.
  - The doctor said that Mrs Davis would recover soon if she took those pills.
14. *Mother said: "Don't go out without a raincoat, Lucy! It's raining."*
- Mother asked Lucy not to go out without a raincoat and it was raining.
  - Mother warned Lucy not to go out without a raincoat as it was raining.
  - Mother said that Lucy didn't go out without a raincoat as it was raining.
  - Mother told Lucy not to go out without a raincoat as it is raining.
15. *Mr Ronald asked: "Where is the symposium supposed to be held tomorrow?"*
- Mr Ronald asked where was the symposium supposed to be held the next day.
  - Mr Ronald asked if the symposium was supposed to be held the next day.
  - Mr Ronald wondered where the symposium was supposed to be held the next day.
  - Mr Ronald wanted to know where is the symposium supposed to be held tomorrow.
16. *Samuel said: "Alice, give me your website address."*
- Samuel said Alice to give him her website address.
  - Samuel said that Alice gave him her website address.
  - Samuel told Alice to give him her website address.
  - Samuel told that Alice had to give him her website address.
17. *Mother said: "Estella, if you don't tell the truth, nobody will trust you."*
- Mother warned Estella if she didn't tell the truth, nobody would trust her.
  - Mother said that if Estella didn't tell the truth, nobody would trust her.
  - Mother told that if Estella didn't tell the truth, nobody would trust her.
  - Mother said to Estella if she doesn't tell the truth, nobody will trust her.
18. *The chairman asked Edward to hand over the files.*
- The chairman says to Edward: "Will you hand over the files, please?"
  - The chairman said to Edward: "Will you hand over the files, please?"
  - The chairman asked: "Will you hand over the files, please?"
  - The chairman said: "Will Edward hand over the files?"

19. *“Ken, when are you going to file a report about the incident?” Martin asked.*
- Martin asked Ken when is he going to file a report about the incident.
  - Martin asked Ken when was he going to file a report about the incident.
  - Martin asked when Ken was going to file a report about the incident.
  - Martin asked Ken when he was going to file a report about the incident.
- 20 *“Did you send a letter to your parents last week?” asked Uncle Fred.*
- Uncle Fred asked did I send a letter to my parents last week.
  - Uncle Fred asked if I sent a letter to my parents last week.
  - Uncle Fred asked if I had sent a letter to my parents the previous week.
  - Uncle Fred asked if I had sent a letter to my parents last week.
21. *“You will feel better tomorrow if you stay in bed,” says the doctor.*
- The doctor said I would feel better tomorrow if I stayed in bed.
  - The doctor says I will feel better tomorrow if I stay in bed.
  - The doctor said that I would feel better the next day if I stayed in bed.
  - The doctor told that I would feel better tomorrow if I stayed in bed.
22. *Mr Grey asks: “Did they adopt a decision?”*
- Mr Grey asked if they had adopted a decision.
  - Mr Grey asks if they adopted a decision.
  - Mr Grey asks did they adopt a decision.
  - Mr Grey asked if they adopted a decision.
23. *“You look pale, Susan. You had better stay in bed.” I said.*
- I said that Susan looked pale and warned her to stay in bed.
  - I wondered why Susan didn't stay in bed as she looked pale.
  - I advised Susan to stay in bed because she looked pale.
  - I advised that Susan had to stay in bed, she looked pale.
24. *The jeweler asked: “Why don't you like this bracelet? It's very nice.”*
- The jeweler wondered why I didn't like that bracelet and added that it was very nice.
  - The jeweler wondered why didn't I like that bracelet and it was very nice.
  - The jeweler asked why I don't like this bracelet as it's very nice.
  - The jeweler asked why I didn't like this bracelet as it was very nice.



25. *The secretary said: "There is a mass of letters on my table this morning."*
- The secretary said there is a mass of letters on her table this morning.
  - The secretary said there was a mass of letters on her table this morning.
  - The secretary told that there was a mass of letters on her table that morning.
  - The secretary said there was a mass of letters on her table that morning.
26. *The little girl said: "Will you help me open this parcel, please? I can't do it alone."*
- The little girl asked me if I will help her open the parcel as she can't do it alone.
  - The little girl asked me if I would help her open the parcel as she couldn't do it alone.
  - The little girl asked me to help her open the parcel and she couldn't do it alone.
  - The little girl asked me to help her open the parcel as she couldn't do it alone.
27. *Mother says: "Can you take your little sister to the park tonight, Ben?"*
- Mother asked Ben if he can take his little sister to the park tonight.
  - Mother asked Ben if he could take his little sister to the park that night.
  - Mother asks Ben can he take his little sister to the park tonight.
  - Mother asks Ben if he can take his little sister to the park tonight.
28. *Granny said to Rita: "Don't forget to take an umbrella. It's drizzling."*
- Granny asked Rita not to forget to take an umbrella and it was drizzling.
  - Granny reminded Rita to take an umbrella as it was drizzling.
  - Granny said that Rita didn't forget to take an umbrella as it was drizzling.
  - Granny reminded Rita to take an umbrella as it is drizzling.
29. *Father said: "Albert, if you break your promise, nobody will respect you."*
- Father warned Albert that if he broke his promise, nobody would respect him.
  - Father said that if Albert broke his promise, nobody would respect him.
  - Father told that if Albert broke his promise, nobody would respect him.
  - Father said to Albert if he breaks his promise, nobody will respect him.
30. *The old lady said: "Will you help me get into the car, please?"*
- The old lady asked me if I will help her get into the car.
  - The old lady asked me if I would help her get into the car.
  - The old lady asked me to help her get into the car.
  - The old lady said that I would help her get into the car.

31. *I said to her: "If you let your son do whatever he wants, you will spoil him."*
- I said if she lets her son do whatever he wants, she will spoil him.
  - I warned her that if she let her son do whatever he wanted, she would spoil him.
  - I warned her that if she let her son do whatever she wanted, she would spoil him.
  - I told her if her son did whatever she wanted, she would spoil him.
32. *The engineer wondered why the project changed so often.*
- The engineer said: "I wonder why does the project change so often?"
  - The engineer asked me: "Why did the project change so often?"
  - The engineer asked: "Why does the project change so often?"
  - The engineer asks: "Why does the project change so often?"
33. *Fred said: "Rita, you can take this journal if you want. I have got plenty of others."*
- Fred told Rita she could take that journal if she wanted as he had plenty of others.
  - Fred said Rita could take this journal if she wanted as he had plenty of others.
  - Fred told Rita to take that journal if she wanted and he had plenty of others.
  - Fred said that Rita could take that journal if she wanted as she had plenty of others.
34. *The young man asks: "Are there any double rooms in this hotel?"*
- The young man asks if there are some double rooms in this hotel.
  - The young man wanted to know if there were some double rooms in that hotel.
  - The young man wants to know are there any double rooms in this hotel.
  - The young man wonders if there are any double rooms in this hotel.
35. *Brandon said: "Lucy has found a new job. I am very happy."*
- Brandon said Lucy found a new job and she is very happy.
  - Brandon said Lucy was very happy and she had found a new job.
  - Brandon said Lucy had found a new job and added that he was very happy.
  - Brandon told Lucy had found a new job and he was very happy.
36. *"Hello, Sam! Why didn't you join us yesterday?" Garry said.*
- Garry said hello to Sam and asked why didn't he join them yesterday.
  - Garry told Sam hello and asked why he hadn't joined them the day before.
  - Garry greeted to Sam and asked why hadn't he joined them the day before.
  - Garry greeted Sam and asked why he hadn't joined them the day before.

37. *The professor said: "Andy, open the window, please."*
- The professor said that Andy had to open the window.
  - The professor asked Andy to open the window.
  - The professor asked if Andy opened the window.
  - The professor said Andy to open the window.
38. *The teacher says: "The pupils will be going to the museum tomorrow."*
- The teacher said that the pupils would be going to the museum the next day.
  - 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.
  - The teacher says that the pupils will go to the museum tomorrow.
39. *The chairman asked: "Is anybody absent today?"*
- The chairman asked if anybody was absent that day.
  - The chairman asked if anybody is absent today.
  - The chairman asked if somebody was absent that day.
  - The chairman asked was anybody absent that day.
40. *"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 and he was awfully tired then.
  - He said he couldn't help me paint the fence as he was awfully tired then.
  - He told he couldn't help me paint the fence as he was awfully tired then.
  - He said he can't help me paint the fence as he is awfully tired now.
41. *Sheila said: "My classmates will help me after classes."*
- Sheila said her classmates would help her after classes.
  - Sheila told her classmates will help her after classes.
  - Sheila said her classmates will help her after classes.
  - Sheila told her classmates would help her after classes.
42. *The architect said: "When is Ben going to cite details?"*
- The architect wanted to know when is Ben going to cite details.
  - The architect asked when Ben is going to cite details.
  - The architect wondered when Ben was going to cite details.
  - The architect asked Ben when he was going to cite details.

43. *The tourists asked: "How can we get to Oxford Street?"*
- The tourists asked if how could they get to Oxford Street.
  - The tourists wondered how they could get to Oxford Street.
  - The tourists wondered how can they get to Oxford Street.
  - The tourists asked if they could get to Oxford Street.
44. *The Smiths asked if I would be in town the following day.*
- "Will you be in town tomorrow?" the Smiths asked.
  - "Will you be in town tomorrow?" the Smiths asked him.
  - The Smiths asked: "Will you be in town the following day?"
  - "Will you be in town tomorrow?" I asked the Smiths.
45. *"Don't make a noise, girls!" says the Dean.*
- The Dean asked the girls not to make a noise.
  - The Dean tells the girls don't make a noise.
  - The Dean asks that the girls don't make a noise.
  - The Dean tells the girls not to make a noise.
46. *Jordan said: "Gareth, wait for me at the front entrance!"*
- Jordan said Gareth to wait for him at the front entrance.
  - Jordan said that Gareth waited for him at the front entrance.
  - Jordan told Gareth to wait for him at the front entrance.
  - Jordan told that Gareth had to wait for him at the front entrance.
47. *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.
  - The guide said we would have a nice time as Venice had been a wonderful city.
  - The guide said we'll have a nice time as Venice is a wonderful city.
  - The guide told we would have a nice time as Venice is a wonderful city.
48. *"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.
  - Lora said if she had any time she would help me with my work.
  - Lora told that if she had any time she would help me with my work.
  - Lora said that if she had had some time she would help me with my work.

49. *The director asked the boys what they were doing there.*
- a) “What are the boys doing here?” the director asked.
  - b) “What are you doing here?” the director asked me.
  - c) “What are you doing here?” the director asks the boys.
  - d) “What are you doing here?” the director asked the boys.
50. *Grandfather said: “Charlie, will you pass me the ash-tray, please?”*
- a) Grandfather asked if Charlie would pass him the ash-tray.
  - b) Grandfather asked Charlie to pass him the ash-tray.
  - c) Grandfather asked if Charlie will pass him the ash-tray.
  - d) Grandfather said that Charlie would pass him the ash-tray.
51. *The gardener said: “Has anybody touched these flowers?”*
- a) The gardener wondered if anybody had touched those flowers.
  - b) The gardener wanted to know if somebody had touched those flowers.
  - c) The gardener asked whether anybody touched these flowers.
  - d) The gardener asked had anybody touched those flowers.
52. *“Emily, when are you going to buy a new computer?” I asked.*
- a) I told Emily when she was going to buy a new computer.
  - b) I asked Emily when was she going to buy a new computer.
  - c) I asked when Emily was going to buy a new computer.
  - d) I asked Emily when she was going to buy a new computer.
53. *Aunt Barbara asked if I had spoken to my boss the previous week.*
- a) “Did you speak to your boss the previous week?” asked Aunt Barbara.
  - b) “Did you speak to your boss last week?” asks Aunt Barbara.
  - c) “Did you speak to your boss last week?” asked Aunt Barbara.
  - d) Aunt Barbara asked him: “Did you speak to your boss last week?”
54. *“Please, don’t ask me any questions, Rod! I am busy now,” asks Dad.*
- a) Dad asked Rod not to ask him any questions as he was busy then.
  - b) Dad asks Rod not to ask him any questions as he is busy now.
  - c) Dad asked that Rod didn’t ask him any questions as he was busy then.
  - d) Dad asks that Rod doesn’t ask him any questions as he is busy now.

55. *"Why didn't you phone us yesterday?" Christopher asked.*
- Christopher wanted to know why didn't I phone them the previous day.
  - Christopher asked why I hadn't phoned them yesterday.
  - Christopher wondered why hadn't I phoned them the day before.
  - Christopher wanted to know why I hadn't phoned them the day before.
56. *"I have important talks today," says the office manager.*
- The office manager says he has important talks today.
  - The office manager says he had important talks that day.
  - The office manager said he had important talks that day.
  - The office manager tells he has important talks today.
57. *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."
  - The music teacher asked: "You'll enjoy the concert. Iglesias is a great singer."
  - The music teacher said: "Will you enjoy the concert? Iglesias is a great singer."
  - The music teacher said: "You'll enjoy the concert. Iglesias is a great singer."
58. *"Roland, will you go to Lee's party tomorrow?" asked Debby.*
- Roland asked if Debby would go to Lee's party the next day.
  - Debby asked Roland if he will go to Lee's party the following day.
  - Debby asked Roland if he would go to Lee's party the following day.
  - Debby asked if Roland will go to Lee's party tomorrow.
59. *The babysitter said: "Don't sit the baby here, Irene! It's not safe."*
- The babysitter told Irene not to sit the baby here as it's not safe.
  - The babysitter told Irene not to sit the baby there and it was not safe.
  - The babysitter warned Irene not to sit the baby there as it was not safe.
  - The babysitter ordered Irene not to sit the baby here as it was not safe.
60. *The fire-fighter said: "Don't enter the building. It's dangerous."*
- The fire-fighter said that I didn't enter the building as it's dangerous.
  - The fire-fighter told me to enter the building but it was dangerous.
  - The fire-fighter ordered to me not to enter the building as it was dangerous.
  - The fire-fighter warned me not to enter the building as it was dangerous.

61. *"I have guests from Germany today," says the head of the department.*
- The head of the department says he has guests from Germany today.
  - The head of the department says he had guests from Germany that day.
  - The head of the department said he had guests from Germany that day.
  - The head of the department tells he has guests from Germany today.
62. *"Linda, when are you going to introduce your fiancé to us?" I asked.*
- I asked Linda when is she going to introduce her fiancé to us.
  - I asked Linda when was she going to introduce her fiancé to us.
  - I asked when Linda was going to introduce her fiancé to us.
  - I asked Linda when she was going to introduce her fiancé to us.
63. *"Did you settle the problem with your neighbours yesterday?" asked Uncle Sam.*
- Uncle Sam asked did I settle the problem with my neighbours yesterday.
  - Uncle Sam asked if I settled the problem with my neighbours the day before.
  - Uncle Sam asked if had I settled the problem with my neighbours the day before.
  - Uncle Sam asked if I had settled the problem with my neighbours the day before.
64. *Henry asked: "Did they take any decisive steps to save the situation?"*
- Henry wondered whether they had taken any decisive steps to save the situation.
  - Henry asked if they took some decisive steps to save the situation.
  - Henry wondered if they had taken some decisive steps to save the situation.
  - Henry asked if had they taken any decisive steps to save the situation.
65. *The archaeologists said: "Don't touch anything here, children."*
- The archaeologists said the children not to touch anything there.
  - The archaeologists told the children not to touch something there.
  - The archaeologists warned the children not to touch anything there.
  - The archaeologists ordered the children not to touch anything here.
66. *The professor said: "Maria, take the register to the Dean's office, please."*
- The professor said that Maria had to take the register to the Dean's office.
  - The professor said Maria to take the register to the Dean's office.
  - The professor asked Maria to take the register to the Dean's office.
  - The professor asked to Maria to take the register to the Dean's office.

67. Rudy asked Sarah where she was going that weekend.
- Rudy asked: "Where was Sarah going that weekend?"
  - Rudy asked: "Sarah, where are you going this weekend?"
  - Rudy asked: "Where is Sarah going this weekend?"
  - Rudy asked Sarah: "Where is he going this weekend?"
68. Father said: "Pauline passed her driving test. I am delighted."
- Father said Pauline had passed her driving test, so she was delighted.
  - Father said Pauline had passed her driving test and added that he was delighted.
  - Father said Pauline had passed her driving test as he was delighted.
  - Father told Pauline passed her driving test and added that he was delighted.
69. The doctor said to us: "Keep silent, please!"
- The doctor asked us to keep silent.
  - The doctor told to us to keep silent.
  - The doctor said to us to keep silent.
  - The doctor said that we must keep silent.
70. "Why didn't you tell the whole truth yesterday?" Harry asked.
- Harry wondered if why didn't I tell the whole truth yesterday.
  - Harry asked why I hadn't told the whole truth yesterday.
  - Harry asked why hadn't I told the whole truth the day before.
  - Harry wondered why I hadn't told the whole truth the day before.
71. "When the door-bell rang, I was still sleeping," said Melanie.
- Melanie said she was still sleeping when the door-bell rang.
  - Melanie said she has still been sleeping when the door-bell rang.
  - Melanie said she had still been sleeping when the door-bell had rung.
  - Melanie told she was still sleeping when the door-bell rang.
72. The professor said: "The students missed a great deal last term."
- The professor said that the students had missed a great deal last term.
  - The professor said the students had missed a great deal the previous term.
  - The professor told that the students had missed a great deal last term.
  - The professor said that the students missed a great deal the previous term.



73. *Doctor Peterson asked: "Did she take the pills regularly?"*

- a) Doctor Peterson wondered if she had taken the pills regularly.
- b) Doctor Peterson asked if had she taken the pills regularly.
- c) Doctor Peterson asked if she took the pills regularly.
- d) Doctor Peterson wondered did she take the pills regularly.

74. *"I can't give an answer now. Can you phone me tomorrow?" David says.*

- a) David says he can't give an answer now and asked me to phone him tomorrow.
- b) David said he couldn't give an answer then and asked me if I could phone him the next day.
- c) David tells he can't give an answer then and asks me to phone him the next day.
- d) David says he can't give an answer now and asks if I can phone him tomorrow.

75. *Daniel said: "My friend will help me mend the roof."*

- a) Daniel asked his friend to help him mend the roof.
- b) Daniel told his friend will help him mend the roof.
- c) Daniel said his friend would help him mend the roof.
- d) Daniel told his friend would help him mend the roof.

76. *Sandy said: "Where is Dan going? I don't want to stay alone."*

- a) Sandy asked where was Dan going as she didn't want to stay alone.
- b) Sandy asked where Dan went and added that she didn't want to stay alone.
- c) Sandy asked where Dan was going and added that she didn't want to stay alone.
- d) Sandy asked where is Dan going and she doesn't want to stay alone.

77. *Doctor Reagan asked: "How do you feel today?"*

- a) Doctor Reagan asked how do I feel today.
- b) Doctor Reagan wanted to know how I felt that day.
- c) Doctor Reagan asked how I had felt that day.
- d) Doctor Reagan wondered how I feel that today.

78. *"Will you be present at the conference tomorrow?" Jim asked Leo.*

- a) Leo asked if Jim would be present at the conference the next day.
- b) Jim asked Leo if he will be present at the conference the following day.
- c) Jim asked if Leo will be present at the conference tomorrow.
- d) Jim asked Leo if he would be present at the conference the following day.

79. *“Happy birthday, Roy!” said Dad.*

- a) Dad congratulated Roy on his birthday.
- b) Dad congratulated to Roy on his birthday.
- c) Dad said to Roy happy birthday.
- d) Dad told Roy happy birthday.

80. *Helen asks: “Did he make an effort to achieve his goal?”*

- a) Helen asked if he had made an effort to achieve his goal.
- b) Helen asks if he made an effort to achieve his goal.
- c) Helen asked had he made an effort to achieve his goal.
- d) Helen asks did he make an effort to achieve his goal.

81. *Samuel said: “Joseph has been my best friend since early childhood.”*

- a) Samuel told Joseph that he had been his best friend since early childhood.
- b) Samuel said that Joseph has been his best friend since early childhood.
- c) Samuel said that Joseph had been his best friend since early childhood.
- d) Samuel told that Joseph had been his best friend since early childhood.

82. *Frieda said: “Alan is back again. I am so glad!”*

- a) Frieda said Alan is back again and added that she is so glad.
- b) Frieda said Alan was back again and added that she was very glad.
- c) Frieda said Alan was back again as she was so glad.
- d) Frieda told Alan he was back again but she wasn't very glad.

83. *Eleanor said: “If I had enough money, I would buy this cottage.”*

- a) Eleanor said that if she had had enough money she would have bought that cottage.
- b) Eleanor said if she had enough money she would buy this cottage.
- c) Eleanor told that if she had enough money she would buy this cottage.
- d) Eleanor said that if she had enough money she would buy that cottage.

84. *The tourists addressed a policeman: “Where is the nearest hotel?”*

- a) The tourists asked a policeman if where was the nearest hotel.
- b) The tourists asked a policeman where is the nearest hotel.
- c) The tourists told a policeman where the nearest hotel was.
- d) The tourists asked a policeman where the nearest hotel was.

85. *Ken said to the shop-assistant: "Could you show me these black slacks, please?"*
- a) Ken said to the shop-assistant to show him those black slacks.
  - b) Ken told the shop-assistant to show him these black slacks.
  - c) Ken asked if the shop-assistant could show him those black slacks.
  - d) Ken asked the shop-assistant to show him those black slacks.
86. *Jasmine said she would like some more cookies.*
- a) Jasmine said: "I would like some more cookies."
  - b) Jasmine said: "I will like some more cookies."
  - c) Jasmine said to me: "I would like some more cookies."
  - d) Jasmine said: "I liked some more cookies."
87. *Steve said: "I am sorry, Sally. I didn't want to hurt you."*
- a) Steve told that he was sorry to hurt Sally.
  - b) Steve apologized to Sally and said that he hadn't wanted to hurt her.
  - c) Steve told Sally that he is sorry and he didn't want to hurt her.
  - d) Steve said to Sally that he didn't want to hurt her and he was sorry.
88. *The coach asked: "Where did you put the uniforms, boys? Get ready!"*
- a) The coach asked where the boys put the uniforms and to get ready.
  - b) The coach asked where had the boys put the uniforms and told them to get ready.
  - c) The coach asked the boys where they had put the uniforms and ordered them to get ready.
  - d) The coach asked the boys where did they put the uniforms and told them to get ready.
89. *"Will you bring the commode tomorrow?" the carpenter asked.*
- a) The carpenter wondered if we will bring the commode tomorrow.
  - b) The carpenter wondered if we would bring the commode the following day.
  - c) The carpenter wanted to know would we bring the commode the following day.
  - d) The carpenter said whether we would bring the commode the next day.
90. *Monika said: "I'll ignore his remark. It's no use arguing with stupid people."*
- a) Monika said she will ignore his remark as it's no use arguing with stupid people.
  - b) Monika said she would ignore his remark as it's no use arguing with stupid people.
  - c) Monika told she would ignore his remark as it was no use arguing with stupid people.
  - d) Monika told him she would ignore his remark as it's no use arguing with stupid people.

91. *I said: "Victoria, don't forget to lock the door before you go to bed."*
- I told Victoria not to forget to lock the door before she went to bed.
  - I told to Victoria not to forget to lock the door before she goes to bed.
  - I said Victoria not to forget to lock the door before she went to bed.
  - I told Victoria that she didn't forget to lock the door before she went to bed.
92. *Gladys asked: "Are there any doctors among your friends, Vicky?"*
- Gladys asked Vicky if there are any doctors among his friends.
  - Gladys asked Vicky were there any doctors among his friends.
  - Gladys asked Vicky if there were some doctors among his friends.
  - Gladys asked Vicky if there were any doctors among his friends.
93. *The detective said: "Who is this gentleman?"*
- The detective wonders who is this gentleman.
  - The detective said who was this gentleman.
  - The detective asked who that gentleman was.
  - The detective asked if who this gentleman was.
94. *The student told the professor that he couldn't answer that question.*
- "I can't answer this question," the student said to the professor.
  - "I can't answer this question," the student asked the professor.
  - The professor said to the student: "I can't answer this question."
  - The student said to the professor: "Can't I answer this question?"
95. *"Tom, when are you going to repair your house?" I asked.*
- I asked Tom when is he going to repair his house.
  - I asked Tom when was he going to repair his house.
  - I asked Tom when he was going to repair his house.
  - I asked when Tom was going to repair his house.
96. *"Ben, when are you going to take the annual report to stockholders?" said the manager.*
- The manager asked Ben when is he going to take the annual report to stockholders.
  - The manager asked Ben when was he going to take the annual report to stockholders.
  - The manager asked if when was Ben going to take the annual report to stockholders.
  - The manager asked Ben when he was going to take the annual report to stockholders.

97. *“Samantha, can you remember to buy some sugar?” Mother said.*
- a) Mother said that Samantha could remember to buy some sugar.
  - b) Mother said if Samantha could remember to buy some sugar.
  - c) Mother asked Samantha if she couldn't remember to buy some sugar.
  - d) Mother reminded Samantha to buy some sugar.
98. *Jack told Adam that he was leaving that morning.*
- a) Jack said: “Adam is leaving this morning.”
  - b) Jack said: “I am leaving this morning, Adam.”
  - c) Adam said: “I am leaving this morning, Jack.”
  - d) Jack told: “I am leaving this morning, Adam.”
99. *“You cannot conceal your guilt from the police,” said the police officer.*
- a) The police officer said I couldn't conceal my guilt from the police.
  - b) The police officer told I couldn't conceal my guilt from the police.
  - c) The police officer said I couldn't conceal his guilt from the police.
  - d) The police officer told to me I couldn't conceal my guilt from the police.
100. *“Do your parents know you are leaving the day after tomorrow?” asked Aunt Amanda.*
- a) Aunt Amanda asked did my parents know I was leaving two days later.
  - b) Aunt Amanda asked whether my parents know I was leaving the day after tomorrow.
  - c) Aunt Amanda wondered if my parents knew I was leaving in two days later.
  - d) Aunt Amanda wondered if my parents knew I was leaving in two days' time.

## Section 7

### Ընտրել հարցի ճիշտ տարբերակը: Choose the right option.

1. Which is the best question for the following sentence?  
*No, I'm still working on it.*
  - a) When will you write your graduation paper?
  - b) Are you working on your graduation paper?
  - c) You are working on your graduation paper, aren't you?
  - d) Are you through with your graduation paper?
2. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?  
*She couldn't remember where she had seen that young man.*
  - a) Where couldn't she see that young man?
  - b) Whom couldn't she remember?
  - c) What couldn't she remember?
  - d) What couldn't she do?
3. Which is the best ending for the following question?  
*The girls could hardly carry the suitcases, \_\_\_\_\_?*
  - a) could they
  - b) couldn't they
  - c) did they
  - d) didn't they
4. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
  - a) When did you think will they arrive in Holland?
  - b) When do you think will they arrive in Holland?
  - c) When do you think they will in Holland arrive?
  - d) When do you think they will arrive in Holland?
5. Which is the best question for the following sentence?  
*Yes. Otherwise we shall be late for classes.*
  - a) Can we stay here and play a little bit more?
  - b) Must we leave right now?
  - c) Shall we be late for classes?
  - d) Do we have to go by taxi or on foot?

6. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*It will take them more than three hours to arrange the things.*

- a) How much will it take them to arrange the things?
- b) When will they arrange the things?
- c) Will they arrange the things in three hours?
- d) How long will it take them to arrange the things?

7. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*Nobody was ready to take a quiz, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) was he
- b) wasn't he
- c) were they
- d) weren't they

8. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Can you tell me where yesterday you put the documents?
- b) Can you tell me where did you put the documents yesterday?
- c) Can you tell me where you put the documents yesterday?
- d) Can you tell me where the documents you put yesterday?

9. Which is the best question for the following sentence?

*No, but she is going to buy one next year.*

- a) Is Linda going to buy a new computer next year?
- b) When is Linda going to buy a new computer?
- c) Linda is going to buy a new computer next year, isn't she?
- d) Has Linda bought a new computer?

10. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Do you know why David was angry yesterday?
- b) Do you know why was David angry yesterday?
- c) Do you know why yesterday was David angry?
- d) Did you know yesterday why was David angry?

11. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*Dr Sandford has been our family doctor since we moved to this district.*

- a) When has Dr Sandford been our family doctor?
- b) How many years has Dr Sandford been our family doctor?

- c) Since when has Dr Sandford been our family doctor?
- d) How often has Dr Sandford been our family doctor?

12. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*The travellers could hardly find a shelter, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) could they
- b) couldn't they
- c) did they
- d) didn't they

13. Which is the best question for the following sentence?

*Yes, it was really great.*

- a) Was the performance interesting or boring?
- b) What kind of performance was it?
- c) Did you like the performance?
- d) How did you like the performance?

14. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Do you have any idea what are they planning for tomorrow?
- b) Do you have any idea what they are planning for tomorrow?
- c) Do you have any idea what for tomorrow they are planning?
- d) Will you have any idea tomorrow what they are planning for?

15. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*It took them an hour to decorate the birthday cake.*

- a) When did they decorate the birthday cake?
- b) How long did it take them to decorate the birthday cake?
- c) What time did they decorate the birthday cake?
- d) Did they decorate the birthday cake?

16. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*Let's have lunch on the grass, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) shall we
- b) shan't we
- c) do we
- d) don't we



17. Which is the best question for the following sentence?

*Yes. It's too hot today.*

- a) What is the weather like today?
- b) Is it cold or hot today?
- c) Is it cold today?
- d) It's hot today, isn't it?

18. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Did he tell you why he had concealed the facts?
- b) Did he tell you why did he conceal the facts?
- c) Did he tell you why the facts he had concealed?
- d) Did he tell you why concealed he the facts?

19. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*When she lived in Paris she used to visit museums.*

- a) When did she live in Paris?
- b) When did she use to visit museums?
- c) What did she use to do when she lived in Paris?
- d) Since when did she visit museums?

20. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*Robert had to earn his living since early childhood, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) had he
- b) hadn't he
- c) did he
- d) didn't he

21. Which is the best question for the following sentence?

*No. I am going to spend my summer holidays in France.*

- a) How are you going to spend your vacation?
- b) Where are you going to spend your vacation?
- c) Are you going to Italy?
- d) Are you going to spend your vacation in Italy or in France?

22. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*He phoned me after he had received my telegram.*

- a) When did he phone you?
- b) Why did he phone you?

- c) How long is it since he called you?
- d) What did he do after he phoned you?

23. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*Their twins cry all night, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) does they
- b) do they
- c) won't they
- d) don't they

24. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Do you know how often does he attend the lectures?
- b) Do you know how often did he attend the lectures?
- c) Do you know how often he attends the lectures?
- d) Do you know how often attends he the lectures?

25. Which is the best question for the following sentence?

*I am afraid I won't. I still have a lot to do.*

- a) When will you finish the work?
- b) When do you finish the work?
- c) Will you be able to finish the work in two weeks?
- d) Do you still have a lot to do?

26. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Did he tell you why he refused our help?
- b) Did he tell you why refused he our help?
- c) Did he tell you why did he refuse our help?
- d) Did he tell you why he our help refused?

27. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*People have tried to understand the natural phenomena since ancient times.*

- a) How many years have people tried to understand the natural phenomena?
- b) Since when have people tried to understand the natural phenomena?
- c) Why have people tried to understand the natural phenomena?
- d) When did people try to understand the natural phenomena?

28. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*Remember to buy a bottle of whisky, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) shall you
- b) will you
- c) don't you
- d) do you

29. Which is the best question for the following sentence?

*No, it's overdone this time.*

- a) How is the roast beef done?
- b) Is the roast beef overdone?
- c) Why is the roast beef overdone?
- d) Is the roast beef underdone again?

30. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Did you notice that the boots weren't a pair he was wearing?
- b) Did you notice that he was wearing the boots weren't a pair?
- c) Did you notice that the boots he was wearing weren't a pair?
- d) Did you notice that weren't a pair the boots he was wearing?

31. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*She didn't join us since she was ill.*

- a) Since when didn't she join us?
- b) Why didn't she join us?
- c) What didn't she do?
- d) How long didn't she join us?

32. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*Let's delay sending the documents, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) shall we
- b) shan't we
- c) have we
- d) don't we

33. Which is the best question for the following sentence?

*Yes, of course.*

- a) Did she accept or reject your proposal yesterday?
- b) When did she accept your proposal?

- c) Why did she reject your proposal?
- d) Did she accept your proposal?

34. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Can you show me where you found a treasure last month?
- b) Can you show me where did you find a treasure last month?
- c) Can you show me where last month you found a treasure?
- d) Can you show me last month where you found a treasure?

35. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*Sally had to stay in hospital till the end of the week.*

- a) How long did Sally have to stay in hospital?
- b) When did Sally have to stay in hospital?
- c) Why did Sally have to stay in hospital?
- d) Till when had Sally stayed in hospital?

36. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*Brandon and Lucy share the same room, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) does he
- b) doesn't she
- c) do they
- d) don't they

37. Which is the best question for the following sentence?

*Yes. It was the most interesting concert I have ever attended.*

- a) Was the concert interesting or boring?
- b) What kind of concert was it?
- c) The concert was interesting, wasn't it?
- d) How did you like the concert?

38. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*It will take her half an hour to get ready.*

- a) What time will she get ready?
- b) When will she get ready?
- c) Will she get ready in half an hour?
- d) How long will it take her to get ready?

39. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*The wounded man could hardly drag himself along, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) could he
- b) couldn't he
- c) did he
- d) didn't he

40. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Do you know when did President Richards arrive in Dublin?
- b) Do you know when President Richards arrived in Dublin?
- c) Do you know when arrived President Richards in Dublin?
- d) Do you know when arrived in Dublin President Richards?

41. Which is the best question for the following sentence?

*No, they arrived by train.*

- a) How did the delegation arrive in New York?
- b) Did the delegation arrive in New York by plane or by train?
- c) Did the delegation arrive in New York by plane?
- d) By what did the delegation arrive in New York?

42. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Do you know how many students flunked the exam yesterday?
- b) Do you know how many students yesterday flunked the exam?
- c) Do you know how many students did flunk the exam yesterday?
- d) Do you know yesterday how many students flunked the exam?

43. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*They have had problems with their son since his marriage.*

- a) When did they have problems with their son?
- b) Since when have they had problems with their son?
- c) How often have they had problems with their son?
- d) Have they had problems with their son?

44. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*Help me plant these trees, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) will you
- b) don't you
- c) do you
- d) must you

45. Which is the best question for the following sentence?

*Yes, they have to do it tomorrow.*

- a) When do they have to book tickets?
- b) Who has to book tickets tomorrow?
- c) Do they have to book tickets tomorrow or next week?
- d) Do they have to book tickets tomorrow?

46. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Did he tell you where would be taken the prisoners?
- b) Did he tell you where the prisoners would be taken?
- c) Did he tell you where would the prisoners be taken?
- d) Did he tell you where would be the prisoners taken?

47. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*When she worked in that canteen she learnt to cook tasty dishes.*

- a) When did she learn to cook tasty dishes?
- b) When did she work in that canteen?
- c) What time did she learn to cook tasty dishes?
- d) What did she learn to do when she worked in that canteen?

48. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*Don't forget to lock the door before you leave, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) shall you
- b) will you
- c) don't you
- d) do you

49. Which is the best question for the following sentence?

*No, you needn't. You can do it tomorrow.*

- a) Do we finish the work today?
- b) When can we finish the work?
- c) Must we finish the work today?
- d) Can we finish the work tomorrow?

50. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Do you have any idea where are they having a meeting tonight?
- b) Do you have any idea where they are having a meeting tonight?
- c) Do you have any idea where tonight they are having a meeting?
- d) Do you have any idea tonight where they are having a meeting?

51. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*There are plenty of flowers in their garden in spring.*

- a) When are there plenty of flowers in their garden?
- b) What is there in their garden?
- c) How many flowers are there in their garden?
- d) Aren't there plenty of flowers in their garden in spring?

52. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*I am an excellent cook, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) am I
- b) am not I
- c) don't I
- d) aren't I

53. Which is the best question for the following sentence?

*Yes, it was postponed because of the rain.*

- a) Did the golf match take place or not?
- b) Why was the golf match postponed?
- c) Was the golf match postponed because of the rain or the fog?
- d) Was the golf match postponed?

54. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Do you know when the trade delegation arrived?
- b) Do you know when did the trade delegation arrive?
- c) Do you know when arrived the trade delegation?
- d) Do you know the trade delegation when arrived?

55. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*Help me take these boxes upstairs, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) are you
- b) don't you
- c) will you
- d) do you

56. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*He has had a lot of trouble with his car engine since he bought it.*

- a) When did he have a lot of trouble with his car engine?
- b) Why has he had a lot of trouble with his car engine?

- c) Since when has he had much trouble with his car engine?
- d) How long has he had his car engine?

57. Which is the best question for the following sentence?

*Yes. It was rather difficult.*

- a) Was the article easy or difficult?
- b) What kind of article was it?
- c) Was the article difficult to translate?
- d) Was it easy to translate the article?

58. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*He went to America with his friends.*

- a) With whom did his friends go to America?
- b) Where did he go with his friends?
- c) Who went to America with his friends?
- d) Who did he go to America with?

59. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*Ricky had to get up early this morning, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) had he
- b) hadn't he
- c) did he
- d) didn't he

60. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Will your friends be here next weekend?
- b) Will next weekend your friends be here?
- c) Will your friends next weekend be here?
- d) Will be here your friends next weekend?

61. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*Don't interrupt me while I am speaking, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) don't you
- b) do you
- c) won't you
- d) will you



62. Which is the best question for the following sentence?

*Yes, he is quite an interesting speaker.*

- a) Is Steven an interesting or a dull speaker?
- b) Is Steven an interesting speaker?
- c) Is Steven a dull speaker?
- d) What kind of speaker is Steven?

63. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Where will be held the conference?
- b) Where the conference will be held?
- c) Where will the conference be held?
- d) Where will be the conference held?

64. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*When she was in Paris, she bought a lot of fashionable dresses.*

- a) When did she buy a lot of fashionable dresses?
- b) Where did she buy a lot of fashionable dresses?
- c) What did she buy when she was in Paris?
- d) What kind of dresses did she buy when she was in Paris?

65. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*Helen never goes to parties, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) does she
- b) doesn't she
- c) is she
- d) hasn't she

66. Which is the best question for the following sentence?

*No, we had a terrible weekend.*

- a) Did you enjoy your weekend?
- b) Where did you spend your weekend?
- c) Did you have a nice or a terrible weekend?
- d) You had a terrible weekend, didn't you?

67. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) How many guests there were at the party last night?
- b) How many guests were there at the party last night?

- c) How many guests were there last night at the party?
- d) How many guests last night were there at the party?

68. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*They have worked for this corporation for ten years.*

- a) When did they work for this corporation?
- b) Since when have they worked for this corporation?
- c) How long have they worked for this corporation?
- d) Have they worked for this corporation for ten years?

69. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*They had never been to London before, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) had they
- b) hadn't they
- c) did they
- d) didn't they

70. Which is the best question for the following sentence?

*Yes, it was. I really liked it.*

- a) Was the lecture interesting or boring?
- b) Was the lecture boring?
- c) What was the lecture about?
- d) Was the lecture interesting?

71. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*Colin refused our invitation since he felt bad.*

- a) Why did Colin refuse our invitation?
- b) When did Colin refuse our invitation?
- c) How long did Colin refuse our invitation?
- d) Since when did Colin refuse our invitation?

72. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*They had no time to finish their discussion, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) hadn't they
- b) did they
- c) didn't they
- d) were they

73. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) What will they discuss at the meeting?
- b) What at the meeting they will discuss?
- c) What they will discuss at the meeting?
- d) What at the meeting will they discuss?

74. Which is the best question for the following sentence?

*Yes, he was surprised to see her in the hotel.*

- a) Was she surprised to see him in the hotel?
- b) Was he surprised or angry to see her in the hotel?
- c) Why was he surprised?
- d) Was he surprised to see her in the hotel?

75. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Where did you last month travel?
- b) Where last month did you travel?
- c) Where did you travel last month?
- d) Where did last month you travel?

76. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*The New York delegation arrived in Helsinki by plane.*

- a) Where did the New York delegation arrive by plane?
- b) By what did the New York delegation arrive in Helsinki?
- c) How did the New York delegation arrive in Helsinki?
- d) Why did the New York delegation arrive in Helsinki?

77. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*Everything is ready for the trip, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) is it
- b) isn't it
- c) are they
- d) aren't they

78. Which is the best question for the following sentence?

*No. Yerevan is older than Moscow.*

- a) Is Yerevan older than Moscow?
- b) Is Yerevan younger than Moscow?

- c) How old is Yerevan?
- d) Which is older: Yerevan or Moscow?

79. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?

*The explorers were surprised to see the results of the experiment.*

- a) Why were the explorers surprised?
- b) What were the explorers surprised to see?
- c) When were the explorers surprised?
- d) Were the explorers surprised to see the results of the experiment?

80. Which is the best ending for the following question?

*Sheila has to go to the dentist today, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- a) has she
- b) hasn't she
- c) does she
- d) doesn't she

## LEVEL B

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### Section 8

Կարդալ տեքստը և պատասխանել հարցերին՝ ընտրելով ճիշտ տարբերակը:

Read the text and answer the questions choosing the right answer.

#### Text 1

Line number

1. Professor Jerald Jellison of the University of California has recently made a
2. scientific study of lying. According to his **research**, women are better liars than
3. men. They are especially good at telling ‘white lies’, such as when a woman at a
4. party tells another woman that she likes her dress, even though she really thinks it
5. is awful. However, this is only one side of the story. Other researchers say that men
6. are more likely to tell more serious lies, such as making a promise, which they do
7. not intend to keep. This is the kind of lie politicians and some businessmen are
8. supposed to be good at; the kind of lie they can profit from in some way.
9. Some psychologists believe that certain gestures show that one is lying. For example,
10. they may make sudden, **unconscious** movements when they tell a lie. This
11. suggests that they are thinking: “I wish I were not here.”
12. They may also touch their lips or rub their noses. Perhaps these gestures are
13. caused by mental stress. However, we should remember that they can tragically
14. **mislead** us in other ways.
15. In Miami a man was recently found guilty of murdering his wife whom he
16. suspected of having a love affair with another man. When denying this, she had
17. rubbed her nose several times. He believed this was proof that she was lying. Her
18. doctor later said that he had seen her the day before she was killed. She had come
19. to him because she was suffering from a rare skin disease. This is just one small
20. example of how gestures can deceive people, often with a tragic end.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–8,
  - a) men are better liars than women
  - b) men are unlikely to tell serious lies
  - c) women are good at telling serious lies
  - d) men are inclined to tell more serious lies

2. The word **research** in line 2 is **NOT** synonymous to
  - a) study
  - b) expedition
  - c) exploration
  - d) investigation
3. The expression ‘white lies’ means
  - a) cruel lies
  - b) awful lies
  - c) innocent lies
  - d) serious lies
4. According to the text, some psychologists are sure that
  - a) liars always touch their lips
  - b) liars always rub their noses
  - c) lying is caused by mental stress
  - d) certain gestures may betray the liar
5. The word **unconscious** in line 10 may best be replaced by
  - a) deliberate
  - b) purposeful
  - c) unintentional
  - d) extraordinary
6. The word **mislead** in line 14 may best be replaced by
  - a) prove
  - b) show
  - c) deceive
  - d) misunderstand
7. According to Paragraph 4, lines 15–20, the woman
  - a) was not guilty
  - b) proved to have a love affair
  - c) had a love affair with her doctor
  - d) didn’t suffer from any disease
8. The example of the murdered woman implies that gestures
  - a) are always true
  - b) are always false

- c) always deceive people
  - d) can sometimes be deceptive
9. Some gender peculiarities of lying are discussed in
- a) Paragraph 1 (lines 1–8)
  - b) Paragraph 2 (lines 9–11)
  - c) Paragraph 3 (lines 12–14)
  - d) Paragraph 4 (lines 15–20)
10. The text is mainly about
- a) a recent case of murder
  - b) politicians and businessmen
  - c) researchers and psychologists
  - d) a recent scientific study of lying

## Text 2

### Line number

1. Cleve Backster was an expert at cross-examination who was specialized in lie  
2. detection. One day, when he was watering the plants in his office, he began to  
3. wonder if it would be possible to see how a plant's leaf was affected when water  
4. was poured on its roots, and how fast any reaction would show. He decided to use a  
5. polygraph, a **device** which he used a lot in his work. Attached to the human skin, a  
6. polygraph shows any variation in electrical impulses. The person is asked carefully  
7. worded questions and an expert can tell from the electrical impulses recorded when  
8. the person is lying.
9. Backster selected one of his plants, and attached the polygraph's elect rodes to a  
10. leaf. When he watered the plant, the reaction on the polygraph was similar to that  
11. of a human experiencing a brief emotional stimulus. The questions he had used on  
12. people normally involved some kind of threat to the person's safety. To produce a  
13. similar state, he dipped one of the plant's leaves in his cup of coffee. There was no  
14. reaction, so *he decided to go further*. He decided to burn one of the leaves. To his  
15. amazement, as soon as he thought of this, a reaction was shown on the polygraph.  
16. And yet, he hadn't actually done anything! It seemed that the plant must be  
17. reacting to his thoughts.
18. Backster decided to **expand** his experiments. He discovered that the plant was  
19. aware of other life forms. He tried putting live crabs into boiling water, and each  
20. time one of the crabs was killed, the plant showed a violent reaction on the poly-

21. graph. When he put dead crabs in the water, there was no reaction at all.
22. During his research, Backster also found that there was a special **bond** between
23. the plant and the keeper. Plants could react to their keeper's thoughts, even when
24. the keeper was in another room. He found that his plants could react to his thoughts
25. when he was eighty miles away!
1. The polygraph is a device meant for
    - a) curing people
    - b) watering the plants
    - c) examining the human skin
    - d) recording electrical impulses
  2. Once Backster decided to use the polygraph
    - a) to see if the person was lying
    - b) to examine the roots of the plants
    - c) to see the reaction of the plants
    - d) to see how fast the plants grow
  3. The word *device* in line 5 is **NOT** synonymous to
    - a) material
    - b) equipment
    - c) machine
    - d) mechanism
  4. According to Paragraph 2, lines 9–17, Backster
    - a) began a new experiment on people
    - b) poured coffee on the device
    - c) burnt the leaves of the plants
    - d) held an experiment on a plant
  5. The sentence '*he decided to go further*' means that
    - a) he intended to go on with the experiment
    - b) he decided to stop the experiment
    - c) he decided to go away
    - d) he quit the work and went far away
  6. Backster was surprised to see that
    - a) the leaves of the plant burnt
    - b) he had destroyed his laboratory



- c) the plant could react to his thoughts  
d) the polygraph was out of order
7. The word **expand** in line 18 is **NOT** synonymous to
- a) enlarge
  - b) increase
  - c) develop
  - d) cease
8. According to Paragraph 3, lines 18–21,
- a) the crabs showed a violent reaction on the polygraph
  - b) the crabs showed no reaction on the polygraph
  - c) plants feel the existence of other life forms
  - d) Backster discovered other life forms
9. The word **bond** in line 22 means
- a) connection
  - b) difference
  - c) comparison
  - d) contrast
10. The text is mainly about
- a) lie detection
  - b) growing plants
  - c) sensitivity of plants
  - d) experiments on crabs

### Text 3

Line number

1. Readers the world over have lost themselves in her books. These fans are known as
2. “armchair detectives”. Many thought her to have been the world’s greatest mystery
3. writer.
4. Agatha Christie was **encouraged** to write by her mother. When sick, she was
5. told to write a story. So putting her thoughts on paper became a habit. Whenever
6. she didn’t feel well, she wrote. She had studied music and wanted to be a singer.
7. But she soon realized her voice was not as good as it needed to be. She picked
8. up a pen and began to write. She wrote and wrote; a book was the result. One of

9. her friends told her she should keep writing.
10. Marriage to an English army officer was her next step. She wrote detective
11. stories in her free time. The hero was a small fat man, Hercule Poirot. She tried
12. to sell the book. She sent it to many firms but no one wanted it. Finally, it was
13. **accepted** and printed. It was sold, read and became a success.
14. A. Christie continued to write mystery stories. She **created** a new character,
15. Miss Jane Marple, another super detective. Meantime, she was not very happy
16. and got a divorce. Her second marriage was to an archeologist. Together, they
17. spent much time in Egypt and around the Nile, and that experience was reflected
18. in many of her best books. Besides books, she wrote short stories and plays. Her
19. works have been printed in most countries in the world. Next to Shakespeare, she is
20. considered to be the second most popular English writer.
1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–3,
- many readers all over the world dislike detective stories
  - readers are attracted by A. Christie’s books
  - A. Christie’s books are known as “armchair detectives”
  - many people are thought to be the world’s greatest mystery writers
2. The word *encourage* in line 4 is closest in meaning to
- force
  - insist
  - compel
  - support
3. A. Christie wrote her first story when
- she was sick
  - she got married
  - she studied music
  - her friends told her to do that
4. According to the text, A. Christie’s dream to become a singer
- was fulfilled
  - never came true
  - was reflected in her books
  - was realized very soon
5. According to the text, Christie’s marriage to an English army officer
- lasted till the end of her life
  - ended in divorce

- c) was a very happy one  
d) was the most important step in her life
6. The word **accept** in line 13 is **NOT** synonymous to
- a) admit
  - b) allow
  - c) deny
  - d) acknowledge
7. The hero of A. Christie's first detective stories was
- a) Miss Jane Marple
  - b) Hercule Poirot
  - c) an archeologist
  - d) a national hero
8. The word **create** in line 14 means
- a) invent
  - b) discover
  - c) criticize
  - d) recognize
9. According to Paragraph 4, lines 14–20, A. Christie
- a) got acquainted with Miss Jane Marple
  - b) married an archeologist
  - c) wrote a story about an archeologist
  - d) married a super detective
10. The background for many of A. Christie's best works was
- a) her unhappy life
  - b) her second marriage
  - c) Shakespeare's plays
  - d) the time spent in Egypt

## Text 4

### Line number

1. Chaplin was born in England in 1889. His mother was so poor that she couldn't
2. look after him. He went to an orphanage. But he started acting at the age of five,
3. and was soon a successful comic at the theatre. When he went to America, he got

4. into films and became a star almost immediately. In 1916, Chaplin earned \$10,000  
5. a week, and an extra \$150,000 per film.  
6. His silent films were **perfect** works of art. He could say everything without words.  
7. He **created** a language with his face and his body. In *'The Kid'* (1921) Charlie  
8. Chaplin is a window repairer. The little boy helps him by breaking windows! In  
9. most of his films, Chaplin plays a poor man on the streets. But the actor was a  
10. millionaire.  
11. In 1929 the age of the silent film came to an end. A new technology made it  
12. possible to record sound and picture together. The 'talkies' arrived. They were very  
13. different from silent films. The public loved them, of course. But **they** were the end  
14. of the road for many film-makers. Some old directors just couldn't change their  
15. style. Some great silent actors had terrible voices. They couldn't get parts in the  
16. 'talkies'.  
17. Chaplin's voice was good but he didn't really want to work in the 'talkies'. His  
18. love was the silent films. In 1931 he made another classic film, *'City Lights'*, but  
19. again it was silent. Even *'Modern Times'*, probably his most successful film, made  
20. in 1936, had music but no dialogue.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–5, Chaplin
  - a) went to an orphanage at the age of five
  - b) went to an orphanage as he had no parents
  - c) started his career at the age of five
  - d) earned \$10,000 a week, still a child
2. It is stated in the text that Chaplin
  - a) started acting in 1916
  - b) was poor all his life
  - c) made a fortune in England
  - d) became a star in America
3. We may conclude from Paragraph 2, lines 6–10, that Chaplin
  - a) really achieved success
  - b) worked as a window repairer
  - c) created a new language in 1921
  - d) earned money on the streets
4. The word **perfect** in line 6 is **NOT** synonymous to
  - a) ideal
  - b) unreal

- c) wonderful  
d) great
5. The word **created** in line 7 may best be replaced by
- a) made up  
b) discovered  
c) studied  
d) learnt
6. According to Paragraph 3, lines 11–16,
- a) the public disliked the ‘talkies’  
b) silent actors were not allowed to get parts in the ‘talkies’  
c) many film-makers were delighted by the ‘talkies’  
d) some great silent actors couldn’t get parts in the ‘talkies’
7. The word **they** in line 13 stands for
- a) the silent films  
b) the silent actors  
c) the public  
d) the ‘talkies’
8. Chaplin didn’t act in the ‘talkies’ because
- a) his voice was not good  
b) he hated them  
c) he loved the silent films  
d) he didn’t want to work any longer
9. The conflict between ‘the new’ and ‘the old’ is represented in
- a) Paragraph 1 (lines 1–5)  
b) Paragraph 2 (lines 6–10)  
c) Paragraph 3 lines (11–16)  
d) Paragraph 4 lines (17–20)
10. It can be inferred from the text that
- a) the last silent film was made in 1929  
b) the first sound films were made in 1929  
c) ‘City Lights’ was the last film made by Chaplin  
d) ‘Modern Times’ wasn’t a success for it had music but no dialogue

## Text 5

## Line number

1. One of the most influential American behavioural scientists, Professor John  
2. Watson states that a certain amount of anxiety or fear is normal. Fear is an emotion  
3. necessary for survival. Babies are born with an instinctive fear of loud noises, and  
4. little children know instinctively to stay away from the edge of a cliff. The fear of  
5. heights is common, but the majority of people do not rush to their doctor for  
6. treatment – they just avoid those things that evoke fear, such as ladders and tall  
7. buildings.
8. When does fear stop being normal, and become abnormal? Simple – when it  
9. starts interfering with your everyday life or makes coping difficult. Doctors recognize  
10. three types of anxiety: “state”, “trait” and “phobic”. “State” anxiety arises from  
11. stress and is of short duration: you may feel anxious, even show some physical  
12. symptoms like blushing, stammering or hand trembling, but you get through it.  
13. Making speeches, meeting people for the first time or starting a conversation can  
14. fall into this category. “Trait” anxiety refers to a personality type: some people,  
15. either due to genetic nature or because of a trauma in early life, can be natural  
16. worriers. *They have a slight, vague anxiety about everything.* The third type,  
17. “phobic” anxiety, is less common.
18. Phobias are very strong fears which may start in childhood. Usually there has  
19. been an early experience which started the fear. A person may forget the experience  
20. which started the fear, but the fear remains. For example, a person who is afraid of  
21. closed rooms has claustrophobia. Perhaps that person had parents who once locked  
22. him in a closet as a child. As an adult, he has forgotten the experience in the dark  
23. closet, but he fears locked rooms.
24. A person who is afraid of animals has zoophobia. People who are afraid of  
25. spiders suffer from arachnophobia. Those who fear open space have agoraphobia.  
26. Fearing height is acrophobia. The most common type is microphobia – fearing  
27. **germs**. Microphobic people wash their hands many times a day, and they refuse to  
28. be near people who are sick. Fortunately, only about three per cent of the population  
29. suffers from phobias.

1. According to the text,
- a) “state” anxiety is the most serious type
  - b) “state” anxiety is durative
  - c) a certain amount of fear is normal
  - d) the feeling of fear is abnormal

2. Little children stay away from the edge of a cliff
  - a) consciously
  - b) instinctively
  - c) as they are aware of the danger
  - d) as they are taught to behave like that
3. According to the text, fear stops being normal when
  - a) it makes coping difficult
  - b) someone interferes with your life
  - c) a person overcomes it
  - d) a person gets physically hurt
4. The sentence '*They have a slight, vague anxiety about everything*' means
  - a) they worry greatly about everything
  - b) they don't worry about anything
  - c) they have an indistinct feeling of anxiety about everything
  - d) they feel strong anxiety about everything
5. According to Paragraph 3, lines 18–23, claustrophobic people
  - a) are mainly children
  - b) fear darkness
  - c) are afraid of being inside an enclosed space
  - d) are afraid of open spaces
6. According to Paragraph 4, lines 24–29, microphobic people
  - a) refuse to wash their hands
  - b) are not tidy and accurate
  - c) dislike sick people
  - d) are afraid of germs
7. The word **germs** in line 27 may **NOT** be replaced by
  - a) microorganisms
  - b) diseases
  - c) bacterias
  - d) microbes
8. The author thinks that the most common type of phobia is
  - a) microphobia
  - b) agoraphobia

- c) zoophobia
- d) claustrophobia

9. Some types of phobias are enumerated in

- a) Paragraph 1 (lines 1–7)
- b) Paragraph 2 (lines 8–17)
- c) Paragraph 3 (lines 18–23)
- d) Paragraph 4 (lines 24–29)

10. The text is mainly about

- a) incurable diseases
- b) personality types
- c) American scientists
- d) types of anxiety

## Text 6

Line number

1. Men have known writing for at least six thousand years. The oldest kind of
2. writing is picture writing. If you wanted to write “man”, you just drew a picture of
3. a man; if you wanted to write “the man is eating”, you drew the picture of a man
4. eating. A modern example of picture writing is Chinese. The Chinese characters do
5. 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
  - a) created letters
  - b) had to draw a picture of a man eating
  - c) drew a picture of a man
  - d) had to create a symbol
2. The word **they** in line 5 stands for
  - a) the Chinese
  - b) the characters
  - c) the centuries
  - d) the pictures
3. According to the text,
  - a) picture writing proved to be very convenient
  - b) the Chinese invented a new system of writing
  - c) the new system of writing proved to be much simpler
  - d) 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
  - a) can convey innumerable ideas
  - b) cannot express many thoughts
  - c) conveys restricted thoughts
  - d) 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
- simply
  - slowly
  - increasingly
  - progressively
8. The word *interval* in line 18 means
- interview
  - view
  - time
  - space
9. We can tell from the text that
- the Chinese invented writing
  - the Chinese invented picture writing
  - the Greeks invented writing six hundred years ago
  - Chinese is a current model of picture writing
10. The text mainly discusses
- modern languages
  - ancient peoples
  - the development of writing
  - great discoveries

### Text 7

Line number

- Both our ears work in the same way. Even if you only had one ear that worked
- properly, you would still hear sounds and understand them. But with two ears we
- can tell which direction a sound is coming from. Ears act as direction finders
- because sound arrives at one ear before it reaches the other ear. Your brain measures
- the differences and automatically works out the direction of the sound. Even very
- young babies turn to look in the direction a noise is coming from. As we grow up,
- we get better at working out where a noise is coming from and how far away the
- thing making the noise is. This **skill** is called 'directional hearing' and it was very
- important to our ancestors. They had to **track** animals to hunt for food. They also
- had to know which way to run when large animals were tracking them.
- 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
- a) undoubtedly
  - b) unwillingly
  - c) distrustfully
  - d) doubtfully
9. According to the text,
- a) babies can detect the direction of the coming sound
  - b) most animals communicate by making chirping sounds with their legs
  - c) most insects can hear high notes
  - d) insects have well-developed brains
10. Which of the statements is true?
- a) All animals have better hearing than people.
  - b) People have better hearing than dogs.
  - c) Dogs blow a special whistle which makes a very high note.
  - d) Some animals hear much higher notes than people do.

## Text 8

## Line number

1. Slang words are very informal words. They may be new, or existing words used  
2. in a new sense and context. As time goes by, some are used more widely and are  
3. no longer thought of as slang. *Clever* and *naughty*, for instance, were both **formerly**  
4. slang words that are now accepted as standard. Many slang words die out after a  
5. few years or sooner. The regular introduction of new words to replace them helps  
6. keep the language alive. A lot of slang words are restricted to a particular social  
7. group. Use of slang suggests an easy, informal relationship between people and  
8. helps reinforce social identity.
9. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century the word *slang* described the language of criminals, but since  
10. then every group in society has developed its own slang terms. The groups that use  
11. most slang are still those closest to the edge of society: criminals, prisoners and  
12. drug users. Young people also develop slang expressions to distance themselves  
13. from older people. The street language of young people changes rapidly. Street  
14. slang **includes** words relating to young people's attitudes.
15. Young people today may describe something 'exciting' as *cool*, *massive*, *wicked*,  
16. or (especially in American English) *bad* or *phat*. If something is 'old-fashioned' or  
17. 'undesirable', it is *naff*. Anything bad is *rank* or *minging*. A *geek*, *prat*, *anorak*,  
18. *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
- were formerly standard
  - are now accepted as standard
  - may change into standard
  - are no longer thought of as slang
2. The word **formerly** in line 3 is synonymous to
- formally
  - precisely
  - previously
  - properly
3. The author states that the use of slang
- suggests formal relationship between people
  - 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 9

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 13<sup>th</sup>
- d) number 13 is considered to be unlucky

10. The text mainly discusses

- a) ancient people
- b) the Aztecs
- c) superstitions
- d) Friday the 13<sup>th</sup>

## Text 10

Line number

1. Most Americans and British people would agree that it is good manners to be
2. punctual for an appointment. Arriving on time for formal events such as a business
3. meeting or an interview is considered important. Many people try to arrive a few
4. minutes early for an appointment to avoid the risk of rushing in at the last minute.
5. Even in less **formal** situations people are generally expected to think about the
6. person they are meeting and not to keep them waiting unnecessarily. People are
7. also expected to arrive on time for social events, especially weddings. Traditionally,
8. only the bride is allowed to be late.
9. People are generally more relaxed about the time when arriving for more informal
10. social occasions. When meeting a friend for lunch at a restaurant, people try to
11. arrive at the time arranged, or no more than five minutes late. If they are later than
12. this, the person they are meeting will start to think they are not going to come at all.
13. However, when invited to dinner in somebody's home it is actually considered
14. polite to arrive a few minutes late. Under no circumstances should guests arrive
15. early. Some formal invitations to dinner may say 'seven for seven-thirty', meaning
16. that guests should arrive any time after 7 p.m. in order to be at table at 7.30 p.m. At
17. a party, however, people may arrive an hour or more after the start time written on
18. the invitation. If somebody arrives later, they are expected to apologize. Depending
19. on the circumstances and how late they are, people may say, 'Sorry to have kept

20. you waiting'. If they are very late, they may feel obliged to give an **explanation**  
21. as well, e.g. "I'm sorry I'm so late, but the traffic was bad."  
22. People expect concerts, plays, etc. to start at the time advertised, and if they are  
23. kept waiting a long time they may start a slow handclap to show that they are  
24. impatient. But anyone who arrives late for a show may not be allowed in until there  
25. is a convenient break in the performance. People also expect public transport to  
26. depart and arrive on time and get very frustrated if delays are frequent. *Most people*  
27. *do not like being kept waiting without good reason.*

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–8,
  - a) many people try to rush in at the last minute
  - b) traditionally people are allowed to be late only for wedding
  - c) people must arrive a few minutes early for an appointment
  - d) it's essential to arrive on time for formal events
2. According to the text,
  - a) people are generally more concerned about the time arriving for more informal social occasions.
  - b) people don't worry much about the time when arriving for more formal social occasions.
  - c) when invited to dinner in somebody's home it is considered polite to arrive a few minutes early.
  - d) when meeting a friend for lunch at a restaurant you can arrive no more than five minutes late.
3. According to the text, it is bad manners
  - a) to clap before a performance
  - b) to keep people waiting unnecessarily
  - c) to arrive early for an appointment
  - d) to arrive on time for social events
4. The word **formal** in line 5 means
  - a) casual
  - b) unusual
  - c) official
  - d) awkward

5. The word ***explanation*** in line 20 is **NOT** synonymous to
- a) expectation
  - b) clarification
  - c) justification
  - d) reason
6. According to Paragraph 4, lines 22–27, a slow handclap at concerts expresses
- a) approval
  - b) irritation
  - c) admiration
  - d) explanation
7. The sentence ‘*Most people do not like being kept waiting without good reason*’ means that
- a) being kept waiting, people expect a reasonable explanation
  - b) people are never kept waiting without good reason
  - c) most people don’t keep others waiting without good reason
  - d) most people have good reason to keep others waiting
8. Frequent delays of public transport
- a) irritate people
  - b) hardly bother anybody
  - c) never annoy anybody
  - d) make people patient
9. According to the text, people may arrive a little late for
- a) concerts
  - b) plays
  - c) formal events
  - d) informal receptions
10. The text is mainly about
- a) table manners
  - b) American traditions
  - c) punctuality
  - d) speech etiquette

## Text 11

## Line number

1. Many modern scientists use computers. With these, they have found that  
2. astronomers as far back as 1800 B.C. 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. Since  
8. the sun fell on some of the stones, it seemed logical that they had something to do  
9. 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 time  
11. for the sunrises and sunsets in about 1500 B.C. This is important because Stonehenge  
12. is thought to date back to at least that time, and there is a relationship between the  
13. lines from the rising and setting sun of that time and the placement of the stones.  
14. Today some think that Stonehenge might have been an astronomical observatory.  
15. It is amazing that with the use of these stones, the astronomers of the past were  
16. probably quite **accurate**. They may have created a calendar with seasons and even  
17. **predicted** eclipses of the sun and the moon. It is fascinating to think thousands of  
18. years ago people could do many of the sophisticated things done by computers  
19. 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 astrological calculations
  - c) made discoveries in about 1500 B.C.
  - d) studied the placement of the stones
7. The word *accurate* in line 16 may best be replaced by
- a) clean
  - b) tidy
  - c) precise
  - d) wrong
8. The word *predict* in line 17 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 12

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 depressed  
8. or inward-looking. Criminals often fall into this group and many dictators have also  
9. 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
- psychologists and researchers
  - appearances and characters
  - Nero, Napoleon and Mussolini
  - criminals and dictators

### Text 13

#### Line number

- The handkerchief, a simple article of clothing, has its roots in Ancient Rome.
- Outstanding people used to tie a piece of cloth on their shoulders and wrists. It was
- perfumed, had a pleasant **odour** and was called 'orarium', meaning 'towel' in
- Latin. They used to wipe their hands and faces with it.
- The handkerchief became popular in the period of Renaissance: first in Italy,
- later in Germany and Spain. It was the **inseparable** article of clothing of fashionable
- men and women. It was made of fine, delicate, transparent fabric, nicely embroidered.
- It hung on the belts or was kept in the sleeves.
- Originally handkerchiefs had different shapes: from oval to triangular. Square
- handkerchiefs appeared due to the French Queen Maria Antoinette. Soon they
- became popular and spread all over Europe.
- In the 18<sup>th</sup> century handkerchiefs were used for their **primary** purpose – as a
- means of hygiene. This can be explained by the following fact: it became customary
- among the courtiers and noblemen to smell tobacco. It made them sneeze and they
- used their handkerchiefs to wipe their noses. Since then handkerchiefs have been
- made for two purposes: as a decorative accessory and a means of hygiene for
- everyday necessities.

- According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–4,
  - the first handkerchiefs were used to wipe shoulders and wrists
  - outstanding people used to perfume their shoulders and wrists
  - handkerchiefs first appeared in ancient Rome
  - outstanding people used to tie their hands
- The word **odour** in line 3 is **NOT** synonymous to
  - colour
  - fragrance
  - aroma
  - 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

- a) as a decorative accessory
- b) as a means of hygiene
- c) by noblemen to differ from ordinary people
- d) by ordinary people to look elegant

### Text 14

Line number

1. A long time ago, an Indian of South America happened to cut a tree with his
2. knife. From the cut which he made in this tree came out milk-like juice. It became
3. **firm** in the air. The Indians found that it was good for wounds and cuts.
4. When Columbus went to America, he saw the people of Haiti play with balls
5. made of this substance. Four hundred years ago a traveller noticed that the people of
6. Mexico used this substance for making their cloaks waterproof.
7. At the end of the eighteenth century somebody discovered that when they rubbed
8. pencil-marks with this substance it removed them from the paper. And so they
9. called it “rubber” or “indiarubber”. While artists were using it for rubbing pencil-
10. marks, a Scot named Mackintosh used it to give us the first waterproof coats.
11. These coats were called after his name and became known as “mackintosh”.
12. So rubber is the juice of the rubber plant. This tree grows in hot climates. Now
13. the rubber tree is **cultivated** in different parts of the world. It has a thousand and
14. one uses in our everyday life and in industry.

1. According to the text,

- a) the Indians used rubber to cure wounds
- b) Columbus discovered the rubber
- c) artists used the substance for making their cloaks waterproof
- d) the people of Haiti used rubber for rubbing pencil-marks

2. Which of the statements is **NOT** true?

- a) The rubber plant grows in hot climates.
- b) Rubber was discovered by Mackintosh.
- c) Rubber is widely used in industry.
- d) The rubber tree now grows in different parts of the world.

3. The word *firm* in line 3 means
  - a) flavored
  - b) fine
  - c) soft
  - d) 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 18<sup>th</sup> century
  - c) in the 15<sup>th</sup> 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 15

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
- are never upset if they can't eat up what they've ordered
  - often remain hungry and dissatisfied
  - worry when they are given a "doggy bag"
  - have to eat all the food on their plates
10. According to the text, on weekends most Americans
- don't have enough time to go to the restaurants
  - enjoy having a meal with family or friends
  - have a light breakfast with family or friends
  - have little time to spend with their relatives

### Text 16

Line number

- Elvis Aaron Presley was born on January 8, 1935, in East Tupelo, Mississippi.
- His twin brother died at birth. Elvis grew up in a poor but religious home which
- was typical of the deep south of the United States. His parents were kind and
- loving. While he was still a child, Elvis won several music competitions. Later,
- after he left school, he worked as a cinema usher and a truck driver. The latter was
- the job Elvis always said he liked best.
- The first person to **realize** that Elvis was a good singer was Sam Phillips, the
- owner of a record company called *Sun Records*. But the man who really guided
- Elvis's career was Colonel Tom Parker. Colonel Parker became Elvis's manager in
- 1955 and soon made him into a world-famous rock'n roll star.
- By 1956, Elvis Presley had won six gold discs. These were the first of many
- which he won during his life. When he was young, Elvis had many critics,
- particularly** from the older generation. They thought that Elvis was 'dangerous
- for the morals of young people'.
- Life and people's attitudes have changed since 1956. And Elvis Presley helped
- to change them. Elvis died suddenly in early middle age. Many people say that
- he died because he took too many drugs and pills.

1. Which of the statements is **NOT** true?
- Elvis Presley was born in a religious family.
  - Elvis's mother died when his twin brother was born.
  - Elvis grew up in a friendly family.
  - 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

- a) Elvis Presley was dangerous for the morals of young people
- b) life and people's attitudes changed Elvis Presley
- c) life and people's attitudes haven't changed since 1956
- d) Presley helped to change the life and attitudes of people

10. It is supposed that Presley

- a) died after long illness
- b) died of drug overdose
- c) lived a long and happy life
- d) died still a teenager

## Text 17

Line number

1. The Louvre is the world's largest museum and one of the greatest art collections
2. in the world. The palace stretches for about half a mile between the Seine and Rue
3. de Rivoli. It was originally a fortress built by Philippe Auguste in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.
4. 300 years later Francois I replaced it with a Renaissance style building. Many
5. French kings continued to add to the construction and improve it. Some of the
6. kings used it as their **residence** before the court moved to Versailles.
7. The Louvre was first opened to the public in 1793 and has been used as a museum
8. ever since. The latest addition to the building is the glass pyramid (also a museum
9. entrance) that sits in the courtyard which was designed by M. Pei. *The pyramid was*
10. *unveiled in 1989.*
11. The Louvre's collection is **overwhelming** in size and it includes paintings,
12. drawings, sculptures, antiquities, furniture, coins, etc. It is impossible to see
13. everything in one day; in fact, I believe it is impossible to see everything even if
14. you spend a few years here. Most people run to see the two ladies, Leonardo da
15. Vinci's Mona Lisa and the statue of Venus de Milo. They are always surrounded
16. by a crowd of people. But try to see more than that; walls are practically lined
17. with masterpieces. There are many entrances to the museum, not only the **one**
18. through the Pyramid which is always the most crowded. The museum's pass card
19. works here and helps in skipping the lines. After 3 p.m. and on Sundays the ticket
20. is half price.



1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–6 the Louvre
  - a) is one of the largest buildings in the world
  - b) is the greatest art collection in the world
  - c) was the only museum in the 13<sup>th</sup> century
  - d) used to be a fortress in the 13<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> century
  - d) was built by Philippe Auguste in the 16<sup>th</sup> century
  
3. The Louvre has been used as a museum since
  - a) 1793
  - b) 1989
  - c) the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century
  - d) the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> 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 18

#### 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*”?
- a) kill
  - b) save
  - c) hide
  - d) hunt
8. The word *particular* in line 18 may best be replaced by
- a) partial
  - b) usual
  - c) spontaneous
  - d) special
9. According to the text,
- a) there is no space for animals to live
  - b) the names of all animals are in the Red book
  - c) less dangerous animals live in better conditions
  - d) animals also have the problem of good food
10. We may conclude from the text that
- a) Indian tigers and African elephants are the only animals in danger
  - b) people are taking good care of animals
  - c) modern conditions aren’t good for many wild animals
  - d) there is the right balance between land, people and animals

## Text 19

Line number

1. Are you a left-handed individual in a right-handed world? How did that happen,
2. and is it good or bad? Geneticists and behaviorists have studied this question
3. extensively and have come up with some interesting and enlightening information.
4. If you are a twin, you have a greater chance of being left-handed than if you
5. were a single birth, but there is no evidence that left-handers are more clumsy than
6. right-handers, and there is **trifling** evidence that hand preference has anything to do
7. with intelligence. Leonardo da Vinci, one of the world’s intellectual geniuses, was
8. left-handed.
9. In human beings, hand preference begins to develop at about the seventh month
10. following birth. Then one side of the brain initiates dominance over the other. The
11. left side of the brain regulates the right portion of the body – hand, eye and foot.

12. 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
- before birth
  - seven months before birth
  - nearly seven months after birth
  - when people learn to write
7. The right side of the brain regulates
- the right side of the body
  - the left side of the body
  - the hands and arms
  - the legs and feet
8. The word *exclusively* in line 15 is **NOT** synonymous to
- wholly
  - fully
  - partially
  - completely
9. The word 'south-paw' in the text is used for
- right-handed people
  - adults
  - left-handers
  - clumsy people
10. We may conclude from the text that
- our intelligence is affected by the hand we use
  - left handed people are not intelligent
  - there are no entirely left oriented people
  - we live in a right-handed world

## Text 20

Line number

- We spend about four years, or twenty percent of the sleep time of our lives,
- dreaming. There are many ideas about why we dream and what dreams do to us.
- 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
  - a) four years of their lifetime sleeping
  - b) twenty percent of their lifetime sleeping
  - c) twenty percent of their life dreaming
  - d) twenty percent of their lifetime sleep dreaming
2. We can understand from the text that
  - a) some researchers think that we don't need to dream
  - b) an experiment was held with some researchers
  - c) people who go without sleep for days become mentally ill
  - d) people who go without sleep for days see mirages
3. The word **uneasy** in line 6 is **NOT** synonymous to
  - a) restless
  - b) nervous
  - c) peaceful
  - d) anxious
4. The word **protect** in line 13 means
  - a) detect
  - b) defend
  - c) define
  - d) 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 should 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

Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:

**Choose the right option.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ his strong will, he wouldn't have become a sportsman.  
a) Although                      b) But for                      c) If                      d) Unless
- \_\_\_\_\_ putting on sun cream, Martha got burnt.  
a) Despite                      b) In spite                      c) While                      d) Although
- Penicillin is a powerful antibiotic, \_\_\_\_\_, some people are allergic to it.  
a) because                      b) in spite of                      c) however                      d) although
- I'll never understand the reason \_\_\_\_\_ you decided to postpone our meeting.  
a) that                      b) for                      c) why                      d) how
- People's attitudes to disability are changing, \_\_\_\_\_ more and more places have wheelchair access these days.  
a) and                      b) when                      c) although                      d) however
- I shall make my final decision \_\_\_\_\_ I have discussed the problem with my family.  
a) afterwards                      b) after                      c) while                      d) as soon
- \_\_\_\_\_ you don't agree with a person's ideas, make sure that you understand what he is saying.  
a) In spite of                      b) As                      c) Even if                      d) Unless
- You had better start working a bit harder \_\_\_\_\_ you'll be dismissed.  
a) or                      b) however                      c) although                      d) but
- You can see your skin \_\_\_\_\_ you cannot see the cells that form it.  
a) similarly                      b) consequently                      c) but                      d) besides
- \_\_\_\_\_ fire, leave the building by the nearest emergency exit.  
a) In case                      b) On condition that                      c) In case of                      d) In the event



22. Finally I received \_\_\_\_\_ I had always wanted – independence.  
a) which                      b) that                      c) what                      d) whatever
23. Maria wondered \_\_\_\_\_ her son would like the present.  
a) if                              b) that                      c) in case                      d) but
24. Make sure you mix the ingredients well, \_\_\_\_\_ you might get lumps in your cake.  
a) provided                      b) unless                      c) yet                      d) otherwise
25. You might be interested in learning \_\_\_\_\_ speech pathologists help deaf people to speak clearly.  
a) while                      b) how                      c) how often                      d) why
26. In some families one parent is responsible for taking care of the home \_\_\_\_\_ the other parent is employed.  
a) where                      b) while                      c) whether                      d) because of
27. Jack failed to do his lessons properly. \_\_\_\_\_ he got bad marks.  
a) As a result                      b) If so                      c) Otherwise                      d) However
28. \_\_\_\_\_ most people, you probably enjoy the beauty of delicate, brightly coloured flowers.  
a) Like                              b) Unlike to                      c) In contrast                      d) Similarly
29. \_\_\_\_\_ Matilda were not a feminist she would want to be equal and develop her potential.  
a) Whether                      b) While                      c) Because of                      d) Even if
30. You must fasten the boat to that pole, \_\_\_\_\_ the current will carry it away.  
a) otherwise                      b) if                      c) therefore                      d) so
31. Air pollution can affect people's health. \_\_\_\_\_, it can damage people's lungs.  
a) Yet                      b) For example                      c) Consequently                      d) Therefore
32. Stress caused by hunger or tiredness lasts \_\_\_\_\_ a person satisfies his or her needs.  
a) if                      b) because of                      c) until                      d) despite

33. It was the middle of July, \_\_\_\_\_ the morning was cloudy and chilly.  
a) so that                      b) therefore                      c) so                      d) yet
34. I couldn't understand \_\_\_\_\_ he could cope with such a difficult task.  
a) that                      b) how                      c) until                      d) however
35. Plain women are always jealous of their husbands, \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful women seldom are.  
a) since                      b) so that                      c) while                      d) because
36. An accident can happen to anyone at any time, \_\_\_\_\_ some people think that accidents happen only to others.  
a) yet                      b) otherwise                      c) because                      d) so that
37. My grandma has a mobile phone. She doesn't use it \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) despite                      b) in spite of                      c) but                      d) though
38. Crime is spreading rapidly in our country, \_\_\_\_\_ the government should do something about it.  
a) so that                      b) so                      c) before                      d) although
39. I argued with Dan for hours, \_\_\_\_\_, I threatened to tell his parents about what he had done.  
a) otherwise                      b) nevertheless                      c) moreover                      d) but
40. He didn't do well in mathematics. \_\_\_\_\_ he failed the exam.  
a) Although                      b) Consequently                      c) Despite                      d) However
41. \_\_\_\_\_ a child grows older, his need for independence might cause some problems in the family.  
a) On condition that                      b) As                      c) Afterwards                      d) As if
42. Losing weight will take both time and effort, \_\_\_\_\_ the results will make you happy.  
a) for                      b) in spite of                      c) but                      d) because
43. We all know \_\_\_\_\_ dogs are the most faithful animals.  
a) that                      b) because                      c) but                      d) how

44. In some countries, teenagers have jobs \_\_\_\_\_ they are still students.  
a) since                      b) despite                      c) as though                      d) while
45. One could never trust a woman \_\_\_\_\_ tells one her real age.  
a) who                      b) which                      c) whom                      d) what
46. \_\_\_\_\_ quickly we ran, we couldn't catch up with the van.  
a) Although                      b) Even                      c) However                      d) Nevertheless
47. Our teacher keeps a record of our test scores \_\_\_\_\_ she can see how much we've progressed.  
a) since                      b) so that                      c) because                      d) when
48. A company has announced \_\_\_\_\_ it wishes to build a factory near our house.  
a) how                      b) what                      c) that                      d) no matter
49. The problem with freedom is to decide \_\_\_\_\_ mine ends and yours begins.  
a) where                      b) how                      c) why                      d) whenever
50. I'll be able to defend you \_\_\_\_\_ you tell me the whole truth.  
a) unless                      b) despite                      c) even though                      d) only if
51. I can't explain \_\_\_\_\_ I refused the offer to work for that agency.  
a) that                      b) when                      c) why                      d) yet
52. Some people prefer to live in a small town, \_\_\_\_\_ others prefer to live in a big city.  
a) while                      b) how                      c) or else                      d) because
53. I am completely dissatisfied with my current position, \_\_\_\_\_ I've decided to change my job.  
a) but                      b) so                      c) so that                      d) provided
54. It will be great to see you on Saturday evening \_\_\_\_\_ you have already got other plans.  
a) if                      b) until                      c) as long as                      d) unless
55. Sue isn't the person \_\_\_\_\_ you could share your problems.  
a) who                      b) whom                      c) whose                      d) with whom



68. I am going to join the athletics team, \_\_\_\_\_ you want it or not.  
a) if                      b) whether                      c) in case                      d) no matter how
69. It was raining heavily. \_\_\_\_\_ Jack went into the street without an umbrella.  
a) That's why                      b) For that matter                      c) Yet                      d) So
70. I like sweets very much. \_\_\_\_\_, I try not to have too much sugar in my tea.  
a) How                      b) As a matter of fact                      c) However                      d) In contrast
71. Fats are a source of energy. \_\_\_\_\_, a tablespoon of fat gives you about twice as much energy as a tablespoon of sugar.  
a) So that                      b) For example                      c) On the other hand                      d) Therefore
72. Please, speak slowly and distinctly \_\_\_\_\_ everybody is able to understand you.  
a) so                      b) as                      c) in order                      d) in order that
73. I am of the same opinion about this matter \_\_\_\_\_ everybody else in this room is.  
a) that                      b) as                      c) unlike                      d) than
74. You are usually allowed to photograph the exterior of mosques, \_\_\_\_\_ you are rarely allowed to photograph the interior of the buildings.  
a) similarly                      b) as                      c) likewise                      d) but
75. All memory is based on association. \_\_\_\_\_ you can remember any new piece of information by associating it with something you already know.  
a) Though                      b) Like                      c) So                      d) Likewise
76. \_\_\_\_\_ you feel well when you get on the plane, you will possibly feel ill when you get off.  
a) In spite of                      b) Even if                      c) Because                      d) While
77. We are going to have the living room done up \_\_\_\_\_ it hasn't been painted for years.  
a) because of                      b) as                      c) despite                      d) even though
78. Radio waves could be studied \_\_\_\_\_ the radio telescope was invented.  
a) though                      b) while                      c) as soon                      d) after

79. Limestone powder is added to animal food \_\_\_\_\_ animals form strong bones.  
a) because                      b) in order                      c) yet                      d) so that
80. \_\_\_\_\_ the Ancient Chinese and Egyptians took astronomy seriously, the Greeks were the first to study the stars scientifically.  
a) Despite                      b) Although                      c) In spite of                      d) Because
81. The 6.45 train, \_\_\_\_\_, was full.  
a) which going from Manchester to Southampton  
b) that was leaving Manchester to Southampton  
c) which went from Manchester to Southampton  
d) which went Manchester from Southampton
82. No doctor can tell you exactly \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) how far you are going to live  
b) how old you are going to live  
c) how long you are going to live  
d) how well you are to live
83. \_\_\_\_\_ the oil for so long, the car broke down.  
a) Even if he hadn't checked  
b) In spite of not checking  
c) Though he hadn't checked  
d) Because he hadn't checked
84. \_\_\_\_\_ that I realized something was wrong.  
a) It was only when I stopped  
b) Only it was when I stopped  
c) It was only me who stopped  
d) It was only there when I stopped
85. This man lives in a country \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) and they speak two languages  
b) where they speak two languages  
c) that's why they speak two languages  
d) in which two languages speak



86. Burano, a small island of the Venetian lagoon, is known for its lace; \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) the same way as Murano is known for its glasswork
  - b) so that Murano is known for its glasswork
  - c) because Murano is known for its glasswork
  - d) for Murano is known for its glasswork
87. A neighbour claims to have seen a ghost \_\_\_\_\_ that he has not slept properly for several days.
- a) but it upset him so much
  - b) because it upset him so
  - c) and it upset him so much
  - d) though it upset him so much
88. Knowledge of history is a good thing, because knowing \_\_\_\_\_ helps us face the future.
- a) what has happened before
  - b) that what has happened before
  - c) that has happened beforehand
  - d) before what has happened
89. He thinks \_\_\_\_\_ in the same way as the Ritz Hotel.
- a) why is justice open to all people
  - b) that justice is open to all people
  - c) how justice is open to all people
  - d) so that justice is open to all people
90. If you work for someone, \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) than you are an employee
  - b) when you are an employee
  - c) then you are an employee
  - d) who is an employee
91. \_\_\_\_\_, she always wears a bright red shawl when she goes out.
- a) No matter what the weather
  - b) As she knows what the weather
  - c) What the weather is
  - d) How good the weather is

92. You look at a calendar \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) because you don't want to know the date
  - b) if you want to know the date
  - c) since you know the date
  - d) as you know the date
93. The dog is the only creature on earth \_\_\_\_\_ than you love yourself.
- a) that loves you more
  - b) which loves more
  - c) whom loves you more
  - d) and it loves you more
94. \_\_\_\_\_ a woman's work may be, most women put their families first.
- a) How important and responsible
  - b) Whatever important and responsible
  - c) How much important and responsible
  - d) However important and responsible
95. Scientific calculations were much slower \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) before invented the computer
  - b) for the invention of the computer
  - c) after the invention of the computer
  - d) before the invention of the computer
96. \_\_\_\_\_, there was always someone who knew that he had been to prison.
- a) Wherever Dick found a job
  - b) Where Dick found a job
  - c) When Dick was finding a job
  - d) Whenever Dick found out a job
97. The price of petrol is high; \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) because of this many people prefer to travel by car
  - b) therefore many people prefer to travel on foot
  - c) yet many people prefer to travel on foot
  - d) however, many people prefer to travel on foot
98. No one knows for sure \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) if how the phrase "Indian Summer" started
  - b) how the phrase "Indian Summer" started

- c) the phrase “Indian Summer” to start
- d) that the phrase “Indian Summer” started

99. \_\_\_\_\_ we enjoyed the match.

- a) In spite sitting in a cold stadium
- b) Despite sitting in a cold stadium
- c) In spite of we were sitting in a cold stadium
- d) Even if sitting in a cold stadium

100. The bomb \_\_\_\_\_ during World War II killed the only elephant in the Berlin Zoo.

- a) which dropped by the Allies on Berlin
- b) dropped by the Allies on Berlin
- c) dropping the Allies on Berlin
- d) as dropped by the Allies on Berlin

101. Miranda didn't mind \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) when her mother criticized her cooking
- b) while her mother criticized her cooking
- c) how her mother criticized her at cooking
- d) if her mother criticized to her for cooking

102. \_\_\_\_\_ is how you present yourself to the world.

- a) Where you wear
- b) What you wear
- c) How long you wear
- d) In what you wear

103. You've got a good chance of getting the job \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) providing on that you pass the interview
- b) provided you pass the interview
- c) in the event of you passing the interview
- d) for fear that you pass the interview

104. \_\_\_\_\_ when you are going to get married.

- a) Which I want to know is
- b) That I want to know is
- c) That what I want to know is
- d) What I want to know is

105. \_\_\_\_\_ seemed to have noticed the expression on his face change.
- a) No one else but me
  - b) Not only one but also I
  - c) No other one but me
  - d) No other one but I
106. “Stewardesses” is the longest word \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) that is typing only the left hand
  - b) which typed on the left hand only
  - c) that is typed with only the left hand
  - d) that only the left hand can type
107. The traffic around the arch is crazy and \_\_\_\_\_ you’ll have to take an underground passage.
- a) as soon as to reach it
  - b) in order to reach it
  - c) in case of you reach it
  - d) so that reaching to it
108. The Shoshoni were a group of Indians \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) who lived in Utah
  - b) that living in Utah
  - c) who in Utah lived
  - d) which is lived in Utah
109. Drivers have to wait in long lines at filling stations \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) in case that they buy a couple of gallons of gasoline
  - b) if they will buy a couple of gallons of gasoline
  - c) for to buy a couple of gallons of gasoline
  - d) in order to buy a couple of gallons of gasoline
110. \_\_\_\_\_ their diet consisted mainly of plant foods.
- a) Even though the Chumash were good at fishers
  - b) Despite the Chumash were good in fishers
  - c) Although the Chumash were good fishers
  - d) But for the Chumash were good fishers

111. \_\_\_\_\_, stop at the edge of the pavement and look both ways.
- a) After you cross a road
  - b) While crossing a road
  - c) Despite crossing a road
  - d) Before you cross a road
112. Maria had a high temperature, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) therefore she stayed in bed whole day
  - b) as consequently she stayed in bed the whole day
  - c) for that reason she stayed in bed the whole day
  - d) so she stayed in bed whole the day
113. It is amazing \_\_\_\_\_ for so long.
- a) that why the Tower of Pisa should have stood
  - b) that the Tower of Pisa should have stood
  - c) how long the Tower of Pisa should have stood
  - d) that the Tower of Pisa having stood
114. Those \_\_\_\_\_ should turn to the staff manager.
- a) whom want to apply for this position
  - b) who want to apply for this position
  - c) wanting to apply to this position
  - d) which want to apply for this position
115. We have had no news from him \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) even if he left for New York
  - b) ever since he left for New York
  - c) due to that he left for New York
  - d) whereas he left for New York
116. He resigned from the government \_\_\_\_\_ that he disapproved of the new policy.
- a) so much that everyone should know
  - b) in case of everyone should know
  - c) on condition that everyone should know
  - d) in order that everyone should know

117. \_\_\_\_\_ who left the ship.
- a) The captain was the last man
  - b) It was the captain who was the last man
  - c) There was the last captain
  - d) Besides the captain was last
118. Yesterday I quarrelled with my boss \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) for what I am terribly sorry
  - b) about which I am terribly sorry
  - c) that I am terribly sorry about
  - d) from whom I am terribly sorry
119. I managed to make myself understood \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) but for I didn't speak the language properly
  - b) although I didn't speak the language properly
  - c) because I didn't speak the language properly
  - d) as though I didn't speak the language properly
120. \_\_\_\_\_ that they can work in situations harmful for human workers.
- a) One of the advantages of robots
  - b) Being one of the advantages of robots is
  - c) Though one of the advantages of robots is
  - d) One of the advantages of robots is
121. \_\_\_\_\_, patients had to be held down by force during painful operations.
- a) Before pain killers were invented
  - b) By the time of pain killers were invented
  - c) As soon as pain killers were invented
  - d) After pain killers invented
122. \_\_\_\_\_, so I'm going to learn a foreign language.
- a) When I didn't get the job I had applied for
  - b) I didn't get the job I had applied for
  - c) Since I didn't get the job I had applied for
  - d) For I didn't get the job I had applied for

123. The students didn't know \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) that what country produced the first dramatic film
  - b) whether what country it was that produced the first dramatic film
  - c) what country produced the first dramatic film
  - d) which of countries produced the first dramatic film
124. Susan moved to Oklahoma \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) as she continued to teach French
  - b) that's why she continued to teach French
  - c) wherever she continued to teach French
  - d) where she continued to teach French
125. People have known \_\_\_\_\_ since ancient times.
- a) that there are the effects of electricity
  - b) what the effects of electricity are being
  - c) what the effects of electricity are
  - d) how the effects of electricity are
126. Spider monkeys are the best climbers in the jungle \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) despite they do not have many thumbs
  - b) even though it does not have thumbs
  - c) in spite of they do not have thumbs
  - d) although they do not have thumbs
127. \_\_\_\_\_ the type of language people use shows a lot about their education and background.
- a) Though it is rather not clear if
  - b) It is quite clear whether
  - c) It is quite clear that
  - d) As it is quite clear that
128. Christmas \_\_\_\_\_ and it is celebrated all over the world.
- a) is one of the most important days of the year
  - b) which is one of the most important days of the year
  - c) though being one of the most important days of the year
  - d) being the most important day of the year

129. Nowadays there are a number of ways \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) how a message can be sent by
  - b) with which a message can be sent
  - c) by the help of which a message can be sent
  - d) by which a message can be sent
130. Stars are hot bodies that give out light of their own, \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) which planets shine only by reflecting light
  - b) on contrary, planets shine only by reflecting light
  - c) for planets shine only by reflecting light
  - d) while planets shine only by reflecting light
131. Astronomers developed big telescopes \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) as we could see the stars clearly
  - b) so that we could see the stars more clearly
  - c) for we couldn't see the stars more clearly
  - d) that's how to see the stars more clearly
132. Morse code was an important way to send messages \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) as the telephone was invented
  - b) when the telephone was being invented
  - c) unless the telephone was invented
  - d) before the telephone was invented
133. \_\_\_\_\_, you will be pleased to learn that his exhibition is going to open in our city soon.
- a) As if you are interested in this painter's works
  - b) Since you are interested in this painter's works
  - c) Even though in this painter's works you are interested
  - d) As this painter's works are interested in you
134. Miss Jones is efficient, tactful and intelligent. \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Thus, she is an excellent secretary
  - b) Yet, she is an excellent secretary
  - c) Consequently, she isn't an excellent secretary
  - d) That's why she is a bad secretary



135. This article will interest a specialist \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) therefore they will offer little to the general reader
  - b) but will offer little to the general reader
  - c) because will offer little to the general reader
  - d) even so will offer little to the general reader
136. I'd like to lose weight \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) so I'm not going to eat much
  - b) if I am going to eat much
  - c) unless I am not going to eat much
  - d) because I am going to eat much
137. Jenny put on her wellington boots and, \_\_\_\_\_, went out to play in the puddles.
- a) to stop the rain
  - b) as soon as it stopped raining
  - c) stopping the rain
  - d) until it stopped raining
138. \_\_\_\_\_, a razor blade has many other uses.
- a) In addition to being used for shaving
  - b) Being used for shaving
  - c) Although it is used to shave
  - d) In spite of being used to shaving
139. It's time we spoke about \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) which happened last night
  - b) that happened last night
  - c) it happened last night
  - d) what happened last night
140. \_\_\_\_\_ they would have got to the moon.
- a) If the Romans had had all the technology we have today
  - b) Whether the Romans had all the technology we have or not
  - c) How the Romans had all the technology we have today
  - d) When the Romans had all the technology we don't have today

141. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ such an expensive car.
- a) they can afford to buy
  - b) how they can afford to buy
  - c) that they can afford to buy
  - d) unless they can't afford to buy
142. People sometimes have to do things \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) if they do not enjoy doing
  - b) nevertheless they do not enjoy
  - c) how they do not enjoy doing
  - d) that they do not enjoy doing
143. \_\_\_\_\_ they might cut it off.
- a) After the electricity bill is paid
  - b) Unless we pay the electricity bill
  - c) Because we pay the electricity bill
  - d) If we pay the electricity bill
144. \_\_\_\_\_ shall I be able to help you.
- a) When you tell me that the truth
  - b) If you tell me the truth
  - c) Whether you tell me the truth or not
  - d) Only if you tell me the truth
145. George, do you think \_\_\_\_\_?
- a) while I can manage with the task
  - b) I can manage with the task
  - c) if what I can manage with the task
  - d) what I can manage with the task
146. \_\_\_\_\_, water was running down the kitchen wall.
- a) While getting home yesterday
  - b) When getting home yesterday
  - c) When I got home yesterday
  - d) After getting home yesterday

147. Balmoral Castle is the place \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) which the Queen stays in Scotland
  - b) where the Queen stays in Scotland
  - c) because the Queen stays in Scotland
  - d) wherever the Queen stays in Scotland
148. Some parts of your body remain quite active \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) so you go to bed
  - b) before you sleep
  - c) because you sleep
  - d) while you sleep
149. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first thing you must do.
- a) Before checking to see what's missing
  - b) While he checked to see what's missing
  - c) To check to see what's missing
  - d) It's to check seeing what's missing
150. What annoys me most is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) the way the boss speaks with the employees
  - b) why the boss speaks with the employees
  - c) in fact the boss speaks with the employees
  - d) however the boss speaks with the employees
151. \_\_\_\_\_, pour white wine on it immediately.
- a) If you want to drop red wine on the carpet
  - b) There isn't any red wine dropped on the carpet
  - c) Whoever drops red wine on the carpet
  - d) If red wine gets dropped on the carpet
152. Examinations give you a chance to show \_\_\_\_\_ from the course.
- a) what knowledge you have gained
  - b) if it's knowledge you have gained
  - c) whose knowledge have you gained
  - d) much knowledge you have gained

153. \_\_\_\_\_ I saw a strange notice on the table.
- a) As though I was about to leave the house
  - b) Whenever I was about to leave the house
  - c) Though I was about to leave the house
  - d) As I was about to leave the house
154. I can never remember people's names, \_\_\_\_\_ to be on the safe side.
- a) because I just call everybody *darling*
  - b) so I just call everybody *darling*
  - c) here I just call everybody *darling*
  - d) besides I just call everybody *darling*
155. An important part of our image is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) how we look like
  - b) what we look at
  - c) how we look
  - d) what we look
156. You are free to do what you want \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) as long as it doesn't endanger others
  - b) as soon as it doesn't endanger others
  - c) whereas it doesn't endanger others
  - d) even though it doesn't endanger others
157. Names of American sports teams always start with *the*, \_\_\_\_\_ almost never do.
- a) as those of British teams
  - b) whereas those of British teams
  - c) similarly those of British teams
  - d) despite those of British teams
158. Jane has decided to become a vegetarian, \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) so that she has given up meat
  - b) but she has given up meat
  - c) so she has given up meat
  - d) as though to give up meat

159. The Irish speak a variant of the Gaelic language \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) is called Erse
- b) which is called Erse
- c) that called Erse
- d) it is called Erse

160. Scientists study the world as it is; \_\_\_\_\_ that has never been.

- a) engineers create a world
- b) similarly, engineers creating a world
- c) because it is the engineers who create the world
- d) even though engineers create that world

## Section 10

**Տեքստում բաց են թողնված նախադասություններ: Լրացնել տեքստը՝ տեղադրելով համապատասխան նախադասությունը:**  
**Fit the missing sentences into the numbered gaps of the following texts.**

### Text 1

One evening I was driving home along a quiet dark street in a suburb of London.  
 (1)\_\_\_\_\_. I agreed and he got into the car beside me.

As I drove I suddenly remembered all the headlines I had recently seen in the popular newspapers, describing the activities of thieves and murderers. I began to feel suspicious of the man sitting next to me. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Sure enough, the watch had disappeared! So the newspapers were right after all.

(3)\_\_\_\_\_. It was not loaded, but that did not matter. Stopping the car I quickly took out the pistol. Pushing the pistol into the man's ribs I ordered him to give me the watch.

It was amusing to see the man's reaction. He was a very strange robber! (4)\_\_\_\_\_. "Now, get out, quick!" I ordered. He rushed out of the car and ran like a rabbit.  
 (5)\_\_\_\_\_. Half an hour later I was undressing to go to bed and suddenly I looked at my dressing table. What do you think I saw there? My watch which I had forgotten to take!

1. a) A man stopped me and asked for a lift.  
 b) I realized that I was lost and asked a passer-by to help me.  
 c) A man stopped my car to rob me of my money.  
 d) A man stopped me and offered to show me the way.
2. a) I felt in my pocket for my expensive gold watch.  
 b) Suddenly he spoke and I noticed how evil he looked.  
 c) All of a sudden he turned to me and asked if I had a watch.  
 d) Suspecting something, I asked him what the time was.
3. a) I took out my mobile phone.  
 b) Aiming his pistol at me he ordered me to stop the car.  
 c) Fortunately, I had a pistol in the car.  
 d) I went into a shop to buy a pistol.
4. a) He grabbed my pistol and shot at me, fortunately missing by an inch.  
 b) All trembling and shaking, he handed me the watch.

- c) He quickly opened the door and threw himself out of the car.
  - d) He immediately opened the door and dashed away before I could shoot.
5. a) He hadn't run a few meters when he fell down.
- b) Then I found out who the strange robber was.
  - c) Furious with the robber, I followed him.
  - d) Proud of my presence of mind, I hurriedly drove home.

## Text 2

A group of five old people in a nursing home won over five million pounds on the National Lottery last Saturday night. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. The oldest person in the group is 87 and the youngest is 77.

Most Lottery winners want to change their lives immediately. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. They don't want to leave the nursing home, or even go on holiday. "We have no reason to leave," they said. "This is our home and we're very happy here. (3)\_\_\_\_\_."

What exciting things are they going to buy with their money? "Well, perhaps an electric chair on wheels," said one. Is that all? No new houses or fast cars? "But what can we do with Ferraris at our age?" replied the old people. "Cars are no use to us. We need help just to move around the home!"

Professional financial people are sent to visit Lottery winners by the company which runs the National Lottery. (4)\_\_\_\_\_. But these five old people don't need any help. (5)\_\_\_\_\_. They just want things to stay as they are.

- 1. a) Each got over a million pounds.
  - b) The National Lottery refuses to give them the money.
  - c) They are going to build a new nursing home.
  - d) The National Lottery has gone bankrupt.
2. a) These five old friends are also eager to change their lives.
- b) And these five old friends are no exception.
  - c) Many people would like to be in these five friends' place.
  - d) But these friends want to change their lives as little as possible.
3. a) So we are going to buy more lottery tickets and win much more money.
- b) We have good food, TV, friends; everything that we want.
  - c) We are going to buy fashionable clothes and jewelry for ourselves.
  - d) So we are going to return the money to the National Lottery.

4. a) They try to persuade winners to give the money to charity.  
b) They help winners decide how to spend their money.  
c) Their purpose is to cheat winners out of their money.  
d) They bring generous presents for winners.
5. a) They don't want big changes in their lives.  
b) Their friends have refused to help them with their problems.  
c) They are looking forward to leaving the nursing home.  
d) Their biggest problem is where to keep all that money.

### Text 3

I am a writer and my latest books are about ghosts. To get all the information I need for my books I travel around the country. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. I've been to several haunted houses and you can scarcely imagine the experiences I've had, many of them quite frightening.

A few months ago I was staying with friends near Land's End. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. One evening someone mentioned The Smuggler's Arms, an inn outside the village. "The inn's nearly 400 years old and they say it has a ghost. I've never seen it, of course, but you can ask the man who owns the place. His name is Tregeagle. He won't mind you asking him questions."

The next day I went out to the inn. Tregeagle could hardly tell me anything about the history of the place. (3)\_\_\_\_\_. I had a few drinks with him in the bar and at a quarter to eleven we went upstairs to wait. Soon we heard footsteps in the room above us. It sounded like the footsteps of several men walking around. (4)\_\_\_\_\_. There was nobody in the room.

The next morning I went to the local library to look for some books on the history of the area. (5)\_\_\_\_\_. It turned out that the inn was once a place where smugglers met. The owner was a smuggler and died there in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Many years ago people found a secret room in the roof where the smugglers used to hide.

1. a) I've met several ghosts and they have told me their story.  
b) I've never been able to find any information about ghosts.  
c) It's so amusing to spend the night with a ghost.  
d) I stay in various places and talk to people about their experiences.
2. a) Every time I stay there, they ask me to talk about ghosts.  
b) Whenever I stay there, a lot of ghosts come to see me and talk to me.  
c) I spent only one day there and then got bored and left the place.  
d) As I always talk about ghosts no one enjoys talking to me.



3. a) So I had to get into my car and drive away.  
b) But he allowed me to spend the night there.  
c) He said that every evening he had a few drinks with some ghosts.  
d) He was very unfriendly and refused to put me up for the night.
4. a) I was so frightened that I ran away.  
b) Then several people entered the room.  
c) I ran upstairs and pushed the door open.  
d) It was Tregeagle's wife doing the rooms.
5. a) However I didn't succeed in finding any information.  
b) I managed to find all the information I needed about the inn.  
c) But the librarian had mysteriously disappeared during the night.  
d) The librarian refused to give me any book as I wasn't a member.

#### Text 4

*Mafia* is a famous party game created in the USSR in 1986. It models a battle between the mafia and the townspeople. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. They are either mafia, who know each other; or townspeople, who know only the number of mafia among them. A typical game starts with seven townspeople and two or three Mafiosi. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. During the day phase, all of the surviving players debate, trying to find out the members of the mafia. (3)\_\_\_\_\_. The game continues until all of the mafia have been eliminated, or until the mafia outnumber the townspeople.

(4)\_\_\_\_\_. He dates the first game to spring 1986 at the Psychology Department of Moscow State University spreading to classrooms, dorms, and summer camps of Moscow University. (5)\_\_\_\_\_. Soon the game became popular in other Soviet colleges and schools and in the 1990s it began to be played in Europe and then the United States.

*Mafia* was called one of the 50 most historically and culturally significant games published since 1800.

1. a) The battle always ends with the defeat of the mafia.  
b) The fight continues all through the game.  
c) The players are secretly assigned roles.  
d) They get along very well with one another.
2. a) In the game's night phase the townspeople sleep soundly.  
b) During the night the mafia go hunting for the next day's feast.

- c) At night the townspeople sleep and the mafia guard them.  
 d) In the game's night phase the mafia secretly 'murder' a townspeople.
3. a) The revealed Mafiosi are given expensive prizes and awards.  
 b) Then everybody votes to eliminate those who are suspected of being Mafiosi.  
 c) After a heated debate the game comes to its end.  
 d) The mafia take out their guns and kill all the townspeople.
4. a) The game *Mafia* was first played in the Soviet Union.  
 b) Many researchers have written about the origin of *Mafia*.  
 c) Dimitry Davidoff is generally acknowledged as the game's creator.  
 d) Everybody knows when, where and by whom *Mafia* was created.
5. a) Dimitry developed the game to combine psychology research with teaching students.  
 b) The game was rather complicated and few students enjoyed playing it.  
 c) The creator of the game, Davidoff, was accused of teaching his students bad manners.  
 d) The students didn't like Davidoff's game as it was merely a classroom activity for them.

## Text 5

(1)\_\_\_\_\_. Eggs after all are a symbol of spring and new life. Exchanging and eating Easter eggs is a popular custom in many countries. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Later they were replaced by chocolate Easter eggs.

(3)\_\_\_\_\_. The traditionally bright colours represented spring and light.

An old traditional game is one in which real eggs are rolled against one another or down a hill. The owner of the egg that stayed uncracked the longest, won. (4)\_\_\_\_\_. Hard boiled eggs are rolled down slopes to see whose egg goes furthest. In other places another game is played. You hold an egg in the palm of the hand and bang against your opponent's egg. The loser is the one whose egg breaks first.

(5)\_\_\_\_\_. They are usually hollow and filled with sweets. On TV you will see adverts for Cadbury's Cream Eggs, a very sweet confectionery.

And in Britain children hunt for chocolate Easter eggs hidden about the home or garden by the Easter Bunny.

1. a) Some people prefer scrambled eggs to hard boiled ones.  
 b) Easter has not always been celebrated in spring.

- c) Children like eating chocolate eggs which have a toy hidden inside.  
d) Easter eggs are an old tradition going back to a time before Christianity.
2. a) In the UK real eggs were used, in most cases, chicken eggs.  
b) A number of old Easter customs are still observed in Britain.  
c) Another favourite Easter symbol is the little chocolate Bunny.  
d) At Easter you can buy coloured eggs or you can dye them yourself.
3. a) Another custom is decorating the Christmas tree with colourful toys.  
b) Chicken aren't the only birds whose eggs are edible.  
c) The eggs were hard-boiled and dyed in various colors and patterns.  
d) For breakfast many British people have hard-boiled eggs.
4. a) Afterwards the winner eats all the cracked eggs.  
b) In no other country are such games played.  
c) Unfortunately, this custom has long been forgotten.  
d) In England they still carry out the custom of egg rolling.
5. a) In many countries, some people exchange presents at Easter.  
b) Candy stores and bakeries are usually very crowded at Easter.  
c) Nowadays people give each other Easter eggs made of chocolate.  
d) In small villages you can see people in the street celebrating Easter.

## Text 6

There was once a government minister who had a beautiful daughter. When she came of age, the minister began to look for an intelligent young man to be her husband. Shortly afterwards, a young scholar came to see the minister. (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

The minister, seeing his poor and shabby appearance, thought that he was not a good match for his daughter and refused him. (2) \_\_\_\_\_. He had a table laden with delicious dishes and expensive wines.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_. He had never eaten or even seen such delicacies before. (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Instead, he began to wrap up the food and put it in a bag he was carrying.

Greatly surprised, the minister asked the young scholar why he was storing the food away instead of eating it. The young man replied, "I have never seen such fine dishes before, and so I am taking them home to give to my mother."

(5)\_\_\_\_\_. He instantly changed his mind and gave him permission to marry his daughter.

The young scholar later became a famous government minister like his father-in-law.

1. a) He asked for his daughter's hand in marriage.  
b) He hoped the minister would lend him some money.  
c) He expected that the minister would give him a well-paid job.  
d) He had some important problems to discuss with the minister.
2. a) The young man threatened to teach the minister a lesson.  
b) The scholar was hungry and asked for something to eat.  
c) Moreover, he ordered his guards to take the young man to prison.  
d) But as it was lunchtime, he asked the young man to stay for lunch.
3. a) The poor scholar's eyes opened wide at the sight of the dishes.  
b) The poor scholar was so shy that he didn't dare touch anything.  
c) The man was hurt because of the refusal and left without saying good-bye.  
d) The young man had always dreamed of having lunch with the minister.
4. a) However, instead of eating the young man drank a lot of wine.  
b) However, he did not eat the delicious food set before him.  
c) The young man was so hungry that he ate everything put before him.  
d) But the young man was disgusted with all the food put before him.
5. a) The minister was astonished at the man's bad manners.  
b) The minister was deeply touched by the man's devotion.  
c) With these words the young man thanked the minister and took his leave.  
d) When the bag was full the man left without even thanking the minister.

## Text 7

Any loud sound that can harm a person's health is noise pollution. There are more people and more noise in our world today than ever before. There are also more machines and engines.

One hundred years ago, noise pollution wasn't as big a problem as it is today.  
(1)\_\_\_\_\_.

Nowadays many people are not aware of the many noises around them. Loud noises may be a part of everyday living. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Yet noise can affect a person's health. Suppose a person sneaked up behind you. This person made a loud noise and scared you.

(3)\_\_\_\_\_. Your heartbeat rate would increase causing your blood pressure to rise. Constant noise can produce stress which also causes the above effects.

There is also a relationship between noise and disease. (4)\_\_\_\_\_. When you don't get enough sleep, your body becomes tired. A tired body is a poor defence against disease.

Noise can also affect your study habits and your grades. If you try to do homework while a stereo is playing loud music, you might not be able to concentrate. You will make more mistakes in your homework. (5)\_\_\_\_\_.

1. a) A loud noise sounded almost like beautiful music to them.  
b) Many of the products that make noise were not around then.  
c) Nowadays people speak louder and much more than before.  
d) In those days people used to speak in a much quieter voice.
2. a) That is why people try to prevent loud noises.  
b) However, loud noises are completely harmless.  
c) But people think loud noises are good for health.  
d) People don't seem to understand that loud noises hurt them.
3. a) If you were scared, you wouldn't start crying.  
b) It wouldn't affect your body or mind in any way.  
c) You would get angry and your blood pressure would fall.  
d) If this occurred, certain things would happen to your body.
4. a) Noise can keep you from sleeping well.  
b) You cannot sleep soundly unless there is a loud noise around.  
c) It's difficult for a doctor to treat a noisy patient.  
d) If a person is ill, he becomes very noisy.
5. a) Researchers have found out that silence annoys students.  
b) Thus, a noisy environment helps to study more efficiently.  
c) Research shows that a quiet environment helps people to learn.  
d) We conclude that noise helps students concentrate on their work.

## Text 8

I was born in Switzerland, in the town of Geneva. My parents loved each other very much. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. I learnt that to love and to be patient are the most important things in the world.

My mother hoped to have a daughter after I was born. (2) \_\_\_\_\_. And then my mother found a sister for me. She was helping a family in which there were five children. (3) \_\_\_\_\_. One of the children was a little girl, with golden hair and blue eyes. Her name was Elizabeth. (4) \_\_\_\_\_. So Elizabeth became the daughter that my mother had always wanted. As I grew older, my love for Elizabeth became stronger all the time. We loved her as much as she loved us.

The years passed happily, and we had everything that we needed. (5) \_\_\_\_\_. His name was Henry Clerval, and he was very clever. My family also liked him very much, so he was a welcome visitor to our house.

1. a) But they both died when I was still a baby.  
b) So I learnt from the example of their love.  
c) However, I was a very naughty child.  
d) So I grew up to be very unkind and egocentric.
2. a) However, for five years I was the only child in the family.  
b) But I wanted to be their only child and ran away from home.  
c) And soon her dream was realized and she had two daughters.  
d) Fortunately, my father was wealthy and I got a good education.
3. a) Soon that poor family moved to another town.  
b) My elder sister worked as a nurse in that poor family.  
c) They were very poor, and the children were thin and hungry.  
d) They had five boys and couldn't take proper care of them.
4. a) My mother liked the black-haired little girl very much.  
b) My mother took the little girl into our family.  
c) My mother sent the girl away to study in the USA.  
d) I was very jealous and treated the little girl very unkindly.
5. a) I liked my youngest brother most of all.  
b) At school I met another very fine person.  
c) When I was seven years old, I started school.  
d) We had a great house and an enormous park.

## Text 9

In the middle of the seventeenth century London was a city of dirty narrow streets. Indeed, the streets were so narrow that it was often possible for a person at the window on one side of the street to shake hands with a neighbour in the house across

the street. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. So it is not strange that the great epidemic of the plague began in 1665.

(2)\_\_\_\_\_. There were no people in the streets, shops were closed and there were few boats on the Thames. Every house in which there were sick people was shut up.

(3)\_\_\_\_\_. The doors of such houses were marked with red marks.

The following year the Great Fire took place. (4)\_\_\_\_\_. The summer of that year was dry, a hot wind was blowing and the fire spread very quickly.

The Fire went on for five days and destroyed the greater part of the city. But it did the city much good. (5)\_\_\_\_\_.

1. a) Soon Londoners decided to rebuild their city.  
b) But they had a lot of enemies in other streets.  
c) There was little light and air in London streets.  
d) Londoners hired some people to sweep the streets.
2. a) It was a sad time for London.  
b) The epidemic led to an economic development.  
c) In those days the city attracted a lot of visitors.  
d) Londoners decided to rebuild their city.
3. a) These houses were burnt down.  
b) Nobody was allowed to go in or out.  
c) Children could draw on the walls of such houses.  
d) Their doors and windows were broken to pieces.
4. a) Fortunately, the fire brigades put the fire out in no time.  
b) It was a beautiful scene and some artists later painted it.  
c) The children gathered around it and sang songs and danced.  
d) It began late on Saturday night in a street not far from London Bridge.
5. a) It destroyed many ancient buildings of historical value.  
b) As a result the majority of Londoners became homeless.  
c) It destroyed the old wooden houses and the dirty narrow streets.  
d) It spread into the countryside and destroyed vast wooded areas.

## Text 10

Some six months ago Mr John Smith, an American gentleman, bought a small piece of ground. Mr Smith afterwards presented this piece of ground to a poor artist named George Arnold. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. Now he wanted to pay for the damage he had done. He then

said that he would make additional satisfaction by improving the ground for Mr Arnold, at his own cost.

Four weeks ago, while digging the ground, Mr Smith discovered something. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. It was an exquisite figure of a woman, though sadly stained by the soil and the mould of ages. The nose, the left leg from the knee down, an ear, and also the toes of the right foot and two fingers of one of the hands were gone. (3)\_\_\_\_\_.

The government at once took possession of the statue, and appointed a commission of art critics and antiquaries to estimate and determine the compensation that must go to the owner of the ground in which it was found. The whole affair was kept secret until last night. (4)\_\_\_\_\_. Last night they decided unanimously that the statue is a Venus. (5)\_\_\_\_\_. At midnight they held a final conference and decided that the Venus was worth the enormous sum of ten million dollars!

1. a) He did it in return for some favour Mr Arnold had done him.  
b) Mr Arnold's property had been damaged in a recent earthquake.  
c) Some time before he had borrowed a large sum from Mr Arnold.  
d) Some time before he had damaged some property belonging to Mr Arnold.
2. a) He discovered the ruins of an ancient castle.  
b) It turned out to be a very remarkable ancient statue.  
c) He took it to a museum and got a lot of money for it.  
d) He learnt that George was hopelessly in love with a woman.
3. a) The statue was sold at an auction at a very high price.  
b) Mr Smith didn't like his discovery and broke it into pieces.  
c) But on the whole the noble figure was remarkably preserved.  
d) Nobody but Mr Smith knew about the astonishing discovery.
4. a) The discussion of experts on ancient art turned into a heated argument.  
b) Mr Smith decided to sell the statue at an auction at a great profit.  
c) In the meantime the commission sat with closed doors discussing the matter.  
d) For a week all the newspapers wrote only about the remarkable discovery.
5. a) It must be the work of some unknown but gifted first century artist.  
b) They suggested punishing the discoverer for damaging the fine statue.  
c) They didn't think very highly of the statue and thought it was very cheap.  
d) However, some of the members of the commission thought it was Athena.



## Text 11

If you do not use your arms or legs for some time, they become weak. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. Everybody knows this, and nobody would think of questioning this fact.

Yet there are many people who do not seem to know much about memory. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. When someone says that he has a good memory, he really means that he keeps his memory in practice by exercising it regularly.

When someone else says that his memory is poor, it is actually his fault. (3)\_\_\_\_\_. The position is exactly the same as that of two people, one of whom exercises his arms and legs by playing tennis, while the other sits in a chair or a motor-car all day. (4)\_\_\_\_\_. But if he tells us that he has a poor memory, many of us think that his parents are to blame, or that he is just unlucky. (5)\_\_\_\_\_.

Not all of us can become extremely strong or extremely clever. But all of us can, if we have ordinary bodies and brains, improve our strength and our memory by the same means – practice.

1. a) Everybody denies that sport is useful for keeping fit.  
b) So one should use them as little as possible.  
c) But if you use them too much, they grow longer and longer.  
d) When you start using them again, they slowly become strong.
2. a) They are unable to memorize long poems.  
b) They want to know why we can memorize everything.  
c) The thing is that memory works in the same way.  
d) The problem is that they can't even remember their names.
3. a) If your memory is very poor, you should keep a notebook.  
b) The thing is that he never does morning exercises to train his body.  
c) He may be accused of deliberately forgetting important things.  
d) The reason is that he doesn't give it enough opportunity to become strong.
4. a) One must never complain of having a weak body.  
b) If somebody has a poor memory, we can't get along with him.  
c) If one is hungry, we blame his parents for not taking care of him.  
d) If a friend complains that his arms are weak, we know that it is his own fault.
5. a) But doctors can help him solve this problem.  
b) Few of us realize that it is just his own fault.  
c) We may consider him to be superstitious.  
d) So we tell him to settle the problem with his parents.

## Text 12

I was only five years old but I remember it very well. We arrived at the airport in the afternoon. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. We waited in the departure lounge for a very long time. Then suddenly everyone stood up and walked towards the doors to get on the plane. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. We all climbed up the steps and into the plane. My seat was by the window. My brother sat next to me.

(3)\_\_\_\_\_. I looked out of the window and saw the houses getting smaller and smaller. The plane flew through the clouds and into very bright sunshine. It was magical.

I hate eating on airplanes now. (4)\_\_\_\_\_. It tasted wonderful!

(5)\_\_\_\_\_. They were very bright. When we got on the bus to take us back to the terminus, I felt very tired but also very happy. It was a very special day.

1. a) We had our luggage registered and went home.  
b) We got aboard and in a few minutes the plane took off.  
c) I was with my parents and my two older brothers.  
d) We had come to meet my parents arriving from Paris.
2. a) Nervous but eager, I followed my parents.  
b) By the time we got to the place the plane had taken off.  
c) My parents said good-bye to us and got on the plane.  
d) I was afraid to board the plane and ran away.
3. a) I was very nervous when the plane took off.  
b) Then we heard some noise but the plane didn't move.  
c) Just then the air hostess announced that the flight was cancelled.  
d) I was feeling so sick that I couldn't see anything around me.
4. a) So I didn't touch any food during the whole flight.  
b) That first time I really liked the food though.  
c) If I eat anything on the plane, I feel sick.  
d) The journey was short, so we weren't offered anything to eat.
5. a) I was fast asleep during the whole journey.  
b) I kept watching the dark clouds through the window.  
c) The flight took three hours, which is rather long.  
d) We landed in the dark and I saw all the airport lights.

## Text 13

(1)\_\_\_\_\_. When we arrived in the town we didn't know that there was a celebration going on. In the streets there were many people. Almost everyone was wearing unusual clothes. They had masks on their faces. Some of them looked like characters from cartoons. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. We followed them into a big park where a band was playing really exciting music. (3)\_\_\_\_\_. We didn't feel that we were tourists anymore because everyone around us was so friendly. We really enjoyed being in this happy atmosphere.

(4)\_\_\_\_\_. Inside, someone served us with delicious ice-cold drinks. There was lots of mouth-watering food on the tables. When it began to get dark, the music stopped and suddenly we heard an enormous bang. (5)\_\_\_\_\_. I had never seen anything like it before. The noise, the brilliant patterns and the bright colours against the night sky were all incredible.

The whole day was wonderful. I'll never forget it.

1. a) I am looking forward to going to Spain next summer.  
b) I enjoy spending my holidays abroad, especially in Spain.  
c) Last year my friends and I spent our holidays in the country.  
d) Last summer we spent a fortnight in a small town in Spain.
2. a) It was neither amusing, nor interesting.  
b) We made them take off their masks and show their faces.  
c) Others looked like famous people from the past.  
d) We got tired and wanted to return to the hotel.
3. a) The crowd started to dance and we joined in.  
b) They could see we were foreigners and took no notice of us.  
c) Soon we got tired of the noise and went sightseeing.  
d) We could no longer stand the loud noise and returned to our hotel.
4. a) We invited some of our new friends to our room at the hotel.  
b) After a while we felt quite thirsty and went into a large white tent.  
c) We were a long time in the park, singing and dancing with the crowd.  
d) After a while we felt that something extraordinary was going to happen.
5. a) It was the start of the fireworks display.  
b) It was the rumbling of a thunder, followed by a heavy shower.  
c) It was a warning that the celebration had come to its end.  
d) Some drunken people were shooting into the air to frighten the crowd.

## Text 14

I arrived about two hours before the start of the marathon. It was cold but sunny. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. This was also their first marathon. We had to run about 40 kilometres on the roads in the city. There was a feeling of great excitement. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. I also had a number on it. I was number 375. I didn't feel nervous when the race started. (3)\_\_\_\_\_. My legs hurt and my head ached. The crowd shouted, 'Come on!' 'Good luck!' and someone gave me some water. (4)\_\_\_\_\_.

I finally finished the race and sat down in the road. I felt very proud and very happy. I don't know why I wanted to run in the marathon but I am very pleased that I did. (5)\_\_\_\_\_. But I am not sure I will.

1. a) I had run in a marathon several times before.  
b) It was just the right day for a marathon.  
c) I seemed to be the only participant.  
d) There were many other people all around me.
2. a) I was wearing my favourite white T-shirt.  
b) When I looked at those who weren't going to run, I felt proud.  
c) I wasn't sure I could run the whole distance.  
d) For a moment I thought I had better drop out of the race.
3. a) Actually I felt happy and enthusiastic.  
b) After about an hour I felt tired though.  
c) I was doing my best to keep up with the others.  
d) But those who were left behind, did feel nervous.
4. a) I drank it very quickly and felt better.  
b) I drank it and decided I didn't want to go on.  
c) I sat down under a tree to have a rest and drink it.  
d) I drank it quickly and was unable to run any farther.
5. a) I am never going to run in a marathon again.  
b) My friends want me to run again next year.  
c) Last year I was going to do it with my friends.  
d) I am trying to persuade my friends to join me next year.

## Text 15

Dangerous sports can be very expensive. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. Those who take risks often feel very happy afterwards.

In sky diving you jump out of a plane with a parachute on your back. You don't open your parachute immediately. Instead, you dive through the air for several seconds. You can control the way you move in the air with your arms and legs. When you get closer to the ground, you open your parachute. (2)\_\_\_\_\_.

Some of Renata's friends are members of a sky diving club. (3)\_\_\_\_\_.

When Renata was going up in the plane for the first time, she felt absolutely terrified, but her instructor was very calm. This helped her a lot. (4)\_\_\_\_\_. They went before Renata so she was the last one to jump. Suddenly she was going down very quickly and then she opened her parachute and was floating in the air. When she landed safely she felt very happy. (5)\_\_\_\_\_. Renata wants to jump again but her boyfriend is against it.

1. a) So everybody is eager to do them.  
b) So many accidents happen when doing them.  
c) However, many people want to try them.  
d) That is why nobody ever tries them.
2. a) Then you get rid of it and jump down.  
b) Then you fly back to the plane.  
c) If you can't do it, ask somebody to help you.  
d) Then you float down so that you land safely.
3. a) They have advised Renata never to try sky diving.  
b) They really enjoy it, so she decided to try it.  
c) They don't enjoy it, so Renata has decided to keep out of it.  
d) She is worried about the risk they are taking and is trying to stop them.
4. a) She pulled herself together and jumped out of the plane.  
b) There were three other sky divers on the plane.  
c) Renata was the only one to jump that day.  
d) It made her even more nervous and she refused to jump.
5. a) But her friends were angry with her.  
b) But she is afraid to jump again.  
c) All her friends were cheering and clapping.  
d) She said it was the worst experience she had ever had.

## Text 16

Sean Connery was born in 1930 in Edinburgh. He had a series of jobs – driving vans, working as a cleaner, etc. – and struggled to make a living. However, he was a fanatical bodybuilder and spent three or four hours a day in the gym. Eventually, he represented Scotland in the 1950 Mr Universe contest. He came third. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. He appeared in several stage productions, and in the late 1950s began his career in the movies.

He became the first James Bond in 1962, when producer Albert Broccoli asked him if he would play the secret agent in *Dr No*. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Most people in the movie business thought that Cary Grant would get the role.

(3)\_\_\_\_\_. He said that he had already acted in five James Bond films and that he was looking for something more challenging. He also said that his family wanted him to spend more time with them.

(4)\_\_\_\_\_. He won an Oscar for Best Supporting Actor in 1987, for his role as an Irish police officer in *The Untouchables*.

In the British New Year's Honours List for 1998, many people expected him to receive a knighthood (so that he would be Sir Sean Connery). (5)\_\_\_\_\_. He was finally knighted in 2000.

1. a) This led to a job with a theatre company.  
b) However, this victory didn't change anything in his career.  
c) This helped him to get into the national football team.  
d) The next day he was offered the role of James Bond in a movie.
2. a) Everybody had expected him to be chosen for the role.  
b) Connery was an unexpected choice for the role.  
c) Connery politely refused to appear in that role.  
d) The author was against Connery and made him turn down the offer.
3. a) Later that year, Connery gave up acting and went into business.  
b) Connery never got tired of playing James Bond.  
c) In 1967, Connery announced that he wanted to stop playing Bond.  
d) In 1967, Connery got married and decided to give up his career as an actor.
4. a) Sean Connery played all his roles in just one year.  
b) James Bond is the only role Connery has ever played.  
c) His talent was never recognized and he never got any award.  
d) Connery has played many varied roles in films over the years.

5. a) Their prediction was correct: Connery got knighthood that year.
- b) And the queen didn't forget to add his name to the 1998 list.
- c) He was not only knighted, but made a lord as well.
- d) He didn't get it, possibly because of his support of Scottish nationalism.

## Text 17

Mary Shelley, the author of 'Frankenstein', is less famous than her story. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. He was a huge, clumsy creature with a square face and strange eyes. Fewer people realize that the writer of the original story was a slim, pretty, eighteen-year-old girl.

'Frankenstein' is a tale of horror. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Although he succeeds in bringing his creature to life, it's a monster. The story includes elements of myth and magic, as well as science and nature. It's a tragic story because the monster kills Doctor Frankenstein and his family.

Mary Shelley was born in 1797, in London. When she was eighteen, she ran away with the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley, whom she later married. (3)\_\_\_\_\_. Among them were George Byron and his doctor Polidori. The evenings were cold and wet. (4)\_\_\_\_\_. For entertainment, everybody read and told ghost stories. (5)\_\_\_\_\_. Only Mary Shelley finished her story. It was 'Frankenstein'.

Mary Shelley's idea of a monster who turns against its creator has become a popular subject for horror films and frightening stories.

1. a) Her story is enjoyed by millions of people throughout the world.
  - b) Her husband was a famous poet who died very young.
  - c) Most people have seen her paintings and drawings.
  - d) Most people have seen Frankenstein's monster in films and pictures.
2. a) Doctor Frankenstein is eager to save the mankind from evil.
  - b) Nobody can read the story without feeling scared.
  - c) Doctor Frankenstein is a young scientist experimenting on plants.
  - d) Frankenstein, a young scientist, tries to create a perfect human being.
3. a) They spent their honeymoon in Switzerland.
  - b) They stayed in Switzerland with some friends.
  - c) In the next several years they had two children.
  - d) They rented a small house and lived there alone.

4. a) They worked very hard during the day and had no time for entertainment.  
b) To kill time they went for long walks in the rain and got wet through.  
c) They had a wonderful time going on sightseeing trips and picnics.  
d) There was almost nothing to do, they couldn't go out much and were bored.
5. a) Then they decided to write their own stories but Mary refused.  
b) Then somebody suggested writing their own stories.  
c) Everybody advised Mary to write a horror story.  
d) All their stories were published and became very famous.

### Text 18

Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. It's such a beautiful city that it's called 'Athens of the North'. The first thing you see in the centre of the city is the Rock. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. It looks like a castle from a fairy tale and parts of it are nearly a thousand years old. Lots of people visit it every year. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. You can also see that the city is between the sea and the hills.

(3)\_\_\_\_\_. In one room there is a collection of old weapons, such as swords and spears. In another there are the crowns and jewels of Scottish kings from the past.

At exactly one o'clock every day you can hear the sound of a very large gun. (4)\_\_\_\_\_. You can check that the time on your watch is correct.

(5)\_\_\_\_\_. It is more than 900 years old. Below the castle is Esplanade, which leads into the Royal Mile.

1. a) It's a very high hill a long way from the city.  
b) It's a big castle built a few years ago.  
c) It's a great concert hall on the outskirts of the city.  
d) It is a very large hill on which Edinburgh Castle stands.
2. a) They take photos of the Castle and the whole city.  
b) Beautiful postcards depicting the Castle can be bought at a stall nearby.  
c) There is a wonderful view of the city from the top of the Castle walls.  
d) They have to pay quite a lot of money to see the castle.
3. a) The walls of the castle are decorated with paintings.  
b) There's a magnificent park around the Castle.  
c) The Castle is surrounded by high rocks.  
d) Inside the Castle there are many different rooms to visit.



4. a) It is so old and rusty that it cannot fire.  
b) There is a very loud bang as it fires.  
c) It fires several times a day.  
d) It was used for the defence of the Castle.
5. a) There's a beautiful chapel inside the castle walls.  
b) Almost all the buildings in Edinburgh are very old.  
c) The oldest buildings in Edinburgh are built in the Gothic style.  
d) The modern shopping centre is also a very impressive building.

### Text 19

It was ten o'clock in the morning when I received the telephone call. I was told to be ready at 6.30 the next morning wearing warm clothes. After weeks of uncertainty at last a life-long ambition was about to be fulfilled. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. The flight was supposed to have taken place at a summer balloon festival. But the weather had been so bad that no flying was possible. Now I was full of anticipation.

At 7.15 a.m. we took off. It was not with a bump like in a lift as I had previously imagined. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. It was so gentle that the only way I knew I must be going up was that the ground was going down away from us! Waving good-bye to my family, I did not know which way to look: across the houses, gardens and fields, or down at the fields we had just left where the people and cars were rapidly beginning to look like toys.

(3)\_\_\_\_\_. Apart from the essential blasts of gas and flames which roared around my ears it was so quiet that I could hear dogs barking below. I could easily call out to the people in one of the other balloons which happened to travel quite near us.

(4)\_\_\_\_\_. True, my feet were cold, but a rapid increase in temperature rose up my legs, ensuring my body and hands were warm and my head, nearest the burner, was positively hot! It was not at all windy either.

One cannot fully give words to this unique experience. (5)\_\_\_\_\_. This was a peaceful and beautiful journey totally in tune with the environment.

1. a) I was going to fly in a hot air balloon.  
b) I was going to make a round-the-world cruise.  
c) I was to steer a boat for the first time in my life.  
d) I was appointed president of our company.
2. a) The whole balloon shook violently.  
b) The lift moved fast but gently.

- c) As we took off a strong wind began to blow.  
 d) There was no feeling of movement whatsoever.
3. a) To my horror the balloon suddenly caught fire.  
 b) It was so noisy up there that I could hardly hear anything.  
 c) Up in the air I could neither see nor hear anything.  
 d) I was surprised how incredibly peaceful it was up there.
4. a) It was unbearably hot up there.  
 b) I hadn't expected it to be so quiet and peaceful.  
 c) I had imagined it would be cold and windy.  
 d) I switched on the air conditioner.
5. a) I thought I should have flown in an airplane.  
 b) I came to the end of my journey tired and dissatisfied.  
 c) Airplanes and helicopters seem a noisy and dirty way to fly.  
 d) I'm never going to fly in a balloon again.

### Text 20

(1)\_\_\_\_\_. He made the first draft of his international language when he was fifteen. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Russian was used at home, with Yiddish and Polish outside, and French, German, Latin, Greek and English taught in school.

The scheme was first published in Russian in 1887. The first Esperanto journal was published in 1889 and the first congress was held in 1905. It brought together nearly 700 delegates from 20 countries. (3)\_\_\_\_\_. Several journals and newspapers are published in the language and there is a large translated literature in addition to original works written in Esperanto.

(4)\_\_\_\_\_. A proposal to the United Nations in 1966 was signed by nearly a million people from 74 countries, but it was not accepted. (5)\_\_\_\_\_. Supporters of other artificial languages also are against this proposal.

Several criticisms have been expressed of the language, but it is generally easy to learn to read Esperanto. As always with language learning, though, passive competence is much easier to achieve than active use, and a good deal of memory work is still needed before fluency is acquired.

1. a) Ludwig Zamenhof was a world-famous Polish oculist.  
 b) The story of the creation of Esperanto is very interesting.

- c) Probably the best-known artificial language is Esperanto.  
d) Esperanto was invented by L. Zamenhof, a Polish oculist.
2. a) His own language background was very mixed.  
b) He was eager to learn languages, but he never got the opportunity.  
c) He could fluently speak two languages – Polish and French.  
d) From an early age he had dreamed of becoming an oculist.
3. a) Today only English and Spanish are used as international languages.  
b) Today Esperanto may be encountered at international conferences.  
c) Today Esperanto and other artificial languages are completely forgotten.  
d) Today learners can encounter Esperanto only in Zamenhof's publications.
4. a) The official status of Esperanto is about to change very soon.  
b) As Esperanto is difficult to learn, people quickly get disappointed in it.  
c) However, Esperanto failed to achieve official status as a world language.  
d) Yet, Esperanto recently acquired the status of an international language.
5. a) The United Nations banned the usage of Esperanto for good.  
b) They proposed speaking Esperanto in offices and during negotiations.  
c) No other language could serve as a world language so well as Esperanto.  
d) There is a lot of opposition from those who favour English.

## Section 11

**Ընտրել ավելորդ բառը:  
Choose the odd word.**

1. I had read this evening that a new advertising agency has been founded.  
a) had            b) that            c) agency            d) been
2. You will regret it if you go on with annoying people like that.  
a) it            b) on            c) with            d) annoying
3. I played so much football yesterday that I wore out of two pairs of boots.  
a) so            b) football            c) that            d) of
4. Extremely too little stress can result in boredom and feeling frustrated with life.  
a) extremely            b) little            c) in            d) feeling
5. Heathrow Airport, which near London, is the world's busiest international airport.  
a) Heathrow            b) which            c) world's            d) airport
6. There has been a steady rise in the average temperature around the planet over the last hundred years or so much.  
a) been            b) average            c) over            d) much
7. You will have eaten all the biscuits before the guests will arrive if you don't stop.  
a) have            b) the            c) will            d) don't
8. What if everyone in the world spoke one the same language?  
a) what            b) everyone            c) one            d) same
9. He reached to the door first, preventing Mary from escaping.  
a) to            b) first            c) from            d) escaping
10. If for some reason you are unable to connect to the Internet, just contact with us.  
a) some            b) unable            c) the            d) with

11. Queen Victoria was the youngest queen to sit down on the throne of England.  
a) queen                      b) youngest                      c) down                      d) on
12. A girl in a jeans doesn't look as nice as a girl in a dress.  
a) a                              b) doesn't                      c) look                      d) as
13. To communicate well with another person, you not only need to be able to talk clearly, but you also need to listen actively, too.  
a) not                              b) clearly                      c) also                      d) too
14. Although children in the same family can grow and change in different ways depending on the traits they inherit.  
a) although                      b) same                      c) different                      d) the
15. In terms of statistics, Belfast is the most safest city in the United Kingdom.  
a) of                              b) most                              c) safest                      d) the
16. The hospital where you were born there was closed down quite a while ago.  
a) where                              b) were                              c) there                              d) down
17. Lots of people give one to another presents at Christmas.  
a) of                              b) one                              c) to                              d) another
18. Before getting up quickly from the sofa Mary rushed towards the door.  
a) before                              b) up                              c) quickly                              d) towards
19. Some of plants use the sun's energy instead of burning coal or oil.  
a) of                              b) the                              c) sun's                              d) instead
20. He occasionally was spent some of his pension on betting but he rarely won anything.  
a) was                              b) of                              c) on                              d) rarely
21. At the beginning of May he left for the United States on doing business.  
a) at                              b) for                              c) the                              d) doing
22. Today many communities are working hardly to reduce pollution to help keep the environment clean and attractive.  
a) many                              b) hardly                              c) help                              d) keep

23. As you can imagine, she was horrified at the prospect of living in that such a poor house.  
a) can                      b) was                      c) horrified                      d) that
24. As adult children grow up, their families take care of their physical needs, such as food, clothing and shelter.  
a) adult                      b) up                      c) take                      d) physical
25. Nobody knows for sure who had invented the first spectacles.  
a) for                      b) who                      c) had                      d) first
26. Understanding people from different cultures is too very difficult.  
a) understanding                      b) people                      c) different                      d) very
27. No sooner had I entered the house than I heard noises which coming from upstairs.  
a) had                      b) than                      c) which                      d) from
28. A recent report suggests that though young people in Britain have very little idea about classical music.  
a) recent                      b) that                      c) though                      d) idea
29. Many health problems occur more often than as usual on days when air pollution is high.  
a) many                      b) more                      c) than                      d) as
30. Some people think about that they can learn better by themselves than with a teacher.  
a) about                      b) they                      c) by                      d) than
31. We would had better get up early so as not to miss the morning train.  
a) would                      b) had                      c) so                      d) morning
32. Balloons rise into the air because they must contain a gas which is less dense, or lighter, than air.  
a) into                      b) must                      c) a                      d) less
33. Scientists believe that before the Earth is being damaged by human activity.  
a) before                      b) is                      c) damaged                      d) activity

34. By the end of the term I will have been attended this course for six months.  
a) by                      b) will                      c) been                      d) for
35. Many people in Britain, whom like George Davis and his supporters, want some changes to be made in the law.  
a) many                      b) whom                      c) some                      d) be
36. Chinese New Year can occur in the January or February, depending on the start of the Chinese calendar.  
a) new                      b) can                      c) the                      d) calendar
37. Nowadays most of people do not believe in witches and magicians and UFOs are offered as an alternative explanation.  
a) of                      b) in                      c) and                      d) as
38. R.L. Carson began her writing career at the age of ten years.  
a) her                      b) writing                      c) the                      d) years
39. Mabel made up her mind to get marry her beloved by all means.  
a) up                      b) get                      c) beloved                      d) all
40. My hair was such thick and curly and I didn't want to have it cut.  
a) such                      b) and                      c) to                      d) it
41. Their children are being grown up and live abroad so they have no one to share their happiness with.  
a) being                      b) up                      c) no                      d) with
42. Some experts think that their dreams reflect recent experiences people have had.  
a) some                      b) their                      c) recent                      d) have
43. My sister will have had returned from the honeymoon trip by the end of the month.  
a) have                      b) had                      c) from                      d) the
44. Dreaming, like all other mental processes, it is a product of the brain and its activity.  
a) all                      b) it                      c) the                      d) its





56. In some countries, such as Kenya, you must usually have to pay people if you want to take their photos.  
a) such                      b) must                      c) have                      d) their
57. However hard the teacher tried to explain geography, you still did not grasp even though the basics.  
a) hard                      b) still                      c) even                      d) though
58. Before getting married, the Indian bride does everything to make being sure her wedding day is a lucky one.  
a) before                      b) Indian                      c) being                      d) one
59. Robert asked to his father how he could get to the railway station.  
a) to                      b) how                      c) could                      d) the
60. The measles is the only most devastating of all the major childhood diseases.  
a) only                      b) most                      c) all                      d) major
61. Children often learn short rhymes to help them remember things that are very often as a problem.  
a) them                      b) are                      c) very                      d) as
62. During a Hindu wedding ceremony a small mark of red paste is placed on the bride's forehead to show she is a very married woman.  
a) small                      b) placed                      c) a                      d) very
63. She had changed so much that I could not hardly recognize her.  
a) had                      b) much                      c) not                      d) her
64. I was about going to finish the test when the teacher said that there were only five minutes left.  
a) going                      b) when                      c) there                      d) left
65. This exercise is much more easier than the previous one.  
a) much                      b) more                      c) than                      d) one

66. It's surprising how much quickly people in the nineteenth century got used to travelling by train.  
a) much                      b) quickly                      c) the                      d) got
67. Fiona has always believed that money should to be given to the poor.  
a) has                      b) always                      c) that                      d) to
68. Mr Brown was very angry with about the mess the builders made in his house.  
a) very                      b) with                      c) about                      d) in
69. When the plumber checked the pumps, he has discovered that they were in dangerous condition.  
a) the                      b) has                      c) in                      d) condition
70. Before we left for Scotland we were told us that it was very hot there.  
a) before                      b) for                      c) were                      d) us
71. The results which published recently show that one in seven children lacks basic knowledge of maths and cannot do simple multiplication.  
a) which                      b) that                      c) basic                      d) simple
72. Despite of all my efforts I failed to persuade him to join us.  
a) of                      b) all                      c) to                      d) him
73. She worked so too hard that her pronunciation gradually improved.  
a) so                      b) too                      c) that                      d) gradually
74. People who continually ask for an advice annoy me.  
a) who                      b) continually                      c) an                      d) me
75. In some Islamic countries you can't even photograph women at all.  
a) some                      b) can't                      c) even                      d) at
76. Eating food that has had more calories than you use will cause you to gain weight.  
a) eating                      b) had                      c) than                      d) to

77. Everyone, without no exception, finds shopping stressful at times.  
a) no                      b) finds                      c) stressful                      d) at
78. People don't always show their true feelings sometimes.  
a) don't                      b) their                      c) true                      d) sometimes
79. The Olympic Games were being cancelled in 1916 because of World War I.  
a) Olympic                      b) being                      c) cancelled                      d) of
80. It is common knowledge that technology makes life easier especially for everyone.  
a) common                      b) knowledge                      c) life                      d) especially
81. Who doesn't know what problems we would face but for his help!  
a) doesn't                      b) what                      c) but                      d) for
82. Contrary to popular opinion, cats can be easy trained.  
a) to                      b) be                      c) easy                      d) trained
83. Spiders are not insects, as though many people think, nor even nearly related to them.  
a) not                      b) though                      c) nor                      d) them
84. I have been very busy for the last two days, so I have not had little time to spend with children.  
a) very                      b) two                      c) not                      d) time
85. While eating a balanced diet and exercising regularly can help keep your skin healthy.  
a) while                      b) balanced                      c) regularly                      d) keep
86. After we having a quick shower, we set out to see the sights of the city.  
a) we                      b) a                      c) see                      d) the
87. A bus causes far less pollution than even if each passenger rode in a separate vehicle.  
a) far                      b) less                      c) even                      d) in
88. The Louvre's collection is such overwhelming in size and it is impossible to see everything in one day.  
a) such                      b) it                      c) everything                      d) in

89. It is not always easy to find the exact translation of words from one language into the another.  
a) not                      b) exact                      c) language                      d) the
90. Stress from noise might make someone getting nervous or cause difficulty in concentrating.  
a) might                      b) someone                      c) getting                      d) cause
91. Large cities are often face the problem of overpopulation and air pollution.  
a) large                      b) are                      c) often                      d) air
92. St. Chapelle is one of the most beautiful churches that I've never seen in my life.  
a) the                      b) most                      c) never                      d) my
93. Cats are perhaps more particular about personal cleanliness than mostly people are.  
a) more                      b) personal                      c) mostly                      d) are
94. The more I think about his behaviour the much more furious I get.  
a) the                      b) about                      c) much                      d) more
95. People are much less superstitious nowadays than they got used to be.  
a) less                      b) nowadays                      c) got                      d) be
96. Television offers to us a lot of valuable programmes and serves many purposes in our daily lives.  
a) to                      b) of                      c) our                      d) daily
97. The kangaroo lives in this open spaces of Australia, New Guinea and other nearby islands.  
a) this                      b) of                      c) other                      d) nearby
98. One of the most attractive features of cats as pets is their ease of take care.  
a) the                      b) most                      c) their                      d) take
99. Unlike from other natural disasters, lightning selects only a few victims at a time.  
a) from                      b) other                      c) a                      d) at





121. Eating out a variety of protein foods can provide all the amino acids you need.  
a) out                      b) foods                      c) can                      d) the
122. Labels in your clothes tell you how long to care for those clothes.  
a) your                      b) you                      c) long                      d) those
123. More than 20 million people throughout the world died from influenza in the 1918 and 1919.  
a) than                      b) people                      c) in                      d) the
124. Public health nurses in the USA must complete either a two-year program at a nursing school.  
a) public                      b) must                      c) either                      d) a
125. The boss suggested that I will look for another job.  
a) the                      b) that                      c) will                      d) for
126. Many of the sonnets Shakespeare wrote were devoted to a woman with a dark hair and black eyes.  
a) the                      b) were                      c) a                      d) black
127. I am basically agree with the rules and regulations set by the government.  
a) am                      b) agree                      c) with                      d) by
128. In spite of the heavy rain nevertheless we went to the country for the weekend.  
a) of                      b) nevertheless                      c) to                      d) the
129. The police officer asked to Barry where he had been on the day of the crime.  
a) the                      b) to                      c) where                      d) on
130. Good peaches should be neither too hard nor not too soft.  
a) neither                      b) too                      c) nor                      d) not
131. He wondered that why the letter had been posted unstamped.  
a) that                      b) why                      c) been                      d) unstamped

132. Although polar bears hunt other animals, they seldom rarely kill people.  
a) although            b) other            c) seldom            d) kill
133. We couldn't have managed to finish the work but for the our secretary's help.  
a) couldn't            b) have            c) but            d) our
134. To keep up your teeth shiny and bright, brush them occasionally with salt.  
a) up            b) and            c) occasionally            d) with
135. The disappearance of Amelia Earhart during the first round-the-world flight in 1937 will remains a mystery.  
a) the            b) first            c) will            d) remains
136. If I were being you I wouldn't tell her the news about her boyfriend.  
a) were            b) being            c) her            d) boyfriend
137. He at first noticed the victim on Tuesday evening on his way from the station.  
a) at            b) on            c) evening            d) his
138. Strength of character has nothing to do with so big muscles or the ability to lift 100 kg with ease.  
a) nothing            b) so            c) muscles            d) ease
139. I am not sure of whether Jack will be able to come or not.  
a) not            b) of            c) whether            d) will
140. Recently I read a magazine article about the things people should lose when they travel on the Underground.  
a) article            b) should            c) when            d) the
141. When I saw the large crowd in front of our house I wondered if what had happened.  
a) large            b) of            c) if            d) had
142. The political situation in the country seems to be changing day by every day.  
a) the            b) political            c) be            d) every



143. The Italian artists Raffaello Sanzio and Tiziano are called *Raphael* and *Titian* in English language.
- a) the                      b) artists                      c) called                      d) language
144. She is very beautiful, she resembles like a Greek goddess!
- a) very                      b) she                      c) like                      d) goddess
145. Man must be the most aggressive and more cruel of all living creatures.
- a) must                      b) most                      c) more                      d) all
146. They always travel business class, so they can't be having short of money.
- a) always                      b) class                      c) so                      d) having
147. Adults should encourage to children to express their aggression through creative activities.
- a) to                      b) children                      c) their                      d) creative
148. In March 1976 there was a severe ice-storm in the state of Wisconsin and most of the state was without some electricity for a few days.
- a) March                      b) there                      c) some                      d) for
149. It is wrong to think that every one intelligent person should have a university education.
- a) that                      b) one                      c) intelligent                      d) university
150. There is no surviving record as to when, how many or by whom the Great Pyramid was constructed.
- a) as                      b) many                      c) by                      d) was

**ԱՌԱՋԱԴՐԱՆՔՆԵՐԻ ՊԱՏԱՍԽԱՆՆԵՐ**  
**ANSWER KEY**

**Section 1**

<b>Text 1</b>	1b	2b	3b	4b	5d
<b>Text 2</b>	1d	2d	3d	4c	5d
<b>Text 3</b>	1b	2b	3d	4d	5c
<b>Text 4</b>	1c	2a	3d	4a	5b
<b>Text 5</b>	1d	2b	3c	4d	5d
<b>Text 6</b>	1b	2b	3d	4d	5b
<b>Text 7</b>	1c	2b	3a	4d	5a
<b>Text 8</b>	1d	2c	3d	4b	5a
<b>Text 9</b>	1d	2a	3b	4d	5d
<b>Text 10</b>	1c	2a	3d	4a	5c
<b>Text 11</b>	1c	2b	3a	4d	5b
<b>Text 12</b>	1b	2c	3b	4c	5c
<b>Text 13</b>	1c	2a	3b	4d	5d
<b>Text 14</b>	1d	2d	3b	4a	5d
<b>Text 15</b>	1c	2d	3b	4a	5b
<b>Text 16</b>	1c	2c	3b	4d	5b
<b>Text 17</b>	1c	2d	3a	4d	5d
<b>Text 18</b>	1a	2a	3c	4a	5b
<b>Text 19</b>	1c	2b	3a	4c	5a
<b>Text 20</b>	1a	2c	3d	4a	5b

**Section 2**

<b>Text 1</b>	1c	2a	3b	4b	5d
<b>Text 2</b>	1a	2d	3b	4c	5b
<b>Text 3</b>	1c	2a	3a	4d	5b
<b>Text 4</b>	1b	2a	3d	4b	5c
<b>Text 5</b>	1b	2c	3d	4a	5d
<b>Text 6</b>	1a	2d	3b	4c	5a
<b>Text 7</b>	1a	2a	3b	4a	5d
<b>Text 8</b>	1b	2c	3c	4d	5b
<b>Text 9</b>	1b	2b	3a	4c	5c
<b>Text 10</b>	1a	2c	3b	4a	5d
<b>Text 11</b>	1b	2a	3d	4b	5c
<b>Text 12</b>	1c	2a	3b	4d	5a
<b>Text 13</b>	1a	2d	3a	4c	5c
<b>Text 14</b>	1d	2a	3c	4b	5c
<b>Text 15</b>	1c	2a	3d	4b	5d
<b>Text 16</b>	1c	2d	3b	4b	5c
<b>Text 17</b>	1c	2a	3c	4d	5b
<b>Text 18</b>	1b	2a	3c	4b	5a
<b>Text 19</b>	1c	2d	3c	4b	5a
<b>Text 20</b>	1c	2d	3c	4a	5b

### Section 3

1.	1b	2a	3a		
2.	1a	2c	3b	4b	
3.	1a	2c	3a		
4.	1d	2d	3c	4d	
5.	1b	2b	3d	4a	5d
6.	1c	2b	3d	4c	
7.	1c	2b	3d		
8.	1b	2a	3d	4b	
9.	1d	2a	3b		
10.	1d	2c	3b		
11.	1c	2d	3a	4b	
12.	1c	2b	3a		
13.	1b	2c	3a	4d	
14.	1d	2a	3a	4c	
15.	1b	2a	3a	4c	
16.	1a	2c	3a		
17.	1b	2b	3d	4a	
18.	1b	2c	3b	4a	5d
19.	1a	2c	3d	4a	
20.	1a	2d	3c	4c	
21.	1b	2b	3a		
22.	1d	2b	3a		
23.	1a	2c	3b	4c	
24.	1b	2c	3a	4b	5d

25.	1b	2a	3c	4a	
26.	1d	2a	3c		
27.	1d	2b	3c	4b	
28.	1b	2d	3c		
29.	1b	2a	3b		
30.	1b	2a	3b	4d	
31.	1d	2a	3d		
32.	1c	2b	3a	4c	5c
33.	1c	2a	3d	4b	
34.	1a	2b	3c	4a	
35.	1a	2a	3a	4c	5c
36.	1b	2b	3a	4d	5a
37.	1a	2d	3b		
38.	1c	2d	3a	4c	
39.	1b	2a	3b	4c	
40.	1a	2b	3b	4d	
41.	1c	2a	3b	4d	5b
42.	1d	2c	3a	4c	
43.	1b	2a	3d	4b	5d
44.	1b	2a	3b	4a	
45.	1c	2a	3a	4d	5c
46.	1c	2a	3c	4a	5c
47.	1b	2c	3b	4a	5c
48.	1a	2d	3a	4c	5b
49.	1a	2d	3d		

<b>50.</b>	1a	2c	3b		
<b>51.</b>	1b	2d	3a	4a	5d
<b>52.</b>	1d	2c	3b	4d	
<b>53.</b>	1d	2d	3a	4b	
<b>54.</b>	1c	2c	3a	4d	5b
<b>55.</b>	1b	2c	3a		
<b>56.</b>	1c	2a	3c	4b	5d
<b>57.</b>	1d	2b	3d	4a	5a
<b>58.</b>	1a	2b	3b	4d	
<b>59.</b>	1c	2a	3d	4a	5b
<b>60.</b>	1b	2d	3b	4a	

**Section 4**

1c	31b	61b	91d	121c
2b	32a	62a	92a	122d
3b	33c	63c	93a	123d
4b	34a	64b	94b	124c
5b	35d	65b	95d	125b
6b	36d	66d	96a	126d
7a	37b	67b	97c	127b
8d	38a	68a	98a	128a
9a	39a	69a	99a	129c
10b	40c	70b	100d	130d
11d	41b	71a	101b	131b
12b	42d	72b	102d	132d
13b	43c	73c	103a	133a
14a	44a	74c	104b	134d
15b	45b	75c	105d	135a
16a	46b	76d	106a	136d
17b	47d	77c	107a	137d
18c	48c	78b	108a	138b
19d	49a	79c	109a	139c
20c	50c	80d	110d	140c
21a	51b	81b	111b	141a
22c	52c	82c	112b	142c
23b	53b	83a	113a	143b
24a	54a	84b	114a	144c
25a	55c	85a	115b	145a
26a	56a	86c	116c	146c
27b	57a	87c	117c	147b
28a	58c	88c	118b	148b
29c	59b	89a	119d	149a
30b	60a	90c	120a	150d

151d	181a	211b	241a	271a
152c	182a	212d	242d	272c
153b	183b	213a	243a	273b
154d	184a	214a	244c	274c
155c	185d	215a	245a	275c
156d	186c	216d	246b	276c
157c	187d	217a	247b	277a
158c	188b	218d	248d	278c
159a	189d	219b	249a	279a
160c	190b	220b	250b	280b
161a	191a	221c	251c	281b
162d	192b	222a	252c	282c
163a	193b	223a	253c	283a
164c	194b	224c	254d	284a
165d	195a	225b	255a	285a
166b	196d	226a	256d	286a
167a	197c	227b	257a	287d
168d	198b	228d	258c	288c
169c	199a	229d	259a	289b
170d	200d	230b	260b	290c
171c	201b	231d	261a	291c
172b	202a	232a	262b	292c
173c	203b	233c	263d	293b
174a	204b	234c	264b	294c
175c	205b	235c	265b	295b
176a	206c	236c	266a	296a
177b	207a	237a	267b	297b
178d	208b	238a	268b	298d
179c	209a	239b	269b	299b
180d	210b	240b	270c	300d



**Section 5**

<b>Text 1</b>	1b	2d	3b	4a	5b
<b>Text 2</b>	1d	2c	3c	4b	5a
<b>Text 3</b>	1a	2b	3c	4c	5a
<b>Text 4</b>	1c	2d	3b	4a	5c
<b>Text 5</b>	1a	2b	3b	4d	5c
<b>Text 6</b>	1c	2d	3c	4b	5d
<b>Text 7</b>	1a	2d	3b	4c	5a
<b>Text 8</b>	1b	2c	3a	4d	5b
<b>Text 9</b>	1b	2c	3c	4a	5b
<b>Text 10</b>	1a	2d	3c	4a	5b
<b>Text 11</b>	1b	2a	3c	4a	5d
<b>Text 12</b>	1a	2b	3c	4d	5c
<b>Text 13</b>	1b	2d	3c	4a	5b
<b>Text 14</b>	1d	2c	3a	4c	5b
<b>Text 15</b>	1a	2c	3b	4b	5a
<b>Text 16</b>	1d	2d	3b	4a	5c
<b>Text 17</b>	1a	2b	3b	4c	5d
<b>Text 18</b>	1c	2b	3c	4b	5d
<b>Text 19</b>	1c	2a	3b	4d	5d
<b>Text 20</b>	1a	2b	3d	4a	5b

**Section 6**

1d	26d	51a	76c
2d	27d	52d	77b
3b	28b	53c	78d
4a	29a	54b	79a
5c	30c	55d	80b
6d	31b	56a	81c
7c	32c	57d	82b
8a	33a	58c	83d
9c	34d	59c	84d
10b	35c	60d	85d
11a	36d	61a	86a
12d	37b	62d	87b
13b	38b	63d	88c
14b	39a	64a	89b
15c	40b	65c	90b
16c	41a	66c	91a
17a	42c	67b	92d
18b	43b	68b	93c
19d	44a	69a	94a
20c	45d	70d	95c
21b	46c	71a	96d
22b	47a	72b	97d
23c	48b	73a	98b
24a	49d	74d	99a
25d	50b	75c	100d

**Section 7**

1d	21c	41c	61d
2c	22a	42a	62b
3a	23d	43b	63c
4d	24c	44a	64d
5b	25c	45d	65a
6d	26a	46b	66a
7c	27b	47a	67b
8c	28b	48b	68c
9d	29d	49c	69a
10a	30c	50b	70d
11c	31b	51a	71a
12a	32a	52d	72b
13c	33d	53d	73a
14b	34a	54a	74d
15b	35a	55c	75c
16a	36d	56c	76c
17d	37c	57c	77b
18a	38d	58d	78b
19c	39a	59d	79a
20d	40b	60a	80d

## Section 8

<b>Text 1</b>	1d	2b	3c	4d	5c	6c	7a	8d	9a	10d
<b>Text 2</b>	1d	2c	3a	4d	5a	6c	7d	8c	9a	10c
<b>Text 3</b>	1b	2d	3a	4b	5b	6c	7b	8a	9b	10d
<b>Text 4</b>	1c	2d	3a	4b	5a	6d	7d	8c	9c	10b
<b>Text 5</b>	1c	2b	3a	4c	5c	6d	7b	8a	9d	10d
<b>Text 6</b>	1c	2b	3c	4a	5b	6a	7a	8d	9d	10c
<b>Text 7</b>	1b	2c	3d	4c	5a	6b	7d	8a	9a	10d
<b>Text 8</b>	1c	2c	3b	4a	5c	6d	7a	8d	9c	10b
<b>Text 9</b>	1b	2b	3d	4d	5a	6c	7a	8c	9d	10c
<b>Text 10</b>	1d	2d	3b	4c	5a	6b	7a	8a	9d	10c
<b>Text 11</b>	1d	2a	3c	4b	5d	6b	7c	8c	9c	10a
<b>Text 12</b>	1b	2c	3a	4d	5d	6d	7a	8c	9c	10b
<b>Text 13</b>	1c	2a	3a	4a	5b	6c	7d	8c	9d	10b
<b>Text 14</b>	1a	2b	3d	4c	5c	6b	7c	8d	9a	10a
<b>Text 15</b>	1c	2d	3c	4b	5c	6c	7a	8d	9a	10b
<b>Text 16</b>	1b	2c	3a	4d	5c	6a	7d	8b	9d	10b
<b>Text 17</b>	1d	2c	3a	4d	5d	6b	7d	8b	9c	10b
<b>Text 18</b>	1d	2d	3b	4c	5a	6a	7b	8d	9d	10c
<b>Text 19</b>	1a	2d	3c	4c	5d	6c	7b	8c	9c	10d
<b>Text 20</b>	1d	2d	3c	4b	5d	6d	7c	8b	9a	10c

**Section 9**

1b	33d	65a	97b	129d
2a	34b	66d	98b	130d
3c	35c	67c	99b	131b
4c	36a	68b	100b	132d
5a	37d	69c	101a	133b
6b	38b	70c	102b	134a
7c	39c	71b	103b	135b
8a	40b	72d	104d	136a
9c	41b	73b	105a	137b
10c	42c	74d	106c	138a
11d	43a	75c	107b	139d
12b	44d	76b	108a	140a
13b	45a	77b	109d	141b
14d	46c	78d	110c	142d
15c	47b	79d	111d	143b
16b	48c	80b	112c	144d
17a	49a	81c	113b	145b
18c	50d	82c	114b	146c
19b	51c	83d	115b	147b
20b	52a	84a	116d	148d
21d	53b	85b	117a	149c
22c	54d	86a	118b	150a
23a	55d	87c	119b	151d
24d	56c	88a	120d	152a
25b	57a	89b	121a	153d
26b	58c	90c	122b	154b
27a	59c	91a	123c	155c
28a	60a	92b	124d	156a
29d	61d	93a	125c	157b
30a	62b	94d	126d	158c
31b	63c	95d	127c	159b
32c	64a	96a	128a	160a

**Section 10**

<b>Text 1</b>	1a	2a	3c	4b	5d
<b>Text 2</b>	1a	2d	3b	4b	5a
<b>Text 3</b>	1d	2a	3b	4c	5b
<b>Text 4</b>	1c	2d	3b	4c	5a
<b>Text 5</b>	1d	2a	3c	4d	5c
<b>Text 6</b>	1a	2d	3a	4b	5b
<b>Text 7</b>	1b	2d	3d	4a	5c
<b>Text 8</b>	1b	2a	3c	4b	5b
<b>Text 9</b>	1c	2a	3b	4d	5c
<b>Text 10</b>	1d	2b	3c	4c	5a
<b>Text 11</b>	1d	2c	3d	4d	5b
<b>Text 12</b>	1c	2a	3a	4b	5d
<b>Text 13</b>	1d	2c	3a	4b	5a
<b>Text 14</b>	1d	2a	3b	4a	5b
<b>Text 15</b>	1c	2d	3b	4b	5c
<b>Text 16</b>	1a	2b	3c	4d	5d
<b>Text 17</b>	1d	2d	3b	4d	5b
<b>Text 18</b>	1d	2c	3d	4b	5a
<b>Text 19</b>	1a	2d	3d	4c	5c
<b>Text 20</b>	1d	2a	3b	4c	5d

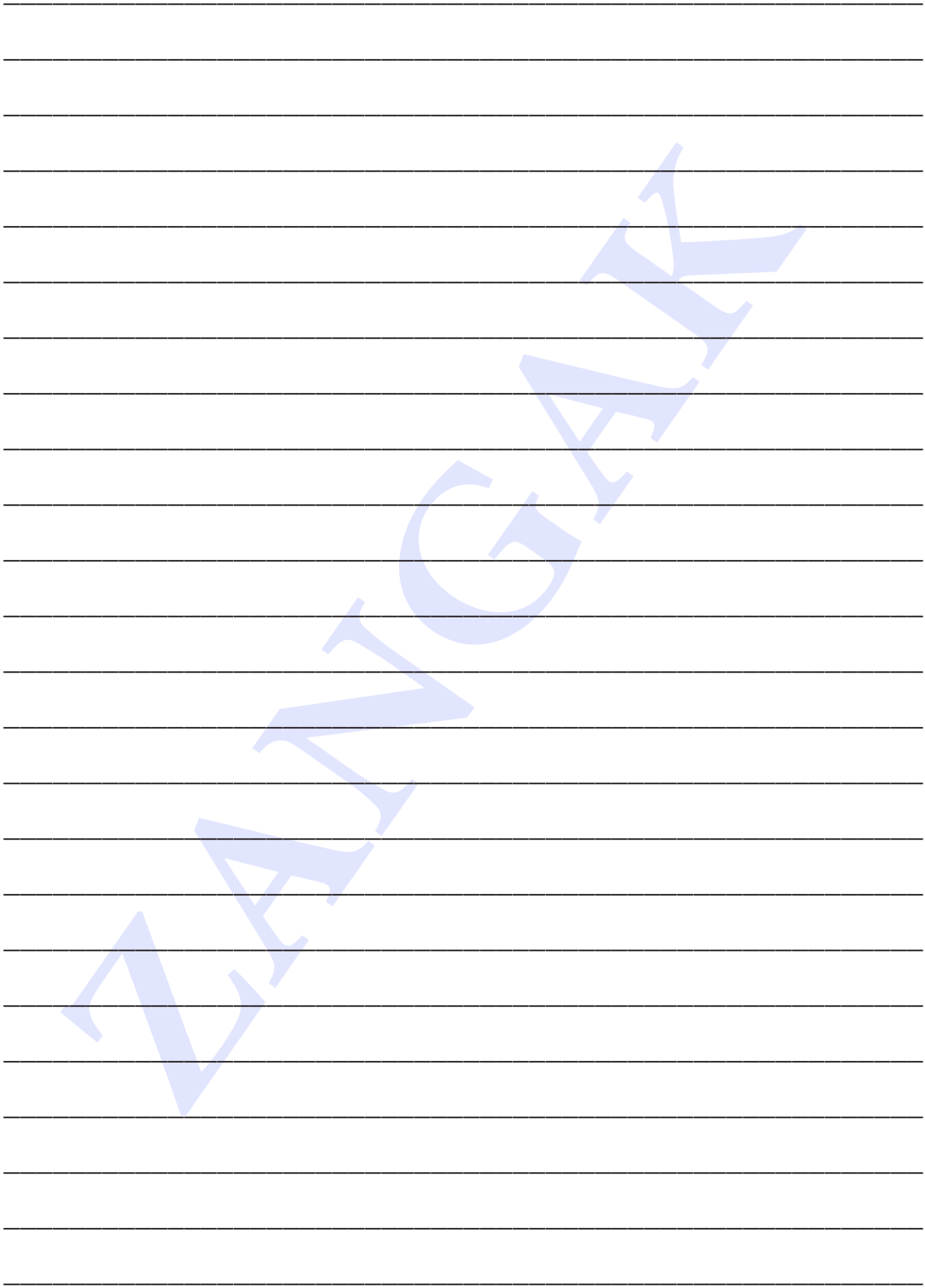
**Section 11**

1a	31a	61d	91b	121a
2c	32b	62d	92c	122c
3d	33a	63c	93c	123d
4a	34c	64a	94c	124c
5b	35b	65b	95c	125c
6d	36c	66a	96a	126c
7c	37a	67d	97a	127a
8c	38d	68b	98d	128b
9a	39b	69b	99a	129b
10d	40a	70d	100b	130d
11c	41a	71a	101b	131a
12a	42b	72a	102c	132c
13d	43b	73b	103d	133d
14a	44b	74c	104b	134a
15b	45b	75c	105a	135c
16c	46c	76b	106d	136b
17c	47c	77a	107a	137a
18a	48b	78d	108a	138b
19a	49c	79b	109d	139b
20a	50b	80d	110a	140b
21d	51b	81a	111d	141c
22b	52b	82c	112d	142d
23d	53b	83b	113a	143d
24a	54a	84c	114c	144c
25c	55b	85a	115d	145c
26d	56b	86a	116a	146d
27c	57d	87c	117a	147a
28c	58c	88a	118d	148c
29d	59a	89d	119b	149b
30a	60a	90c	120d	150b

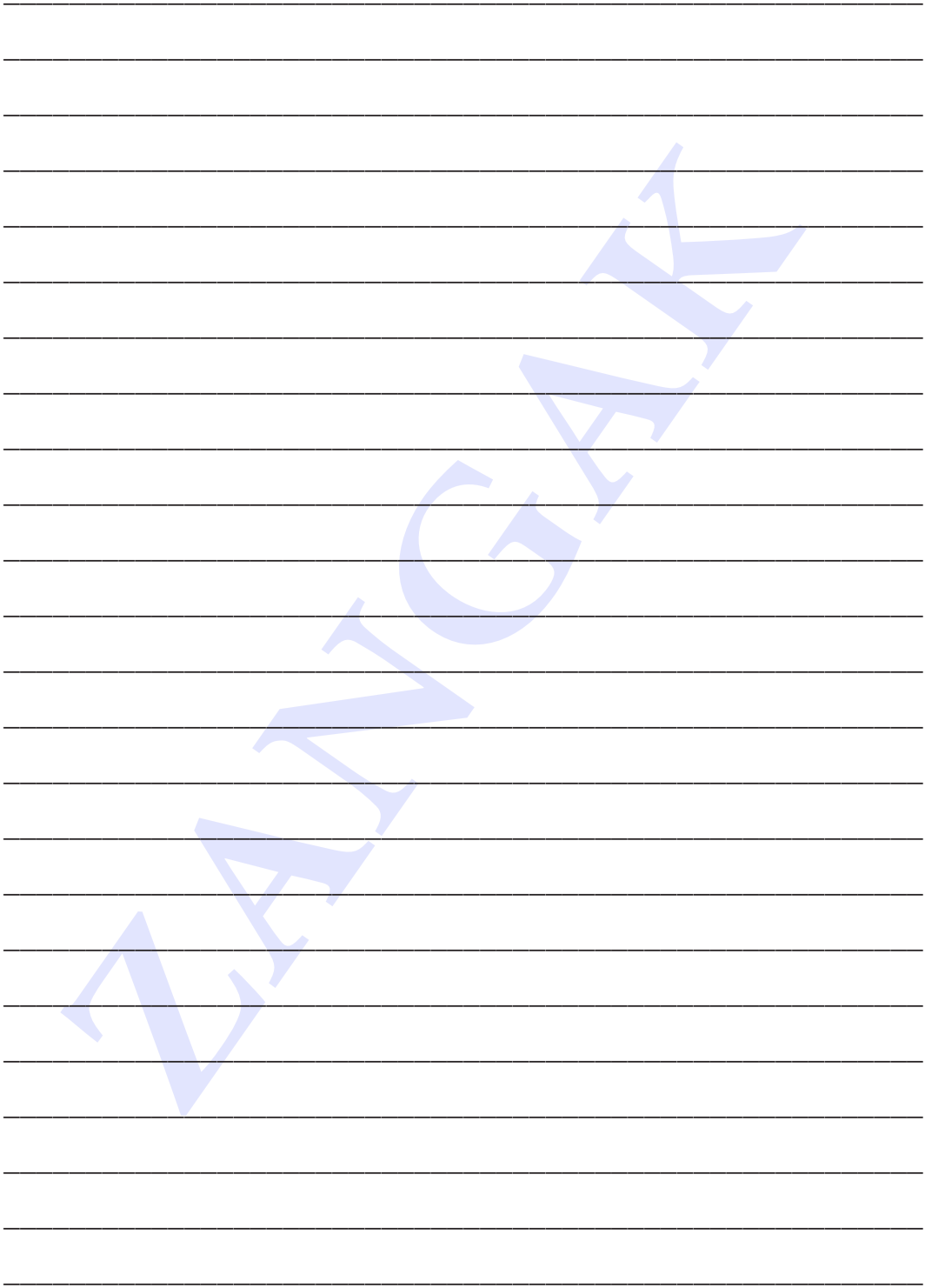




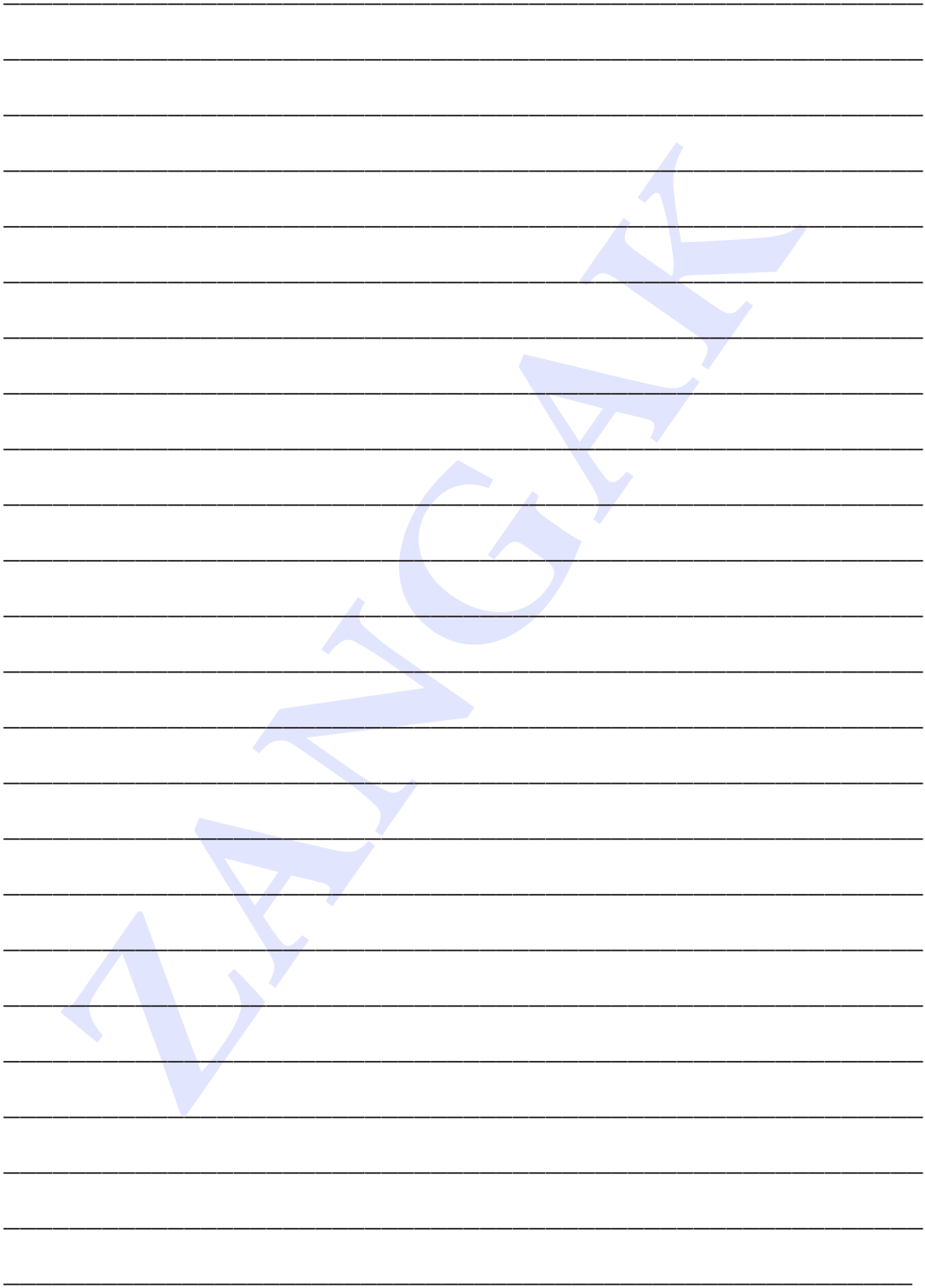
ZAINGAK



ZANNGAK



ZANGLAK



# ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

2013 թ. ՊԵՏԱԿԱՆ ԱՎԱՐՏԱԿԱՆ ԵՎ ՄԻԱՍՆԱԿԱՆ  
ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԱՌԱՋԱԴՐԱՆՔՆԵՐԻ

## ՇՏԵՄԱՐԱՆ

### II ՄԱՍ

*Հրատարակչության տնօրեն՝*  
ԷՄԻՆ ՄԿՐՏՉՅԱՆ

*Համակարգչային ձևավորումը՝*  
ԳՈՀԱՐ ԳՐԻԳՈՐՅԱՆԻ

ZANGAK

Տպագրությունը՝ օֆսեթ  
Չափանք 70×100 1/16: Թուղթը՝ օֆսեթ  
Ծավալը՝ 16 տպ. մամուլ



**ԶԱՆԳԱԿ**  
ՀՐԱՏԱՐԱԿՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

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