

Հաստատված է Գնահատման և թեստավորման կենտրոնի կողմից

ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

2013 թ. ՊԵՏԱԿԱՆ ԱՎԱՐՏԱԿԱՆ ԵՎ ՄԻԱՄՆԱԿԱՆ
ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԱՌԱՋԱԴՐԱՆՔՆԵՐԻ

ՇՏԵՄԱՐԱՆ

ՄԱՍ
3

ԵՐԵՎԱՆ
Հաշ Ընդ Հաշ Փրինթ
2013

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

Ա 151 Անգլերենի 2013թ-ի պետական ավարտական և միասնական քննությունների առաջադրանքների շտեմարան.-Ա.3 Հեղ. խումբ՝ Լուսինե Աթոյան, Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան, Ռուբինա Գասպարյան, Իզոբր Կարապետյան, Անուշ Խաչիկյան, Մերի Նազարյան, Անահիտ Ոսկանյան, Նաիրա Ավագյան, Լիլի Կարապետյան, Արուս Մարգարյան
.-Եր.Հաշ Ընդ Հաշ Փրինթ, 2013.-333 էջ:

Contents

SECTION 1 5

SECTION 2 39

SECTION 3 57

SECTION 4 76

SECTION 5 137

SECTION 6 148

SECTION 7 165

SECTION 8 185

SECTION 9 234

SECTION 10..... 266

SECTION 11..... 294

ANSWER KEY 324

www.atc.cam

Նախարան

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

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

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

Ձեռնարկը հասցեագրված է հանրակրթական դպրոցի շրջանավարտներին և ուսուցիչներին:

Հրատարակչությունը հատուկ շնորհակալություն է հայտնում շտեմարանը կազմող խմբի անդամներին:

Լուսինե Աթոյան

Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան

Ռուբինա Գասպարյան

Իզոբել Կարապետյան

Անուշ Խաչիկյան

Մերի Նազարյան

Անահիտ Ոսկանյան

Նաիրա Ավագյան

Լիլի Կարապետյան

Արուս Մարգարյան

ԳԹԿ անգլերենի մասնագետ

բ.գ.թ, դոցենտ ԵՊՀ

MA-TEFL ՀԱՀ

մ.գ.դ., պրոֆեսոր

ԿԱԻ անգլերենի մասնագետ, ուսուցչուհի

ԵՊՀ դասախոս

ԵՊՀ դասախոս

ԵՊՀ դասախոս

ԵՊՀ դասախոս

ԵՊՀ դասախոս

SECTION 1

TEXT 1

Line number

1. Wrigley's chewing gum was actually developed as a premium to be given away
2. with other products rather than as a primary product for sale. As a teenager,
3. William Wrigley Jr. was working for his father in Chicago selling soap that had
4. been manufactured in his father's factory. The soap was not very popular with
5. merchants because it was priced at five cents, and this selling price did not leave a
6. good profit margin for the merchants. Wrigley convinced his father to raise the
7. price to ten cents and to give away cheap umbrellas as a premium for the
8. merchants. This worked successfully, confirming Wrigley that the use of premiums
9. was an effective sales tool.

10. Wrigley then established his own company; in his company he was selling soap
11. as a wholesaler, giving baking soda away as a premium, and using a cookbook
12. to promote each deal. Over time, the baking soda and cookbook became
13. more popular than the soap, so Wrigley began a new operation selling baking
14. soda. He began hunting for a new premium item to give away with sales of
15. baking soda; he soon decided on chewing gum. Once again, when Wrigley
16. realized that demand for the premium was stronger than the demand for the
17. original product, he created the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company to produce
18. and sell chewing gum.

19. Wrigley started out with two brands of gum, Vassar and Lotta Gum,
20. and soon introduced Juicy Fruit and Spearmint. The latter two brands grew in
21. popularity, while the first two were phased out. Juicy Fruit and Spearmint are two
22. of Wrigley's main brands to this day.

1. It is indicated in paragraph 1 that young William was working
 - a) in a Chicago factory
 - b) as a chewing gum salesman
 - c) as a soap salesman
 - d) in his father's factory

2. According to paragraph 1, the soap that young Wrigley was selling
- a) was originally well-liked
 - b) was originally priced at ten cents
 - c) originally provided much profit for merchants
 - d) eventually became more popular with merchants
3. According to paragraph 2, it is **NOT** true that, when Wrigley first founded his own company, he was
- a) selling soap
 - b) selling chewing gum
 - c) giving away cookbooks
 - d) using baking soda as a premium
4. Paragraph 2 discusses that Wrigley later
- a) published a cookbook
 - b) used chewing gum as a premium to sell baking soda
 - c) sold chewing gum and a cookbook
 - d) used baking soda as a premium to sell chewing gum
5. According to paragraph 3, the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company did all of the following **EXCEPT**
- a) begin with two brands of gum
 - b) add new brands to the original two
 - c) phase out the last two brands
 - d) phase out the first two brands

TEXT 2

Line number

1. Bigfoot is a humanlike creature reportedly living in the Pacific Northwest.
2. Bigfoot sightings have been noted most often in the mountainous areas of
3. Northern California, Oregon, and Washington in the United States. The creature
4. has also been spotted numerous times in British Columbia in Canada, where it is
5. known as Sasquatch.
6. The creature described by witnesses is tall by human standards, measuring 7
7. to 10 feet (2 to 3 metres) in height. It resembles an ape with its thick, powerful,
8. fur-covered arms and short, strong neck; however, its manner of walking erect is
9. more like that of **Homo sapiens**.
10. Although there have been hundreds of reported sightings of Bigfoot, most
11. experts have not seen enough evidence to be convinced of its existence. The
12. fact that some purported evidence has been proven fake may have served to
13. discredit other more credible information.

1. Which of the following best states the topic of the text?
 - a) Differences between Bigfoot and Sasquatch.
 - b) A description of Bigfoot.
 - c) Where Bigfoot, or Sasquatch, can be found.
 - d) The creature Bigfoot and its questionable existence.

2. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the appearance of Bigfoot?
 - a) Its arms and neck look like those of an ape.
 - b) Its arms are covered with fur.
 - c) It is short-necked.
 - d) It walks like an ape.

3. The expression **Homo sapiens** is closest in meaning to
 - a) apes
 - b) creatures
 - c) humans
 - d) furry animals

4. Where in the text the author explains how knowledgeable people feel about the existence of Bigfoot?

- a) Lines 3-5
- b) Lines 6-7
- c) Lines 6-9
- d) Lines 1-3

5. According to the text, how do experts feel about the evidence concerning Bibfoot's existence ?

- a) They feel certain as to its existence.
- b) They are not yet certain.
- c) They are sure that it does not exist.
- d) They feel that all the evidence is fake.

www.atc.am

TEXT 3

Line number

1. The teddy bear is a child's toy, a nice soft stuffed animal suitable for cuddling. It
2. is, however, a toy with an interesting history behind it.
3. Theodore Roosevelt, or Teddy as he was commonly called, was the president of the
4. United States from 1901 to 1909. He was an unusually active man with varied
5. **pastimes**, one of which was hunting. One day the president was invited to take part
6. in a bear hunt; and in as much as Teddy was President, his hosts wanted to ensure
7. that he caught a bear. A bear was captured, clanked over the head to knock it out,
8. and tied to a tree; however, Teddy, who really wanted to hunt a bear, refused to
9. shoot the bear and, in fact, demanded that the bear be **extricated** from the ropes;
10. that is, he demanded that the bear be set free.
11. The incident attracted a lot of attention among journalists. First a **cartoon**-drawn
12. by Clifford K. Berryman to make fun of this situation - appeared in the Washington
13. Post, and the cartoon was widely distributed and reprinted throughout the country.
14. Then toy manufacturers began producing a toy bear which they called "teddy bear".
15. The teddy bear became the most widely recognized symbol of Roosevelt's
16. presidency.

1. According to line 1 of the text, what is a **teddy bear**?
 - a) a plaything
 - b) a ferocious animal
 - c) the president of the United States
 - d) a famous hunter

2. The word **pastimes** in line 5 could best be replaced by
 - a) leisure activities
 - b) past occurrences
 - c) previous jobs
 - d) hunting trips

3. The word **extricated** in paragraph 2 is close in meaning to
 - a) get caught
 - b) captured
 - c) twisted in
 - d) set free

4. The word **cartoon** in line 11 could best be described as

- a) a newspaper article
- b) a newspaper
- c) a type of teddy bear
- d) a drawing with a message

5. The text most likely discusses

- a) history of the popular toy
- b) the fun of hunting
- c) one of president Roosevelt's pastimes
- d) toy manufacturing

TEXT 4

Line number

1. Probably the most recognized board game around the world is the game of
2. Monopoly. In this game players vie for wealth by buying, selling and renting
3. properties; the key to success in the game, in addition to a bit of luck, is for a
4. player to acquire monopolies on clusters of properties in order to force
5. opponents pay **exorbitant** rents and fees.

6. Although the game is published in countless languages and versions, with
7. foreign locations and place names appropriate to the target language adorning its
8. board, the beginnings of the game were considerably more humble. The game
9. was invented in 1933 by Charles Darrow. During the height of the great
10. depression, Darrow who lived in Germantown, Pennsylvania, was himself
11. unemployed during those difficult financial times. He set the original game as
12. might be expected in his hometown of Germantown, but in Atlantic City, New
13. Jersey, the site of numerous pre-Depression vacations, where he walked along
14. the Boardwalk and visited Park place. Darrow made the first games by hand and
15. sold them locally until Parker Brothers purchased the rights to Monopoly in
16. 1935 and took the first steps toward the mass production of today.

-
1. The first paragraph of the text discusses
 - a) the technique of playing Monopoly.
 - b) the origin and the history of the game Monopoly.
 - c) the reason of popularity of the game of Monopoly against other board games.
 - d) the game rules of Monopoly.

 2. The meaning of the word **exorbitant** in line 5 is close to
 - a) low
 - b) excessive
 - c) reduced
 - d) fixed

 3. The French version of Monopoly might possibly include a piece of property entitled
 - a) The Eiffel Tower
 - b) Atlantic City, New Jersey
 - c) Germantown, Pennsylvania
 - d) Boardwalk

 4. It is implied that Darrow selected Atlantic City for Monopoly because
 - a) Atlantic City was larger than Germantown.
 - b) it brought back good memories.
 - c) his family came from Atlantic City.
 - d) the people of Germantown might have been angered if he had used Germantown.

 5. *Parker Brothers* is probably
 - a) a toy design company.
 - b) a real estate company.
 - c) a game manufacturing company.
 - d) a group of Charles Darrow's friends.

TEXT 5

Line number

1. Today the most universally known style of trousers for both men and women
2. is jeans; these trousers are worn throughout the world on a variety of occasions.
3. Also called levis or denims, jeans have an interesting history. The word jeans is
4. derived from the name of the place where a similar style of pants developed. In
5. the sixteenth century, sailors from Genoa, Italy, wore a **unique** type of cotton
6. trousers. In the French language, the word for the city of Genoa and for the
7. people from that city is Genes; this name became attached to the specific style
8. of pants worn by the sailors from this city and developed into the word jeans
9. that today describes the descendants of the Genovese sailors' cotton pants.
10. Similar to the word jeans, the word denim is also derived from a place name.
11. In the seventeenth century, French tailors began making trousers out of a
12. specialized type of cloth that was developed in the city of Nimes, France and
13. was known as serge de Nimes. This name for the cloth underwent some
14. transformations, and it eventually developed into today's denim, the material
15. from which jeans are made and an alternative name for these popular pants.
16. The word levis came from the name of a person rather than a place. In the
17. nineteenth century, immigrant Levi Strauss came to America and tried his hand
18. at selling heavy canvas to miners taking part in the hunt for gold in northern
19. California. Strauss intended for this canvas to be used by miners to make
20. heavy-duty tents. This first endeavor was a failure, but Strauss later found
21. success when he used the heavy canvas to make indestructible pants for the
22. miners. Levi then switched the fabric from brown canvas to blue denim, creating
23. a style of pants that long outlived him and today is referred to by his name.

1. The word **unique** in line 5 is closest in meaning to
- a) universal
 - b) ordinary
 - c) unusual
 - d) common
2. All of the following are mentioned in the text about Genoa **EXCEPT** that it
- a) was the source of the word jeans
 - b) is in Italy
 - c) has a different name in the French language
 - d) is a landlocked city

3. The word denim was most probably derived from
- two French words
 - two Italian words
 - one French word and one Italian word
 - four French words
4. It can be inferred from the text that, in order to develop the pants for which he became famous, Strauss did which of the following?
- He studied tailoring in Nimes.
 - He used an existing type of material.
 - He experimented with brown denim.
 - He tested the pants for destructibility.
5. Where in the text does the author explain how Strauss' first attempt at creating a business with canvas turned out?
- Lines 10-12
 - Lines 14-16
 - Lines 17-18
 - Lines 19-23

TEXT 6

Line number

- American jazz is a **conglomeration** of sounds borrowed from such varied
- sources as American and African folk music and Christian gospel songs. One of
- the recognizable characteristics of jazz is its use of **improvisation**:
- certain parts of the music are written out and played the same way by various
- performers, and other improvised parts are created spontaneously during a
- performance and vary widely from performer to performer.
- The earliest form of jazz was ragtime, lively songs or rags performed on the
- piano, and the best-known of the ragtime performers and composers
- was Scott Joplin. Born in 1868 to former slaves, Scott Joplin earned
- his living from a very early age playing the piano in bars along the
- Mississippi. One of his regular jobs was in the Maple Leaf Club in
- Sedalia, Missouri. It was there that he began writing more than 500
- compositions that he was to produce, the most famous of which
- was "The Maple Leaf Rag."

1. This text is about
 - a) jazz in general and one specific type of jazz
 - b) the various sources of jazz
 - c) the life of Scott Joplin
 - d) the major characteristics of jazz

2. The word **conglomeration** in line 1 could best be replaced by
 - a) disharmony
 - b) mixture
 - c) purity
 - d) treasure

3. The word **improvisation** in line 3 involves which of the following?
 - a) playing the written parts of the music
 - b) performing similarly to other musicians
 - c) making up music while playing
 - d) playing a varied selection of musical compositions

4. According to the text, ragtime was
 - a) generally performed on a variety of instruments
 - b) the first type of jazz
 - c) extremely melancholic and sad
 - d) performed only at the Maple Leaf Club in Sedalia

5. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
 - a) Scott Joplin was a slave when he was born.
 - b) Scott Joplin's parents had been slaves before Scott was born.
 - c) Scott Joplin had formerly been a slave, but he no longer was after 1868.
 - d) Scott Joplin's parents were slaves when Scott was born.

TEXT 7

Line number

1. Some years ago, still at the age of thirty, Tom Cruise had made fifteen films
2. and earned millions of dollars. It is interesting that Cruise, unlike many other
3. successful and ambitious actors, found **stardom** only after a difficult
4. childhood. Cruise was the third child and the only boy in a family of four
5. children brought up by parents who worked hard but never stayed long in
6. one town. His father, an engineer, went round the USA looking for work.
7. Cruise had been to half a dozen schools in as many years. He had to fit in
8. quickly at each new school and moving about did not help his education,
9. but he was good at sports, which could be carried on from one school to
10. another.
11. His parents divorced when he was twelve, and his father died some years later
12. without seeing any of his son's films. His mother took charge of the family, and
13. all the children had to find a job after school to help the family get by.
14. Now, Cruise has made so much money that he never has to work again.
15. However, this is not an option he is likely to consider seriously for many
16. years to come.

1. We may conclude from Paragraph 1, lines 1-6 that Tom Cruise

- a) earned millions of dollars in his childhood.
- b) had a difficult childhood.
- c) was born in a rich family.
- d) was a difficult child.

2. According to the text Tom Cruise's father

- a) worked in half a dozen schools
- b) was often in search of a job
- c) enjoyed his son's films
- d) was a good sportsman

3. Which of the statements is true?

- a) Cruise studied in two schools.
- b) Cruise had problems with his father.
- c) Cruise had to work at an early age.
- d) Cruise was the only child in the family.

4. Which word is **NOT** synonymous to **stardom** in line 3?
- a) recognition
 - b) money
 - c) glory
 - d) fame

5. We may conclude from the text that Tom Cruise
- a) lived a happy childhood.
 - b) has acted in fifteen films.
 - c) gained fame in early childhood.
 - d) made a fortune after suffering hardships.

TEXT 8

Line number

1. Robert Edwards was blinded in an automobile accident nine years ago. He was
2. also partially deaf because of old age. Last week, he was strolling near his home
3. when a thunderstorm approached. He took refuge under a tree and was struck by
4. lightning. He was knocked to the ground and woke up some twenty minutes later,
5. lying face down in water below the tree. He went into the house and lay down in
6. bed. A short time later, he awoke; his legs were numb and he was trembling, but,
7. when he opened his eyes, he could see the clock across the room fading in and out
8. in front of him. When his wife entered, he saw her for the first time in nine years.
9. Doctors confirm that he was regained his sight and hearing, apparently from the
10. flash of lightning, but they are unable to explain the occurrence. The only possible
11. explanation offered by one doctor was that, since Edwards lost his sight as a
12. result of trauma in a terrible accident, perhaps the only way it could be restored
13. was by another trauma.

1. What caused Robert Edwards's blindness?
- a) He was struck by lightning.
 - b) He was very old.
 - c) He was in a car accident.
 - d) He fell down in his yard.

-
2. What was the first thing that Edwards saw after being struck by lightning?
- a) his wife
 - b) a tree
 - c) a clock
 - d) lightning
3. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- a) Edwards had been blind for nine years.
 - b) Edwards was unconscious for twenty minutes after the lightning had struck him.
 - c) Doctors believe that Edwards was never really blind or deaf.
 - d) Edwards awoke with his face in a puddle of water.
4. What was Edwards doing when he was struck by lightning?
- a) Hiding from the storm under a tree.
 - b) Climbing a tree.
 - c) Driving a car
 - d) Lying on the ground.
5. What was the reason given by one doctor that Edwards regained his sight?
- a) He regained his sight from a head injury when he fell from a tree.
 - b) He was happy after his wife entered his room for the first time in nine years.
 - c) The lightning took the feeling from his legs and gave feeling in his eyes.
 - d) Because the blow that blinded him was very severe, it took another very severe blow to restore his sight.

TEXT 9

Line number

1. Jean-Claude van Damme is a Belgian film actor. When he was a child, he took
2. martial arts classes and ballet lessons. When he was a teenager, he won the European
3. Professional Karate Association middle weight championship. A Paris ballet company
4. offered him a job as a professional dancer. He decided he wanted to act in films so he
5. didn't take the job.
6. Instead he went to the USA. In 1981, at the age of 21, he moved to Hollywood. He
7. took English lessons and delivered pizzas to make money.
8. One night he met an **eminent** film producer outside a restaurant. "Hello, I am Jean
9. Claude van Damme", he said, "I am a martial arts champion."
10. The producer didn't believe him, so van Damme showed him a karate kick – a few
11. centimeters from his face. The producer was shocked, but also impressed. He arranged
12. to meet van Damme the next day. The following year, van Damme appeared in Kick
13. Boxer, the first of several action movies.
14. Now he earns about \$ 8 million for every film he makes. One of his best films is
15. called Legionnaire. It's about a Belgian playboy who gets involved with the Mafia.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1-5 Jean-Claude van Damme
 - a) was born in the USA.
 - b) won the championship of professional dancers.
 - c) was both a good sportsman and a talented dancer.
 - d) worked as a professional dancer in a Paris ballet company.

2. Jean-Claude van Damme

- a) became famous at the age of 21.
- b) was eager to become an actor.
- c) was eager to deliver pizzas.
- d) gave English lessons.

3. Which of the statements is true?

- a) The producer taught van Damme a karate kick.
- b) Van Damme made a favourable impression on the producer.
- c) The producer recognized van Damme and offered him a role.
- d) The next day van Damme appeared in a film.

4. The word **eminent** in line 8 means

- a) unfamiliar
- b) unknown
- c) strange
- d) famous

5. We may conclude from the text that

- a) Van Damme's career as an actor began in 1982.
- b) Van Damme began his career as an actor in 1981.
- c) Van Damme earns \$ 8 million annually.
- d) Van Damme's only successful film is Kick Boxer.

TEXT 10

Line number

1. Harvest Festival in Britain is a celebration of the food grown on the land.
2. ceremonies and celebrations for a successful harvest are both worldwide and
3. very Thanksgiving ancient. In Britain people celebrate this day by singing,
4. praying and decorating churches with baskets of fruit and food in a festival
5. known as 'Harvest Festival', usually during the month of September. Harvest
6. Festival reminds Christians of all the good things God gives them. This makes
7. them want to share with others who are not so **fortunate**. In schools and in
8. churches, people bring food from home to a Harvest Festival Service.
9. After the service, the food that has been put on display is usually made into
10. parcels and given to people in need. But in early times Harvest Festival used to
11. be celebrated at the beginning of the Harvest season on 1 August and was called
12. Lammas, meaning 'loaf Mass'.
13. Farmers made loaves of bread from the new wheat crop and gave them to their
14. local church.
15. They were used as the Communion bread during a special mass thanking God
16. for the harvest.
17. The custom ended when Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church.
18. Communities would appoint a strong and respected man of the village as their
19. 'Lord of the Harvest'. He would be responsible for **managing** the harvest wages
20. and organizing the field workers.

21. The end of the harvest was celebrated with a big meal called a Harvest
22. Supper. The 'Lord of the Harvest' sat at the head of the table. A goose stuffed
23. with apples was eaten along with a variety of vegetables. Goose Fairs were and
24. still are held in English towns at this time of year.

1. According to the text

- a) Harvest Festival in the US is a celebration of the food grown on the land.
- b) Harvest Festival reminds Christians of all the good things Harvest gives them.
- c) In Britain people celebrate Harvest Festival by singing, praying and decorating churches with baskets of fruit and food.
- d) In schools and in Churches, people take food home for a Harvest Festival Service.

2. Which word is **NOT** synonymous to **fortunate** in line 7

- a) successful
- b) auspicious
- c) lucky
- d) rich

3. The word **manage** in line 19 means

- a) organize
- b) discuss
- c) provide
- d) fetch

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

- a) Harvest Festival in Britain is a celebration of the food grown on the land.
- b) After the service, the food that has been put on display is usually made into parcels and given to people in need.
- c) 'Lord of the Harvest' would be responsible for negotiating the harvest wages and organizing the fieldworkers.
- d) Communities will appoint a strong and respected man of the village as their 'Lord of the Harvest'.

5. The text is mainly about
- a) organizing the fieldworkers at Harvest Festival
 - b) the 'Lord of the Harvest'
 - c) one of the festivals celebrated in Britain
 - d) Thanksgiving Day

TEXT 11

Line number

1. Tall, **colossal**, impressive achievements of the modern architecture,
2. skyscrapers took **asignificant** place in an architectural landscape of many
3. cities of the world. Originally the word '*skyscraper*' was referring to a tall
4. mast or its main sail on a sailing boat. At first, the current definition of a
5. skyscraper was applied to the ten-storey steel-framed building in Chicago,
6. built in 1884-1885. Major William Le Baron Jenney, the architect of the first
7. skyscraper, created the first load-bearing structural frame, where a steel
8. frame supported the entire weight of the walls, instead of load-bearing
9. walls carrying the weight of the building.
10. After Jenney's accomplishment, as far as buildings are concerned, the sky
11. was truly the limit. This change in the structural frame fascinating has
12. changed not only buildings around the world, but how we live as well.
1. According to the text, which statement is true?
- a) There are now many skyscrapers in cities in the world.
 - b) Originally the word *skyscraper* referred to an architect.
 - c) At first, the definition of a *skyscraper* was applied to the twelve-storey steel-framed building in Chicago.
 - d) The change in the structural frame has had little impact on the world.
2. Which word is **NOT** synonymous to **colossal** in line 1?
- a) immense
 - b) huge
 - c) impressive
 - d) big

3. The word **significant** in line 2 means
- a) impressive
 - b) modern
 - c) important
 - d) wonderful
4. Which of the statements is **NOT** true?
- a) Originally the word '*skyscraper*' referred to a tall mast or its main sail on a sailing boat.
 - b) Major William Le Baron Jenney, the architect of the first tower, created the first load-bearing structural frame.
 - c) After Jenney's accomplishment, there was almost no limit to the size of the building.
 - d) The first skyscraper was built in the late-19th century.
5. The text can best be summarized as
- a) Major William Le Baron Jenney's life story.
 - b) The significance of the structural frame on modern architecture.
 - c) The tallest buildings of the world.
 - d) A tall mast or its main sail on a sailing boat.

TEXT 12

Line number

1. Do you enjoy watching wild animals? They may actually enjoy watching you, too!
2. If you sit still, like a rock, the birds may fly closer, seeing that you are not a threat.
3. Deer may approach you out of curiosity. There are a lot of wild animal "don'ts" but if
4. you are observing right, you'll have an enjoyable and safe experience, and so will the
5. wild life.
6. The first rule is to avoid disturbing the animals. If a bird appears upset by you, you
7. are probably too close to its nest and may be affecting the survival of its eggs or young.
8. Curiosity may draw you to a bird nest, but beware of the consequences to the
9. inhabitants of the nest. Eggs that are left uncovered will cool quickly, killing
10. the embryos.

11. Second, don't feed the animals. Wild animals who get used to being fed forget how
12. to **fend for** themselves. Human food is bad for animals. Most importantly, wild animals
13. who lose their fear of humans might bite or attack people if they are teased or denied
14. their favorite human treat. A wild animal who attacks a human usually has to be killed.
15. My last rule is don't let your dog chase wildlife. This puts great stress on wild
16. animals, and they may use too much energy trying to escape. Besides, your dog might
17. end up being the victim of a bear or a mountain lion. If you should see an obviously
18. injured animal, report it here at the ranger station. Now, I want to wish you all a
19. pleasant experience in the Thompson National Forest.

1. What is the text mainly about?
 - a) The forest ranger's recommendation on observing the wild life.
 - b) The trainer's experience.
 - c) The Thompson National Forest.
 - d) The wild animals.

2. According to the author , why should one avoid disturbing a bird's nest?
 - a) It may cause the death of the babies.
 - b) It may result in a fine.
 - c) It is forbidden in the national forest.
 - d) It is not the best way to draw the birds.

3. Why is it important not to feed wild animals?
 - a) It might encourage animals to bite or attack people.
 - b) Wild animals usually don't like human food.
 - c) Feeding wild animals is expensive.
 - d) Wild animals would rather find their own food.

4. The phrase **fend for** in line 12 is closest in meaning to
 - a) Take care of themselves
 - b) Help others
 - c) Live without help
 - d) Protect themselves from the others

5. What might happen if the dog chases wildlife?
- a) The dog might be killed by a wild animal.
 - b) The dog will have an enjoyable experience.
 - c) The wild animal can always escape.
 - d) The dog might become a wild animal.

TEXT 13

Line number

1. The invention of the phonograph happened quite by accident. Thomas Edison
2. moved to Menlo park, New Jersey, in 1876, where he established an industrial
3. research laboratory. There, Edison was working on a carbon telephone transmitter
4. to improve the existing Bell telephone system.
5. In that laboratory a year later, Edison invented the phonograph while he was
6. trying to improve a telegraph repeater. He attached a telephone diaphragm to the
7. needle in the telegraph repeater; in this way, he was able to reproduce a recording
8. that could be played back. After he made some improvements to the machine, he
9. tested it. He recited "Mary Had a Little Lamb" into the machine and played his voice
10. back to a very surprised audience.

1. What is the best title for the text?
- a) An accidental invention.
 - b) Thomas Edison's many inventions.
 - c) Improvements in the telephone and telegraph.
 - d) The history of Menlo Park.
2. According to the text, the invention of the phonograph
- a) was quite unplanned.
 - b) was Edison's principal project.
 - c) was surprising to no one.
 - d) took many years.

-
3. In what year did the invention of the phonograph occur?
- a) 1877
 - b) 1876
 - c) 1878
 - d) The text does not say.
4. According to the text, how was the phonograph made?
- a) From a combination of telephone and telegraph parts.
 - b) With a telephone needle and a recorder.
 - c) From a recording of a telegraph
 - d) With only a telegraph repeater.
5. According to the text, how did Edison test his new invention?
- a) He read a children's rhyme.
 - b) He made improvements to the machine.
 - c) He used a carbon transmitter.
 - d) He reproduced his voice.

TEXT 14

Line number

1. Many people who are looking to get a pet dog get a puppy. There are many
2. reasons why people get puppies. After all, puppies are cute, friendly, and
3. playful. But even though puppies make good pets, there are good reasons why
4. you should consider getting an adult dog instead.
5. When you get a puppy, you have to teach it how to behave. You have to make
6. sure that the puppy is housebroken so that it does not go to the bathroom
7. inside the house. You have to teach the puppy not to jump up on your guests
8. or chew on your shoes. You have to train the puppy to walk on a leash. This is
9. a lot of work.
10. On the other hand, when you get an adult dog, there is a good chance that it
11. will already know how to do all of the previously mentioned things. Many
12. adult dogs have already been housebroken. Many adult dogs will not jump on
13. or chew things that you do not want them to jump on or chew. Many adult
14. dogs will be able to walk on a leash without pulling you to the other side of
15. the street.
16. Puppies also have a lot of energy and want to play all of the time. This can
17. be fun, but you might not want to play as much as your puppy does. Puppies
18. will not always sleep through the night or let you relax as you watch
19. television.
20. On the other hand, most adult dogs will wait on you to play. What is more,
21. they will sleep when you are sleeping and are happy to watch television on the
22. couch right beside you.
23. There is one last reason why you should get an adult dog instead of a
24. puppy. When most people go to the pound to get a dog, they get a puppy. This
25. means that many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound, and some never
26. find good homes. So if you are looking to get a dog for a pet, you should think
27. about getting an adult dog. They are good pets who need goodhomes.

1. The author apparently thinks that puppies are
- a) bad pets because they take too much work to own
 - b) friendly, playful, and a lot of work
 - c) not as cute as adult dogs
 - d) not as playful as adult dogs

-
2. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best synonym for **behave**?
- a) listen
 - b) understand
 - c) train
 - d) act
3. The main purpose of paragraph 2 is to explain how puppies
- a) are very immature
 - b) do not make good pets
 - c) can be very destructive
 - d) are a lot of work
4. Based on information in the text, which of the following statements is false?
- a) Puppies have a lot of energy.
 - b) Puppies need a lot of attention.
 - c) Adult dogs do not like to play.
 - d) Adult dogs do not need to eat very much.
5. Based on information in the text, it can be understood that someone who owns a puppy must be
- a) strict
 - b) serious
 - c) careful
 - d) responsible

TEXT 15

Line number

1. Philadelphia is a city known for many things. It is where the Declaration of
2. Independence was signed in 1776, and it was also the first capital of the United
3. States. But one fact about Philadelphia is not so well-known: it is home to
4. nearly 3,000 murals painted on the sides of homes and buildings around the city.
5. In fact, **it is said** that Philadelphia has more murals than any other city in the
6. world, **with the exception of Rome**. How did this come to be? More than 20
7. years ago, a New Jersey artist named Jane Golden started a program pairing
8. troubled youth with artists to paint murals on a few buildings around the city.
9. From this small project, something magical happened. The young people
10. involved helped to create magnificent pieces of art, but there were other,
11. perhaps more important benefits. The young people learned to collaborate and
12. get along with many different kinds of people during the various steps required
13. to paint and design a mural. They learned to be responsible, because they
14. needed to follow a schedule to make sure the murals were completed. They also
15. learned to take pride in their community. It is hard for any resident to see the
16. spectacular designs and not feel proud to be a part of Philadelphia.
17. Take a walk around some of the poorest neighborhoods in Philadelphia,
18. neighborhoods full of broken windows and littered front steps, and you will
19. find beautiful works of art on the sides and fronts of buildings. Of course the
20. murals are not just in poor neighborhoods, but more **affluent** ones as well.
21. Special buses take tourists to different parts of the city to see the various murals,
22. which range from huge portraits of historical heroes, to cityscapes, to scenes
23. depicting the diverse ethnic groups that call Philadelphia home.
24. As a result of its success, the mural program created by Jane Golden has
25. now become the nation's largest public art program and a model for other cities
26. throughout the country seeking to help troubled youth.

1. The main focus of the text is
- a) an art program designed to help troubled youth
 - b) the many tourists who come to Philadelphia to see murals
 - c) the reasons why Philadelphia is a unique city
 - d) how Jane Golden came up with the idea to start a mural program

-
2. The phrase **it is said** in line 5 suggests that the author is
- a) knowingly misleading the reader
 - b) using a quote from someone else
 - c) referring to something that is widely believed, but may be untrue
 - d) referring to something that he or she does not personally believe
3. The phrase **with the exception of Rome** means that
- a) Rome has fewer murals than Philadelphia
 - b) Philadelphia has fewer murals than Rome
 - c) Rome has the most beautiful murals of all
 - d) Rome and Philadelphia are the only cities with murals
4. Which is the best definition of the word **affluent** in line 20?
- a) popular
 - b) clean
 - c) well-known
 - d) wealthy
5. Based on information in the text, the author most likely believes that
- a) there are too many murals in Philadelphia
 - b) the mural program was an inspirational idea
 - c) all troubled youth should learn how to paint
 - d) every city in the country should adopt the mural program

TEXT 16

Line number

1. Italian adventurer Marco Polo traveled to China near the end of the Middle
2. Ages. He came back to Italy in 1295, after his exciting adventures in China. After
3. his return, he told the Italians about some really new and different things the Chinese
4. were doing.

5. Something new that the Chinese were using was money crafted from paper.
6. Paper money had been in use in China for hundreds of years when Marco Polo
7. returned to Italy from his **voyage** to China and told his countrymen about it.

8. Why had the Chinese come to use paper money? One possible explanation is
9. related to the supply of metal. Metal is needed to make coins, and the Chinese did
10. not have a big supply of metal to make coins for all of the people in China. The
11. Chinese had already invented paper, and they had already invented a method of
12. printing on paper. When the Chinese needed something to make into money and they
13. did not have enough metal, they used paper to make money.

14. And how do you think the Chinese government got the Chinese people to accept
15. printed paper as money? The Chinese government issued an order saying that the
16. paper money it created was to be used by everyone in China. At first, people were
17. worried that paper money would not have any value, and they did not want to use the
18. paper money. However, the government of China was a very strong government, and
19. people had to follow the order to use paper money. After a while, people saw that
20. they could use paper money to buy anything, and they began to accept paper money.

1. When did Marco Polo return to Italy from his trip to China?
 - a) At the end of the thirteenth century
 - b) At the start of the twelfth century
 - c) At the end of the twelfth century
 - d) At the start of the thirteenth century

2. According to paragraph 1, Marco Polo did all of the following EXCEPT
 - a) live in China throughout his life
 - b) travel outside of Italy
 - c) visit China
 - d) return to Italy after his travels

-
3. The word **voyage** in line 7 is closest in meaning to
- a) flight
 - b) trip
 - c) image
 - d) dream
4. It is not mentioned in paragraph 3 that the Chinese
- a) created a way of printing
 - b) mined for metals
 - c) invented paper
 - d) created paper money
5. According to paragraph 4, what happened after a while
- a) People began to think that paper money was all right.
 - b) People could not use paper money.
 - c) People refused to follow the order to use paper money
 - d) Paper money went away because people would not use it.

TEXT 17

Line number

1. If you live in a house or apartment where utilities are not included in the rent, you
2. are probably aware of the costs of energy consumption. Consider trying to cut energy
3. costs by following these tips.
4. During the winter, more energy is used for heating than anything else. Therefore,
5. you should set your thermostat no higher than 68 degrees. When no one is home, or
6. when everyone is sleeping, **turn** the setting **down** to 60 degrees or lower. On sunny
7. days, use the sun's heat by opening draperies and blinds.
8. Hot water uses a lot of energy. Run your dishwasher and clothes washer only when
9. you have a full load. Use warm or cold water for laundry when you can. Take showers
10. instead of tub baths. About half as much hot water is used for a shower. Don't leave
11. the hot water running when rinsing dishes or shaving.
12. The refrigerator operates 24 hours a day, every day, so it is one of the biggest
13. Users of energy in your home. Before opening your refrigerator door, pause and think
14. of everything you will need so you do not have to go back several times. When you
15. do open the door, close it quickly to keep the cool air in.
16. Get in the habit of turning off lights when you leave a room, even if you will be
17. gone only for a short time. During the day, try to get along with as few lights as
18. possible. Let the daylight do the work. White or light-colored walls make a room
19. seem brighter. Use light bulbs of lower wattage, and whenever possible, use one large
20. bulb rather than several smaller ones.

1. What is the purpose of the text?
 - a) To give advice about finding an apartment.
 - b) To provide tips for lowering energy costs.
 - c) To make suggestions for decorating a room.
 - d) To sell thermostats and refrigerators.

2. According to the author, what uses the most energy during the winter?
 - a) Heating systems
 - b) Light bulbs
 - c) Dishwashers
 - d) Air conditioners

3. Why does the author mention the sun?
 - a) The sun will make the walls appear lighter.
 - b) Using the sun's energy can lower the costs.
 - c) The sun will fade draperies and blinds.
 - d) During the winter the sun doesn't shine.

4. The word **turn down** in line 6 is closest in meaning to
 - a) turn off
 - b) reduce
 - c) move
 - d) refuse

5. What does the author recommend about the light bulbs?
 - a) Use a large bulb instead of many small ones.
 - b) Buy enough light bulbs for a whole year.
 - c) Replace light bulbs every month.
 - d) Turn on the lights when you leave a room.

TEXT 18

Line number

1. We believe the Earth is about 4.6 billion years old. At present we are forced
2. to look to other bodies in the solar system for hints as to what the early history
3. of the Earth was like. Studies of our moon, Mercury, Mars, and the large
4. satellites of Jupiter and Saturn have provided ample evidence that all these large
5. celestial bodies were bombarded by smaller objects in a wide variety of sizes
6. shortly after the larger bodies had formed. This same **bombardment** must have
7. affected Earth as well. The lunar record indicates that the rate of impacts
8. decreased to its present low level about 4 billion years ago. On Earth,
9. subsequent erosion and crustal motions have obliterated the craters that must
10. have formed during this epoch.
11. Scientists estimate the Earth's age by measuring the ratios of various
12. radioactive elements in rocks. The oldest Earth rocks tested thus far are about 3
13. 1/3 billion years old. But no one knows whether these are the oldest rocks on
14. Earth. Tests on rocks from the moon and on meteorites show that these are

15. about 4.6 billion years old. Scientists believe that this is the true age of the solar
16. system and probably the true age of the Earth.

1. According to the text, how do scientists estimate the age of the Earth?

- a) By measuring the ratios of radioactive elements in rocks
- b) By examining fossils
- c) By studying sunspots
- d) By examining volcanic activity

2. Scientists estimate the age of the Earth as

- a) 3 1/3 billion years old.
- b) 4 billion years old.
- c) 4.6 billion years old.
- d) 6 billion years old.

3. According to the text, why are scientists forced to look at other bodies in the solar system to determine the early history of the Earth?

- a) Human alteration of the Earth
- b) Erosion and crustal motions
- c) Solar flares
- d) Deforestation

4. What is the best title for this text?

- a) "Determining the Age of the Earth"
- b) "Determining the Age of the Solar System"
- c) "Erosion and Crustal Motion of Earth"
- d) "Radioactive Elements in Rocks"

5. In line 6, the word **bombardment** means

- a) an avoidance
- b) an attack
- c) an effect
- d) a cause

TEXT 19

Line number

1. It was previously believed that dinosaurs were cold-blooded creatures, like
2. reptiles. However, a recent discovery has led researchers to believe **they** may
3. have been warm-blooded. The fossilized remains of a 66 million-year-old
4. dinosaur's heart were discovered and examined by x-ray. The basis for the
5. analysis that they were warm-blooded is the number of chambers in the heart as
6. well as the existence of a single aorta).

7. Most reptiles have three chambers in their hearts, although some do have
8. four. But those that have four chambers, such as the crocodile, have two arteries
9. to mix the oxygen-heavy blood with oxygen-lean blood). Reptiles are cold-
10. blooded, meaning that they are dependent on the environment for body heat. Yet
11. the fossilized heart had four chambers in the heart as well as a single aorta). The
12. single aorta means that the oxygen-rich blood was completely separated from
13. the oxygen-poor blood and sent through the aorta to all parts of the body.

14. Mammals, on the other hand, are warm blooded, meaning that they **generate**
15. their own body heat and are thus more tolerant of temperature extremes. Birds
16. and mammals, because they are warm blooded, move more quickly and have
17. greater physical endurance than reptiles.

18. Scientists believe that the evidence now points to the idea that all dinosaurs
19. were actually warm-blooded) Ironically, the particular dinosaur in which the
20. discovery was made was a Tescelosaurus, which translates to "*marvelous*
21. *lizard*)" A lizard, of course, is a reptile.

1. The word **they** in line 2 refers to

- a) researchers
- b) discoveries
- c) reptiles
- d) dinosaurs

2. According to the author, what theory was previously held and now is being questioned?

- a) That dinosaurs were warm-blooded
- b) That dinosaurs had four-chambered hearts
- c) That dinosaurs were swifter and stronger than reptiles
- d) That dinosaurs were cold-blooded

3. The author implies that reptiles

- a) have four-chambered hearts.
- b) have one aorta
- c) are cold-blooded
- d) are faster and have more endurance than mammals.

4. The word **generate** in paragraph three is closest in meaning to

- a) produce
- b) lose
- c) use
- d) tolerate

5. The author implies that birds

- a) move faster and have greater endurance than reptiles.
- b) move slower and have less endurance than reptiles.
- c) move faster and have greater endurance than dinosaurs.
- d) move slower and have less endurance than dinosaurs.

TEXT 20

Line number

1. Some cities are located by chance. A wagon breaks down, the driver spends
2. sometime in repairs, he finds that he is in a **congenial** spot, and settles down.
3. Later another person builds a house nearby, and later someone adds an inn.
4. Someone else starts selling farm produced there. Soon there is a little market,
5. which grows to a town, and later to a city. Other places were destined by nature
6. to become cities. London, for example, is on what is called the head of
7. navigation - the point where it becomes too difficult for ocean-going ships
8. to continue upriver, and must transfer their cargoes. As with London, the head of
9. navigation is also the point where the river can be conveniently bridged. In fact,
10. the location of a bridge is often the reason for the birth of a town - as Cambridge
11. or Waybridge in England show. Again, a good harbour will generally lead to a
12. city growing up about it. New York and San Francisco began life as ports, as did
13. Cape Town in South Africa.

14. Some places were created mainly for military purposes, such as Milan, and the
15. host of English cities finishing with - cester, which is derived from castra which
16. means camp in Latin. Chester itself, created to guard the Welsh border is a very
17. good example. Other such military bases are Manchester, Doncaster, and of
18. course, Newcastle. A few cities are not created by accident, but by intention.
19. This was the case with Milton Keynes in England, but the most famous
20. examples of such cities are capitals. Brasilia, Canberra and Washington
21. are capitals created in modern times, but even their greatest admirers will admit
22. that they lack a certain character. It is no co-incidence that there are famous pop
23. songs about New York, ("New York, New York") Chicago ("My kind of
24. Town") San Francisco ("Going to San Francisco") and many other US cities,
25. but none about the nation's capital. On the other hand any Londoner can give
26. you at least three songs about the place.

1. This text is about
 - a) why capital cities are created
 - b) places where cities might begin
 - c) urban life
 - d) why some city sites are chosen

2. London owes its origin to
- a) a river
 - b) a bridge
 - c) an army camp
 - d) countryside ships could sail to
3. The writer feels that
- a) cities are created by chance
 - b) planned cities lack soul
 - c) no-one can tell why a city will develop
 - d) some cities were planned by generals
4. The word **congenial** in line 2 is closest in meaning to
- a) pleasing
 - b) noisy
 - c) related
 - d) favourable
5. Which is **NOT** given as a reason for a new city?
- a) wars
 - b) random events
 - c) trade
 - d) politics

SECTION 2

Ընտրել բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող բառը:

Choose the word that best fits the space.

Text 1

Do you ever wish you were more optimistic, someone who always expected to be successful? Having someone around who always (1)_____ the worst isn't really a lot of fun - we all know someone who sees a single cloud on a sunny day and says, "It looks like rain." But if you catch yourself thinking such things, it's important to do something about it.

You can change your view of life, according to psychologists. It only takes a little effort, and you'll find life more rewarding as a (2)_____. Optimism, they say, is partly about your self-respect and confidence but it's also a more positive way of looking at life and all it has to offer.

Optimists are more (3)_____ to start new projects and are generally more prepared to take risks. Upbringing is obviously very important for forming your (4)_____ to the world. Some people are brought up to depend too much on others and grow up forever blaming other people when anything goes wrong. Most optimists, on the (5)_____ hand, have been brought up not to regard failure as the end of the world-they just get on with their lives.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. a) troubles | b) fears | c) cares | d) worries |
| 2. a) reason | b) purpose | c) product | d) result |
| 3. a) likely | b) welcome | c) probable | d) possible |
| 4. a) opinion | b) position | c) attitude | d) view |
| 5. a) next | b) opposite | c) far | d) other |

Text 2

The ideal breakfast, say scientists, is a glass of orange juice, a cup of coffee and a bowl of cereal.

People who start the day with a drink of vitamin C, a dose of caffeine and their favorite cereal are happier and perform better (1)_____ the morning. Andy Smith, of the University of Bristol, said, “ A study of 600 people who were asked to record their breakfast (2)_____ found that those who regularly ate cereal in the morning had a more positive mood compared with those who ate other foods or had no breakfast. Earlier research had shown that people whose (3)_____ performance was measured (4)_____ after eating breakfast of any kind performed 10 percent better on test of remembering, speed of response and ability to concentrate, compared with those given only a cup of decaffeinated coffee.”

In further research, Professor Smith said that people who drank four cups of coffee a day performed more (5)_____ all day than those who drank less. He suggested that sensible employers should give out free coffee or tea.

1. a) while b) throughout c) when d) along
2. a) ways b) traditions c) uses d) habits
3. a) sensible b) mental c) social d) physical
4. a) lately b) suddenly c) following d) immediately
5. a) well b) comfortably c) efficiently d) profitably

Text 3

Trees are (1)_____ plants. Most of us like to sit under a large tree on a hot summer day. Children love to climb 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 (2)_____ structure. The structure of a tree (3)_____ of three main parts: the leaves, the branches and trunk, and the roots. Under the ground, the roots spread out to anchor the tree. As they spread out away from the tree, the main roots become small roots. The root system (4)_____ water from the soil and sends it up to the trunk and branches. Above the ground, the roots form the trunk. The job of the trunk is to support the branches and hold them up to the sunlight. Near the top of the tree, the trunk divides into branches. Together, the trunk and branches give the tree its (5)_____.

1. a) wonderful b) careful c) useless d) nameless
2. a) mental b) psychological c) medical d) physical
3. a) involves b) possesses c) consists d) composes
4. a) gives b) absorbs c) breathes d) pulls
5. a) figure b) shape c) size d) character

Text 4

There are many ideas about why we dream and what dreams do to us. Some researchers (1) _____ that everyone needs to dream. An (2) _____ was held with two groups of people. With the first group, each time a sleeping person (3) _____ to begin dreaming, the researchers would wake him. After a few days that person became uneasy and upset. With the second group of people, interruptions were made during non-dreaming sleep, and these people did not seem to change. When the first group was allowed to sleep uninterrupted, they seemed to have more dreams than the second group. It was as if the first group was catching up on lost dreams.

Scientists consider that people who (4) _____ without sleep for days have hallucinations and even show signs of mental illness. They believe this is because they can't have their usual number of dreams.

Sigmund Freud said dreams protect us from our inner conflicts. Many people in the Western world think of dreams as (5) _____ but of no value. Others think that they come from the unconscious mind. Whatever their real worth, the fact remains that everybody dreams.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) claim | b) exclaim | c) include | d) exchange |
| 2. a) expedition | b) experience | c) experiment | d) explosion |
| 3. a) announced | b) appeared | c) found | d) discovered |
| 4. a) go | b) come | c) show | d) sleep |
| 5. a) valuable | b) worthless | c) useless | d) interesting |

Text 5

You spend about one-third of your life sleeping. Sleep not only takes up a large part of your life but also is an (1) _____ part of your health. During the sleep your body gets a (2) _____ to rest. Your heart rate and breathing rate slow down. Your body (3) _____ and blood pressure drop. Many of your muscles relax. Since many of your body's activities slow down, your body uses less (4) _____ while you sleep. Some parts of your body remain quite active while you sleep. Body cells grow and repair themselves more rapidly during the sleep. Lack of sleep during the teenage years interferes with these processes and might interfere with proper growth.

Most people feel tired and cross if they don't get enough sleep. Lack of sleep can affect a person's ability to think clearly or perform physical tasks safely. Sleep studies indicate that after several days without sleep, people become (5) _____ and confused. They find it difficult to follow directions. Sometimes they begin to see and hear things that do not exist. These changes in behaviour disappear when people sleep regularly again.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. a) interesting | b) essential | c) enlarged | d) only |
| 2. a) agreement | b) meaning | c) chance | d) right |
| 3. a) temperature | b) warmth | c) weight | d) heat |
| 4. a) electricity | b) energy | c) light | d) time |
| 5. a) intelligent | b) forgetful | c) bright | d) clever |

Text 6

Joe stepped onto the aeroplane and was met by one of the cabin crew who showed him to his seat. This was his first flight and he was feeling quite nervous. His hands were (1) _____ slightly and he was breathing deeply. He walked along the (2) _____ of the plane and found his seat. Joe had spent a lot of time on planning his holiday, given this was the first time he had been abroad. Sitting next to him was an 8 year-old-boy who also (3) _____ to be quite nervous. Joe knew he was quite good with children, so he decided to try to calm the boy. After conversing with the boy for a few minutes, Joe produced some chocolate and gave it to him. The (4) _____ then became quite cheerful as he explained that he loved chocolate so much. The man and the boy found that they got on well together as they chatted for the whole flight. Joe discovered that they were on the same return flight the following week, which pleased them both. When they disembarked at the terminal, Joe commented about what a very good flight he'd had. The young boy agreed, saying that he was looking forward to (5) _____ up with Joe again on the return flight.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. a) moving | b) trembling | c) jumping | d) rattling |
| 2. a) way | b) path | c) lane | d) aisle |
| 3. a) was | b) appeared | c) sat | d) showed |
| 4. a) youth | b) young | c) youngster | d) juvenile |
| 5. a) bumping | b) catching | c) getting | d) keeping |

Text 7

Michaelangelo, one of the greatest artists of all time, was born on 6 March, 1475 in Caprese, where his father, Lodovico Buonarroti, served as a magistrate for six months. Lodovico was not a wealthy man but he claimed he was descended from an aristocratic family and he was very (1) _____ of his connection. Michaelangelo (2) _____ up in Settignano, a little mountain town just outside Florence. One of the first (3) _____ Michaelangelo must have become familiar with was the dome of the beautiful Cathedral in Florence, which dominated the city then as it still does today. At school, Michaelangelo was by no means an outstanding pupil; lessons did not appeal to him at all.

The only thing he wanted to do was to draw and “(4) _____ his time’ as his elders probably called it, in the workshops of the various painters and sculptors in the city. One can imagine the eager boy, for whom art was the most important thing in his whole life, gazing at the wonderful pictures and statues which filled the beautiful churches of Florence. His best friend while he was still a schoolboy was Francesco Granacci, who, although six years older than Michaelangelo, seems to have (5) _____ an interest in the boy and helped him with the attempts to draw and paint.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| 1. a) famous | b) pleased | c) proud | d) happy |
| 2. a) grew | b) came | c) lived | d) took |
| 3. a) sights | b) outlooks | c) looks | d) visions |
| 4. a) lose | b) use | c) waste | d) wander |
| 5. a) given | b) put | c) made | d) taken |

Text 8

A number of prehistoric paintings still survive on the walls of caves in Spain and southern France. They show with amazing accuracy a wide (1) _____ of animals which the cave dwellers hunted, such as bison and deer, and are quite remarkable for their life and power. It is very (2) _____ that the pictures were connected with hunting. There is a very famous example in Lascaux, in which we can just (3) _____ out a man among some animals. There is also a collection of dark dots in the painting. The meaning of the picture is not clear; it does, however, show that the cave dwellers were an artistic people in many (4) _____. More than 5000 years ago, the Egyptians began painting on the walls of their tombs everything that went on in their daily lives. They believed that the figures of people, animals and everyday topics would enter the afterlife with the dead person. The most artistic people of any age, apart perhaps from the Chinese, were the Greeks. We have many (5) _____ of Greek sculpture but apart from a few fragments, Greek wall paintings have not survived, so we can only imagine what they were like.

1. a) variety b) difference c) group d) flock
2. a) possibly b) true c) definite d) likely
3. a) look b) see c) watch d) make
4. a) views b) means c) points d) ways
5. a) examples b) ruins c) views d) ideas

Text 9

When I was almost fifteen I joined a travelling theatre troupe and started going on trips around America. It was on one of these tours that I was offered a (1) _____ in a film, which I accepted. As a result, I went to Hollywood, where I eventually became a director as well as an actor.

When I was a child, I could never have predicted my future fame and fortune. My (2) _____ life was a time of great hardship, although my family had started off living quite comfortably. We had even had a maid to help out in the house. Our financial situation, however, gradually got worse and in the end we lost everything. The family became so poor that at one stage my brothers and I had to take it in turns to (3) _____ the only pair of shoes we had.

Years later, a lot of these childhood experiences found their way into my films. I loved being the centre of (4) _____ in films, something which I had never been as a boy. I would say the important part that women play in my films goes back to the influence my mother had on my life. I also liked to make fun of policemen, especially when they made life difficult for the poor. As (5) _____ drunkenness, I tried to make people laugh at what had caused me deep sorrow in my own life.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. a) piece | b) place | c) role | d) script |
| 2. a) child | b) youth | c) elderly | d) early |
| 3. a) wear | b) put | c) dress | d) carry |
| 4. a) light | b) world | c) attention | d) fame |
| 5. a) far | b) for | c) concerns | d) refers |

Text 10

-Did you know that Encyclopaedia Britannica, the world's most famous set of (1) _____ books, has decided to stop (2) _____ its 32-volume collection?

-Yes, actually I have heard that the company has recently (3) _____ a digital encyclopaedia for iPads and other tablet devices. Officials said the end of the physical books had been (4) _____ for many years, although they played down the impact of Internet sites. If you remember, it was last printed in 2010 and there are still 4,000 sets left, selling for \$1,395 each.

-Well, I totally agree with MrCauz, that in many instances doing a (5) _____ search in an online resource is simply a lot faster than standing up looking at the index of the Britannica and then finding the appropriate volume.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. a) footnote | b) endnote | c) bibliography | d) reference |
| 2. a) printing | b) copying | c) xeroxing | d) typing |
| 3. a) installed | b) launched | c) downloaded | d) uploaded |
| 4. a) suggested | b) prepared | c) divined | d) foreseen |
| 5. a) keyword | b) keynote | c) keyboard | d) keycap |

Text 11

Giuseppe Fortunino Francesco Verdi was an Italian Romantic composer, mainly of opera. He was one of the most (1)_____ composers of the 19th century. His works are frequently performed in opera houses throughout the world and, transcending the boundaries of the genre.

Giuseppe Verdi (1813-1901) called himself "a peasant from Roncole". Roncole was a small village near Busseto in the Duchy of Parma, which was then part of Napoleon's Kingdom of Italy. His exact birth date is uncertain. He was modest, humorous, good-natured, economical, brusque, spirited, solitary, unapproachable and demanded exorbitant honoraries.

1813 was also the year of birth of Richard Wagner. The two composers, whose (2)_____ and subject matter could not have been more different, revolutionized the opera and continue to influence it even today. Wagner was (3)_____ with myths and gods whereas Verdi was more concerned with human beings and their problems.

After his opera *Aida* (1871), Verdi rearranged *Simon Boccanegra* (1857) and *Don Carlos* (1867). In their new form, both works (4)_____ the direction Verdi intended to take in order to create a new type of opera. In 1887, he put his ideas into practice with the première of *Othello* in Milan. After the death of Piave, Arrigo Boito had become his new librettist. *Othello* was another triumph at La Scala. Verdi's new style was marked by a refined interplay between orchestra and canto. The text accentuated the psychological and musical dimension. For *Othello*, Verdi has been (5)_____ accused of copying Richard Wagner.

1. a) powerful b) influential c) strong d) authorized
2. a) orchestra b) chamber c) music d) melody
3. a) related b) referred c) involved d) concerned
4. a) inform b) express c) reveal d) open
5. a) unjustly b) fairly c) truly d) falsely

Text 12

George Gordon Byron (1788-1824) was a British poet, a leading figure in the Romantic movement and one of the most famous poets of the English literature. He was also a satirist whose poetry and personality soon captured the interest and the imagination of Europe. Byron was as famous in his lifetime for his personality cult as for his poetry. He created the concept of the “Byronic hero” a defiant, melancholy young man, brooding on some mysterious, unforgivable event in his past. Byron’s (1)_____ on European poetry, music, novel, opera and painting has been (2)_____, although the poet was widely condemned on moral grounds by his contemporaries. In 1816, Byron visited Saint Lazarus Island in Venice, where he studied Armenian Culture with the help of the abbots belonging to the Mechitarist Order. There he learned the Armenian language, and (3)_____ many seminars about language and history. He wrote the following: “By way of divertissement I am studying daily at an Armenian monastery, the Armenian language. I found that my mind wanted something craggy to break upon; and this as the most difficult thing I could discover here for an amusement I have chosen, to torture me into attention. It is a rich language, however, and would amply repay any one the trouble of learning it”. In 1817 he wrote English and Armenian Grammar.

In 1821 he wrote English Armenian dictionary. His (4)_____ lyricism and ideological courage has (5)_____ many Armenian poets, like GhevondAlishan, SmbatShahaziz and many others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. a) power | b) affect | c) influence | d) authority |
| 2. a) immense | b) little | c) wild | d) progressive |
| 3. a) visited | b) participated | c) attended | d) held |
| 4. a) developed | b) extreme | c) diverse | d) profound |
| 5. a) motivated | b) emphasized | c) affected | d) inspired |

Text 13

Mark Twain, the famous American author, was well known as a lecturer, and literary clubs often invited him to speak. Before one of his lectures a club member came to him and said: "Mr. Twain, people say that you can tell very (1) _____ stories. I hope that during your lecture you will tell a story that will (2) _____ my uncle laugh. He hasn't laughed for ten years."

"I'll (3) _____ my best" Mark Twain said.

When he began his lecture, Mark Twain noticed the club member. He was sitting in front of him with an (4) _____ man who had a very sad face.

Mark Twain began to tell jokes one after another. "I told long jokes and short jokes, new jokes and old jokes", Mark Twain told his friends. "I told every joke in my (5) _____, and soon everybody was laughing. Everybody-but not the old man. He continued to look at me with his cold, blue eyes. I was ashamed to think that I couldn't make him laugh, and I tried again and again. But nothing helped."

After the lecture, the club member came to Mark Twain and said "Thank you, Mr. Twain. I have never heard so many funny stories."

"They weren't funny enough for your uncle", Mark Twain answered, "He didn't even smile!"

"I know", the man said."I told you that he hasn't laughed for ten years. But didn't tell you that he hasn't heard anything for ten years. He is deaf."

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) boring | b) strange | c) funny | d) surprising |
| 2. a) cause | b) urge | c) make | d) enforce |
| 3. a) try | b) do | c) make | d) perform |
| 4. a) teenage | b) old | c) young | d) ancient |
| 5. a) memory | b) ability | c) remembrance | d) recollection |

Text 14

Once a poor flower-girl, quite by chance, overheard a conversation between two gentlemen. One of the (1) _____ was a professor of phonetics. He was saying to the other that he could teach an uneducated person to speak good English. The girl was very much (2) _____ in what they were talking about. She tried to hear every word.

The fact was that she had been thinking for a long time of learning to speak (3) _____, and now she saw an excellent chance for herself. If she improved her manner of speaking the owners of the big flower shop would give her a (4) _____. She asked the two gentlemen to buy a few flowers from her and tried to speak to them but they didn't listen to her and soon went away.

The next day the girl came to the professor's house and asked him to give her lessons. The professor was very much surprised. At first he refused to teach her, saying that it was no use even to try, but then he agreed.

The results of the first lesson were poor. She couldn't produce proper English sounds and was tired to do endless exercises. But soon the professor discovered that she was a clever girl. She took a great interest in her lessons and never (5) _____ a chance of practicing the sounds. As a result her English became so good that the people who met her thought that she was a real lady.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. a) people | b) listeners | c) gentlemen | d) person |
| 2. a) surprised | b) excited | c) pleased | d) interested |
| 3. a) finally | b) generally | c) correctly | d) happily |
| 4. a) work | b) job | c) profession | d) employment |
| 5. a) missed | b) avoided | c) omitted | d) left |

Text 15

Some villagers who wanted to protect a rare bird's (1) _____ have finally solved the mystery of the disappearing eggs. For the last three years, a pair of rare birds has built a nest near a village and every year the eggs (2) _____. Last year, the villagers suspected thieves of stealing the rare eggs and selling them in the market. This year, organized by local birdwatcher Margery Thisk, they spent weeks guarding the nest-site. They installed a burglar alarm and kept watch with a powerful video camera. Despite all their careful precautions, they found the eggs missing again. However, the video recording has been used to (3) _____ the thief, who is Mrs. Thisk's black and white pet cat called Flash. "We were watching the video playback when Flash (4) _____ appeared and ran away with one of the eggs," said a red-faced Mrs. Thisk. Next year, the villagers plan to fix a cat scarer to the tree where the birds built their nests. This (5) _____ makes a very high-pitched noise which birds and people cannot hear, but cats can and they do not like the noise at all.

1. a) chest b) nest c) flat d) place
2. a) fried b) died c) missed d) appeared
3. a) learn b) remind c) know d) identify
4. a) secondly b) leisurely c) suddenly d) sadly
5. a) car b) machine c) truck d) calculator

Text 16

One of the information age's biggest successes has celebrated its 20th birthday. The very first (1)_____ text message was sent on December 3rd, 1992. It was sent by software engineer Neil Papworth to his boss at the British mobile phone operator Vodafone. It (2)_____ simply "Merry Christmas". Little did they know that their humble mode of communication would take the world by (3) _____. SMS (Short Message Service) is today a multi-billion-dollar industry covering every corner of the globe. An estimated nine trillion text messages are sent globally each year. Everyone from presidents to schoolchildren to villagers in remote parts of developing countries relies on it to communicate.

SMS is now an integral part of daily life for most of us. It is the preferred method of communication between family members. One study showed that the (4)_____ American teenager sends up to 60 texts a day. It has also spawned countless original and innovative business strategies from sending cash overseas to voting in online polls. However, SMS has also been blamed for a decline in language ability and an increase in traffic accidents. A new sub-language has spread worldwide as texters find shortcuts to write their messages as quickly as possible using the fewest possible characters. Texting (5) _____ such as LOL (laugh out loud) and OMG (oh my god) has even entered the Oxford English Dictionary.

1. a) simple b) easy c) basic d) facile
2. a) read b) wrote c) spoke d) listened
3. a) lightning b) thunder c) typhoon d) storm
4. a) middle b) medium c) medial d) average
5. a) longhand b) firsthand c) left-hand d) shorthand

Text 17

American scientists say they can make bread (1) _____ for up to two months. They have found a way to stop mould or fungus (2) _____ on bread and other food. The researchers are from a biotechnology company called MicroZap. The company's name gives a (3) _____ to how their technology works. They use high-powered microwaves to zap the food and kill anything that could grow fungus. They started their project to (4) _____ an answer to the superbugs that are found in many U.S. hospitals. However, they soon discovered that their technique could sterilise food. The scientists say they only need to microwave the bread for about ten seconds and then it is OK to eat 60 days later. They also say the taste of the bread stays the same.

The scientists believe their discovery could stop people throwing away so much food. Studies show that Americans put around 40 per cent of the food they buy into the trash. Having food that lasts longer would save people money and help the Earth. Another benefit of MicroZap's technology is in stopping disease. Illness from food has a huge impact on society. There are 76 million cases of food poisoning in America every year, with 5,000 deaths. It costs the economy about \$6 billion annually. The company hopes to use its technology soon in making safe, ready-made meals for war zones and (5) _____ hit by disasters. MicroZapping could become the best thing since sliced bread.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. a) last | b) continue | c) endure | d) survive |
| 2. a) growing | b) planting | c) harvesting | d) seeding |
| 3. a) suggestion | b) hint | c) implication | d) clue |
| 4. a) find | b) determine | c) search | d) discover |
| 5. a) spaces | b) regions | c) tracts | d) areas |

Text 18

An innovative (1) _____ of fashion and science has resulted in the design of a new technology in jeans that cleans the air. Helen Storey, professor of fashion and science at The London College of Fashion, (2) _____ up with Dr Tony Ryan, pro-vice-chancellor for the Faculty of Science at the University of Sheffield, to create what could be a (3) _____ solution to our environmental problems. They discovered that when denim is coated with tiny (4) _____ of the chemical titanium dioxide, it reacts with air and light to absorb and break down harmful emissions in the environment. The emissions become harmless and are washed away when the jeans are cleaned. This means we can help clean the air simply by going for a walk.

Ms Story and Dr Ryan have created a company to showcase their invention, called Catalytic Clothing. Their website says: "Catalytic Clothing seeks to explore how clothing and textiles can be used as a catalytic surface to purify air, (5) _____ existing technology in a new way." The technology is similar to how a catalytic converter in a car helps clean the fuel mix.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) combination | b) mixture | c) medley | d) blend |
| 2. a) teamed | b) grouped | c) banded | d) ganged |
| 3. a) ground-breaking | b) floor-breaking | c) earth-breaking | d) soil-breaking |
| 4. a) atoms | b) granules | c) portion | d) particles |
| 5. a) employing | b) hiring | c) recruiting | d) engaging |

Text 19

The United Nations General (1) _____ has created a special day to celebrate Nelson Mandela. July 18th, Mandela's birthday, is now officially Nelson Mandela International Day. The UN said it decided to create this occasion to say thank you to a "great man". The day celebrates Mandela's "(2) _____ of a culture of peace throughout the world". It also recognizes Mandela's contributions towards improving race relations and human (3) _____. The president of the U.N. General Assembly Ali Treki stated the day highlighted how Mandela suffered to create a better world. Mr Treki said Nelson Mandela played a "leading role and support for Africa's struggle for liberation and made an (4) _____ contribution to the creation of a non-racial, non-sexist democratic South Africa." Nelson Mandela led the

(5) _____ against apartheid in South Africa for several decades. He spent 26 years in prison for his efforts.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) Congress | b) Council | c) Congregation | d) Assembly |
| 2. a) advancement | b) furtherance | c) promotion | d) encouragement |
| 3. a) laws | b) acts | c) statutes | d) rights |
| 4. a) considerably | b) outstanding | c) enormously | d) bright |
| 5. a) fight | b) war | c) battle | d) combat |

Text 20

The giant panda is already on the endangered (1) _____. The (2) _____ of pandas in the world has been falling for decades. There are several reasons for this. One is that many of the panda's forests have gone. They have been cut down to make towns and cities. Another is the fact that the animal (3) _____ very slowly and has few (4) _____ (baby pandas). The panda is now facing another big threat to its survival – a shortage of food. A new report shows that bamboo, the panda's main food, is disappearing because of climate change. Bamboo is pretty much the only food the panda eats. Ninety-nine per cent of its diet is bamboo. An adult panda needs around 38 kilograms of bamboo every day. The study (5) _____ that nearly all the bamboo in China's Qinling Mountains could disappear by the end of this century because of global warming.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. a) list | b) catalogue | c) register | d) design |
| 2. a) amount | b) quantity | c) sum | d) number |
| 3. a) engenders | b) produces | c) breeds | d) creates |
| 4. a) puppies | b) kittens | c) cubs | d) whelps |
| 5. a) predicts | b) prevents | c) imagines | d) characterizes |

SECTION 3

Ընտրել ճիշտ տարբերակը:

Choose the right option.

1. When I was a little boy I (1)_____ a passion for maps. I looked for hours at South America or Africa and (2)_____ myself in the glories of exploration. At that time there were many blank spaces on the earth, and when I saw one that (3)_____ particularly inviting on a map I would put my finger on it and say, “When I (4)_____, I will go there.”
1. a) have b) had c) had had d) were having
 2. a) lost b) was losing c) have lost d) had been losing
 3. a) looks b) looked c) will look d) has looked
 4. a) will grow up b) grew up c) grow up d) has grown up
2. One of the greatest advances in modern technology (1)_____ the invention of computers. They help us, fascinate us and occasionally scare us. The latest fear (2)_____ children and computers. Some experts claim that brothers and sisters (3)_____ to play more with computers than with one another.
1. a) have been b) has been c) had been d) are
 2. a) is concerning b) has been concerned c) concerns d) was concerned
 3. a) are starting b) had started c) has started d) starts
3. The giant panda is probably the most valuable and popular zoo animal. They (1)_____ in the mountains of Western China. About 1000 giant pandas still survive in the wild, but only few were ever seen alive outside China. In 1961 it (2)_____ as the symbol of the World Wildlife Fund and the panda (3)_____ a familiar sight on T-shirts, badges and car stickers since then.
1. a) live b) has been living c) will live d) lived
 2. a) adopted b) was adopted c) has been adopted d) had been adopted
 3. a) have become b) is becoming c) becomes d) has become

4. According to tradition, the first American Thanksgiving (1) _____ in 1621 by the English Pilgrims who (2) _____ the Plymouth Colony. The Pilgrims marked the occasion by feasting with their Native American guests who (3) _____ gifts of food as a gesture of goodwill.

1. a) celebrated b) was celebrating c) was celebrated d) had been celebrated
 2. a) were founding b) had founded c) would found d) found
 3. a) has brought b) have brought c) brought d) were bringing

5. Dear Sir,

I (1) _____ to complain about the service I received when I (2) _____ at your hotel last week. Your receptionist was extremely rude. Also I had some problems with my room.

It faced the main road and was cold and extremely noisy. When I arrived at the restaurant at half past ten I (3) _____ 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 week at your hotel.

Yours,

John Smith.

1. a) write b) have written c) am writing d) shall write
 2. a) was staying b) stay c) have stayed d) will stay
 3. a) told b) had told c) was told d) have been told
 4. a) am not able b) won't be able c) haven't been able d) wouldn't be able
 5. a) will intend b) intend c) are intending d) have intended

6. Steve, do you see the young man standing at the cash desk? He works as an assistant in the same shop as I do. Well, I (1) _____ him the other day and he (2) _____ a big black Mercedes. And do you see the expensive clothes he (3) _____? A month ago he (4) _____ a penny. I told you about the burglary that we (5) _____ at the shop last Monday, didn't I? Do you think I should go to the police?

1. a) have seen b) saw c) will see d) had seen
 2. a) had driven b) was driving c) would drive d) would be driving
 3. a) is wearing b) was wearing c) had worn d) will wear
 4. a) hasn't had b) wouldn't have c) won't have d) didn't have
 5. a) had b) have had c) were having d) would have

7. I must have fallen asleep while I (1) _____ because it took me a long time to realize that the telephone was ringing. It was Sarah, my girl-friend. She said, "Don't you remember that we (2) _____ to the cinema tonight?" I suddenly remembered that she (3) _____ some tickets for the first performance of a new film. I said, "By the time I get there, the film (4) _____. Let's go out to dinner instead." "You are a nuisance," she said, "I needn't have accepted the tickets."

1. a) had been working b) was working c) was worked d) am working
2. a) were going b) are going c) go d) have gone
3. a) has given b) has been given c) will give d) had been given
4. a) will have started b) would have started c) would start d) will be started

8. Two George Washington Bridge security guards, photographed sleeping on the job, (1) _____ according to the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. A bicycle tour operator who (2) _____ daily over the bridge from New Jersey to New York snapped photos of the two guards on different occasions, and the photos (3) _____ on a New Jersey local news Web site.

1. a) will fire b) fired c) had fired d) have been fired
2. a) will commute b) commutes c) is commuting d) was commuted
3. a) published b) were published c) are publishing d) have published

9. I could never have guessed what (1) _____ that winter evening, two years ago. Outside it (2) _____ heavily and the house was cold. I was alone and I (3) _____ TV all evening, when the doorbell rang.

1. a) would happen b) has happened
c) is happening d) will be happening
2. a) has been snowing b) had been snowed
c) would snow d) was snowing
3. a) was being watched b) had watched
c) would watch d) had been watching

10. A lady arrived late at the concert and the man at the door (1) _____ her in. "I (2) _____ anybody. I'll stand in the back and nobody (3) _____ my coming in," she asked the man. "I especially (4) _____ to hear the symphony of the young composer. Just open the door."
 "That's the trouble, madam," said the man. "If I (5) _____ the door, half the audience will run out."

1. a) won't let b) doesn't let c) wasn't let d) didn't let
2. a) shall not disturb b) did not disturb
 c) have not disturbed d) am not disturbing
3. a) doesn't notice b) will notice c) won't notice d) has noticed
4. a) am wanting b) will want c) have wanted d) want
5. a) will open b) opened c) open d) am opening

11. Dear Sir,

I (1) _____ to inquire about an item which (2) _____ on one of your buses on Monday, June 6 at about 6.30 p.m. When I got off I (3) _____ that one of my suitcases (4) _____. It was a dark brown leather suitcase with metallic handles. There were some important documents in it. If you (5) _____ my suitcase, please, contact me on 661-499.

Yours faithfully, a passenger.

1. a) shall write b) am writing c) wrote d) have written
2. a) left b) was left c) was leaving d) had been left
3. a) was realizing b) had realized c) was realized d) realized
4. a) was missed b) was missing c) had missed d) missed
5. a) would find b) have been found c) have found d) will find

12. Noah Webster (1) _____ from 1758 to 1843. At the time of the American Revolution, he (2) _____ in New York State. Before the war, Webster used textbooks from England. The war, however, made it impossible for teachers to get British textbooks. To take the place of the British textbooks, Webster wrote his own textbook, *The American Speller* (1783). This book became enormously popular. By 1883, the Merriam publishing company (3) _____ 70 million copies of this book. Millions of children in the United States learned how to spell and pronounce words with Webster's book. Noah Webster later (4) _____ the first American dictionary. It contained 70,000 entries and it (5) _____ the first dictionary to include American words as well as American spellings and pronunciations. He called it "An American Dictionary of the English Language. Webster in addition to creating a dictionary helped to create an American nation.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) has lived | b) lived | c) had lived | d) has been living |
| 2. a) taught | b) had taught | c) has taught | d) was teaching |
| 3. a) sold | b) was selling | c) had sold | d) would sell |
| 4. a) wrote | b) will write | c) has written | d) writes |
| 5. a) is | b) was | c) has been | d) would be |

13. In 1859, a man by the name of Waterman S. Bodey (1) _____ gold in California. Shortly after, people began to pour into the area, and a town grew up near the spot where gold (2) _____. The people called the town Bodie. They preferred that spelling of Bodey's name. By the early 1880s, 10,000 people (3) _____ in the town; many of them were looking for gold. With so many gold seekers living there, Bodie became one of the wildest towns in the West. By the 1890s, however, people were leaving Bodie because the supply of gold (4) _____ out. The town of Bodie – what is left of it – now belongs to the state of California. It is a state historic park. Many visitors to the town consider Bodie to be an important historic monument. They think the town helps them to understand the past. When people see the old buildings, they (5) _____ imagine what life was like more than 100 years ago.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) finds | b) found | c) has found | d) had found |
| 2. a) is found | b) found | c) would find | d) had been found |
| 3. a) would live | b) were living | c) has been living | d) live |
| 4. a) ran | b) had run | c) was running | d) has been running |
| 5. a) have to | b) must | c) ought to | d) can |

14. Scientists (1) _____ that people's faces reflect their characters. Let's take the example of identical twins, who not only (2) _____ alike but also behave in the similar way.
1. a) have proved b) are proving c) had proved d) will prove
2. a) are looking b) looked c) look d) have looked
15. The London police were looking for a criminal who (1) _____ a bank. One day they caught him and (2) _____ him to prison. But while they (3) _____ photographs of him he suddenly attacked one of the policemen and (4) _____ away.
1. a) was robbing b) robs c) had robbed d) would rob
2. a) had taken b) took c) were taking d) have taken
3. a) took b) are taking c) have taken d) were taking
4. a) was running b) run c) ran d) has run
16. The trip was rather long. Finally the children (1) _____ the King's Palace. Jack and Molly were lost in admiration of the beauty of the scene before them. The palace (2) _____ in a big park through which a little river flowed sparkling in the sunlight. Along the central avenue that (3) _____ to the Palace, crowds of people (4) _____.
1. a) reaches b) reach c) have reached d) reached
2. a) stood b) stands c) is d) is standing
3. a) has led b) led c) leading d) is leading
4. a) walk b) are walking c) is walking d) were walking

17. Lionel Messi was born in Argentina in 1987, but his family (1) _____ from Italy. When Messi was five, he started to play football for a team in Argentina. He was a good player, but when he was 11, he was very small, and he (2) _____ special hormones if he wanted to be bigger but his family (3) _____ to spend 900 dollars every month. His football club didn't have money either because the Argentinean economy had big problems. But the bosses of FC Barcelona knew about his talent, and they wanted to give money to Messi if he (4) _____ for FC Barcelona. So, Messi and his father started to live in Spain and he started to play for Barcelona's junior teams, and soon he started to play for Barcelona's first team and for Argentina too. For many people Lionel Messi is the best football player in the world. He is a very good person too. He is the best but he isn't a big star. He is a team player. Some people say that he is from another galaxy and when he plays, nobody (5) _____ stop him.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) will come | b) comes | c) is coming | d) has come |
| 2. a) needed | b) needs | c) will need | d) need |
| 3. a) can't | b) might not | c) must not | d) was not able |
| 4. a) plays | b) will play | c) played | d) is playing |
| 5. a) can | b) was able | c) is able | d) may |

18. I (1) _____ to learn Chinese for several months without much success. I had found it particularly difficult learning how to pronounce the words correctly. Then, one day, while I (2) _____ lunch in a cafe, a young Chinese woman came up to me and said: "I see you are reading a Chinese book. Would you like me to teach you some Chinese? In return you can help me with my English." I said yes, and that's how I learned how to speak Chinese fluently. Before I met her, I (3) _____ a single Chinese person before. Now I live and work in Beijing and the woman from the cafe is my wife!

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) was trying | b) am trying | c) tried | d) had been trying |
| 2. a) had been having | b) was having | c) had | d) had had |
| 3. a) had been meeting | b) hadn't met | c) haven't met | d) had been met |

19. Paper is a common material that (1) _____ throughout the world. It (2) _____ from various plants, such as rice and papyrus. Today wood (3) _____ the chief source of paper.
1. a) was used b) used c) has used d) is used
 2. a) has made b) is made c) made d) had been made
 3. a) are b) has been c) is d) was
20. We (1) _____ all day, so we were really hungry when we arrived at the restaurant. The waiter showed us to our table immediately. At the next table, a couple (2) _____ to one of the waiters about their bill. From what I could make out, they thought that he (3) _____ them. I started to wonder why we (4) _____ to come here in the first place.
1. a) don't eat b) haven't eaten c) hadn't eaten d) aren't eating
 2. a) had been complained b) were complaining
c) is complained d) have complained
 3. a) had overcharged b) had been overcharged
c) would overcharge d) has overcharged
 4. a) would decide b) have decided c) decide d) had decided
21. John and David were both patients in a Mental Hospital. One day, while they (1) _____, they passed the hospital swimming pool and John suddenly dove into the deep end. He sank to the bottom and (2) _____ there. David jumped in and saved him, pulling John out. The medical director knew David's heroic act. He immediately ordered to discharge David from the hospital considering him to be OK. The doctor said, "David, we have good news and bad news for you! The good news is that we are going to discharge you since you(3) _____ to jump in and save another patient, you (4) _____ be mentally stable. The bad news is that the patient you saved hanged himself in the bathroom and (5) _____ after all." David replied, "Doctor, John didn't hang himself. I hung him there to dry."
1. a) were walking b) walked c) are walking d) have walked
 2. a) has stayed b) stayed c) stays d) was staying
 3. a) were able b) can c) will be able d) might
 4. a) have to b) can c) must d) may
 5. a) die b) has died c) had died d) died

22. A man was in his yard mowing the grass when his blonde neighbour came out of the house and went straight to the mailbox. She (1) _____ it then slammed it shut and stormed back in the house. A little later she (2) _____ out of her house again went to the mail box and again opened it, slammed it shut again. Angrily, back into the house she went. As the man (3) _____ ready to edge the lawn, she came out again,(4) _____ to the mailbox, opened it and then slammed it harder than ever. Puzzled by her actions the man asked her, "Is something wrong?" She replied, "There certainly is! My stupid new computer (5) _____ saying, "You've Got Mail."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) has opened | b) opened | c) opens | d) had opened |
| 2. a) came | b) comes | c) has come | d) was coming |
| 3. a) was getting | b) got | c) gets | d) has got |
| 4. a) was marched | b) marched | c) was marching | d) has marched |
| 5. a) keeps | b) is kept | c) is keeping | d)has been keeping |

23. Language is a system where signs (words) (1) _____ into patterns (grammar) for people to use and understand. We (2) _____ big brains and we can make a lot of different sounds. Some people (3) _____ we are born with a special language-learning program in our brains. There are about 6,000. Sadly, but that number (4) _____ down because many small languages are dying. Which language has the most words? English. There are over 500,000 words in the English language. English speakers only (5) _____ a small number of these words. Shakespeare used about 30,000 different words

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) are put | b) put | c) are putting | d) will be put |
| 2. a) are having | b) have | c) had | d) have had |
| 3. a) think | b) are thinking | c) thought | d) will think |
| 4. a) go | b) went | c) is going | d) have gone |
| 5. a) knows | b) are knowing | c) will know | d) know |

24. On 28 August 2005, the US government(1)_____ everyone in New Orleans to leave the city. Scientists had been studying a *hurricane* in the Gulf of Mexico. It (2)_____ towards the city. People (3) _____ to leave the city quickly by using both sides of certain roads. When Hurricane Katrina hit the city on 29 August, many people (4)_____ already _____. However, the government (5) _____ready to assist the large number of people who could not, or did not leave. More than 1,800 people died and thousands of people lost their homes.

1. a) is telling b) told c) tells d) has been told
2. a) was moving b) has been moving c) moves d) has moved
3. a) could b) must c) were able d) should
4. a) has left b) have left c) had left d) have been left
5. a) had not been b) were not c) have not been d) will not be

25. Cathy (1) _____ on a budget report for two weeks now. Since she likes to do things as quickly as possible, yesterday she (2) _____ to stay late at the office, to finish the report. She had been working for two hours when she suddenly (3) _____ something. She forgot that she (4)_____ to meet her friend Mary for dinner. By the time Cathy got to the restaurant, Mary (5)_____ for half an hour. Cathy was very embarrassed, because the week before, she had got mad at Mary for being late to a movie.

1. a) works b) has been working c) is working d) worked
2. a) decided b) has decided c) had decided d) decide
3. a) realized b) realizes c) has realized d) had realized
4. a) supposed b) has supposed c) is supposed d) was supposed
5. a) had been waiting b) waited c) will wait d) waits

26. When you walk into the building, the first thing you (1) _____ is a mountain of paper – all kinds of paper – old newspapers, cardboard boxes, envelopes, paper cups, and used packaging. And what is it doing here? This is a recycling plant and all of this old paper (2) _____ into new paper. Here's how it is done:

First, the paper (3) _____. Newspapers, magazines, and typing paper are separated from each other. Then the paper (4) _____ to a paper mill. At the mill, the paper is put inside an enormous machine called a hydrapulper. The hydrapulper cooks the old paper until it becomes pulp, which is something like a thick soup. Chemicals to remove the inks are added at this time.

By this time, the old paper is pretty clean, but it probably isn't very white. To make it white, chlorine (5) _____ to the mixture. Then the mixture is rinsed to get rid of the chlorine.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. a) see | b) are seeing | c) saw | d) have seen |
| 2. a) are turned | b) will be turned | c) was turned | d) has turned |
| 3. a) sorted | b) will sort | c) is sorted | d) has sorted |
| 4. a) sends | b) sent | c) are sent | d) is sent |
| 5. a) is added | b) was added | c) has added | d) are added |

27. Harvard University is the oldest university in the USA. The university (1) _____ in 1636 and it got its name two years later after John Harvard's death. All the library he had, (2) _____ to the university. Since then, the university has grown and Harvard has become one of the most famous universities in the world. Now people all over the world (3) _____ about Harvard. Many famous people have studied at Harvard, including the poet T.S Eliot, the president Barack Obama and the actress Natalie Portman. Many Harvard students have won Nobel Prizes.

Education at Harvard has changed a lot over its history. Charles Eliot, president of Harvard from 1869- 1909, made the biggest changes. For example, before Eliot was president, students (4) _____ entrance exams. Today, thousands of students want to study at Harvard but only about 10% of them (5) _____ the entrance exams. Harvard is not all about education. Sport and culture are also very important. Twenty-first-century students work hard and play hard.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) starts | b) started | c) has started | d) have started |
| 2. a) was given | b) are given | c) will be given | d) has given |
| 3. a) would hear | b) has heard | c) have heard | d) had been heard |
| 4. a) didn't take | b) don't take | c) haven't taken | d) wouldn't take |
| 5. a) will pass | b) would pass | c) are passed | d) pass |

28. Although the United States in the 1800s didn't seem like a good place to present Shakespearean drama, it was. Americans (1) _____ well-educated and, compared to Europe, the U.S. was a wild country with uncomfortable accommodations and primitive transportation. But famous European actors who (2) _____ the Atlantic with their productions found that in the cities, small towns, and even mining camps of the United States, there was plenty of money to be made on classical drama. In order to earn that money, however, actors (3) _____ do much more than just memorize their lines and look handsome on the stage.

1. a) weren't b) aren't c) won't be d) wouldn't be
2. a) cross b) crossed c) are crossed d) were crossing
3. a) are able b) need c) had to d) ought

29. Two men (1) _____ along one summer day. Soon it became too hot to go any further and, seeing a large plane tree nearby, they (2) _____ themselves on the ground to rest in its shade. Gazing up into the branches one man said to the other: "What a useless tree this is. It does not have fruit or nuts that we (3) _____ eat and we cannot even use its wood for anything." "Don't be so ungrateful," rustled the tree in reply. "I (4) _____ extremely useful to you at this very moment, shielding you from the hot sun. And you call me a good-for-nothing!"

1. a) were walking b) are walking c) have walked d) have been walking
2. a) throw b) threw c) were throwing d) have thrown
3. a) can b) need c) are able d) are allowed
4. a) was being b) will be c) am being d) has been

30. Einstein was born in Württemberg, Germany, on March 14, 1879. His family was Jewish, but was not very religious. However, later in life Einstein (1) _____ very interested in his Judaism. Einstein did not begin speaking until after age two. According to his younger sister, Maja, "He had such difficulty with language that those around him (2) _____ he (3) _____ never _____." When Einstein was around four, his father gave him a magnetic compass. He tried hard to understand how the needle (4) _____ seem to move itself so that it always pointed north. So Einstein became interested in studying science and mathematics. His compass (5) _____ him to explore the world.

1. a) has become b) became c) were becoming d) had become
2. a) feared b) had feared c) fear d) were fearing
3. a) would learn b) will learn c) learns d) has learned
4. a) ought b) must c) could d) was able
5. a) have inspired b) inspires c) was inspired d) inspired

31. A linguist named Henry Lee Smith, Jr., (1) _____ famous on radio because he (2) _____ tell where an American grew up just by hearing him or her talk. He (3) _____ to do this because people in different regions of America often name the same thing in various ways. For example, someone from Boston who (4) _____ a soft drink may ask for a **"tonic"**, someone from New Jersey may ask for a **"soda"** and someone from rural New York (5) _____ ask for a **"pop"**.

1. a) became b) have become c) would become d) was becoming
2. a) can b) could c) may d) is able to
3. a) can b) could c) was able d) should
4. a) wants b) wanted c) will want d) has wanted
5. a) ought b) may c) is able d) could

32. The regional speech variations (1) _____ dialects. Most likely, American dialects evolved from the accents of the first British settlers. Every region of Britain (2) _____ a distinctly different accent, and when the British first came to America, those from the same regions tended to settle together. Later, when settlers from Britain and other countries (3) _____ to America, they adapted their speech patterns to those of the original British settlers. And, in some areas, large groups of settlers from non-English speaking countries (4) _____ American dialects.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) are called | b) called | c) is called | d) was called |
| 2. a) have | b) had | c) is having | d) would have |
| 3. a) move | b) were moving | c) moved | d) have moved |
| 4. a) influenced | b) influence | c) influences | d) has influenced |

33. Stevie Wonder (1) _____ one of the most famous pop musicians in the world today. He was born in 1950 in Saginaw, a small city in North American state of Michigan, but at the age of four, he (2) _____ to Detroit. He has been blind his whole life but (3) _____ singing and playing instruments, especially the piano, at an early age. When he was only 13, he had number one record with the song 'Fingertips'. This (4) _____ by many hit records over the next forty years.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) is | b) was | c) have been | d) will be |
| 2. a) was moving | b) moved | c) has moved | d) has been moving |
| 3. a) began | b) has begun | c) is beginning | d) will begin |
| 4. a) are followed | b) is being followed | c) was followed | d) followed |

34. There is no question that Shakira is one of the most successful pop stars in the world. However, she's certainly not just a pop star. Yes, she (1) _____ over sixty million albums worldwide and she's done many concert tours. But she (2) _____ also _____ millions of dollars to charity, especially to those who (3) _____ children living in poverty. In 1995, when Shakira was only nineteen, she (4) _____ her own charity, using the money she earned. The *Pies Descalzos Foundation* (or *Barefoot Foundation* in English) builds schools which (5) _____ education, as well as food and medical support, for poor children all around Colombia.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) sold | b) is selling | c) has sold | d) will be selling |
| 2. a) has given | b) was giving | c) is given | d) has been given |
| 3. a) help | b) is helping | c) helps | d) would help |
| 4. a) starts | b) started | c) is starting | d) had started |
| 5. a) provides | b) has provided | c) is providing | d) provide |

35. My friend John borrowed ten dollars from me and (1)_____ me he (2)_____ it in a couple of days. I think he (3)_____ about it. I really (4)_____ the money, but I don't want to ask him for it. Give me some advice.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) has told | b) has been told | c) told | d) had told |
| 2. a) repays | b) had repaid | c) repaid | d) would repay |
| 3. a) has forgotten | b) had forgotten | c) would forget | d) forgets |
| 4. a) needed | b) have needed | c) had needed | d) need |

36. Dear Nicole,

Thank you for your letter. Has it really been two months since I (1)_____ to you. I am sorry, but I (2)_____ very busy lately. I (3)_____ for my exams now. Every day I (4)_____ hard until midnight.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) have written | b) write | c) wrote | d) had written |
| 2. a) have been | b) was | c) had been | d) am |
| 3. a) was getting | b) get | c) am getting | d) got |
| 4. a) was working | b) work | c) had worked | d) have worked |

37. I was in a very bad mood, sitting alone outside a little cafe in Paris. Imagine my delight, when I suddenly (1)_____ my old friend Tolozan walking down the boulevard. I (2)_____ him since his retirement from the police intelligence department in Bordeaux.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. a) saw | b) see | c) have seen | d) will see |
| 2. a) haven't see | b) didn't see | c) hadn't seen | d) don't see |

38. Once I (1)_____ in Italy. It was a lovely day. I wandered along the street until I (2)_____ upon some parasol-shaded tables which seemed to be very nice. I settled and opened my book. It (3)_____ a long time for the waiter to arrive, but I was in no hurry. I was sure that the waiter (4)_____ soon. But finally, becoming impatient, I turned to signal for service and saw the neon sign. That was the moment I discovered that I (5)_____ outside a store selling garden furniture.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. a) was travelling | b) am travelling | c) have travelled | d) travel |
| 2. a) have come | b) came | c) will come | d) come |
| 3. a) was taking | b) is taking | c) has taken | d) will take |
| 4. a) came | b) will come | c) is coming | d) would come |
| 5. a) am sitting | b) have sat | c) was sitting | d) sit |

39. English meals (1) _____ the worldwide reputation of being bad. The English culinary art is not “fancy”. Traditional English cooking is simple. The English (2) _____ roasted and grilled meat and use fewer spices and sauces than other Europeans (3) _____. The national beverage is tea.

1. a) are having b) have c) has had d) will have
2. a) like b) likes c) will like d) would like
3. a) are doing b) have done c) do d) had done

40. Whenever you (1) _____ up a conversation in England, maybe at the barber’s, in the street or on a train journey, you inevitably (2) _____ around the two subjects - the weather and sport, which are as much part of English life as roast beef and the Houses of Parliament. The weather often (3) _____ with sport - in summer, a cricket, or tennis match sometimes (4) _____ stop because of rain. In winter football or rugby matches (5) _____ to be postponed due to fog, icy grounds or snow.

1. a) strike b) have struck c) had struck d) was striking
2. a) got b) get c) are getting d) were getting
3. a) interfered b) had interfered c) interferes d) will interfere
4. a) hasto b) ought c) must d) need
5. a) can b) need c) ought d) are able

41. Lizzy is a hard-working, dedicated student, who is always happy to participate in class activities. She (1) _____ considerably this year. She (2) _____ by all her classmates. She is a caring, well-meaning person, and helped a new student who (3) _____ by some other pupils.

1. a) has improved b) improved c) is improving d) will improve
2. a) has respected b) is respected c) will be respected d) respects
3. a) teases b) is teasing c) was being teased d) has teased

42. My husband and I (1) _____ to Sun City next month. We will open checking and savings accounts when we (2) _____. In view of this, I would like some information about the services Sun City Federal offers. Do you offer free checking, with interest? If so, is there a minimum balance requirement? I would also like to know what types of savings plans you (3)_____, and what the interest rates are.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) am moving | b)are moving | c) move | d) have moved |
| 2. a) arrive | b)arrived | c) will arrive | d) are arriving |
| 3. a) offered | b) will offer | c) offer | d) had offered |

43. Have you ever gone to bed feeling that something great (1) _____ to happen to you the next day? Well, it's strange but one cold night last winter I (2) _____ on the couch watching a film when I got a strange but nice feeling. I (3)_____ almost hear a voice in my head telling me to prepare myself for something good.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) was going | b) will be going | c)are going | d) would be going |
| 2. a) am sitting | b) sat | c)was sitting | d) will be sitting |
| 3. a) can | b) could | c)may | d) was able to |

44. Route 66 is a famous road which went 3, 940 km from the east to the west of the USA. It (1)_____ in 1926 because there was no road transport across the country. The road was very useful for people driving on business. Therefore, many shops, restaurants and hotels (2)_____ along Route 66 so that drivers (3) _____ take a break on their journeys. The first McDonald's restaurant (4)_____ on Route 66.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. a) was built | b) is built | c) built | d) has built |
| 2. a) was opened | b) opened | c) has opened | d) opens |
| 3. a) can | b) may | c) could | d) ought |
| 4. a) opened | b) had opened | c) opens | d) has opened |

45. Are you thinking of starting your own business when you (1)_____ your studies? Here are five things you (2) _____ to be successful. Imagination: Think of a good idea, then (3) _____ some research to see if it will work. Self-confidence: Every business is a risk, but you need to believe in yourself. Cooperation: Relationships are very important in business. Good time management: Time is money. Using email or the telephone (4)_____ your time, and legs! Professionalism: Be the best at whatever you do.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) finished | b) finish | c) had finished | d) are finishing |
| 2. a) need | b) needs | c) have needed | d) will need |
| 3. a) does | b) will do | c) do | d) are doing |
| 4. a) will save | b) is saving | c) saved | d) has saved |

46. Roses (1) _____ for their romantic symbolism but their blooms are also edible. No, they (2) _____ like chicken. Rather like the flavours of green apples and strawberries. The rose family also (3) _____ pears, apples, cherries, plums, peaches, apricots, and almonds. The rose is named as the favorite flower of 85% of Americans. George Washington (4) _____ roses at his home. Apparently, pruning roses came naturally to him .

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) are valued | b) valued | c) value | d) will be valued |
| 2. a) didn't taste | b) don't taste | c) aren't tasting | d) haven't tasted |
| 3. a) is included | b) was included | c) includes | d) included |
| 4. a) breeds | b) was breeding | c) has bred | d) bred |

47. At Mount Rushmore in South Dakota- United States, the heads of four American presidents - George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln (1) _____ from the rock. The four very large heads (2) _____ around two million visitors yearly. Roger Prince (3) _____ definitely not _____ of heights. He (4) _____ the monument regularly; his job is to fill any cracks in the rock. Sculptures of the four presidents (5) _____ the first 130 years of the history of the United States.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) is made | b) has been made | c) have been made | d) are made |
| 2. a) attract | b) attracts | c) attracted | d) had attract |
| 3. a) was frightened | b) is frightened | c) will frighten | d) has frightened |
| 4. a) climbed | b) is climbing | c) will be climbing | d) climbs |
| 5. a) represent | b) represents | c) is representing | d) represented |

48. Today, aluminium (1) _____ so widely _____ that it is hard to imagine a world without it. It is a strong but light metal which (2) _____ be shaped into drinks cans and window frames. It is a common metal for building cars and aeroplanes. When aluminium was first produced, the price of the metal was higher than that of gold. Aluminium (3) _____ from bauxite, a rock which (4) _____ in hot places such as rainforests.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) was used | b) is being used | c) is used | d) will be used |
| 2. a) can | b) had to | c) must | d) should |
| 3. a) is coming | b) comes | c) come | d) has come |
| 4. a) was found | b) found | c) finds | d) is found |

49. Not so long ago almost any student who successfully completed a university degree or diploma course (1) _____ a good career quite easily. Companies toured the academic institutions, competing with each other to recruit graduates. However, those days (2) _____, even in Hong Kong, and nowadays graduates often face strong competition in the search for jobs. Job seekers (3) _____ a careful assessment of their own abilities. One area of assessment should be of their academic qualifications, which (4) _____ special skills within their subject area.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a) could find | b) can find | c) can be found | d) could be found |
| 2. a) were gone | b) went | c) are gone | d) will be gone |
| 3. a) have to make | b) has to make | c) had to make | d) would have to make |
| 4. a) includes | b) would include | c) include | d) included |

50. The history of the computer in the twentieth century is one of dramatic adaptation and expansion. The computer had modest beginnings in areas where it (1) _____ as a specialist tool. The first electronic computer (2) _____ in the 1930s and was solely for the use of undergraduate students in Iowa State University to handle mathematical computations in nuclear physics. However, computers (3) _____ to change our life style, the way we do business and many other things. When Internet (4) _____ the effects of the use of computers in everyday life was different.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) is used | b) was used | c) are used | d) will use |
| 2. a) was built | b) is built | c) are built | d) would build |
| 3. a) were starting | b) was starting | c) starts | d) has started |
| 4. a) were born | b) are born | c) will be born | d) was born |

SECTION 4

Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:

Choose the appropriate option.

1. “You know, Lucy, I made a terrible mistake yesterday.”

“Don’t worry, _____ noticed what you did.”

- a) somebody
- b) nobody
- c) anybody
- d) anyone

2. “Rita, would you like to join us on Saturday?”

“ _____, but I am afraid I won’t be able.”

- a) I’d love to
- b) I like to
- c) I will like
- d) I liked to

3. “Do you ever regret _____ to university?”

“No, I am proud that I once was a university student.”

- a) to go
- b) going
- c) being gone
- d) you going

4. “Let’s take a taxi not to miss the train to London.”

“Don’t worry, the trains run _____.”

- a) every 2 hours
- b) every 2 hour
- c) each 2 hour
- d) each of 2 hours

5. “Would you please _____ Mr Jones that the delegation has arrived?”
“No need, he has already been informed.”
- a) remember me to tell
 - b) remind me to tell
 - c) remember telling
 - d) remind me telling
6. “Was it fun at the party yesterday?”
“It was _____ party I had ever had.”
- a) more enjoyable
 - b) the most enjoyable
 - c) enjoyable
 - d) so enjoyable
7. “Why are you putting on your coat?”
“I _____. It’s getting late.”
- a) had better to go
 - b) had better go
 - c) had rather go
 - d) would rather to go
8. Her husband doesn’t speak English. Do her children speak English?
-No, _____ her husband _____ her children speak English.
- a) both ...and
 - b) either... or
 - c) neither... nor
 - d) not only... but also
9. “Why _____ so rude? He isn’t usually like that.”
“Perhaps he is not in mood today.”
- a) is Mike being
 - b) was Mike
 - c) does Mike
 - d) has Mike been

10. “Are you sure that Brandon and Lucy are getting married this week?”
“Yes, Lucy told me _____.”
- a) myself
 - b) herself
 - c) himself
 - d) themselves
11. “When is Robert coming back from the USA?”
“_____.”
- a) In next October
 - b) The next October
 - c) Next October
 - d) In nearest October
12. “Do you often go to the cinema?”
“Not so much. I hardly ever watch films, _____ at the cinema.”
- a) either on TV nor
 - b) neither on the TV nor
 - c) either on TV or
 - d) whether on the TV or
13. “Helen and Ann are not talking to _____.”
“Isn’t it about time they shook hands and made up?”
- a) each other
 - b) another
 - c) one another
 - d) others
14. “Nora is thinking of having an operation to have _____.”
“It’s worth it. She will look much better”
- a) straighten her nose
 - b) her nose straightened
 - c) to straighten her nose
 - d) straightened her nose

15. "I have been invited to _____ wedding party next Saturday."
"So we can go there together, because I have also been invited."
- a) Mary's and Toms'
 - b) Mary's and Tom's
 - c) Mary and Toms'
 - d) Mary and Tom's
16. "Oh! I forgot to take my wallet!"
"Don't worry, I will lend you _____ money."
- a) any
 - b) some
 - c) little
 - d) few
17. "I have _____ exciting news to tell you!"
"Come on! What's that?"
- a) any
 - b) some
 - c) a pair of
 - d) some of
18. "I am convinced that if things don't change _____ in the next few months, our business will fail."
- a) for the worse
 - b) for the better
 - c) to the better
 - d) for the best
19. "Hurry up! Or else we'll miss the train."
"Don't worry. It's only _____ from here to the station."
- a) twenty minute's drive
 - b) a twenty-minute driving
 - c) twenty minutes' driving
 - d) a twenty-minute drive

20. "I wonder if they will include our names in the list of participants."
"They _____. I don't want to take part in the competition any more."
- a) had rather not
 - b) had better not
 - c) would rather no
 - d) would better not
21. "Have you _____ finished your work?"
"No, I'll hardly finish it today."
- a) already
 - b) yet
 - c) still
 - d) till
22. "What is Hungary famous for?"
"It's famous for its spas and _____, the largest lake in Europe."
- a) the Balaton lake
 - b) the Lake Balaton
 - c) Lake Balaton
 - d) the Balaton
23. "I am fond of eating snack foods like crisps and sweets."
"It's better to eat only _____ of these, because they contain a lot of fat and sugar which are harmful."
- a) little
 - b) a little
 - c) less
 - d) a least
24. "I don't like the project. And what about you?"
"I feel the same way _____."
- a) as you are
 - b) like you do
 - c) as you do
 - d) like you

25. “How did you find the text, Dan?”
“Quite easy. It wasn’t _____ you had told me.”
- a) difficult as
 - b) as difficult as
 - c) very difficult as
 - d) too difficult as
26. “What shall I buy when I go to the supermarket?”
“Some sweets and _____.”
- a) wine of bottle
 - b) a bottle of wine
 - c) some bottle of wines
 - d) a wine’s bottle
27. “My neighbour was robbed yesterday night.”
“Really? _____ has become very common in this city lately.”
- a) Being robbed
 - b) To be robbed
 - c) To be robbing
 - d) Having robbed
28. “What was your favourite subject at school?”
“It was _____.”
- a) the Literature of the Armenians
 - b) the Literature of the Armenia
 - c) Armenian Literature
 - d) Armenias’ Literature
29. “It was reported in the newspaper that _____ killed during the riot last night was fifteen.”
- a) the number of people
 - b) a number of people
 - c) the number of peoples
 - d) number of the people

30. “Did you watch the film yesterday?”
“I don’t watch much television these days. I am _____ for my exams.”
- a) very busy to revise
 - b) rather busy for revising
 - c) too busy revising
 - d) busy enough to revise
31. “Swimming is a good exercise.”
“Of course. And _____ dancing.”
- a) too is
 - b) neither
 - c) so is
 - d) is so
32. “Jim, can I have one of those bananas you bought?”
“Sorry-they’re still not ripe _____.”
- a) too
 - b) neither
 - c) enough
 - d) also
33. “Harry what’s your new roommate _____?”
“He’s very outgoing.”
- a) like
 - b) look like
 - c) alike
 - d) unlike
34. “There is _____ lemonade. Have another glass.”
“Thanks, I believe I will.”
- a) a little
 - b) a few
 - c) a great deal
 - d) plenty of

35. "I just found an old photo of this city."
"It looks _____ different!"
- a) such
 - b) so
 - c) such a
 - d) so little
36. "How is your cold?"
"It's gone from bad to _____, I'm afraid."
- a) worst
 - b) bad
 - c) worse
 - d) badly
37. "This is a good restaurant. You can get anything you want here."
"Anything _____ good service."
- a) beside
 - b) except
 - c) besides for
 - d) besides
38. "How's that soup you ordered, Max?"
"Not so _____ as I'd like it to be."
- a) warmer
 - b) warmly
 - c) warmest
 - d) warm
39. "I didn't know how to get to the post-office, so I stopped _____ the way."
- a) to ask
 - b) asking
 - c) to be asked
 - d) being asked

40. “Did you let Vince _____ the event?”
“This time-but never again!”
- a) to plan
 - b) plan
 - c) planning
 - d) in planning
41. “ There isn’t _____ room for everybody to sit down”.
“ I agree with you!”
- a) a lot
 - b) plenty
 - c) enough
 - d) little
42. “I went to the cinema last night.”
“ So _____ .”
- a) did I
 - b) I have
 - c) have I
 - d) I did
43. “I know it’s not important but I can’t help _____ about it.”
“I think you are wasting your time.”
- a) to think
 - b) of thinking
 - c) thinking
 - d) think
44. “Can I have a *Daily Telegram*, please?” said the customer.
“I’m afraid _____ not any left,” said the newsagent.
- a) they are
 - b) it is
 - c) there is no
 - d) there is

45. “The trousers don’t fit properly. Could I ask for _____?”
“Here you are!”
- a) another pair
 - b) other pair
 - c) others trousers
 - d) the others ones
46. “Who solved that difficult physics problem?”
“_____ but Gary knew how to solve it.”
- a) everyone
 - b) anyone
 - c) no one
 - d) someone
47. “It is certainly a long way up to the peak?”
“Especially on _____ hot day.”
- a) such
 - b) so
 - c) so much
 - d) such a
48. “You seem to know this area very well”
“Yes, I used _____ here.”
- a) living
 - b) to living
 - c) to live
 - d) lived
49. “I saw Suzanne at the meeting this afternoon.”
“She was the _____ person I expected to see there.”
- a) latter
 - b) late
 - c) latest
 - d) last

50. “Louise writes in Spanish very well.”
“She writes it as _____ as she speaks it.”
- a) well
 - b) best
 - c) better
 - d) good
51. “_____ to try this dark green suit?”
“No, green doesn’t suit me. This black one is very nice.”
- a) Would you like
 - b) Are you liking
 - c) Do you like
 - d) Are you like
52. “Have you got any plans for the summer?”
“Next summer we are going on _____ trip.”
- a) a two months’
 - b) a two-month
 - c) two month
 - d) two month’s
53. “Don’t you remember her?”
“I do remember her. She was very quiet and polite and she sat at the back of the class _____ the corner.”
- a) at
 - b) in
 - c) on
 - d) by
54. “_____ in the class was given a piece of paper and a pencil.”
“Did all of them hand in the drawings?”
- a) All children
 - b) Each child
 - c) None of child
 - d) Each children

55. “Can I speak to Peter, please?”
“I am sorry, he’s out at the moment. Do you want _____ you back?”
- a) him ring
 - b) him to ring
 - c) his ringing
 - d) him ringing
56. “Thai fruit is very tasty.”
“Yes, the climate in Thailand is favourable for _____.”
- a) all types of fruits
 - b) each of fruit
 - c) every one fruit
 - d) every fruits
57. “What do you think of this performance?”
“Well, I think it’s _____ than the previous one.”
- a) not best
 - b) no better
 - c) not the better
 - d) not the best
58. “Do you want to paint with a long or a short brush?”
“I don’t mind, _____ will do.”
- a) some
 - b) either
 - c) neither
 - d) none
59. “This room is so dirty! It needs _____”
“You are right. It looks as if it hasn’t been cleaned for ages.”
- a) to be cleaning
 - b) cleaning
 - c) being cleaned
 - d) to clean

60. “Do you read adventure novels or detective stories?”
“In fact, I enjoy historical novels _____.”
- a) a lot more
 - b) a lot of
 - c) a bit much
 - d) the best
61. Are there _____ letters today?”
“No, the postman hasn’t come yet.”
- a) any
 - b) some
 - c) no
 - d) much
62. “How long has Sarah been living in Germany?”
“ _____ five years.”
- a) Since
 - b) For
 - c) In
 - d) From
63. “Does Helen travel by plane?”
“No, she never travels by plane because she’s _____.”
- a) afraid from flying
 - b) afraid to flying
 - c) afraid of flying
 - d) afraid in flying
64. Ben and Danny are very similar. _____ is good at football but they both love watching it on TV.
- a) Any of them
 - b) Both of them
 - c) Neither of them
 - d) Some of them

65. "I haven't passed my driving test.
" _____."
- a) So haven't I
 - b) Neither have I
 - c) Neither I do
 - d) So I haven't
66. These jeans are very old. I need to buy _____.
- a) a new ones
 - b) some new ones
 - c) the new ones
 - d) new one
67. "Have you got any news for me?"
"I regret _____ you that you haven't been appointed to the post."
- a) to tell
 - b) telling
 - c) tell
 - d) have told
68. "How many hours should I spend on my training?"
"The more you work _____ it is."
- a) the best
 - b) the better
 - c) as better
 - d) best
69. "_____ take the children out for a walk."
"You are right."
- a) You had better
 - b) You had better to
 - c) You would better
 - d) You would rather to

70. “Did they enjoy the concert yesterday?”
“I don’t think so. The singers were _____ that they walked out in the middle.”
- a) so badly
 - b) such bad
 - c) so bad
 - d) too bad
71. “Over the last two weeks, your appearance has improved _____.”
“This is very important if you want to make a good impression.”
- a) a great deal
 - b) little
 - c) hardly
 - d) a great many
72. “Is Jack good _____ languages?”
“Yes, he speaks four languages”
- a) in
 - b) at
 - c) on
 - d) by
73. “You mustn’t forget that actions speak _____ than words.”
- a) loud
 - b) loudest
 - c) louder
 - d) the loudest
74. “We are making some really good progress this week.”
“I think you are all working _____ - at this.”
- a) hardly
 - b) very hardly
 - c) hard ever
 - d) very hard

75. "Today, you showed that you can control your nerves. This is clearly going to help you when you speak ____ public."
"Thanks. I appreciate your opinion."
- a) at
 - b) into
 - c) on
 - d) in
76. "It is very dark here."
"You can turn _____ the light."
- a) at
 - b) in
 - c) on
 - d) off
77. "These days, public speaking is becoming _____ important for people who want to be successful in their careers."
- a) the more important
 - b) more and more
 - c) the more and the more
 - d) the more and more
78. I think this pullover is _____ expensive for me to buy.
- a) enough
 - b) much
 - c) too
 - d) far
79. "Have you done your shopping?"
" No, I had _____ little time to go to the shops."
- a) too
 - b) such
 - c) enough
 - d) no

80. “Did you enjoy your weekend?”
“Yes, but it was _____ cold to go for a swim in the sea.”
- a) as
 - b) enough
 - c) too
 - d) such
81. “At the start of the course, the pace of your presentations was _____.
Today you have shown us that you can control that now.”
- a) too fast
 - b) faster
 - c) enough fast
 - d) fast enough
82. “Congratulations! You have passed the course so now you are ready to make an
impression on _____ you meet!”
- a) everyone
 - b) each
 - c) all
 - d) nobody
83. “Where is the money I gave you the other day?”
“I put _____ in the bank.”
- a) this
 - b) its
 - c) it
 - d) these
84. “How about this one?”
“_____ lovely you look in this dress!”
- a) Such
 - b) How
 - c) What
 - d) Much

85. “And what about Mary?”
“She was much _____ after she had changed her job.”
- a) happiest
 - b) happy
 - c) happier
 - d) happily
86. “Did you stay up late yesterday?”
“I was _____ tired to watch television, so I went straight to bed.”
- a) quite
 - b) so
 - c) too
 - d) such
87. “Can you _____ me a favour and babysit tonight?”
“Sure! Call me Mary Poppins.”
- a) do
 - b) make
 - c) create
 - d) have
88. “Luiza has _____ learnt to ride a bike.”
“Right! She just needs someone to hold the bike for her!”
- a) yet
 - b) already
 - c) still
 - d) before
89. “The dog made _____ much noise that we couldn’t sleep.”
- a) such
 - b) such a
 - c) too
 - d) so

90. “My luggage is twice as _____ as yours.”
“Don’t complain. Mine must be heavier than yours.”
- a) heaviest
 - b) heavier
 - c) more heavy
 - d) heavy
91. “Can’t you do this _____ quicker?”
“We’ll manage. Don’t worry.”
- a) even
 - b) any
 - c) more
 - d) very
92. “I prefer classical music _____ popular music.”
“Look who’s talking!”
- a) rather
 - b) than
 - c) to
 - d) from
93. “I am sorry _____ you that you are suspended.”
“Well, I am not surprised!”
- a) to informing
 - b) to inform
 - c) inform
 - d) having informed
94. “Your folder is empty!”
“Usually I don’t put _____ there.”
- a) many document
 - b) much document
 - c) many documents
 - d) much documents

95. “Bob couldn’t pay the rent and had to move out.”
“It’s going to be difficult for him to find _____ flat.”
- a) other
 - b) another
 - c) the other
 - d) the another
96. “What did the experiments prove?”
“People who do not get _____ get easily irritated.”
- a) sleep enough
 - b) much sleepy
 - c) enough sleep
 - d) sleep well
97. “Can you hear the rain _____ on the roof?”
“Yes! And it’s such a gloomy day!”
- a) to patter
 - b) pattering
 - c) was pattering
 - d) pattered
98. “Why do you look so pleased?”
“The concert was _____ than we had expected.”
- a) much interesting
 - b) much more interesting
 - c) as interesting
 - d) too interesting
99. “How was your holiday?”
“It couldn’t be _____.”
- a) best
 - b) worst
 - c) the best
 - d) worse

100. "Have you received any response from the company?"
"No. Evidently, they have decided _____ my offer."
a) to refuse
b) refuse
c) refusing
d) to be refusing
101. "You look busy right now. What are you doing?"
"I am working on my physics experiment. _____ a long and difficult experiment."
a) It
b) Its'
c) Its
d) It's
102. "What do you do when you're feeling lonely?"
"I go to some place where I can be around _____ people even if they are strangers."
a) another
b) others
c) other
d) the other
103. "Have you found a job?"
"I'm _____ looking for one."
a) yet
b) till
c) still
d) until
104. "Look. _____ van is in front of his garage."
"He must be at home."
a) Doctors'
b) The doctor's
c) The doctor
d) The doctors

105. "Helen looks so exhausted."
"She's having _____ days' holiday next week."
- a) few
 - b) a little
 - c) little
 - d) a few
106. "Would you mind _____ the door? It's so noisy outside."
"Not at all."
- a) closing
 - b) to closing
 - c) close
 - d) to the closing
107. "Is Mike pleased with his job?"
"Not quite. I guess he may change it when he has two or three _____ experience."
- a) year
 - b) years
 - c) year's
 - d) years'
108. "Paul is quite independent. He likes to work _____."
"I wish I could say the same about Jim."
- a) himself
 - b) by himself
 - c) on himself
 - d) his own
109. "Mary deserves a promotion."
"You may have a reason there. And her work is _____ now than before."
- a) careful
 - b) more careful
 - c) as careful as
 - d) more carefully

110. "Are you fond of classical music?"
"Beethoven, _____ music you have just been listening to, is one of my favourite composers."
- a) who
 - b) whose
 - c) whom
 - d) which
111. "How was the party yesterday?"
"We enjoyed _____ very much at the party."
- a) us
 - b) it
 - c) ourself
 - d) ourselves
112. "I want to invite my girl-friend to that concert."
"Then you'd better _____ tickets as soon as possible."
- a) to get
 - b) get
 - c) getting
 - d) be getting
113. The room was full of people and _____ were speaking.
- a) neither of them
 - b) all of them
 - c) none of them
 - d) each of them
114. "When are you going to finish your _____?"
"I have already finished it."
- a) a project
 - b) projects'
 - c) project
 - d) projects

115. "There is a mistake in the report. It shows that the company made _____ money, but the truth is we lost money."
- a) lots
 - b) a lot
 - c) lot
 - d) lots of
116. "This alarm clock will drive me crazy. It's making an _____ noise."
"OK, I'll switch it off."
- a) awful
 - b) awfully
 - c) so awful
 - d) such an awful
117. "You'd better take the train. It'll be much _____"
"I believe so."
- a) comfortable
 - b) most comfortable
 - c) least comfortable
 - d) more comfortable
118. "Isn't it time for lunch? I'm really hungry."
"It's too early. Besides, you've _____ had two cups of coffee since morning."
- a) till
 - b) still
 - c) yet
 - d) already
119. "Are you going to the big Christmas sale tomorrow?"
"I was going to but then my mom talked me out of it. The shops will be crowded. _____ can happen."
- a) Anything
 - b) Nothing
 - c) Something
 - d) Any

120. "Your writing table has never been tidy."
"Oh, sorry. I'll take my books with _____ when I go."
- a) mine
 - b) me
 - c) my
 - d) myself
121. "Tom seems to be fond of country skiing."
"Yes, but unfortunately he has _____ experience."
- a) a few
 - b) a little
 - c) little
 - d) few
122. "How did you like the picture?"
"It was _____ realistic, wasn't it?"
- a) quite
 - b) quietly
 - c) so quite
 - d) very quite
123. "By this letter I would like to inform you that the meeting has been postponed. Please, forgive me _____ you so much trouble. We'll meet on Monday next time."
- a) for the causing
 - b) cause
 - c) to cause
 - d) for causing
124. "Peter has been looking for his books for about two hours!"
"He shouldn't lose his hope. He may still find _____."
- a) they
 - b) it
 - c) theirs
 - d) them

125. "Have you called the police?"
"Sure. _____ now searching for the robbers."
- a) It is
 - b) He is
 - c) There are
 - d) They are
126. "Has Bob already left?"
"He left _____ ago."
- a) five minute
 - b) five minutes
 - c) five-minutes
 - d) five-minute
127. "She really seems to be kind."
"Well, she is _____ she looks."
- a) so friendly as
 - b) friendlier
 - c) not so friendly as
 - d) friendly as
128. "I'll never forget visiting the Louvre gardens."
"You're right. It was _____ paradise."
- a) as
 - b) like
 - c) such as
 - d) same as
129. "The exhibition seemed to be _____?"
"Wasn't it though?"
- a) fairly interesting
 - b) fair interesting
 - c) fairly interestingly
 - d) interesting fair

130. "Isn't Ms. Jones too young for the position?"
"I don't quite agree with you on that. She's experienced enough _____
Sales Manager."
- a) to appoint
 - b) appointing
 - c) to be appointed
 - d) being appointed
131. "They seem to be workaholics. Do they ever go home?"
"They don't mind _____ long hours ."
- a) to work
 - b) to be working
 - c) working
 - d) work
132. "Do you need help?"
"Oh! How nice of you. Would you _____ this notebook for me?"
- a) to carry
 - b) carrying
 - c) be carrying
 - d) carry
133. "Remember. You need to be at the station at 7:30 tomorrow."
"I don't want to come with you if it means _____ early in the morning."
- a) to get up
 - b) get up
 - c) to getting up
 - d) getting up
134. "I helped her carry her books when she was moving out."
"Did she have _____?"
- a) many
 - b) very much
 - c) much
 - d) few

135. "What is this town famous for?"
"It is _____ for its fish restaurants."
- a) famous
 - b) most famous
 - c) the more famous
 - d) the most famous
136. "When will the film start?"
"In _____."
- a) ten-minutes
 - b) ten minute
 - c) ten minutes
 - d) ten-minute
137. "Sam is _____ person I've ever met."
"Wait until you meet Albert."
- a) most humorous
 - b) more humorous
 - c) the most humorous
 - d) the more humorous
138. "It looks _____ rain."
"I wonder what makes you think so."
- a) as
 - b) like
 - c) likely
 - d) so
139. "The New Year tree was so _____!"
"It was truly nice."
- a) beautifully decorated
 - b) decorated beautiful
 - c) beautiful decorated
 - d) so beautiful decorated

140. "Today Mary went to the office only _____ the meeting had been called off."
- a) find
 - b) finding
 - c) to finding
 - d) to find
141. "It's a cold and rainy day"
"Then there's no point in _____ out now."
- a) to go
 - b) go
 - c) going
 - d) to going
142. "The whole team are looking forward _____ the decisive game next month."
- a) playing
 - b) to playing
 - c) play
 - d) to play
143. "There were more than five hundred Native American languages when Europeans came to America."
"How _____ are there today?"
- a) much
 - b) much more
 - c) few
 - d) many
144. "Neither Henry nor his brother likes basketball."
"It's because Henry has _____ his brother."
- a) the same views as
 - b) same views like
 - c) the same views like
 - d) the view as

145. "How long is it from Liverpool?"
"It's a _____ drive."
- a) three hour
 - b) three hours
 - c) three -hour
 - d) three -hours
146. "I am out of my breath. I can't run _____"
"Then we're late."
- a) too fast
 - b) any faster
 - c) any fast
 - d) the fastest
147. "All the students worked _____."
"It's because they were truly interested in the course."
- a) very hard
 - b) very hardly
 - c) hardly enough
 - d) hardly ever
148. "Do you like the new curtains in the dining-room?"
"They are _____."
- a) beautiful extreme
 - b) extreme beautifully
 - c) extremely beautifully
 - d) extremely beautiful
149. "Those ceramic vases are interesting."
"I saw _____ at the art fair."
- a) they made
 - b) make them
 - c) them made
 - d) making them

150. Mr. Smith had his house _____ last year.

- a) renovate
- b) to be renovated
- c) to renovate
- d) renovated

151. My parents wouldn't let me _____ up late when I was a child.

- a) to be stay
- b) staying
- c) to stay
- d) stay

152. "Where have you put my trousers?"

"Look for _____ in the wardrobe."

- a) their
- b) them
- c) it
- d) theirs

153. "Did you spend much on it?"

"_____ cost me two thousand dollars."

- a) The equipment
- b) These equipment
- c) Equipment
- d) Those equipment

154. "You are going to vote for Mr. Smith, or you are going to vote for Mr. Jones. Is that right?"

"Yes, I am going to vote for ____ Mr. Smith ____ Mr. Jones."

- a) both...and
- b) either...or
- c) neither...nor
- d) not only... but also

155. "Karen has been _____ by his behavior lately."
- a) upset deep
 - b) deep upset
 - c) upset so deep
 - d) deeply upset
156. "Why did it take you so long?"
"We watched the train _____ the station."
- a) leave
 - b) having left
 - c) to leave
 - d) left
157. I looked up some information about the average American family. I found out that _____ consisted of 2 children.
- a) it
 - b) they
 - c) he
 - d) its
158. "The audience clapped enthusiastically."
"Obviously _____ had enjoyed the concert."
- a) he
 - b) they
 - c) it
 - d) their
159. "_____ drew self-portraits."
"And I drew a picture of myself."
- a) every one
 - b) everyone
 - c) someone
 - d) anyone

160. "I haven't seen George for a long time."
"Oh, I haven't seen him _____."
- a) too
 - b) either
 - c) neither
 - d) also
161. "Whose cardigan is this?"
"It's _____."
- a) hers
 - b) her's
 - c) their
 - d) her
162. Tomy told ___ lie. He was ashamed of himself.
- a) the
 - b) a
 - c) an
 - d) -
163. "Alex thinks Oscar is telling _____ truth. So does Ricardo."
"I myself don't believe Oscar's story for a minute."
- a) a
 - b) the
 - c) an
 - d) -
164. Look at your hands, Jimmy. One is your right hand, _____ is your left hand.
- a) the other
 - b) another
 - c) other
 - d) others

165. There are many means of transportation. The airplane is one. _____ are the train, the automobile, and the horse.
- a) The another
 - b) Another
 - c) Others
 - d) Other
166. "Have you talked to Jane?"
"We write to _____ every week."
- a) each other
 - b) one after another
 - c) one after the other
 - d) each others
167. "Will you attend the biology class today?"
"I _____ study history than biology."
- a) would prefer
 - b) had better to
 - c) would rather
 - d) would rather to
168. "What can you tell us about Mark Twain?"
"Mark Twain is known _____ his stories about life on the Mississippi."
- a) with
 - b) for
 - c) of
 - d) about
169. "Aren't you ready yet? We have to be at the ferry dock at 06:00."
"I will never make it. I am still dressed _____ my pajamas."
- a) into
 - b) up
 - c) in
 - d) off

170. “What do you know about Ghandi, George?”
“Ghandi was committed _____ nonviolence. He believed in it all of his life.”
- a) into
 - b) onto
 - c) in
 - d) to
171. “Are you in favour of a worldwide ban on nuclear weapons?”
“Yes, I am in favour of it. I am terrified _____ the possibility of a nuclear war starting by accident.”
- a) for
 - b) with
 - c) of
 - d) by
172. Their apartment is always messy. It’s cluttered _____ newspapers, books, clothes, and dirty dishes.
- a) with
 - b) in
 - c) up
 - d) on
173. An interior decorator makes certain that the color of the walls is coordinated _____ the color of the carpets and window coverings.
- a) by
 - b) to
 - c) with
 - d) in

174. "Are you interested in working with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent?"
"I think I'd like to. They are dedicated _____ helping people in time of crisis, and I admire the work they have done."
- a) for
 - b) about
 - c) to
 - d) into
175. "Why didn't you go to that restaurant?"
"The choices in that restaurant are limited _____ pizza and sandwiches."
- a) with
 - b) of
 - c) at
 - d) to
176. "I am going to visit my family during the school vacation. I am looking forward _____ my mother's cooking."
- a) to eat
 - b) eating
 - c) to eating
 - d) eat
177. "Did they receive the salary?"
"Yes, the cashier gave _____."
- a) it to them
 - b) it to us
 - c) to them it
 - d) it them
178. "Why didn't Tom go to class yesterday?"
"Tom had a good reason _____ to class yesterday?"
- a) not going
 - b) for not going
 - c) not go
 - d) for not to go

179. “What did the head of the department say to the faculty?”
“He reminded them _____ to turn in the grade reports.”
- a) not to forgetting
 - b) not forgetting
 - c) for not forgetting
 - d) not to forget
180. I tried everything, but the baby still wouldn't stop crying. I tried ____ him, but that didn't help.
- a) held
 - b) holding
 - c) to holding
 - d) hold
181. I can remember ____ very proud and happy when I graduated.
- a) being
 - b) to be
 - c) was I
 - b) I was being
182. “What did you discuss at the meeting?”
“We discussed _____ our jobs and opening up our own business.”
- a) to quit
 - b) quit
 - c) quitting
 - d) forquitting
183. “Can you hear me, George?”
“Keep _____. I am listening to you.”
- a) talking
 - b) to talk
 - c) talk
 - d) to talking

184. "Could you please stop whistling? I am trying _____ on my work."
- a) to concentrating
 - b) to concentrate
 - c) concentrate
 - d) for concentrating
185. "What plans do you have Jenny?"
"I am considering _____ school, hitchhiking to New York, and trying to find a job."
- a) dropping out of
 - b) to drop out
 - c) to dropping out
 - d) drop out
186. "Why do you want to go home?"
"My skin can't stand _____ in the sun all day. I get sunburnt easily."
- a) to be
 - b) be
 - c) being
 - d) to being
187. "Why don't you trust your cousin?"
"My cousin is a chatterbox. He can't resist _____ everyone my secrets."
- a) tell
 - b) to tell
 - c) telling
 - d) to telling
188. "Have you met his parents?"
"Yes, I have met _____ his father ____ mother."
- a) both...and
 - b) either...or
 - c) both...or
 - d) neither...nor

189. "The driver was injured in the accident? What about the passenger?"
"Yes, _____ the driver _____ the passenger were injured in the accident."
a) both...and
b) either...or
c) both...or
d) neither...nor
190. "I know you are studying Math. Are you studying Chemistry too?"
"Yes, I am studying _____ Math _____ also chemistry."
a) both...or
b) either...or
c) neither...nor
d) not only... but
191. "Jim doesn't like coffee. Does he like tea?"
"No, he likes _____ coffee _____ tea."
a) both...and
b) either...or
c) neither...nor
d) not only...but also
192. "Who was your computer fixed by?"
"By _____."
a) a friend of my brother's
b) a friend of my brother
c) a friend's of my brother
d) the friend of my brothers'
193. "George has your book, or Rosa has your book. Is that right?"
"Yes, _____ George _____ Rosa has my book."
a) both...and
b) either...or
c) neither...nor
d) not only... but also

194. "Paul thinks he has a voice _____ an angel's but I'd rather refrain from listening to him."
- a) like
 - b) as
 - c) such as
 - d) same as
195. "They don't have a refrigerator for their new apartment. Do they have a stove?"
"No, they have ___ a refrigerator ___ a stove."
- a) both...and
 - b) either...or
 - c) neither...nor
 - d) not only... but also
196. "She doesn't enjoy hunting. Does she enjoy fishing?"
"No, she ___ enjoys hunting ___ fishing."
- a) both...and
 - b) either...or
 - c) neither...nor
 - d) not only... but also
197. "What was the weather like in New York?"
"It was raining hard, ___ there was a strong wind."
- a) and
 - b) so
 - c) but
 - d) for
198. "Have you heard from Jenny? Has she passed the exam?"
"She did not study, ___ she passed the exam."
- a) for
 - b) because
 - c) yet
 - d) and

199. "Why did the child hide behind his mother's skirt?"
"The child hid behind his mother's skirt, ___ he was afraid of the dog."
a) for
b) and
c) or
d) yet
200. "Why did you have to retake the test?"
"_____ all of the students had done poorly on the test, the teacher decided to give it again."
a) Since
b) Now that
c) While
d) Whereas
201. "What plans do you have George?"
"_____ the semester is over, I am going to rest a few days and then take a trip."
a) Until
b) Now that
c) Only if
d) Unless
202. "It was raining. Did you go to the zoo anyway?"
"_____ it was raining I went to the zoo."
a) inspite of
b) even though
c) because
d) whereas
203. "Why did you walk home?"
"_____ the bus driver went on strike, I had to walk all the way home."
a) Because
b) While
c) Even if
d) As soon as

204. "What do you think of Jack's brother?"
"Jack is an interesting storyteller and conversationalist, ___ his brother bores other people by talking about himself all the time."
- a) as long as
 - b) since
 - c) whereas
 - d) although
205. "How can I contact you?"
"I'll give you my phone number ____ that you need to get in touch with me."
- a) in the event
 - b) even though
 - c) since
 - d) while
206. "Will you go swimming or fishing tomorrow?"
"I'll go swimming _____ it's cold."
- a) while
 - b) because
 - c) unless
 - d) as
207. "Do you think they will cancel the picnic?"
"_____ it rains, will the picnic be canceled."
- a) if only
 - b) only if
 - c) in case
 - d) despite
208. "Would you like to have some more tea?"
"Yes, this is _____ good tea that I think I'll have another cup."
- a) a such
 - b) so
 - c) so a
 - d) such

209. “Did you buy the car?”

“No, it was _____ expensive that we couldn’t afford to buy it.”

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

210. “Are you at home, George?”

“We are having _____ beautiful weather that I don’t feel like going home.”

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

211. I think this is the worst job I have ever had. My previous job was much _____ than this one.

- a) better
- b) worse
- c) good
- d) bad

212. Tell us another joke, but _____ one this time. That one took forever.

- a) a shorter
- b) a short
- c) shorter
- d) the shortest

213. “Who won the gold medal?”

“The US athlete threw the discus _____ than all the others and won gold.”

- a) farther
- b) farthest
- c) furthest
- d) the further

214. “Why do you look so embarrassed, Jenny?”
“I am disappointed. I think I could have done a lot ____ on this test.”
- a) well
 - b) good
 - c) best
 - d) better
215. “How is your new job, George?”
“My boss here is ____ in the whole firm, and the working day is longer than in my last job, too.”
- a) the strictest
 - b) stricter
 - c) strict
 - d) the stricter
216. I heard there is _____ new sports shop in town. Let’s see what they have.
- a) a
 - b) the
 - c) an
 - d) -
217. “Don’t you want to buy a new coat for you?”
“I don’t have _____ money, so I’ll have to wait to get a new coat.”
- a) a piece of
 - b) a few
 - c) much
 - d) many
218. “Did you manage to operate the computer?”
“I don’t know much about computers, so I asked the assistant for _____ advice.”
- a) a lot
 - b) many
 - c) a few
 - d) a little

219. “What is your opinion about Chinese people?”
“In my experience, ___ are very friendly.”
- a) Chinese
 - b) a Chinese
 - c) the Chinese
 - d) this Chinese
220. It’s going to be very expensive to send a person to ____ .
- a) a Mars
 - b) the Mars
 - c) Mars
 - d) one Mars
221. “Is Dad home tomorrow?”
“No, he has to go to ___ early tomorrow to meet an important customer.”
- a) work
 - b) the work
 - c) a work
 - d) that work
222. “What do you intend to buy?”
“I am saving all my pocket money _____ to buy a new PlayStation.”
- a) out
 - b) down
 - c) up
 - d) away
223. “What did you do with your old magazines?”
“I couldn’t sell my old magazines, so I gave them _____.”
- a) over
 - b) off
 - c) up
 - d) away

224. Did you hear that David Peters, the Scottish long-jumper, has been awarded a knighthood in recognition ____ his service to charity and the world of athletics?
- a) of
 - b) at
 - c) for
 - d) on
225. “This is the most expensive hotel in town.”
“Yes, ____ most hotels in England are very expensive.”
- a) the
 - b) ____
 - c) a
 - d) one
226. “Do ____ Smiths have children?”
“Yes, they have a son and a daughter.”
- a) ____
 - b) a
 - c) the
 - d) this
227. “Matthew Smith is one of my favourite artists.”
“_____ Matthew Smith hangs in my bedroom.”
- a) a
 - b) one
 - c) _____
 - d) the
228. “I was in London last month.”
“Oh, did you walk along ____ High Street?”
- a) a
 - b) the
 - c) ____
 - d) this

229. “Has _____ called me?”
“Yes, Mr. Jones called while you were out. I don’t know him.”
- a) anybody
 - b) somebody
 - c) everybody
 - d) nobody
230. “I feel so sick today.”
“Me too. I have _____ terrible headache.”
- a) a
 - b) _____
 - c) the
 - d) one
231. I _____ when Colin asked me to make him a cup of tea.
- a) had sat hard down
 - b) had sat down hardly
 - c) had hardly sat down
 - d) had hard sat down
232. Don’t you think _____ in society have a responsibility to help those less fortunate.
- a) wealthy
 - b) wealthier
 - c) wealthiest
 - d) the wealthy
233. The rents in this area are _____ the highest in the city.
- a) far from away
 - b) away by far
 - c) far and away
 - d) far to away

234. “ Do you need money? “
“ It’s all right. I’ve got _____.”
- a) some
 - b) any
 - c) no
 - d) something
235. “ Who helped you with your homework? “
“ I did it by _____.”
- a) myself
 - b) yourself
 - c) yourselves
 - d) myselfes
236. “ Why didn’t you get the job? “
“ I had _____ work experience. “
- a) little
 - b) many
 - c) much
 - d) few
237. _____ computer games is very exciting.
- a) Being played
 - b) Having played
 - c) Having been played
 - d) Playing
238. “ What does your sister look like? “
“ She is a tall, slim woman with _____ . “
- a) fair-haired
 - b) fair hairs
 - c) fair hair
 - d) a fair hair

239. “ I am fond of fast food. “
“ You know, the more hamburgers you eat _____ you will be. “
- a) more fat
 - b) fatter
 - c) the fattest
 - d) the fatter
240. “ What do you think of her? “
“ Well, _____ her sister she dresses very well.”
- a) alike
 - b) as
 - c) unlike
 - d) than
241. “ Why are you so nervous? “
“ She is speaking in _____ low voice that I can’t understand anything. “
- a) such a
 - b) such
 - c) so
 - d) same
242. “ What about going out now? “
“ I can’t, _____ a lot of work to do. “
- a) it is
 - b) there is
 - c) there are
 - d) it was
243. “ Why are you trying to change the sentence? “
“ The simpler the question _____ to answer.”
- a) more easy it is
 - b) much easier it is
 - c) the easier it is
 - d) the less easy it is

244. “ Did you manage to see many places of interest in that foreign country? “
“ Oh, no. There was _____ that we couldn’t travel much .”
- a) too much snow
 - b) so much snow
 - c) so many snow
 - d) too many snow
245. “ How could Andrea fix her way in that unknown town? “
“ She asked a passer-by where _____.”
- a) was the station
 - b) is the station
 - c) the station was
 - d) the station will be
246. “ Why did you have to hire a car?”
“ It was _____ that we decided to drive there.”
- a) so a long way
 - b) so long a way
 - c) too long way
 - d) such a long way
247. “ How are your students doing this term?”
“ The students work _____ as the end of the term comes nearer.”
- a) as hard
 - b) hardly and hardly
 - c) less and less
 - d) harder and harder
248. “ What do you think of him?”
“ I never saw such a handsome man _____ Sim’s father.”
- a) like
 - b) as
 - c) than
 - d) unlike

249. “ Someone has broken my window while playing football.”
“ Be careful ! You will hurt _____ on some broken glass. “
- a) myself
 - b) himself
 - c) yourself
 - d) themselves
250. “ Have I told you about the time I worked on the Northern Pacific? “
“ Yes, but I _____ believe everything you said.”
- a) didn't
 - b) don't
 - c) haven't
 - d) hadn't
251. “ When do you want me to finish this work? “
“ The sooner this is done _____ for you. “
- a) the best
 - b) the better
 - c) the good
 - d) the less
252. “ This year exams are hard to pass. “
“ Really? What _____ worry so much? “
- a) causes you
 - b) makes you
 - c) forces you
 - d) compels you
253. _____ abroad can be exciting enough, but it is more exciting being here.
- a) Having travelled
 - b) Travelling
 - c) Having been travelling
 - d) Being travelled

254. "Is this your home town?"
"No. I've only lived here _____."
- a) a few years ago
 - b) since a few years
 - c) for a few years
 - d) by a few years
255. "I'll buy the cake for David's birthday party."
"And I'll be responsible _____ the ice cream."
- a) of
 - b) to
 - c) for
 - d) with
256. "What musical instrument does Irene play?"
"She is famous _____ her piano playing."
- a) by
 - b) for
 - c) about
 - d) to
257. "Did you like the new French movie?"
"My wife liked it but I was a little _____."
- a) boring
 - b) boredom
 - c) bored
 - d) bore
258. "Mrs. Williams is always beautifully dressed"
"She wears _____ nice clothes."
- a) so
 - b) such
 - c) such a
 - d) so much

259. "When do you work now?"
"Usually _____ the afternoon."
- a) for
 - b) to
 - c) in
 - d) on
260. "What was your impression _____ the art exhibit?"
"I thought some of the works were uninteresting."
- a) of
 - b) to
 - c) with
 - d) at
261. "I haven't heard from Martha for a long time."
"As they say "No news _____ good news."
- a) was
 - b) is
 - c) are
 - d) were
262. "Do you think we can go to the skating-rink?"
"I think I have to do _____ first."
- a) a great many of washing up
 - b) a lot of washing up
 - c) many washing up
 - d) much washings up
263. "Her sister had a magnificent flower shop at the corner of our street a few years ago. Did you know?"
"Yes, I _____."
- a) know
 - b) was
 - c) do
 - d) did

264. "Does she have any news from her twin brother?"
"I suppose she _____."
- a) was having
 - b) are having
 - c) has
 - d) does
265. "Was her behaviour really bad?"
"It was even _____ than I had expected."
- a) bad
 - b) worse
 - c) the worst
 - d) more bad
266. "What is he?"
"He is a programmer but he works _____ body guard because it is a better paid job."
- a) as an
 - b) like
 - c) as a
 - d) unlike
267. "She couldn't answer my letter because she was in Paris on business."
"I am glad to hear that. She was . _____ tired. She needed some change."
- a) such
 - b) so
 - c) such a
 - d) so many
268. "The more you learn, the more you forget."
"But you do learn and you don't _____ so forgetful!"
- a) seem to be
 - b) be
 - c) seem be
 - d) seem to

269. “The _____ of the two was ready to attack the robber when the police arrived.”
“Did they really arrive in time?”
- a) young
 - b) younger
 - c) youngest
 - d) much young
270. “What did he tell you?”
“He offered me his help and friendship. So we went to the realty agent in order _____ the price of that house”
- a) to discuss
 - b) discussing
 - c) discussed
 - d) discuss
271. “Mountaineering is my hobby. And what about you?”
“What I really enjoy is _____ especially when there are no other people around.”
- a) fish
 - b) having fishing
 - c) fishing
 - d) having been fishing
272. “Your sister needs some baby food. Very _____ is left in the packet. Will you bring some from the shop?”
“Sure I will.
- a) much
 - b) many
 - c) little
 - d) a little

273. "Did you see her yesterday? Her new hat was so wonderful!"
"_____ it really?"
- a) did
 - b) was
 - c) do
 - d) is
274. "We intend to go hunting one of these days.."
"_____ you? Can I join you?"
- a) Did
 - b) Have
 - c) Do
 - d) Are
275. "Do you remember how impressive his speech was?"
"It was so _____ that tears ran down my cheeks."
- a) shortest
 - b) impressive
 - c) the most impressive
 - d) more impressive
276. "They have been fighting for their rights since 1999".
"Do you want to say that they have been in this struggle _____ seven
yearss?"
- a) for more than
 - b) more than
 - c) nearly than
 - d) as many as
277. "Shall we do it _____ or can we ask our friends to help us?"
"The task is so easy that you can do without any help."
- a) ourselves
 - b) myself
 - c) yourself
 - d) herself

278. "I intend to put forward this problem next week."
"But I am not _____ for further discussions yet."
- a) prepare
 - b) preparing
 - c) prepared
 - d) be prepared
279. "It was the . _____ wall I had ever seen."
"Was it higher than the one we saw yesterday?"
- a) more high
 - b) higher
 - c) high
 - d) highest
280. "He solves difficult problems so. _____!"
"Yes, he is a quick-minded witty person."
- a) quick
 - b) quickly
 - c) quicker
 - d) more quickly
281. "Tom is leaving for Tokyo on Friday ."
"_____ Tokyo will be a pleasure."
- a) Go to the sights
 - b) Sightseeing
 - c) Seeing
 - d) Sights
282. " _____ to try this reddress?"
"No, red doesn't suit me."
- a) Do you like
 - b) Are you liking
 - c) Are you like
 - d) Would you like

283. "Have you got any plans for the summer?"
"Next summer we are going on _____."
- a) two month trip
 - b) a two-month trip
 - c) two month's trip
 - d) a two months' trip
284. "Your books were on the desk."
"I couldn't find them. There _____ nothing there."
- a) were
 - b) was
 - c) is
 - d) are
285. "Is there anything you do really badly?"
"I drive too fast in town and _____ on the motorway."
- a) very much slow
 - b) too slow
 - c) very slowly
 - d) a little slow
286. "Can I speak to Peter, please?"
"I am sorry, he's out at the moment. Do you want _____ you back?"
- a) his ringing
 - b) him to ring
 - c) him ringing
 - d) him ring
287. "I think in the future there will be too many people in the world and not _____ for everyone."
- a) enough food
 - b) so many foods
 - c) only much food
 - d) food enough

288. "The girls we talked to were very sad."

"Yes, we noticed _____."

- a) these
- b) them
- c) its
- d) it

289. "Oh, hello, Jan! Have you had a good day?"

"Great! I've been at the office _____ and I've met the new director."

- a) all the day
- b) all day
- c) all the day long
- d) whole the day

290. "I didn't know how to get to the post office, so I stopped _____ the way."

- a) to ask
- b) asking
- c) to be asked
- d) being asked

291. "My suitcase seemed to get _____ as I carried it."

- a) heavier and heavier
- b) more and more heavy
- c) heavier and heaviest
- d) more and more heavier

292. "This room is _____!"

"It looks as if it hasn't been cleaned for ages."

- a) so dirty
- b) such dirty
- c) more dirty
- d) dirty too

293. "Do you read novels or detective stories?"

"I enjoy _____ a lot more."

- a) in detective stories
- b) detective's stories
- c) the detective story
- d) detective stories

294. "Do you want to paint with a long or short brush?"

"I don't mind, _____ will do."

- a) either
- b) neither
- c) others
- d) something else

295. "Let's write her a letter."

"_____ writing to her, she never answers letters."

- a) It's no good
- b) There is no good in
- c) It isn't good
- d) There isn't any good

296. "Do you know that lady who just left the shop?"

"Yes, that is Mrs Thrift. Is she a customer of _____?"

- a) your
- b) yourself
- c) yours
- d) yourselves

297. "My wife wants to take a job but I _____ she concentrated on our house."

- a) had better
- b) would rather
- c) would better
- d) had rather

298. "It has been very cold lately."
"Yes, but luckily the weather is changing for _____."
- a) the better
 - b) the best
 - c) the worse
 - d) a better
299. "What nationality is the man she _____?"
"I suppose he is a Dutchman."
- a) is married with
 - b) got married to
 - c) is married to
 - d) got married with
300. "Could you tell me where _____ metro station is?"
"It's a mile's walk from here."
- a) the next
 - b) the nearer
 - c) next to
 - d) the nearest

SECTION 5

Ընտրել համատեքստին համապատասխանող խոսքիմասային ձևը:

Fill in the blanks with the word form that best fits each space.

Text 1

One thing I know is that I wouldn't like to have an (1)_____ that has anything to do with physics, chemistry or maths; I am not the (2)_____ type at all. In fact, at school I was a complete failure in these subjects. Neither am I very good at dealing with people, nor am I ambitious, so jobs in business, administration and management don't really interest me either. Moreover, I find it (3)_____ to be surrounded by a lot of people; I would much rather have a job involving creative work or artistic skills of some sort. I'd like to have the chance to work outdoors (4)_____ and perhaps do a bit of travelling too. I am not particularly concerned about becoming rich but I would like to have a (5)_____ income – enough to live comfortably.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) occupation | b) occupy | c) occupying | d) occupational |
| 2. a) scientist | b) scientific | c) science | d) scientifically |
| 3. a) irritate | b) irritation | c) irritating | d) irritated |
| 4. a) occasions | b) occasionally | c) occasion | d) occasional |
| 5. a) reasoning | b) reasoned | c) reasonable | d) reason |

Text 2

The British are (1)_____ to be among the worst tippers in the world but it is that because they simply don't know the rules?

Customs differ between countries, so it is not (2)_____ that in Tokyo they do things (3)_____ from London.

In British restaurants, for example, a tip is generally included in the bill and this is the case in most northern European countries. In some Mediterranean countries, such as Greece and Spain, the customer is expected to pay a little extra for satisfactory service. As for bars and pubs, again customs vary. In Britain, one (4) _____ does not have to pay a tip in pubs, while in hotel bars it is fairly common to leave your small change behind. This is the case in Germany too, but in France you leave a tip only when drinks are brought to your table. In the (5)_____ of European countries, with the

exception of Ireland where it applies only in top hotels, porters receive a tip for carrying your luggage to your room for you.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) considered | b) considering | c) consider | d) considerable |
| 2. a) surprise | b) surprised | c) surprises | d) surprising |
| 3. a) differently | b) difference | c) different | d) differential |
| 4. a) certainly | b) uncertain | c) certain | d) certainty |
| 5. a) majoring | b) majors | c) majority | d) major |

Text 3

Apart from television, the cinema is the most popular form of (1) _____ for most people because it is still (2) _____ inexpensive. Hollywood is, of course, the capital of the (3) _____ cinema industry. Hollywood movies make up roughly 75% of all the films we watch at our local cinemas. Although we may find it difficult to remember the names of Italian and French film stars, Hollywood stars, such as Sylvester Stallone and Meryl Streep are household names all around the world. Moreover, only Hollywood seems to make certain kinds of films successfully..

Musicals are one example but we can also include westerns, although for a time “spaghetti westerns” (made in Italy) were quite (4) _____ with cinema goers. But cowboys and Indians are really a Hollywood (5) _____ and they are still going strong after all these years. Such films, however, have not remained untouched by time and changes in attitudes. The cowboys are no longer always the goodies as they were in the 1940s.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) entertaining | b) entertained | c) entertainment | d) entertain |
| 2. a) relative | b) related | c) relatively | d) relational |
| 3. a) nationalistic | b) nation | c) nationally | d) national |
| 4. a) fashion | b) fashionable | c) fashioned | d) fashionably |
| 5. a) speciality | b) special | c) specialism | d) specialist |

Text 4

Positive thinking does not mean you have to find every idea absolutely (1) _____. It does mean you have to be ready to explore an idea and to try and bring out whatever good features it has. The next step might be to find the (2) _____ in the idea and to try and strengthen them, rather than using them simply as an excuse for rejecting the whole idea. Finally, the idea, after it has been (3) _____, may not be used because there is a better one or because, good though it is, it is not suitable. There is nothing wrong with being positive about an idea at first and then rejecting it later, when you can see that it won't work. It is easy to be negative and (4) _____ and it is time we showed less respect for this kind of (5) _____ thinking and emphasized creative thinking more. We should first make ourselves list the positive things about an idea before we criticize it. Too much talent is wasted in negative thinking. So remember - think positive!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) wonder | b) wonderful | c) wonderfully | d) wonderingly |
| 2. a) weaknesses | b) weaken | c) weakening | d) weak |
| 3. a) exploration | b) explorer | c) explorative | d) explored |
| 4. a) criticism | b) critically | c) criticize | d) critical |
| 5. a) destruction | b) destructively | c) destructive | d) destructivism |

Text 5

Have you noticed how often people are happy to hear the same joke, over and over again? One reason, of course, is that they have not probably forgotten the details of the joke, but I am sure it also has something to do with getting the same (1) _____ more than once. So when a person who has just started telling a joke asks his audience, 'Do you know it?' or 'Have you heard it before?' people always answer something like, 'It doesn't matter, let's hear it again..' It is not (2) _____ that if a joke is worth hearing, it is worth hearing several times. I think it was Ogden Nash who once said that it is probably better to have an infectious disease than to have a sense of (3) _____. He argued, tongue-in-check no doubt, that although people who possess a sense of humour have a good time, they never (4) _____ achieve anything important, whether good or bad. This, thought Nash, is because when people with a sense of humour begin to do anything (5) _____, they can't help noticing how funny they look doing it, so they stop to have a good laugh at themselves. As a result, what might have been a great achievement is left unfinished.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) pleasant | b) pleasure | c) pleased | d) pleasantly |
| 2. a) surprising | b) surprise | c) surprised | d) surprisingly |
| 3. a) humorous | b) humorously | c) humorist | d) humour |

4. a) actuality b) actual c) actually d) actualist
 5. a) importantly b) importance c) important d) unimportant

Text 6

For thousands of years the owl has been a creature which has had a special (1) _____ for people. Primitive people had many superstitions about the owl, mainly because of the strange sound of the cries it makes. In many parts of Europe, the hooting of owl is (2) _____ to be an omen of death. In ancient Greece, the owl was a symbol of wisdom so it was closely linked with the female goddess Athena. The owl is a bird that really comes to life at night and its whole body is (3) _____ suited to this way of living. An owl has very (4) _____ hearing and a remarkable ability to see in the dark. If there are any other animals around at night, it will hear them immediately, and because the owl is so (5) _____ of its territory, it will frighten them away with its strange hoot.

1. a) means b) mean c) meaningful d) meaning
 2. a) thoughtful b) thoughtfully c) thoughtless d) thought
 3. a) specialty b) especially c) specializing d) special
 4. a) sensitive b) sensitiveness c) sensitivity d) sense
 5. a) protect b) protection c) protective d) protector

Text 7

Madame Tussaud's is one of the most popular (1) _____ in London and as it is very crowded in summer, make sure you get there early. This famous and highly (2) _____ museum contains life-like wax figures, which are continually brought up to date. On display are (3) _____ models of famous people, from the latest pop stars to (4) _____ figures. You can also see today's politicians and the most well-known TV (5) _____. You can buy a combined ticket which will allow you admission to both the Museum and the Planetarium next door. The Planetarium is open daily from 10.00 am to 5.30 pm and presentations are given every hour. Baker Street is the nearest underground station for both attractions.

1. a) attract b) attractive c) attractiveness d) attractions
 2. a) entertainment b) entertained c) entertaining d) entertain
 3. a) realistic b) real c) realize d) realizable
 4. a) historical b) historically c) historicity d) history
 5. a) person b) personalities c) personalize d) personal

Text 8

I have a briefcase full of papers which describe cases Sherlock Holmes has investigated. Some are failures, since there were no final (1) _____ for the mysteries in question. A problem without a solution may interest the (2) _____, but will offer little to the general reader. Among these unfinished stories is that of the yacht *Alicia* which one morning sailed into the mist and disappeared forever; the vessel and the crew were never seen again. Then there was the case of the well-known journalist Luigi Persona, who was found (3) _____ mad with a jar in front of him. The jar contained a remarkable worm, unknown to science up to that point. Apart from these mysterious cases for which Holmes did not find solutions, there are those which various (4) _____ people would rather not see in print and those which might affect the (5) _____ of Holmes himself, for whom I have more respect than for any man alive.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. a) explain | b) explanations | c) explanatory | d) explainer |
| 2. a) speciality | b) specialize | c) special | d) specialist |
| 3. a) complete | b) completeness | c) completely | d) completion |
| 4. a) influential | b) influenza | c) influence | d) influenced |
| 5. a) repute | b) reputable | c) reputation | d) reputedly |

Text 9

While some dreams disappear forever, other dreams come back again and again, which for the (1) _____ is like going back to the same place for a vacation and doing the same things. We do not only 'go back' to (2) _____ experiences but also to (3) _____ ones. An example of a nice dream is when we are doing something very successful, like winning a prize, while a common nightmare is when we are making fools of ourselves in public or being in a situation from which it is (4) _____ to escape. Perhaps, then, we should not see dreams as an escape from reality, but as an extension of it. In dreams, we usually continue to occupy ourselves with whatever pleasure or problems we have had during the day, while we were (5) _____. So, rather than freeing us from everyday life, dreams lead us back to it.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) dreamer | b) dreamful | c) dreamfully | d) dream |
| 2. a) enjoy | b) enjoyment | c) enjoyed | d) enjoyable |
| 3. a) pleasant | b) unpleasant | c) pleased | d) pleasure |
| 4. a) impossible | b) possible | c) impossibility | d) possibility |
| 5. a) wake | b) awaking | c) awake | d) awakened |

Text 10

A study into children's television viewing habits reveals that children whose parents have a high level of (1) _____ tend to watch less television than children from less educated family backgrounds. The report also suggests that a high rate of TV watching amongst children in poorer suburban areas and in the provinces, compared to those living in large urban centres, is often due to poverty and a lack of other kinds of (2) _____ in the area. Discos, cinema, theatre and sports (3) _____ offer children in urban centres a wider range of pastimes, which leads to far fewer hours being spent in front of the box. Commercials, comedies and adventure films are children's (4) _____ programmes, while twenty per cent of children said they preferred (5) _____ films and thrillers.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) education | b) educational | c) educate | d) educated |
| 2. a) entertain | b) entertainment | c) entertainer | d) entertained |
| 3. a) active | b) activities | c) activism | d) activist |
| 4. a) favour | b) favorable | c) favorably | d) favourite |
| 5. a) violence | b) violently | c) violent | d) violator |

Text 11

In the nineteenth century and for most of the twentieth century up to the 1950s, the exploration of the Moon was carried out by the use of (1) _____ telescopes. This research provided (2) _____ information about the visible side of the Moon but it was only in October 1959 that the unseen side of the Moon was revealed to the world. Photographs taken from the Soviet *Lunik III* spacecraft showed that the hidden side of the Moon was, in fact, not very different from the near side. The (3) _____ landing of unmanned spacecraft by the USA and the Russians in the 1960s and finally the landing of the first man on the Moon in 1969 made possible the direct (4) _____ of the Moon's surface. The Apollo astronauts collected rocks and sent thousands of photographs back to headquarters in Houston. They set up instruments which calculated the Moon's measurements and through the use of laser beams they discovered the exact (5) _____ between the Moon and the Earth.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) power | b) powerful | c) powerless | d) powerfully |
| 2. a) valueless | b) valuer | c) value | d) valuable |
| 3. a) success | b) successful | c) successfully | d) unsuccessful |
| 4. a) exploration | b) explore | c) exploratory | d) explorer |
| 5. a) distant | b) distantly | c) distance | d) distancing |

Text 12

We live in a new residential area on the outskirts of London. It is a quiet (1) _____, which makes a nice change after living in one of the noisiest suburbs of London for many years. The house is set in beautiful surroundings though there is one fairly major environmental problem: a chemical factory about five miles away in the (2) _____ zone. Unfortunately, the waste from the factory has caused serious pollution of the atmosphere and the river. Another (3) _____ is the night life - there isn't any. If you want entertainment, you have to invent it yourself or drive into (4) _____ London, with all the hassle of finding a (5) _____ parking space. Luckily, it is only five minutes walk from our house to the nearest underground station.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) neighbourly | b) neighbourhood | c) neighbor | d) neighbouring |
| 2. a) industry | b) industrialise | c) industrialist | d) industrial |
| 3. a) advantage | b) advantageous | c) disadvantage | d) disadvantageously |
| 4. a) centre | b) central | c) centred | d) centralisation |
| 5. a) suitable | b) suitability | c) suit | d) suitably |

Text 13

People have for a long time held belief that the face is in some way a reflection of (1) _____. There is nothing magical or mysterious about it: we all have different physical characteristics and therefore our appearance is unique. How you feel about yourself also has a direct influence on your facial (2) _____. If, for example, you have a lot of (3) _____ self, this will show in your face. From ancient times, this connection between particular features and aspects of personality was made, and a systematic study of the (4) _____ developed and became known as *physiognomy*. Physiognomy has proved that people's faces accurately reflect people's characters. For those who don't find the idea convincing, let us take the example of (5) _____ twins, who not only look alike but also behave in a similar way.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. a) person | b) personalize | c) personality | d) personally |
| 2. a) expression | b) express | c) expressible | d) expressive |
| 3. a) confide | b) confidential | c) confident | d) confidence |
| 4. a) relatively | b) relate | c) relationship | d) relative |
| 5. a) identification | b) identity | c) identified | d) identical |

Text 14

A recent report on the (1) _____ habits of children in Britain suggests that children from the age of three to sixteen show a strong dislike for vegetables and only eat sufficient amounts of fruit and vegetables at Christmas. One researcher says not eating (2) _____ may have serious consequences on a child's speech and physical development, resulting in poorer performance at school.

One (3) _____ is to give children extra iron and vitamins but in the long run it is more effective if children get the right ingredients in their daily diet.

(4) _____, parents choose food for their children that is quick and (5) _____ to prepare, rather than food which is fresh and healthy. Consequently, it is difficult later to get children to change their habits.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) eatable | b) eat | c) eating | d) eaten |
| 2. a) proper | b) improperly | c) properly | d) improper |
| 3. a) solvable | b) solvability | c) solve | d) solution |
| 4. a) unfortunately | b) fortunately | c) fortune | d) fortunate |
| 5. a) convenience | b) conveniently | c) convenient | d) inconvenient |

Text 15

It is difficult to come up with a reliable (1) _____ of the word *superstition*, but basically it is a (2) _____ in something that is not true. We all believe in some things for which we have no proof-but can these beliefs be referred to as superstitions? Throughout history, human beings have accepted theories which turned out to be false, but the people who believed them were sometimes not superstitious at all. In all periods of history, people have had to find explanations for things with the (3) _____ they have had and so beliefs that we today find crazy seemed quite (4) _____ at the time. For example, the famous and very (5) _____ scientist Aristotle thought that the world was flat and for many centuries travelers on long voyages were anxious about falling off the edge of the world.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. a) definitely | b) definition | c) define | d) defined |
| 2. a) belief | b) believe | c) believable | d) believer |
| 3. a) known | b) know | c) knowledgeable | d) knowledge |
| 4. a) reasonless | b) reasonably | c) reasonable | d) reason |
| 5. a) influence | b) influencing | c) influential | d) influenced |

Text 16

For many people, playing card games is one of the most (1) _____ ways of spending their leisure time. Indeed, in some cultures card games and even an element of gambling amongst friends and family is quite common on certain special occasions, such as New Years' Eve. Winning at cards is a bit like having your fortune told-it is a (2) _____ bit of fun. Even if you don't win, you can take comfort in sayings, such as '(3) _____ at cards, lucky in love.' It is often amusing to watch someone who has never played cards before beat all the experts. This is called 'beginner's luck' and it adds to the fun. Some people find it fascinating just watching a game of cards, while others find the whole thing incredibly (4) _____ if they are not taking an active part. (5) _____, for some people card games become an addiction that they cannot control.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) enjoy | b) enjoyment | c) enjoyable | d) enjoyed |
| 2. a) harmful | b) harm | c) harmfully | d) harmless |
| 3. a) luckily | b) lucky | c) luck | d) unlucky |
| 4. a) boredom | b) bored | c) boring | d) bore |
| 5. a) fortunate | b) fortunately | c) unfortunately | d) unfortunate |

Text 17

Unlike most people, I took no interest whatsoever in the last Olympics because (1) _____ I see the whole thing as a circus: it is a circus where athletes perform tricks and it is a circus for big business. I am sure my views are not typical of how the majority of sports fans feel about the Olympic Games. In my opinion, the commercialization of sport through sponsorship and (2) _____ is causing the Games serious damage.

During the event, television is full of (3) _____ for expensive trainers, clothes and sports equipment aimed particularly at teenagers, whose parents can ill afford to buy them such things. What I also find (4) _____ is the way teams are now called after the company that sponsors them.

Finally, there is the ridiculous way in which gold medalists become well-known (5) _____ overnight and make a lot of money appearing in adverts for trainers or breakfast cereal.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) basic | b) based | c) basics | d) basically |
| 2. a) advertiser | b) advertising | c) advertise | d) advertisement |
| 3. a) commercials | b) commercial | c) commerce | d) commercialization |
| 4. a) disappointing | b) disappoint | c) disappointed | d) disappointment |
| 5. a) personal | b) personification | c) personalities | d) person |

Text 18

I knew that there were a lot of things I would have to get used to when I decided to go to England and stay with a family. But I was looking forward to having egg and bacon for breakfast and tea at five o'clock. I was also dreaming of the (1) _____ English country cottage I would be staying in. I was a bit worried about the reserved British (2) _____.

I'd heard that they objected to talking about anything (3) _____ but insisted on talking about the weather all the time. Nor did they (4) _____ of hugging or kissing, apparently.

So, imagine my (5) _____ when my English family welcomed me with a big hug and then asked me about my family, my work and even my boyfriend. They didn't live in the country cottage I'd dreamt of, and we never had English breakfast or tea at five. But they succeeded in making me feel at home, and I felt as if I belonged to the family for the few weeks I was there.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. a) charmed | b) charm | c) charming | d) charmer |
| 2. a) characterize | b) characteristic | c) characterful | d) character |
| 3. a) personal | b) personality | c) personalize | d) personally |
| 4. a) approval | b) approve | c) approved | d) approving |
| 5. a) surprisingly | b) surprising | c) surprise | d) surprised |

Text 19

People enjoy living in large cities. But cities have problems. One problem is that they frequently grow very rapidly. Transportation becomes (1) _____. There are a lot of cars, buses and bicycles. As a result, people are trying to improve the big cities, and they are also planning for new cities. Plan A is a large city with smaller cities around it.

There is an open land with trees, fields, and lakes between the large city and smaller cities. Each small city is (2) _____. It has offices, schools, hospitals, and places of (3) _____. In Plan B the cities are connected by a road. In Plan C, the cities are in rings around the (4) _____ city and all of them are (5) _____ to each other. The goal of all these plans is to limit the growth of the large city.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) complication | b) complicacy | c) complicatedness | d) complicated |
| 2. a) incompletely | b) complete | c) incompleteness | d) completely |
| 3. a) entertainer | b) entertain | c) entertainment | d) entertaining |
| 4. a) centralism | b) centralization | c) centralize | d) central |
| 5. a) connector | b) connecting | c) connected | d) connectivity |

Text 20

Children's games are recreational (1)_____especially enjoyed by children. Any attempt to classify them is difficult because of their great number and (2)_____. Children enjoy active games as well as passive ones, games of skill and those of chance, games played indoors or outdoors, and games for one child alone or for two or more. Some games are structured, that is played according to formal rules and generally with prescribed equipment; others are unstructured, "made up" (3) _____ as the game progresses (and often prefaced with the suggestion, "Let's (4) _____". Word games and guessing games-(5) _____ lotto, questions, and charades- are also popular.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) active | b) activists | c) activities | d) activism |
| 2. a) variant | b) variety | c) vary | d) varying |
| 3. a) spontaneously | b) spontaneity | c) spontaneous | d) spontaneousness |
| 4. a) pretence | b) pretend | c) pretension | d) pretending |
| 5. a) inclusive | b) include | c) included | d) including |

SECTION 6

Ընտրել ուղղակի/անուղղակի խոսքի փոխակերպման ճիշտ տարբերակը:
Which of the options provided is the best choice for reported speech?

1. **“Could you tell me where the post office is?”**, she said.

- a) She asked me to tell him where the post office is.
- b) She asks me to tell her where the post office is.
- c) She asked to me if I could tell her where the post office is.
- d) She asked me to tell her where the post office was.

2. **“Would you mind waiting a moment please?”**, George said to Cathie.

- a) George asked Cathie to wait a moment.
- b) George said to Cathie if she would mind waiting a moment.
- c) Cathie asked George if he would mind waiting a moment.
- d) George told Cathie to wait a moment.

3. **Did you see “Harry Potter yesterday?”**, Nancy asked.

- a) Nancy asked me if I had seen “Harry Potter” the day before.
- b) Nancy asked if I saw “Harry Potter” yesterday.
- c) Nancy asked me that I saw “Harry Potter” yesterday.
- d) Nancy asked me if I had seen “Harry Potter” two days ago.

4. **“Could you bring my book tonight?”**, Bill asked Nick.

- a) Bill asked if Nick could have brought his book that night.
- b) Bill asked Nick to bring him his book that night.
- c) Bill asked to Nick to bring him his book that night.
- d) Bill told Nick to bring him his book that night.

5. **“Please stop bothering me,”** she asked Keith.

- a) She told Keith to stop bothering her.
- b) She asked Keith to stop bothering her.
- c) She told to Keith to stop bothering her.
- d) She asked Keith to stop bothering him.

6. “Don’t call her now, she will not pick up the phone. I am sure about that.”, David said.

- a) David warned me not to call her then because he was sure she would not pick up the phone.
- b) David said to me not to call her then because he was sure she would not pick up the phone.
- c) David told me not to call her now because he was sure she would not pick up the phone.
- d) David told to me not to call her then because he was sure she would not pick up the phone.

7. “I will have finished the assignment by the time Henry arrives”, George said.

- a) George said he would have finished the assignment by the time Henry arrives.
- b) George told he would have finished the assignment by the time Henry arrived.
- c) George said he would have finished the assignment by the time Henry arrived.
- d) George said she would have finished the assignment by the time Henry arrived.

8. Eliza asked me: “How did you like the food in that restaurant?”.

- a) Eliza asked me how I like the food in that restaurant.
- b) Eliza asked me how did I like the food in that restaurant.
- c) Eliza asked me how I liked the food in this restaurant.
- d) Eliza asked me how I liked the food in that restaurant.

9. “Does George know that you are leaving for Brussels the day after tomorrow?”, asked Vivian.

- a) Vivian asked if George knew that I was leaving for Brussels the day after tomorrow.
- b) Vivian asked if George knew I was leaving for Brussels in two days’ time.
- c) Vivian asked George if he knew that I was leaving for Brussels in two days’ time.
- d) Vivian asks if George knew that I was leaving for Brussels the day after tomorrow.

10. Pete said: “When do I have to submit this report?”.

- a) Pete wanted to know when he had to submit that report.
- b) Pete asked when did he have to submit his report.
- c) Pete wanted to know when he had to submit this report.
- d) Pete wanted to know when I had to submit that report.

11. Jane said she couldn't help me as she was busy the night before.

- a) "I couldn't help you as I was busy the night before", said Jane.
- b) "I couldn't help you as I was busy last night", said Jane.
- c) "I couldn't help you as I was busy last night", said Jane.
- d) "I couldn't help you as I was busy yesterday", said Jane.

12. Michael asked Mary to join their team.

- a) "Will you join our team Mary?", asked Michael.
- b) "Join our team Mary", asked Michael.
- c) Michael told Mary, "Will you join our team?"
- d) Mary asked Michael, "Please join our team".

13. The tutor asked how long George had been practicing French.

- a) The tutor asked: "How long had you been practising French, George?"
- b) "How long you have been practising French George?" said the tutor.
- c) The tutor said: "How long had George been practicing French?"
- d) "How long has George been practising French?", said the tutor.

14. "I would have visited the hospital, if I had known you were sick" said Sandy.

- a) Sandy said that she would visit the hospital, if she had known I was sick.
- b) Sandy said that she would have visited the hospital, if she had known I was sick.
- c) Sandy said that she would have visited the hospital if she knew I was sick.
- d) Sandy told that she would have visited the hospital if she knew I was sick.

15. "Why do you want to terminate the Contract?" the CEO said to me.

- a) The CEO asked me why did I want to terminate the Contract.
- b) The CEO asked to me why I wanted to terminate the Contract.
- c) The CEO asked me why I wanted to terminate the Contract.
- d) The CEO asked me why I want to terminate the Contract.

16. "When Bill called me I was discussing the outcome of the project with Jessie", said Daniel.

- a) Daniel said he was discussing the outcome of the project with Jessie when Bill called him.
- b) Daniel said she was discussing the outcome of the project with Jessie when Bill called him.
- c) Daniel said he was discussing the outcome of the project with Jessie when Bill called her.
- d) Daniel said he was discussing the outcome of the project with Bill when Jessie called him.

17. My friend said to me: “Let’s stay in till the snow has stopped”.

- a) My friend told me to stay in till the snow had stopped.
- b) My friend suggested staying in till the snow has stopped.
- c) My friend said to me to stay in till the snow had stopped.
- d) My friend suggested to me staying in till the snow had stopped.

18. “Would you mind telling me how to get to the art gallery, please?”, George said to Stella.

- a) George asked Stella how to get to the art gallery.
- b) George said to Stella if she would mind telling him how to get to the art gallery.
- c) George told Stella to tell him how he could get to the art gallery.
- d) George asked Stella to tell her how to get to the art gallery.

19. “Make sure you arrive on time tomorrow”, said the manager.

- a) The manager told me to make sure that I arrive on time the following day.
- b) The manager told to arrive on time the following day.
- c) The manager told me to arrive on time the following day.
- d) The manager asked me to arrive on time the following day.

20. He asks me where I want to eat tonight.

- a) “Where did you want to eat that night?” he asks me.
- b) “Where do you want to eat tonight?” he asked me.
- c) “Where do you want to eat tonight?” he asks me.
- d) “Where do you want to eat tonight?” I asked her.

21. Gabriela said, “ I can’t possibly finish my work by five o’clock.”

- a) Gabriela said that she can’t possibly finish her work by five o’clock.
- b) Gabriela said that she can’t have possibly finished her work by five o’clock.
- c) Gabriela said that she couldn’t possibly finish her work by five o’clock.
- d) Gabriela said that she couldn’t possibly finish his work by five o’clock.

22. Martha said , “I am going to Mexico this year.”

- a) Martha said that she was going to Mexico that year.
- b) Martha said that she is going to Mexico this year.
- c) Martha said that she was going to Mexico the following year.
- d) Martha told that she was going to Mexico this year.

23. “If you don’t keep your promise I will never trust you”, he said to her.

- a) He said he would never trust her if she didn’t keep her promise.
- b) He told her he would never trust her if she didn’t keep her promise.
- c) He told her he would never trust her if he didn’t keep her promise.
- d) He said to her that he would never trust her as she didn’t keep her promise.

24. The little girl said to her mother, “Does the sun rise in the East?”

- a) The little girl asked to her mother if the sun rose in the East.
- b) The little girl asked if the sun rises in the East.
- c) The little girl asked her mother if the sun rises in the East.
- d) The little girl wanted to know if the sun rises in the East.

25. Samantha asked her servant to bring her a cup of tea.

- a) Samantha told her servant, “Bring me a cup of tea”.
- b) Samantha said to her servant, “Bring me a cup of tea, please”.
- c) Samantha says to her servant, “Bring me a cup of tea, please”.
- d) Samantha asked her servant, “Bring me a cup of tea, please”.

26. I go to concerts with my friends”, he says.

- a) He said that he went to concerts with his friends.
- b) He said that she went to concerts with his friends.
- c) He says that he goes to concerts with his friends.
- d) He tells that he goes to concerts with his friends.

27. “Work hard if you want to succeed”, the teacher said to us.

- a) The teacher told us to work hard if we wanted to succeed.
- b) The teacher said us to work hard if we wanted to succeed.
- c) The teacher told to work hard if we wanted to succeed.
- d) The teacher told us to work hard if they wanted to succeed.

28. “Don’t go out at night, it’s dangerous”, My mother said to me.

- a) My mother told not to go out at night because it was dangerous.
- b) My mother said that I did not go out at night because it was dangerous.
- c) My mother didn’t allow to go out at night because it was dangerous.
- d) My mother told me not to go out at night because it was dangerous.

29. "Please buy some cookies on your way home", Melissa said.

- a) Melissa asked me to buy her some cookies on my way home.
- b) Melissa told me to bring her some cookies on her way home.
- c) Melissa asked if I could buy some cookies on my way home.
- d) Melissa asked me to bring her some cookies on her way home.

30. "Could you give me the glass on the table, please?" said Jerome.

- a) Jerome asked me to give him the glass on the table.
- b) Jerome asked if I could give him the glass on the table.
- c) Jerome told me to give him the glass on the table.
- d) Jerome asked me to give the glass on the table.

31. Bob said, "I want to visit my friend this week-end."

- a) Bob said that he wanted to visit his friend this week-end.
- b) Bob said that he wanted to visit his friend that week-end.
- c) Bob says that he wanted to visit his friend this week-end.
- d) Bob told that he wanted to visit his friend that week-end.

32. "Who is your favorite singer?" Nancy asked Simon.

- a) Nancy asked Simon who his favorite singer was.
- b) Nancy asked Simon who was his favorite singer.
- c) Nancy asked who was Simon's favorite singer.
- d) Nancy asks Simon who his favorite singer is.

33. "I saw this film two weeks ago" he said to me

- a) He said that he had seen that film two weeks ago.
- b) He said that he had seen that film two weeks before.
- c) He says that he had seen that film two weeks ago.
- d) He said that he saw that film two weeks before.

34. 'What about going to the cinema tomorrow?' she said.

- a) She suggested going to the cinema the following day.
- b) She suggested going to the cinema next day.
- c) She said that they would go to the cinema the following day.
- d) She asked if they would go to the cinema the following day.

35. "When did you buy your first computer?" – said Phillip to him.

- a) Phillip asked him when he bought his first computer.
- b) Phillip asked when he had bought his first computer.
- c) Phillip said when he bought his first computer.
- d) Phillip wanted to know when I bought my first computer.

36. “Switch off your mobile phones at the lesson”, - the teacher said to us.

- a) The teacher told us to switch off our mobile phones at the lesson.
- b) The teacher said us to switch off our mobile phones at the lesson.
- c) The teacher asked to us to switch off our mobile phones at the lesson.
- d) The teacher said to me to switch off my mobile phones at the lesson.

37. “Richard, help him repair the printer, please!” – said he.

- a) He asked Richard to help him repair the printer.
- b) He said Richard to help him repair the printer.
- c) He told Richard to help him repair the printer.
- d) He asked Richard help him to repair the printer.

38. She says, “Mary looked at me with astonishment when I told her the news”

- a) Mary said that she had looked at her with astonishment when she told her the news.
- b) She says Mary looked at her with astonishment when she told her the news.
- c) She says that Mary looked at me with astonishment when I told her the news.
- d) She says that Mary had looked at me with astonishment when I told her the news.

39. She asked, “Do you have anything in mind for dinner tonight?”

- a) She asked me if I have something in mind for dinner that night.
- b) She wanted to know if I had something in mind for dinner that night.
- c) She asked me whether I had something in my mind for dinner tonight.
- d) She asked to me if I had something in mind for dinner that night.

40. Mary said, “My friend is very upset. She has left her handbag on the bus”.

- a) Mary said her friend was very upset because she had left her handbag on the bus.
- b) Mary said her friend was very upset. She has left her handbag on the bus.
- c) Mary told that her friend was very upset because she had left her handbag on the bus.
- d) Mary said me that her friend was very upset because she has left her handbag on the bus.

41. He said, “Anita, did you check over the report yesterday?”

- a) He asked Anita if she had checked over the report the day before.
- b) He asked if Anita checked over the report the day before.
- c) He wanted to know if Anita had checked over the report the day before.
- d) He asked Anita if she has checked over the report the day before.

42. "My friend said to me, "I got a strange message two days ago".

- a) My friend said he got a strange message two days before.
- b) My friend told to me he had got a strange message two day before.
- c) My friend told me he had got a strange message two days before.
- d) My friend said he has got a strange message two days ago.

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

- a) She ordered me not to be so rude to my friends.
- b) She told to me not to be so rude to her friends.
- c) She advised me to not be so rude to my friends.
- d) She advised me not to be so rude to my friends.

44. He said, "I am meeting a friend of mine who is coming from London tomorrow".

- a) He said that he is meeting a friend of his who was coming from London the next day.
- b) He said that he was meeting a friend of his who was coming from London the next day.
- c) He said he was meeting a friend of his who is coming from London the next day.
- d) He told that he was meeting a friend of his who was coming from London tomorrow.

45. Suzy said, "It is the funniest show I have ever seen."

- a) Suzy said that it is the funniest show she had ever seen.
- b) Suzy said that it was the funniest show she has ever seen.
- c) Suzy said it was the funniest show she had ever seen.
- d) Suzy told that it was the funniest show she had ever seen.

46. The boss said to him, "Would you mind not playing computer games in the office?"

- a) The boss told to him not to play computer games in the office.
- b) The boss said if I would mind not playing computer games in the office.
- c) The boss told him to not play computer games in the office.
- d) The boss told him not to play computer games in the office.

47. “Tom’s story wasn’t completely true,” he has admitted it.

- a) Tom has admitted that his story wasn’t completely true.
- b) Tom told that his story wasn’t completely true.
- c) Tom said that his story isn’t completely true.
- d) Tom admitted that his story isn’t completely true.

48. Fred said, “I am going to watch World Football Cup final tomorrow.”

- a) Fred told that he was going to watch World Football Cup final the next day.
- b) Fred said that he was going to watch World Football Cup final the next day.
- c) Fred said that he was going to watch World Football Cup final tomorrow.
- d) Fred says, that he is going to watch World Football Cup final the next day.

49. Richie said that they were glad we had enjoyed our trip to Denmark.

- a) Richie said, “We are glad you have enjoyed your trip to Denmark.”
- b) Richie told, “I am glad you have enjoyed your trip to Denmark.”
- c) Richie said to me, “I was glad you have enjoyed your trip to Denmark.”
- d) Richie said, “We were glad you had enjoyed your trip to Denmark.”

50. She said, “Anita stayed at the office late yesterday. She would finish her work.”

- a) She said that Anita had stayed at the office late the day before in order to finish her work.”
- b) She told that Anita had stayed at the office late the day before in order to finish her work.”
- c) She said to me that Anita stayed at the office late the day before in order to finish her work.”
- d) She said that Anita had stayed at the office late yesterday. She would finish her work.

51. Lucy said, “I have been saving money for six months. I need to buy things for my new house.”

- a) Lucy said she had been saving money for six months because she needed to buy things for her new house.
- b) Lucy said she has been saving money for six months to buy things for her new house.
- c) Lucy told me that she has been saving money for six months because she needs to buy things for her new house.
- d) Lucy said to me she has been saving money for several months to buy things for her new house.

52. “Could you stop talking about politics, please? It’s very boring.” – said my friend.

- a) My friend asked us to stop talking about politics because it was very boring.
- b) My friend said if we could stop talking about politics as it is very boring.
- c) My friend ordered me to stop talking about politics. It is boring.
- d) My friend suggested to us to stop talking about politics as it was boring.

53. Mary said to me, “We were writing a very difficult test yesterday at this time.”

- a) Mary told me that they were writing a very difficult test yesterday at this time.
- b) Mary said they were writing a very difficult test the day before at this time.
- c) Mary told me that they had been writing a very difficult test the day before at that time.
- d) Mary told that they had been writing a very difficult test the day before at that time.

54. My mother asked, “Ben! Have you emptied the bin?”

- a) My mother wanted to know if Ben had emptied the bin.
- b) My mother asked Ben if he has emptied the bin.
- c) My mother told if Ben has emptied the bin.
- d) My mother said to me if I had emptied the bin.

55. 'Don't switch on TV !' the mother said to her son.

- a) The mother told her son not to switch on TV.
- b) The mother didn't tell her son to switch on TV.
- c) The mother said her son not to switch on TV.
- d) The mother asked her son to switch on TV.

56. "Where is my umbrella?" she asked.

- a) She asked where was her umbrella.
- b) She asked where is her umbrella.
- c) She asked where her umbrella had been.
- d) She asked where her umbrella was.

57. Alexandra: “Sorry. I can’t play tennis. I’m too busy.”

- a) Alexandra said that she had been too busy and couldn't play tennis.
- b) Alexandra said that she was too busy and couldn't play tennis.
- c) Alexandra said that she has been too busy and couldn't play tennis.
- d) Alexandra said that she has been too busy and can't play tennis.

58. “What about having a party on Saturday?”, said Ann.

- a) Ann suggested to have a party on Saturday.
- b) Ann suggested having a party on Saturday.
- c) Ann offered having a party on Saturday.
- d) Ann offered that they should have a party on Saturday.

59. “Please, don’t tell anyone. I won’t, I promise,” she said.

- a) She begged not to tell anyone and I promised that I wouldn’t.
- b) She begged me not to tell anyone and I promised that I wouldn’t.
- c) She begged not to tell anyone and I promised I wouldn’t.
- d) She begged me not to tell to anyone and I promised that I wouldn’t.

60. “Tom, what is this? Where did you take it from?” Jane asked.

- a) Jane asked Tom what this was and where he had taken it from.
- b) Jane asked Tom what that was and where he had taken it from.
- c) Jane asked Tom what that was and where had he taken it from.
- d) Jane asked Tom what was that and from where did he take it.

61. “I have never made such a stupid mistake”, Alec said.

- a) Alec said that he never had made such a stupid mistake.
- b) Alec said that he never made such a stupid mistake.
- c) Alec said that he had never made such a stupid mistake.
- d) Alec told that he had never made such a stupid mistake.

62. “I haven’t had time to visit the Tower yet”, Rupert said to me

- a) Rupert said to me he hadn’t had time to visit the Tower yet.
- b) Rupert told me he hadn’t yet had time to visit the Tower.
- c) Rupert told me he hadn’t had time to visit the Tower yet.
- d) Rupert told me he hadn’t time yet to visit the Tower.

63. Ann said, “Where were you two days ago?”

- a) Ann asked where I was two days ago.
- b) Ann asks where I had been two days before.
- c) Ann asked where I had been two days before.
- d) Ann asked where had I been two days before.

64. My mother said, “It’s raining, you’d better stay at home”.

- a) My mother told it was raining and advised me to stay at home.
- b) My mother said it had been raining and I would have to stay at home.
- c) My mother warned me to stay at home as it had been raining.
- d) My mother said it was raining and advised me to stay at home.

65. Paul said, “If I were you I wouldn’t call her”.

- a) Paul said if he were me he wouldn’t call her.
- b) Paul said if he had been me he wouldn’t call her.
- c) Paul said if you were him you wouldn’t call her.
- d) Paul says if he were me he wouldn’t call her.

66. Janet says, “Don’t add any more salt in the soup. It’s salty”.

- a) Janet tells me not to add any more salt in the soup as it is salty.
- b) Janet says me not to add any more salt in the soup as it’s salty.
- c) Janet says not to add some more salt in the soup as it is salty.
- d) Janet told me not to add any more salt in the soup as it is salty.

67. George offered to bring me some tea.

- a) George said, “Shall I bring you any tea?”
- b) George said “Shall I bring you some tea?”
- c) George said, “Will you bring me some tea?”
- d) George said, “Please bring me some tea”.

68. “Me? No, I didn’t take Cathy’s laptop ,” said George.

- a) George denied taking Cathy’s laptop.
- b) George said no, he didn’t take Cathy’s laptop.
- c) George denies taking Cathy’s laptop.
- d) George denied taking his laptop .

69. “Why don’t you go back to New York, George?” Mariah asks.

- a) Mariah suggests that George should go back to New York.
- b) Mariah asked George why he did not go back to New York.
- c) Mariah told George not to go back to New York.
- d) Mariah wondered why George did not go back to New York.

70. “I think I’ll take the brown pair,” said the customer.

- a) The customer decided to take the brown pair.
- b) The customer thought and took the brown pair.
- c) The customer says he will take the brown pair.
- d) The customer thought and the took the brown pair.

71. “Don’t forget to buy some cheese, George,” said Christine.

- a) Christine reminded George to buy some cheese.
- b) Christine asked George to buy some cheese.
- c) Christine said that George did not forget to buy some cheese.
- d) George reminded Christine to buy some cheese.

72. Jessie warned Tom not to take the B20.

- a) "Make sure you don't take the B20, Tom," said Jessie.
- b) "Please don't take the B20," said Jessie.
- c) "Please don't take the B20, Tom" says Jessie.
- d) "I have warned you not to take the B20 Tom," said Jessie.

73. "You are not allowed to smoke in your room, Dick," said his mother

- a) Dick's mother forbade Dick from smoking in his room.
- b) Dick's mother forbade Dick from smoking in her room.
- c) Dick's mother asked Dick not to smoke in his room.
- d) Dick's mother forbids Dick from smoking in his room.

74. Tom said, "I think it will be a good idea for you to see a doctor".

- a) Tom advised me to see a doctor.
- b) Tom said that he thought it will be a good idea for me to see a doctor.
- c) Tom wanted me to see a doctor.
- d) Tom said he thinks it will be a good idea for me to see a doctor.

75. "Congratulations on getting engaged, Sue," said Harry.

- a) Harry congratulated Sue on her engagement.
- b) Harry told Sue that he congratulates her on her engagement.
- c) Harry congratulates Sue on her engagement
- d) Harry congratulated Sue on his engagement.

76. Jessie says, "Pass me the book please".

- a) Jessie asks me to pass her the book.
- b) Jessie asked me to pass her the book.
- c) Jessie told me to pass her the book.
- d) Jessie said to pass her the book.

77. Mary asked Helen if she would like to come to lunch on Sunday.

- a) "Helen, would you like to come to lunch on Sunday?" asked Mary.
- b) "Helen, will you like to come to lunch on Sunday?" asks Mary.
- c) "Helen, should you like to come to lunch on Sunday?" asked Mary.
- d) "Helen, you would like to come to lunch on Sunday?" asked Mary.

78. "How long does it take to reach Brussels by train?" asked the passenger.

- a) The passenger asks how long it took to reach Brussels by train
- b) The passenger asked how long it took to reach Brussels by train.
- c) The passenger asked how long does it take to reach Brussels by train.
- d) The passenger asked if it took long to reach Brussels by train.

79. “Do not pay attention to his words” she said.

- a) She told me not to pay attention to her words.
- b) She advised me not to pay attention to his words.
- c) She told don’t pay attention to his words.
- d) She said that I didn’t pay attention to his words.

80. Peter asked, “Why haven’t you turned to me before?”

- a) Peter asked if why I hadn’t turned to him before.
- b) Peter asked why I hadn’t turned to him ago.
- c) Peter asked me why I hadn’t turned to him before.
- d) Peter asks why I haven’t turned to him before.

81. Jessica said, “I lost my book on my way home the day before yesterday.”

- a) Jessica said that she lost her book on her way home two days ago.
- b) Jessica says that she had lost her book on her way home two days before.
- c) Jessica said that she lost her book on her way home two days ago.
- d) Jessica said that she had lost her book on her way home two days before.

82. “You’d better leave your things with Annie,” said Mark.

- a) Mark advised me to leave my things with Annie.
- b) Mark said I had better leave my things with Annie.
- c) Mark told me to leave my things with Annie.
- d) Mark advised me to leave his things with Annie.

83. “Did you have to complete the task yesterday?” Susan asked.

- a) Susan asked if I had to complete the task yesterday.
- b) Susan asked if I had to complete the task the day before.
- c) Susan asked did I have to complete the task yesterday.
- d) Susan asked if I had to complete the task the day before yesterday.

84. The instructor said to me, “You must attend the classes every day.”

- a) The Instructor told me that I had to attend the classes every day.
- b) The instructor told that I had to attend the classes every day.
- c) The Instructor said that I had to attend the classes every day.
- d) The Instructor told to me that I must attend the classes every day.

85. “Please forward Clara’s mail to me as soon as you get it,” said the manager.

- a) The manager asked me to forward her Clara’s mail as soon as I got it.
- b) The manager told me to forward her Clara’s mail as soon as I got it.
- c) The manager told to me to forward her Clara’s mail as soon as I got it.
- d) The manager had asked me to forward her Clara’s mail as soon as I had got it.

86. Nancy says to Ben, “Where are you planning to go this winter?”

- a) Nancy asks Ben where he is planning to go that winter.
- b) Nancy asks Ben where he is planning to go this winter.
- c) Nancy asks Ben where is he planning to go this winter.
- d) Nancy asks Ben where he is planning to go that winter.

87. “Are you leaving this apartment today or tomorrow evening Emmy?” asked Jenny.

- a) Jenny asked Emmy if they are leaving the apartment today or tomorrow evening.
- b) Jenny asked if he was leaving that apartment that day or the following morning.
- c) Jenny asked Emmy whether she was leaving that apartment that day or the following evening.
- d) Jenny asks Emmy if she is leaving that apartment that day or tomorrow morning.

88. “The ad said, “If you answer the question correctly you may win a trip to Paris.”

- a) Thead said that if we answered the questions correctly we may win a trip to Paris.
- b) The ad said that if we answered the questions correctly we might win a trip to Paris.
- c) The ad says if we answer the question correctly we might win a trip to Paris.
- d) The ad said if I answered the question correctly they might win a trip to Paris.

89. I asked Nick why he hadn’t resigned from his current job.

- a) I ordered, “Nick, why don’t you resign from your current job?”
- b) I asked, “Why didn’t you resign from your current job?”
- c) I asked Nick, “Why you hadn’t resigned from your current job?”
- d) I asked Nick, “Why didn’t you resign from your current job?”

90. “Do you mind working overtime?” she asked.

- a) She asked if I minded working overtime.
- b) She asked did I mind working overtime?
- c) She asks if I mind working overtime.
- d) She asked that I minded to work overtime.

- 91. "If we leave right now, we will be just in time for the bus" She said.**
- a) She said if they left right then they would be just in time for the bus.
 - b) She told that if they left right then they would be just in time for the bus.
 - c) She said if we left right then, we would be just in time for the bus.
 - d) Shetold me if they leave right then, they will be just in time for the bus.
- 92. "You'd better book the tickets early" he said.**
- a) He says I had better book the tickets early.
 - b) He told I had better book the tickets early.
 - c) He recommended booking the tickets early.
 - d) He asked me to book the tickets early.
- 93. "If I had any practice I would help you to solve this quiz" said Annie.**
- a) Annie told if she had any practice she would help me to solve the quiz.
 - b) Annie added that if she had some practice she would help me to solve that quiz.
 - c) Annie told me if she had any practice she would help me to solve this quiz.
 - d) Annie told me if she had any practice she would help me to solve that quiz.
- 94. George asked if we were going to work on that project the following day.**
- a) "George asked, "Are you going to work on that project the following day?"
 - b) George asked, "Were you going to work on that project the following day?"
 - c) George asked, "Are you going to work on that project tomorrow?"
 - d) George asked, "Are you going to work on that project the next day?"
- 95. "Could you define this word, please," Pam asks Cathie.**
- a) Pam asks Cathie to define that word.
 - b) Pam asked if Cathie could define that word.
 - c) Pam asked to define that word.
 - d) Pam asks Cathie to define this word.
- 96. Betty said to her sister, "Don't forget to give me a call as soon as you reach New York."**
- a) Betty reminded her sister to give her a call as soon as she reached New York.
 - b) Betty reminded her sister to give her a call as soon as she reaches New York.
 - c) Betty asked her sister to give her a call as soon as she reached New York.
 - d) Betty asked her sister not to forget to give him a call as soon as she reached New York.

97. Nancy said to Bob, “Thanks. You really helped me yesterday.”

- a) Nancy thanked Bob for really helping her yesterday.
- b) Nancy said thank you to Bob for really helping her yesterday.
- c) Nancy thanked Bob for really helping her the day before.
- d) Nancy thanks Bob for really helping her yesterday.

98. Jane reminded me to switch off the computer when I was done.

- a) Jane said, “Remember to switch off the computer when you are done.”
- b) Jane said, “Remember to switch off the computer when you were done.”
- c) Jane asked, “Will you please switch off the computer when you are done?”
- d) Jane said, “Switch off the computer when you are done.”

99. Stella asked Jenny, “Would you like me to translate this passage for you?”

- a) Stella asked Jenny if she wanted her to translate that passage for her.
- b) Stella asked Jenny if she would have liked her to translate that passage for her.
- c) Stella asked Jenny if she wanted her to translate this passage for her.
- d) Stella told Jenny if she wanted her to translate that passage for her.

100. George said, “Good luck with your application, Mariah.”

- a) George told Mariah good luck with her application.
- b) George told Mariah good luck with his application.
- c) George wished Mariah good luck with her application.
- d) George said that he wished Mariah good luck with her application.

SECTION 7

Ընտրել հարցի ճիշտ տարբերակը:

Choose the right option.

1. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*
His wife has headaches quite often, _____?
a) doesn't she
b) do they
c) does she
d) has she
2. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*
The president of the US appoints the cabinet members, _____?
a) does he
b) doesn't he
c) is he
d) do they
3. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*
The packages just mailed at the post office will arrive on Monday, _____?
a) won't they
b) will they
c) did they
d) didn't they
4. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*
The family has purchased a TV-set, _____?
a) hasn't it
b) has it
c) did it
d) didn't it
5. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*
Evergreen trees lose and replace their leaves at specific times in the year, _____?
a) don't they
b) do they
c) doesn't it
d) does it

6. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*
They promised to repay us within six months, _____?
a) didn't they
b) did they
c) weren't they
d) do they
7. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*
You couldn't lend me a pound, _____?
a) could you
b) can you
c) can't you
d) couldn't you
8. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*
You haven't seen my watch anywhere, _____?
a) have you
b) haven't you
c) didn't you
d) did you
9. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*
You are going to enter Law school, _____?
a) aren't you
b) are you
c) do you
d) don't you
10. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*
The Nile is the longest river in the world, _____?
a) isn't it
b) is it
c) does it
d) doesn't it

11. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*

The Great Depression caused numerous problems to many farmers, _____?

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

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

The Great Salt Lake can vary tremendously from its normal size of 1700 square miles, depending on weather conditions, _____?

- a) can't it
- b) can it
- c) doesn't it
- d) does it

13. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*

The company has never provided a good service, _____?

- a) has it
- b) hasn't it
- c) did it
- d) didn't it

14. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*

You haven't registered for additional courses in Biology, _____?

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

15. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*

According to the theory of continental drift, the continents are not fixed in position, _____?

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

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

One of the leading schools of psychological thought in the 20th century is behaviorism, _____?

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

17. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*

The Smiths need two cars, _____?

- a) do they
- b) don't they
- c) did they
- d) didn't they

18. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*

There are accidents every day at these crossroads, _____?

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

19. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*

The twins arrived last night, _____?

- a) didn't they
- b) did they
- c) do they
- d) didn't he

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

There are only twenty-eight days in February, _____?

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

21. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*
You and I talked with the professor yesterday, _____?
a) didn't we
b) did you
c) did I
d) do we
22. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*
Jill and Joe have been to Mexico, _____?
a) have they
b) don't they
c) *haven't they*
d) hasn't he
23. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*
The boys don't have classes tomorrow, _____?
a) don't they
b) *do they*
c) have they
d) haven't they
24. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*
St. Petersburg is a clean city.
a) What kind of city is St. Petersburg?
b) Which city is St. Petersburg?
c) What is St. Petersburg?
d) Is St. Petersburg a clean city?
25. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*
The tornado destroyed thirty houses.
a) How many houses did the tornado destroy?
b) What destroyed thirty houses?
c) What did the tornado destroy?
d) What did the tornado do?

26. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*

I take English classes because I want to improve my speaking.

- a) Where do you take English classes?
- b) When do you take English classes?
- c) Why do you take English classes?
- d) What do I want to improve?

27. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*

She felt better after she took a nap.

- a) How did she feel after she took a nap?
- b) Why did she feel better after she took a nap?
- c) How long did she feel better?
- d) When did she feel better?

28. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*

The first Amendment guarantees some basic rights.

- a) What does the first Amendment guarantee?
- b) What kind of rights does the first Amendment guarantee?
- c) What guarantees some basic rights?
- d) What does the first Amendment do?

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

Yesterday Mary won the scholarship jacket because of her high grades.

- a) What did Mary win?
- b) Who won the scholarship jacket?
- c) For what reason did Mary win the scholarship jacket yesterday?
- d) When did Mary win the scholarship jacket?

30. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*

Board members meet each night to develop strategies to reduce crime rate in the city.

- a) How often do board members meet to develop strategies to reduce crime rate in the city?
- b) Why do board members meet each night?
- c) Where do board members meet each night to develop strategies to reduce crime rate in the city?
- d) What do board members do each night?

31. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*
You can achieve health and happiness by avoiding negative feelings.
- How can you achieve health and happiness?
 - What can you achieve by avoiding negative feelings?
 - Can you achieve health and happiness?
 - How can you avoid negative feelings?
32. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*
The economic life of Africa was centered in the Sudan.
- What was centered in the Sudan?
 - Where was the economic life of Africa centered?
 - What kind of life of Africa was centered in the Sudan?
 - Was the economic life of Africa centered in the Sudan?
33. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*
The black widow is the most dangerous spider living in the US.
- What is the most dangerous spider living in the US?
 - How dangerous is the spider black widow?
 - Where is the most dangerous spider living?
 - What is the black widow?
34. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*
The students intend to demonstrate against the new regulations.
- What do the students intend to do?
 - Why do the students demonstrate?
 - Do the students intend to demonstrate against the new regulations?
 - How do the students intend to demonstrate against the new regulations?
35. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*
Tom lost his job because he kept coming in late for work.
- Why did Tom lose his job?
 - Who lost his job?
 - Did Tom lose his job because he kept coming in late for work?
 - How often did Tom lose his job?

36. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*

In the mornings I have to make the beds and take Mrs. White's children to school.

- a) What do you have to do in the mornings?
- b) When do you have to make the beds and take Mrs. White's children to school?
- c) Do you have to make the beds and take Mrs. White's children to school in the mornings?
- d) How often do you make the beds in the mornings?

37. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*

When I went into the bathroom, I found that the bath had overflowed.

- a) When did I find that the bath had overflowed?
- b) What did I find when I went into the bathroom?
- c) Why did I go into the bathroom?
- d) How often did I find that the bath had overflowed?

38. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*

The United Nations planned to send a team of doctors to investigate the outbreak of TB.

- a) What did the United Nations plan to do?
- b) How did the United Nations plan to investigate the outbreak of TB?
- c) Why did the United Nations plan to investigate the outbreak of TB?
- d) How often did the United Nations plan to send a team of doctors to investigate the outbreak of TB?

39. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*

The publishing houses appreciated him highly.

- a) How did the publishing houses appreciate him?
- b) What kind of houses appreciated him highly?
- c) What did the publishing houses do?
- d) Why did the publishing houses appreciate him highly?

40. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*

While Mrs. Sampson went shopping, the baby-sitter looked after the children.

- a) Who looked after the children, while Mrs. Sampson went shopping?
- b) What did the baby-sitter do, while Mrs. Simpson went shopping?
- c) Why did the baby-sitter look after the children?
- d) How long did the baby-sitter look after the children?

41. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*

The body depends on food as its primary source of energy.

- a) What does the body depend on as its primary source of energy?
- b) What depends on food?
- c) What kind of source is food?
- d) How often does the body depend on food as its primary source?

42. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*

The poor harvest caused prices to rise sharply.

- a) What caused prices to rise?
- b) What did the poor harvest cause?
- c) How did the poor harvest cause prices to rise?
- d) What kind of harvest caused prices to rise sharply?

43. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*

I was buying a new alarm clock the other day in the mall, when I saw somebody shop lifting.

- a) Where did I see somebody shop lifting?
- b) What did I see in the mall?
- c) What was I doing in the mall when I saw somebody shop lifting?
- d) When did I see somebody shop lifting?

44. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*

Yes, I do like it but, at the moment, I don't have much time to play it or watch it on TV.

- a) Do you like basketball?
- b) Why don't you like basketball?
- c) What do you like?
- d) What do you like to play?

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

No, I do not like people who try to hurt me.

- a) Why don't you like people who try to hurt you?
- b) Who don't you like?
- c) Do you like people who try to hurt you?
- d) Who do you like?

46. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*

Yes, I do like to eat sweet things! In fact, I love to eat them! I'm crazy about sweet foods!

- a) Do you like to eat sweet things?
- b) Why don't you like to eat sweet things?
- c) What do you like to eat?
- d) What kind of sweet do you like to eat?

47. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*

Yes, I enjoy having a wide circle of acquaintances

- a) Who enjoys having a wide circle of acquaintances?
- b) When do you enjoy having a wide circle of acquaintances?
- c) Do you enjoy having a wide circle of acquaintances or friends?
- d) Do you enjoy having a wide circle of acquaintances?

48. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*

Yes, I am more interested in a general idea than in the details of its realization?

- a) Why are you more interested in a general idea?
- b) Who is more interested in a general idea than in the details of its realization?
- c) Are you more interested in a general idea than in the details of its realization?
- d) Are you more interested in a general idea or in real facts?

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

"I'll have a cup of coffee, please."

- a) What would you like to drink?
- b) Would you like a cup of coffee?
- c) The coffee tastes extremely good, doesn't it?
- d) Would you like to have a cup of coffee with me?

50. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*

"I can't go to the movies. I have too much homework."

- a) Are you sure you don't want to go to the movies tonight?
- b) How much homework do you have?
- c) Are you sure you want to do your homework?
- d) Haven't you done your homework yet?

51. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*
“Yes, there was a lot of news about it on TV last night”.
- Did you hear about the fire down the street?
 - What did you hear about the fire?
 - How many houses did the fire destroy?
 - How did the fire start?
52. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*
“No, they have just moved to Dallas.”
- Are Alice and Tom still living in Boston?
 - Has Alice already left Dallas for Boston?
 - How long have Alice and Tom lived in Boston?
 - How long did it take Alice and Tom to move to Dallas?
53. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*
“The color didn’t match, so I returned it to the store.”
- How much is the stove that you bought yesterday?
 - Did you buy a new stove yesterday?
 - What color is the stove that you bought yesterday?
 - Why did you return the stove that you bought yesterday?
54. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*
“ Yes, that’s why I have been going to work by train.”
- Do you take the train to go to work?
 - Isn’t it hard to drive downtown to work?
 - How long does it take you to go to work by train?
 - Why don’t you drive to work?
55. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*
“ I have already sent it.”
- When are you planning to send the memo to the staff?
 - Have you already sent the memo to the staff?
 - How often do you sent memos to the staff?
 - Who is planning to send the memos to the staff?

56. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*

I watched TV, practiced the violin, and did my homework.

- a) What did you do last night?
- b) How long did it take you to practice the violin, to watch TV, and to do your homework?
- c) Who helped you with your homework?
- d) Did you watch TV, practice the violin, and do your homework?

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

“In Britain, but today he lives in the US.”

- a) Where was Tom Brown born?
- b) Was Tom Brown born in Britain?
- c) Who was born in Britain?
- d) When was Tom Brown born?

58. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*

Yes, I passed the TOEFL test. It was really hard.

- a) Have you passed the TOEFL test?
- b) How long had you studied before you took the TOEFL test?
- c) When did you take the TOEFL test?
- d) Which test is more difficult-the TOEFL or the GRE.

59. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*

Yes, checks and balances are an important concept in the formation of the US system of government.

- a) Are checks and balances an important concept in the formation of the US system of government?
- b) What are checks and balances?
- c) How important are checks and balances in the formation of the US system of government?
- d) Why are checks and balances an important concept in the formation of the US system of government?

60. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*
You are right, the great majority of tornadoes occur in the US.
- Do the great majority of tornadoes occur in the US?
 - Where do the great majority of tornadoes occur?
 - What kind of tornadoes occur in the US?
 - How many tornadoes occur in the US?
61. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*
Yes, and the man who bought the house is a doctor from Philadelphia.
- Did you hear the Browns sold their house and moved to Arizona?
 - From where will the doctor come?
 - Why did the Browns sell their house?
 - What did you hear?
62. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*
Yes, it is in my nature to assume responsibility.
- Is it in your nature to assume responsibility?
 - Whose nature is it to assume responsibility?
 - Who assumes responsibility?
 - What is in your nature?
63. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*
Yes, I often think about mankind and its destiny.
- What do you often think about?
 - Why do you think about mankind and its destiny?
 - How often do you think about mankind and its destiny?
 - Do you often think about mankind and its destiny?
64. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*
No, I don't believe the best decision is one that can be easily changed.
- Who believes the best decision is one that can be easily changed?
 - What do you believe in?
 - Why do you believe the best decision is one that can be easily changed?
 - Do you believe the best decision is one that can be easily changed?

65. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*
Yes, objective criticism is always useful in any activity.
- Is objective criticism always useful or useless in any activity?
 - Is objective criticism always useful in any activity?
 - What is always useful in any activity?
 - Why do you think objective criticism is always useful in any activity?
66. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*
- Do you have any idea why Tom fights with other boys?
 - Do you have any idea why does Tom fight with other boys?
 - Do you have any idea why Tom does fight with other boys?
 - Do you have any idea why Tom with other boys fights?
67. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*
- Do you know how the name California was first used?
 - Do you know how was the name California first used?
 - Do you know the name California how was used?
 - Do you know how first the name California was used?
68. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*
- Can you tell the class chocolate comes from where?
 - Can you tell the class where does chocolate come from?
 - Can you tell the class where comes chocolate from?
 - Can you tell the class where chocolate comes from?
69. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*
- Do you find it funny when I do my mute exercises with a looking – glass?
 - Do you find it funny when my mute exercises I do with a looking – glass?
 - Do you find it funny when do I my mute exercises with a looking – glass?
 - Do you find it funny when my mute exercises with a looking – glass I do?
70. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*
- Do you know what type of account the woman wants?
 - Do you know what type of account does the woman want?
 - Do you know what type of account wants the woman?
 - Do you know what account of type wants the woman?

71. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*
- Do you remember what the lecturer said about early teachers?
 - Do you remember the lecturer said what about early teachers?
 - Do you remember said what the lecturer about early teachers?
 - Do you remember what did the lecturer say about early teachers?
72. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*
- Do you know what the new computer program provides?
 - Do you know the new computer program provides what?
 - Do you know what does the new computer program provide?
 - Do you know the new computer program what provides?
73. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*
- Can you tell me where I can bring these letters in to sign?
 - Can you tell me where can I bring these letters in to sign?
 - Can you tell me where bring I can these letters in to sign?
 - Can you tell me where I can these letters bring in to sign?
74. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*
- Do you have any idea how much will cost it?
 - Do you have any idea how much it will cost?
 - Do you have any idea how much will it cost?
 - Do you have any idea it will cost how much?
75. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*
- Can you tell me when you are going on holiday?
 - Can you tell me when are you going on holiday?
 - Can you tell me when on holiday you are going?
 - Can you tell me you are going on holiday when?
76. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*
- Do you know where the president and his family are staying?
 - Do you know where are staying the president and his family?
 - Do you know where are the president and his family staying?
 - Do you know the president and his family where are staying?

77. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*
- a) Do they know what caused the fire?
 - b) Do they know what did the fire cause?
 - c) Do they know the fire what caused?
 - d) Do they know caused what the fire?
78. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*
- a) Do you know the match begins what time?
 - b) Do you know what time begins the match?
 - c) Do you know what time does the match begin?
 - d) Do you know what time the match begins?
79. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*
- a) I wonder why did John help his enemies?
 - b) I wonder why John his enemies helped?
 - c) I wonder why John helped his enemies?
 - d) I wonder why his enemies did John help?
80. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*
- a) Is there a website that can explain why do leaves change color in the fall?
 - b) Is there a website that can explain why in the fall leaves change color?
 - c) Is there a website that can explain why leaves change color in the fall?
 - d) Is there a website that can explain why change leavescolor in the fall?
81. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*
- a) Does the receipt show how much I paid for them?
 - b) Does the receipt show how much did I pay for them?
 - c) Does the receipt show how much paid I for them?
 - d) Does the receipt show how much forthemI paid?
82. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*
- a) Do you think she remembers when did she learn to do that?
 - b) Do you think she remembers she learned when to do that?
 - c) Do you think she remembers when learned she to do that?
 - d) Do you think she remembers when she learned to do that?

83. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*
- Could you please tell me where is the nearest supermarket?
 - Could you please tell me where the nearest supermarket is?
 - Could you please tell me where the nearest supermarket?
 - Could you please tell me the nearest supermarket is where?
84. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*
Yes. It was rather difficult.
- Was the task difficult to do?
 - Was the task easy or difficult to do?
 - Was it easy to do the task?
 - What kind of task was it?
85. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*
None of them could give the right answer, _____?
- couldn't they
 - did they
 - could they
 - couldn't he
86. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*
No, they lacked the money.
- Did they get the new car they wanted?
 - Why didn't they get the new car they wanted?
 - Did they get or sell the new car?
 - How much money did they lack?
87. *Which is the best question for the underlined part?*
It took them half an hour to decorate the room.
- Did they decorate the room?
 - How long did it take them to decorate the room?
 - What time did they decorate the room?
 - When did they decorate the room?

88. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*

He had to spend most of his time helping his friends, _____?

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

89. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*

No, but he is going to buy it next year.

- a) Is he going to buy a house next year?
- b) When is he going to buy a house?
- c) Isn't he going to buy a house next year?
- d) Didn't he buy a house last year?

90. *Which is the best ending for the following question?*

He could hardly take up that job, _____?

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

91. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*

Yes, it was really fantastic.

- a) How did you like the fashion show?
- b) Was the fashion show interesting or boring?
- c) Did you enjoy the fashion show?
- d) Did you get bored at the fashion show?

92. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*

- a) Do you have any idea why he concealed the facts yesterday?
- b) Do you have any idea why did he conceal the facts yesterday?
- c) Do you have any idea yesterday why he concealed the facts?
- d) Do you have any idea yesterday why did he conceal the facts?

93. *Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?*

- a) Do you know why he wants to take an extended leave of absence?
- b) Do you know why does he want to take an extended leave of absence?
- c) Do you know why wants he to take an extended leave of absence?
- d) Do you know does he want to take an extended leave of absence why?

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

“Kevin, help your brother with his homework, _____?”

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

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

He doesn't know how to persuade her.

- a) What does he know?
- b) How does he persuade her?
- c) What doesn't he know?
- d) Who does he persuade?

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

“Everybody was ready for the discussion, _____?”

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

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

Yes. It's terribly hot today.

- a) It's cold today, isn't it?
- b) The weather is awful today, isn't it?
- c) What's the weather forecast?
- d) What is the weather like today?

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

No, only once has he parked his car in that parking.

- a) Does Steve usually park his car there?
- b) Who has parked his car in that parking?
- c) Where has Steve parked his car?
- d) Why has Steve parked his car in that parking?

99. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*

Because I have been exercising for the last hour.

- a) Why are you out of breath?
- b) Why are you exercising?
- c) How long have you been exercising?
- d) How often are you out of breath?

100. *Which is the best question for the following sentence?*

I was thinking of doing so for a long time, but then I decided not to.

- a) Did you quit your job in the end?
- b) Why did you quit your job?
- c) How long did it take you to quit your job?
- d) Who made you quit your job?

SECTION 8

LEVEL B

Կարդալ տեքստը և պատասխանել հարցերին՝ ընտրելով ճիշտ տարրերակը:

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

Text 1

Line number

1. The name Studebaker is well known today because of the actions of five
 2. Studebaker brothers. The five brothers were responsible for one of the oldest
 3. vehicle manufacturing companies in the United States.
4. These brothers were born in the first half of the nineteenth century. In
 5. 1852, two of the Studebaker brothers opened a wagon-building shop. Their
 6. **entire** resources were some tools for building wagons and 68 dollars. They
 7. managed to build three wagons in their first year of operations, and **they** sold
 8. two of the three wagons. Their business continued to increase steadily. By the
 9. time of the **Civil War** in the 1860s, they had a government contract to build
 10. wagons for the war effort.
11. After the war, the brothers added a carriage division. The carriages
 12. created by the Studebaker Company became famous. At the end of the
 13. nineteenth century, the Studebaker Company was the largest and best-known
 14. manufacturer of horse-drawn wagons and carriages in the world.
15. In 1897, the company started experimenting with vehicles that ran under
 16. their own power. The company began making electric automobiles first and later
 17. worked on gasoline automobiles. By 1920, the company had stopped making
 18. wagons and carriages and was producing only cars. The Studebaker Company
 19. **stayed** in business until 1966, when it stopped **producing** automobiles.
1. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned about the Studebaker brothers?
- The number of brothers.
 - The kind of manufacturing company they started.
 - When they opened their first company.
 - The number of children they had.

2. The word **entire** in line 6 is closest in meaning to
 - a) total
 - b) earned
 - c) finished
 - d) partial

3. When the Studebaker brothers started their first company, they had
 - a) a number of wagons.
 - b) a government contract to build wagons.
 - c) some tools for working on cars.
 - d) only a small amount of money.

4. The word **they** in line 7 refers to
 - a) two of the Studebaker brothers
 - b) their entire resources
 - c) their wagons
 - d) operations

5. The author mentions the **Civil War** in paragraph 2, because
 - a) it caused their business to end.
 - b) it was fought over their wagons.
 - c) it increased demand for their product.
 - d) their business closed after it.

6. It can be inferred from the text that, right after the Civil War, the Studebaker brothers
 - a) continued building wagons
 - b) stopped producing carriages
 - c) started producing automobiles
 - d) stopped building wagons

7. According to the text, the Studebaker brothers
 - a) developed gasoline cars before electric cars
 - b) stopped producing wagons in 1897
 - c) developed electric cars before gasoline cars
 - d) began making cars in 1920

8. The word **stayed** in line 19 is closest in meaning to
- a) remained
 - b) held
 - c) left
 - d) managed
9. Which of the following was **NOT** mentioned as something the Studebaker brothers produced?
- a) Wagons
 - b) Carriages
 - c) Cars
 - d) Airplanes
10. The word **producing** in line 19 is closest in meaning to
- a) manufacturing
 - b) designing
 - c) considering
 - d) drawing

Text 2

Line number

1. Scientist and inventor George Washington Carver was born into slavery
2. during the American Civil War. After the war, he worked **diligently** to get an
3. education. He managed to get an advanced degree in Botany, which is the
4. study of plants. After he finished his college degree, he worked in the South. He
5. taught people about botany and about how **it** could be used to improve farming.
6. Carver learned that there was a problem with cotton farming in the South.
7. Cotton takes Nutrients from the soil. If cotton is planted year after year, the
8. quality of the soil decreases. Carver knew that plants like peanuts and sweet
9. potatoes are different from cotton. They add nutrients to the soil rather than take
10. nutrients from the soil. Carver told farmers that it was a bad idea to grow only
11. cotton and no other crops each year. He told **them** that they should also grow
12. plants like peanuts and sweet potatoes, which improve the quality of the soil.
13. Many farmers followed the advice that Carver **offered** them. The result was
14. that the production on their farms increased. This increased production of
15. peanuts and sweet potatoes improved the quality of the soil.
16. However, when production of peanuts and sweet potatoes increased, a new

17. problem developed. The new problem was that there were too many peanuts and
18. sweet potatoes. To solve this problem, Carver began working in a laboratory to
19. find new uses for peanuts and sweet potatoes. He developed hundreds of
20. products that could be made from peanuts and sweet potatoes. These hundreds
21. of products included food products, medicines, plastics and fertilizer.

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

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

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

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

3. In botany, one might **NOT** study

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

4. The word **it** in line 5 refers to

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

5. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that

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

6. The word **them** in line 11 refers to

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

7. The word **offered** in line 13 could best be replaced by
- showed
 - asked
 - made
 - gave
8. According to paragraph 3, what problem developed from the production of peanuts and sweet potatoes?
- There were too many ways that peanuts and sweet potatoes could be used.
 - Carver did not have a laboratory where he could study peanuts and sweet potatoes.
 - Peanuts and sweet potatoes did not actually improve the quality of the soil.
 - There were too many peanuts and sweet potatoes.
9. It is stated in paragraph 3 that Carver was working in a laboratory to find new
- ways to grow peanuts and sweet potatoes.
 - kinds of peanuts and sweet potatoes.
 - products that can be made from peanuts and sweet potatoes.
 - ways to turn peanuts into sweet potatoes.
10. Which of the following is **NOT** listed in paragraph 3 as a product that can be made from peanuts and sweet potatoes?
- Food
 - Clothing
 - Medicine
 - Plastic

Text 3

Line number

1. The French Quarter is the oldest section of the city of New Orleans. The
2. influences from a number of different cultures can be **spotted** in it.
3. The city of New Orleans was first colonized by the French in 1718. The
4. French planned and laid out what is today called the French Quarter as a walled
5. town. The plan of the French Quarter was created by the French in the
6. eighteenth century. It shows the formal organization that was popular in France
7. at the time. Though very few buildings that are **purely** French in design remain,
8. the overall design of the area is completely French.

9. Spain took possession of New Orleans from France in 1762. During the
10. period that Spain **was in control of** New Orleans, there were Spanish influences
11. in the architecture of the French Quarter. Spanish-style courtyards, which were
12. full of plants and flowers, were added to houses, and wrought iron was used to
13. decorate the houses in the Spanish style of the time.

14. Another influence on the architecture of New Orleans came from the West
15. Indies. Wealthy planters from the West Indies began opening houses in the
16. French Quarter of New Orleans in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The
17. weather in the West Indies is very hot, and houses in the West Indies were **built**
18. in ways that would help keep **them** cool. Planters who came to the French
19. Quarter from the West Indies influenced the architecture of the French Quarter
20. by making their houses there more able to keep the people living in them cool.
21. Two ways that planters from the West Indies influenced houses in the French
22. Quarter to make them cooler in the heat was to build ground floors out of the
23. stone and to add wide verandas, or covered porches, on second stories.

1. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that the French Quarter

- a) is located outside of New Orleans
- b) is not built in a single style
- c) was built only recently
- d) has a single strong culture

2. The word **spotted** in line 2 can best be replaced by

- a) seen
- b) circled
- c) taken
- d) interested

3. According to paragraph 2, it is **NOT** true that

- a) New Orleans was first colonized in the eighteenth century
- b) the French planned the area called the French Quarter
- c) the French Quarter was originally a walled town
- d) many buildings in the French Quarter today are French in design

4. The word **purely** in line 7 could best be replaced by

- a) simply
- b) completely
- c) clearly
- d) cleanly

-
5. It is stated in paragraph 3 that Spain
- gave New Orleans to France in 1762.
 - took possession of France in the eighteenth century.
 - gave France to New Orleans in 1762.
 - got New Orleans from France in the eighteenth century.
6. The phrase **was in control of** in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by
- had a desire for
 - was located in
 - had authority over
 - was looking for
7. A home in Spain in the late 18th century would most likely
- have French-style architecture
 - be located in a courtyard
 - be made of wrought iron
 - have a courtyard full of flowers
8. Why does the author say that “The weather in the West Indies is very hot” in the text on the French Quarter?
- Because most of the people living in the French Quarter had to move to the West Indies
 - Because the style of houses built for the weather of the West Indies was used in the French Quarter
 - Because the weather of the West Indies is very different from the weather in the French Quarter
 - Because the French Quarter is located in the West Indies
9. The word **built** in line 17 is closest in meaning to
- viewed
 - located
 - constructed
 - transported
10. The word **them** in line 18 refers to
- planters
 - West Indies
 - houses
 - people

Text 4

Line number

1. There has been a lot of **confusion** about Earth's age throughout history.
2. Until the nineteenth century, scientists held a really mistaken belief about the
3. age of our planet. Prior to this time, they had thought that Earth was created
4. around 4,000 or 5,000 B.C.
5. In the middle of the nineteenth century, British physicist Lord Kelvin, the
6. person that the Kelvin temperature scale is named after, came up with a very
7. different idea about Earth's age. His idea may have been well-reasoned, but it
8. was, unfortunately, also incorrect. Lord Kelvin determined Earth's age based
9. upon its temperature. Scientists at the time understood that Earth's center was
10. very hot, much hotter than Earth's surface. Lord Kelvin determined Earth's age
11. by calculating how long it would take the surface to cool down from the
12. **scorching** temperatures inside. Based on these calculations, Lord Kelvin
13. **calculated** that Earth was approximately 100 mln. years old.
14. Lord Kelvin's calculation of Earth's age was better than previous
15. calculations, but **it** was still not an accurate estimate. It was not correct because
16. Lord Kelvin did not understand the effect of radioactivity on the cooling of
17. Earth's surface. Radioactivity occurs naturally on Earth, and radioactivity
18. creates heat. The naturally occurring radioactivity on Earth has caused Earth to
19. cool **much less swiftly** than Lord Kelvin had calculated. In the twentieth
20. century, based on an understanding of the effect of radioactivity on the cooling
21. of the Earth's surface, scientists calculated that Earth is between 4 and 5 billion
22. years old.

1. The word **confusion** in line 1 is closest in meaning to
 - a) surprise
 - b) misunderstanding
 - c) anger
 - d) agreement
2. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that early scientists believed that Earth was
 - a) 2,000 to 3,000 years old
 - b) 4,000 to 5,000 years old
 - c) 6,000 to 7,000 years old
 - d) 8,000 to 10,000 years old

-
3. The word **scorching** in line 12 is closest in meaning to
- a) growing
 - b) freezing
 - c) burning
 - d) aging
4. According to paragraph 2, Lord Kelvin
- a) was American
 - b) wanted to determine Earth's age
 - c) was a biologist
 - d) determined Earth's age correctly
5. The word **calculated** in line 13 could best be replaced by
- a) determined
 - b) added
 - c) argued
 - d) taught
6. The author mentions "Lord Kelvin's calculation" at the beginning of paragraph 3 because
- a) this is an interesting new point
 - b) this refers to a key point in paragraph 2
 - c) Lord Kelvin did not really make the calculation
 - d) This will be the topic of paragraph 3
7. The word **it** in paragraph 3 refers to
- a) calculation
 - b) Earth
 - c) age
 - d) estimate
8. Which of the following is **NOT** true about radiation, according to paragraph 3?
- a) It causes heat to build.
 - b) It affects the cooling of the Earth.
 - c) It can occur without any help from humans.
 - d) It was thoroughly understood by Lord Kelvin.

9. The expression **much less swiftly** in line 19 could best be replaced by
- a) much more rapidly
 - b) much less softly
 - c) much more slowly
 - d) much less evenly
10. According to the text, early scientists
- a) believed Earth was less than 7,000 years old.
 - b) believed Earth was 100 million years old.
 - c) made calculations based on temperature and radioactivity.
 - d) believed Earth was 4 to 5 billion years old.

Text 5

Line number

1. There are many kinds of sugar. Some of the many kinds are cane sugar, beet
2. sugar, palm sugar, and corn sugar. The two most widely used kinds of sugar are cane
3. sugar and beet sugar.
4. It is generally believed that sugar cane was first grown in India. Sugarcane is the
5. plant that is used to make sugar from cane, or cane sugar. From India, the sugarcane
6. plant moved into other parts of Asia as well as North Africa and Europe. Christopher
7. Columbus was well **acquainted** with sugarcane because his wife's mother owned a
8. sugarcane plantation on the island of Maderia. It was Christopher Columbus who
9. introduced sugarcane to the Americas on his second voyage there. The production of
10. sugarcane grew **rapidly** in the Americas after its introduction there.
11. Sugar beets are another major source of sugar in addition to the sugar obtained
12. from sugarcane. Napoleon is often given credit for the increased use of sugar from
13. sugar beets. After the French lost a sea battle to the British in 1805, the British fleet
14. created a blockade that stopped **supplies** of sugarcane from coming into France.
15. Napoleon offered a large prize to someone who could develop a good method of
16. producing sugar from sugar beets. As a result, huge crops of sugar beets were grown
17. by farmers, and forty factories to produce sugar from sugar beets were created.

1. It is stated in paragraph 1 that palm sugar is
 - a) one of four kinds of sugar.
 - b) one of the kinds of sugar that is used least.
 - c) one of the two most widely used kinds of sugar.
 - d) the most widely used kind of sugar.

2. According to paragraph 2, sugar originally came from
 - a) India
 - b) Northern Asia
 - c) North America
 - d) Europe

3. The word **acquainted** in line 7 is closest in meaning to
 - a) familiar
 - b) interested
 - c) involved
 - d) accustomed

4. The word **rapidly** in line 10 is closest in meaning to
 - a) eagerly
 - b) hardly
 - c) rarely
 - d) quickly

5. Which of the following is true, according to paragraph 2?
 - a) Sugarcane is a kind of sugar.
 - b) Cane sugar is a kind of plant.
 - c) Sugarcane is made from cane sugar.
 - d) Cane sugar is made from sugarcane.

6. It is indicated in paragraph 2 that Christopher Columbus
 - a) knew nothing about sugarcane
 - b) owned a sugarcane plantation
 - c) brought sugarcane from the Americas
 - d) brought sugarcane to the Americas

7. According to paragraph 3, sugar beets
- a) provide a lot of sugar
 - b) provide more sugar than sugarcane
 - c) do not provide much sugar
 - d) come from sugarcane
8. What is stated in paragraph 3 about Napoleon?
- a) He won a battle in 1805.
 - b) He created a blockade.
 - c) He stopped sugarcane from coming into France
 - d) He wanted to increase the production of sugar from sugar beets.
9. The word **supplies** in line 14 is closest in meaning to
- a) stores
 - b) shops
 - c) markets
 - d) mall
10. According to paragraph 3, what happened after Napoleon offered a certain prize?
- a) The French lost a sea battle to the British.
 - b) Farmers began working in factories.
 - c) The production of sugar from sugar beets increased.
 - d) Factories began producing sugar from sugarcane.

Text 6

Line number

1. A little more than 100 years ago, a scientist in Medford, Massachusetts, was
 2. trying to help local industry. Instead of helping local industry, however, he caused
 3. a **major** problem with the local environment.
 4. The scientist thought that it would be a good idea to try to develop the silk
 5. making industry in Medford. He knew that the silk industry in Asia was successful
 6. because of the silkworm, a caterpillar that ate only mulberry leaves. Mulberry trees
 7. did not grow in Medford, so the scientist decided to work on developing a type of
 8. silk-making worm that would eat the type of tree leaves in Medford.
 9. His plan was to create a worm that was a **cross** between the Asian silkworm
 10. and another type of imported worm that would eat the types of leaves around
 11. Medford. Unfortunately, his plan did not turn out as he wanted. He was not able to
 12. **come up with** a silk-producing worm. However, the worms that he imported did
 13. like to eat leaves around Medford. Many of the trees around Medford lost their
 14. leaves to these worms and died.
1. The situation described in the text took place approximately
 - a) a decade ago
 - b) two decades ago
 - c) a century ago
 - d) two centuries ago
 2. According to paragraph 1, the scientist
 - a) had no effect on Medford
 - b) hurt rather than helped Medford
 - c) helped rather than hurt Medford
 - d) did not actually live in Medford
 3. The word **major** in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 - a) Important
 - b) High rank
 - c) Related to the main subject
 - d) Minor

4. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 2 about the scientist **EXCEPT** that he
- a) worked in the silk industry in China.
 - b) wanted to develop the silk industry in Medford.
 - c) knew something about the silk industry in China.
 - d) wanted to develop a certain kind of worm.
5. Which of the following is **NOT** stated about the silkworm?
- a) It is a type of caterpillar.
 - b) It likes only mulberry leaves.
 - c) It grows successfully in Asia.
 - d) It grows successfully in Medford.
6. It is stated in paragraph 3 that the scientist wanted to create a worm
- a) That was just like the Asian silkworm
 - b) That could be imported from Asia
 - c) That would eat the leaves in Asia
 - d) That was a mix of two other worms
7. According to paragraph 3, it is **NOT** true that the scientist
- a) planned to create a new kind of worm.
 - b) created silkworms.
 - c) imported worms.
 - d) was unsuccessful.
8. The word **cross** in line 9 is closest in meaning to
- a) mixture
 - b) symbol
 - c) movement
 - d) across

9. The phrase **come up with** in line 12 is closest in meaning to
- a) to find
 - b) to appear
 - c) to arrive
 - d) to survive
10. What did the scientist's worms do?
- a) They made silk.
 - b) They turned into silkworms.
 - c) They killed a lot of trees.
 - d) They died immediately.

Text 7

Line number

1. When the United States went to war against England in 1812, the U.S. navy
2. was much weaker than the British navy. In fact, the British navy at the time had
3. over 800 warships. The **entire** U.S. navy had only 16 warships in its fleet, so
4. **it** was almost **nonexistent**.
5. To increase its naval power, the United States tried to **convert** merchant
6. ships into warships. When a merchant ship was converted into a warship, two
7. big changes were made. First, the cargo hold was emptied. Then heavy cannons
8. to fight the enemy were added to the top of the deck. This type of conversion of
9. merchant ships into warships was not always successful, for a very good reason.
10. The changes that were made to convert a ship from a merchant ship to a
11. warship made the ship much less stable. A heavy cargo in the hold at the bottom
12. of a merchant ship allowed the ship to stay balanced in the water. When the
13. cargo was removed, the ship became less stable. Then, when the heavy metal
14. cannons were added to the deck of the ship, the ship became even less stable. **As**
15. **a result**, a number of these converted merchant ships tipped over and sank.

1. It is stated in the text that the U.S. navy was
- a) not as strong as the British navy.
 - b) stronger than the British navy.
 - c) as weak as the British navy.
 - d) equal in strength to the British navy.

2. The word **entire** in line 3 could best be replaced by
- a) tiny
 - b) tired
 - c) even
 - d) whole
3. The word **it** in line 4 refers to
- a) the British navy
 - b) time
 - c) the U.S. navy
 - d) its fleet
4. The word **nonexistent** in line 4 is closest in meaning to
- a) not real
 - b) non-finite
 - c) non-native
 - d) non-count
5. The word **convert** in line 5 is closest in meaning to
- a) buy
 - b) build
 - c) change
 - d) sell
6. According to paragraph 2, what was added to a merchant ship when it was converted?
- a) a cargo hold
 - b) cannons
 - c) a deck
 - d) the enemy

7. Paragraph 3 states that
- it is understandable why a certain change did not work well.
 - there were good reasons why warships were changed into merchant ships.
 - trying to change warships into merchant ships was not a success.
 - putting merchant ships into a war zone was successful.
8. According to paragraph 3, all of the following made a merchant ship less stable **EXCEPT**
- being converted into a warship
 - having a heavy cargo in the hold
 - having heavy cannons on deck
 - having an empty cargo hold
9. According to the text, what happened to many converted merchant ships?
- They became part of the British navy.
 - They went to the bottom of the ocean.
 - They carried large cargoes.
 - They filled their holds with cannons.
10. The expression ‘**As a result**’ in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
- However
 - Also
 - Afterwards
 - Therefore

Text 8

Line number

- Federal Express is a company that specializes in rapid overnight delivery of
- high-priority packages. The first company of its type, Federal Express was
- founded by the youthful Fred Smith in 1971, when he was only 28 years old.
- Smith had actually **developed** the idea for the rapid delivery *Line* service in a
- term paper for an economics class when he was a student at Yale University.
- The term paper reputedly received a less-than-stellar grade because of the
- infeasibility of the project that Smith had outlined. The model that Smith
- proposed had never been tried; it was a model that was efficient to operate but at

9. the same time was very difficult to institute.

10. Smith achieved efficiency in his model by designing a system that was
11. separate from the passenger system and could, therefore, focus on how to
12. deliver packages most efficiently. His strategy was to own his own planes so
13. that he could create his own schedules and to ship all packages through the **hub**
14. **city** of Memphis, a set-up which resembles the spokes on the wheel of a
15. bicycle. With this combination of his own planes and hub set-up, he could get
16. packages anywhere in the United States overnight.

17. What made Smith's idea difficult to institute was the fact that the entire
18. system had to be created before the company could begin operations. He
19. needed a fleet of aircraft to collect packages from airports every night and
20. deliver them to Memphis, where **they** were immediately sorted and flown out to
21. their new destinations; he needed a fleet of trucks to deliver packages to and
22. from the various airports; he needed facilities and trained staff all in place to
23. handle the operation. Smith had a \$4 million inheritance from his father, and he
24. managed to raise an additional \$91 million dollars from venture capitalists to get
25. the company operating.

26. When Federal Express began service in 1973 in 25 cities, the company was
27. not an immediate success, but success did come within a relatively short period
28. of time. The company lost \$29 million in the first 26 months of operations.
29. However, the tide was to turn relatively quickly. By late 1976, Federal Express
30. was carrying an average of 19,000 packages per night and had made a profit of
31. \$3.6 million.

1. The most appropriate title for the text is

- a) The Problems and Frustrations of a Business Student
- b) The Importance of Business Studies
- c) The Capitalization of Federal Express
- d) The Implementation of a Successful Business

2. The word **developed** in line 4 could best be replaced by

- a) come up with
- b) come about
- c) come across
- d) come into

-
3. What is stated in the text about Smith's term paper?
- a) Smith submitted it through a delivery-service
 - b) It was written by a student of Smith's
 - c) Its grade was mediocre wasn't high
 - d) The professor thought it had great potential
4. What was a key idea of Smith's?
- a) that he should focus on passenger service
 - b) that package delivery should be separate from passenger service
 - c) that packages could be delivered on other companies' planes
 - d) that passenger service had to be efficient
5. A **hub city** in line 13 is
- a) a large city with small cities as destinations
 - b) a city that is the final destination for many routes
 - c) a city where many bicycle routes begin
 - d) a centralized city with destinations emanating from it
6. It can be inferred from the text that Smith selected Memphis as his hub city because it
- a) was near the middle of the country
 - b) had a large number of passenger aircraft
 - c) already had a large package delivery service
 - d) was a favorite passenger airport
7. The pronoun **they** in line 20 refers to
- a) aircraft
 - b) packages
 - c) airports
 - d) destinations

8. It is **NOT** mentioned in the text that, in order to set up his company, Smith needed
- a) airplanes
 - b) trucks
 - c) personnel
 - d) faculty
9. How long did it take Federal Express to become profitable?
- a) Two months
 - b) One year
 - c) Three years
 - d) Six years
10. Which paragraph explains what made Smith's model effective?
- a) Paragraph 1
 - b) Paragraph 2
 - c) Paragraph 3
 - d) Paragraph 4

Text 9

Line number

1. Benjamin Franklin is famous in the history of the United States because of
2. his many and varied accomplishments later in his life, as a brilliant diplomat, as
3. a scientist, as an inventor, as a philosopher, and as a public official. Early in his
4. life, however, he was **headed for** a career as a printer. He was apprenticed at the
5. age of twelve in a print shop that belonged to his half-brother James. Where
6. faced with the unhappy prospect of spending nine years in an intolerable
7. situation, Benjamin devised a way to get out of his contract as an apprentice
8. printer in a rather unusual and creative way.
9. Benjamin's half-brother James ran a weekly newspaper, the New-England
10. Courant, and it was in this paper that young Benjamin worked as an apprentice
11. printer. Unbeknownst to his half-brother James, who owned the paper, a very
12. young Benjamin wrote a series of humorous letters to the paper.
13. He did not sign his own name to these letters. Instead, he used the pseudonym
14. Mrs. Silence Dogood. In these letters he **mocked** the life around Boston. The
15. letters amused the paper's readers, but **they** did not have the same effect on city

16. officials.
17. As a result of the letters, city officials forbade James to publish his
18. newspaper. James then decided to continue printing the paper using Benjamin's
19. name rather than his own; in order to do this, however, James had to release
20. Benjamin from his contract as an apprentice. After all, a newspaper could not
21. be headed by an apprentice printer. After James had released Benjamin from his
22. apprenticeship, he was to discover that Benjamin had written the letters that had
23. caused so much trouble. He was angry that he had lost the right to publish
24. his paper because of Benjamin. On his part, Benjamin was delighted to have
25. been released from his contract as an apprentice.
26. Later in his life, after he had achieved success in so many varied fields of
27. endeavor, Ben Franklin did admit that he had not handled his dissatisfaction
28. with his apprenticeship in the most mature way. However, he still appreciated
29. the creative way that he had dealt with the problem.

1. The main idea of the text is that Benjamin Franklin
- a) worked at a newspaper owned by his half-brother James
 - b) was known for his many and varied accomplishments
 - c) was involved in a trick at a New England newspaper
 - d) dealt creatively with a problem early in his amazing career
2. The expression **headed for** in line 4 could best be replaced by
- a) moving in the direction of
 - b) serving as a leader of
 - c) at the top of
 - d) climbing up
3. How did young Benjamin feel about the idea of spending time as an apprentice printer?
- a) He was overjoyed.
 - b) He was discontented.
 - c) He was amused.
 - d) He was satisfied.

4. It can be determined from the text that Benjamin and James
- a) were not related
 - b) had one parent in common
 - c) were distant cousins
 - d) had the same parents
5. The letters that Benjamin wrote
- a) had a serious tone.
 - b) were sent to city officials.
 - c) were about life as an inventor.
 - d) did not include Benjamin's name.
6. The word **mocked** in line 14 is closest in meaning to
- a) was complimentary
 - b) made fun of
 - c) cried over
 - d) paid attention to
7. The pronoun **they** in line 15 refers to
- a) citizens
 - b) letters
 - c) readers
 - d) officials
8. It is implied in the text that, when city officials read the letters, they
- a) laughed at them
 - b) paid no attention
 - c) got angry
 - d) agreed with the content
9. What eventually happened as a result of Benjamin's letters?
- a) Benjamin became an apprentice printer.
 - b) James was given control of the paper.
 - c) James laughed at the joke.
 - d) Benjamin got out of his contract.

10. It's **NOT** mentioned in the text that Benjamin Franklin was recognized for his achievements in
- a) diplomacy
 - b) science
 - c) psychology
 - d) public services

Text 10

Line number

1. The Celtic languages are a group of languages of northern Europe that are
2. descendents of the Indo-European family of languages. These languages developed
3. from the language of the Celts, a warlike civilization originating in the eastern part
4. of central Europe, in the northern Alps, and along the Danube during the Bronze
5. Age. The Celts reached the height of their civilization during the Iron Age, the last
6. five centuries B.C., and then **fanned out** from their original homeland into many
7. parts of continental Europe and across the channel and into the British Isles. Celtic
8. languages were spoken in much of western Europe during Pre-Roman and Roman
9. times. Place names of Celtic origin can be found today all over the British Isles
10. and France, in northern Spain and Italy, and in Switzerland and parts of Germany.
11. Rather than one language, the Celtic languages consist of two distinct clusters:
12. the Gaelic group and the Brythonic group. These two clusters of languages most
13. likely developed from dialects of the same language, the language of the Celts in
14. their original homeland. These two dialects were most likely mutually intelligible
15. to some degree as late as the fourth century. The Gaelic group of Celtic languages
16. consists of Irish, Scottish, and Manx, the language of the Isle of Man. The
17. Brythonic group of Celtic languages includes Welsh, Cornish, Breton, and Gaulish,
18. the language of Gaul prior to the days of the Roman Empire, with its Latin-
19. speaking population.
20. Many, though not all, of the Celtic languages are either extinct or are in the
21. process of becoming extinct. Gaulish apparently disappeared around 600 A.D.
22. Cornish and Manx both actually became extinct, the former in the nineteenth
23. century and the latter just a few decades ago, but both are being revived and are
24. now taught in a few schools each. Scottish, Irish, and Breton are all declining in
25. use. There are under a hundred thousand speakers of Scottish Gaelic, mostly on the
26. northern Hebridean Islands; there are more than a hundred thousand speakers of
27. Irish, **mainly** in the western counties of Ireland; there are about a half million

28. speakers who use Breton on a daily basis. In all these situations, though, the rate of
29. transmission to new generations is low, and this does not bode well for the survival
30. of these languages. Of all the Celtic languages, perhaps only Welsh has a strong
31. hold on the future.

1. The author's purpose in the text is to
 - a) describe the past and present of a related set of languages.
 - b) list the major characteristics of Celtic languages.
 - c) outline the major achievements of the Celts.
 - d) explain how languages manage to survive without changing.

2. According to the text, the Celtic languages did **NOT**
 - a) develop from the Indo-European language family
 - b) originate in the British Isles
 - c) exist before the time of the Roman Empire
 - d) provide any Italian place names

3. The text states that the Celts were
 - a) peaceful farmers
 - b) unheard of during the Bronze Age
 - c) at their peak during the Iron Age
 - d) at the height of their civilization 1,500 years ago

4. The expression **fanned out** in line 6 could best be replaced by
 - a) spread out
 - b) called off
 - c) got lost
 - d) turned out

5. It is implied in the text that Gaulish
 - a) first surfaced after the Roman Empire
 - b) has been revived in the last century
 - c) is declining in use
 - d) was replaced by Latin

-
6. The main idea of the third paragraph is that
- a) all Celtic languages are extinct.
 - b) a few Celtic languages disappeared.
 - c) some Celtic languages are flourishing.
 - d) most Celtic languages are either dead or dying.
7. It is **NOT** true according to the text that both Cornish and Manx
- a) were once considered extinct.
 - b) became extinct in the same century.
 - c) are being resuscitated.
 - d) may be taught in some academic institutions.
8. According to the text, the percentage of young people learning Scottish, Irish, and Breton is
- a) nonexistent
 - b) not high
 - c) increasing
 - d) quite robust
9. The word **mainly** in line 27 is synonymous to
- a) finally
 - b) usually
 - c) rarely
 - d) particularly
10. Where in the text does the author explain when the two clusters of Celtic languages were still understood by members of each group of speakers?
- a) Lines 2-4
 - b) Lines 6-7
 - c) Lines 10-11
 - d) Lines 12-14

Text 11

Line number

1. Perhaps better known than the Cullinan Diamond is the Hope Diamond, a
2. valuable and rare blue gem with a background of more than 300 years as a
3. world traveler. The 112-carat blue stone that later became the Hope Diamond
4. was mined in India sometime before the middle of the seventeenth century
5. and was first known to be owned by Shah Jahan, who built the TajMahal in
6. memory of his beloved wife. From India, the celebrated blue stone has changed
7. hands often, moving from location to location in distant corners of the world.

8. In the middle of the seventeenth century, a trader from France named Jean
9. Baptiste Tavernier acquired the large blue diamond, which was rumored to have
10. been illegally removed from a temple. Tavernier returned to France with the big
11. blue gem, where the stone was **purchased** by the Sun King, Louis XIV. Louis
12. XIV had **it** cut down from 112 to 67 carats to make its shape symmetrical and to
13. maximize its sparkle. The newly cut diamond, still huge by any standards, was
14. passed down through the royal family of France, until it arrived in the hands of
15. Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. During the French Revolution, Louis XVI and
16. his wife met their fate on the guillotine in 1793, and the big blue diamond
17. disappeared from public sight.

18. The diamond somehow managed to get from France to England, where
19. banker Henry Hope purchased it from a gem **dealer** early in the
20. nineteenth century. The huge blue stone was cut into a 45.5-carat oval,
21. and at this point it took on the name by which it is known today. The
22. diamond stayed in the Hope family for around a century, when deep
23. indebtedness brought on by a serious gambling habit on the part of one
24. of Henry Hope's heirs forced the sale of the diamond.

25. From England, the Hope Diamond may have made its way into the
26. hands of the Sultan of Turkey; whatever route it took to get there, it
27. eventually went onto the United States when American Evelyn Walsh
28. McLean purchased it in 1911. Mrs. McLean certainly enjoyed showing
29. the diamond off. The guests in her home were sometimes astounded to
30. notice the huge stone embellishing the neck of Mrs. McLean's Great Dane
31. as the huge pet trotted around the grounds of her Washington, D.C.
32. home. The Hope Diamond later became the property of jeweler Harry
33. Winston, who presented the stunning 45.5-carat piece
34. to the Smithsonian in 1958. The Hope Diamond is now taking a well-
35. earned rest following its rigorous travel itinerary and is on display at the
36. Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. where it has been since
37. 1958.

1. The main idea of this text is that the Hope Diamond
 - a) came from India
 - b) has moved around a lot
 - c) has been cut several times
 - d) now resides in the Smithsonian

2. The word **purchased** in line 11 may best be replaced
 - a) bought
 - b) presented
 - c) rewarded
 - d) granted

3. The word **it** in line 12 stands for
 - a) the royal family
 - b) the standard
 - c) the revolution
 - d) the diamond

4. Which lines in paragraph 2 describe what happens to the royal French owners of the diamond?
 - a) Lines 2-7
 - b) Lines 8-9
 - c) Lines 9-10
 - d) Lines 11-17

5. It can be inferred from the text that the author is not certain
 - a) who bought the Hope Diamond
 - b) who sold the Hope Diamond in England
 - c) how the Hope Diamond went from France to England
 - d) how big the Hope Diamond was in the 19th century

6. The word **dealer** in line 19 is most likely
- a) a card player
 - b) a miner
 - c) a cutter
 - d) a businessman
7. According to paragraph 3, how long did the diamond stay in the Hope family?
- a) about 100 years
 - b) 100 years
 - c) 112 years
 - d) 110 years
8. According to the text, Mrs. McLean
- a) donated the Hope Diamond to the Smithsonian
 - b) let her dog wear the Hope Diamond
 - c) purchase the Hope Diamond from the French
 - d) had the Hope Diamond cut to its present size 45.5 carats
9. Which country is **NOT** mentioned in the text as a place where the Hope Diamond spent some time?
- a) India
 - b) France
 - c) England
 - d) Denmark
10. Which paragraph discusses the period when the Hope Diamond received its current name?
- a) Paragraph 1
 - b) Paragraph 2
 - c) Paragraph 3
 - d) Paragraph 4

Text 12

Line number

1. The locations of stars in the sky relative to one another do not appear to the
2. **naked eye** to change, and as a result stars are often considered to be fixed in
3. position. Many unaware stargazers falsely assume that each star has its own
4. permanent home in the nighttime sky. In reality, though, stars are always
5. moving, but because of the tremendous distances between stars themselves and
6. from stars to Earth, the changes are barely **perceptible** here. An example of
7. a rather fast-moving star demonstrates why this **misconception** prevails; it
8. takes approximately 200 years for a relatively rapid star like Bernard's star to
9. move a distance in the skies equal to the diameter of the earth's moon. When the
10. apparently **negligible** movement of the stars is contrasted with the movement of
11. the planets, the stars are seemingly unmoving.

1. Which of the following is the best title for this text?
 - a) What the Eye Can See in the Sky
 - b) Bernard's Star
 - c) Planetary Movement
 - d) The Evermoving Stars

2. The expression '**naked eye**' in line 2 refers to
 - a) a telescope
 - b) a scientific method for observing stars
 - c) unassisted vision
 - d) a camera with a powerful lens

3. According to the text, the distances between the stars and Earth are
 - a) barely perceptible
 - b) huge
 - c) fixed
 - d) moderate

4. The word **perceptible** in line 6 is closest in meaning to
 - a) noticeable
 - b) persuasive
 - c) conceivable
 - d) astonishing

5. The word **misconception** in line 7 is closest in meaning to
- a) idea
 - b) proven fact
 - c) erroneous belief
 - d) theory
6. The text states that in 200 years Bernard's star can move
- a) around Earth's moon
 - b) next to Earth's moon
 - c) a distance equal to the distance from Earth to the Moon
 - d) a distance seemingly equal to the diameter of the Moon
7. The text implies that from Earth it appears that the planets
- a) are fixed in the sky
 - b) move more slowly than the stars
 - c) show approximately the same amount of movement as the stars
 - d) travel through the sky considerably more rapidly than the stars
8. The word **negligible** in line 9 could best be replaced by
- a) negative
 - b) insignificant
 - c) rapid
 - d) distant
9. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the text?
- a) Stars do not appear to the eye to move
 - b) The large distances between stars and the earth tend to magnify movement to the eye.
 - c) Bernard's star moves quickly in comparison with other stars
 - d) Although stars move, they seem to be fixed.
10. The text does **NOT** discuss
- a) the movement of the planets
 - b) Bernard's star
 - c) the distance from Earth to the Moon
 - d) why stars are always moving

Text 13

Line number

1. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson is perhaps not a name that is universally
2. recognized, but Dodgson did achieve enormous success under the pseudonym
3. Lewis Carroll. He created this pseudonym from the Latinization, *Carolus*
4. *Ludovicus*, of his real given names. It was under the name Lewis Carroll that
5. Dodgson published the children's book *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*
6. (1865) and its sequel *Through the Looking Glass*(1872). Though Dodgson
7. achieved this success in children's literature, he was not an author of children's
8. books by training or profession. His education and chosen field of pursuit were
9. far removed from the field of children's literature and were instead focused on
10. theoretical mathematics.

11. Dodgson graduated with honours from Christ Church, Oxford, in 1854 and
12. then embarked on a career in the world of academia. He worked as a lecturer
13. in mathematics at Oxford and, later in his career, published a number of
14. theoretical works on mathematics under his own name rather than under the
15. pseudonym that he used for his children's stories. He produced a number of
16. texts for students, such as *A Syllabus of Plane Algebraical Geometry*
17. (1860), *Formulae of Plane Trigonometry* (1861), which was **notable** for the
18. creativity of the symbols that he used to express trigonometric functions such
19. as sine and cosine, and *A Guide for the Mathematical Student*(1866). In a
20. number of more esoteric works, he championed the principles of Euclid; in
21. *Euclid and His Modern Rivals* (1879), he presented his ideas on the superiority
22. of Euclid over rival mathematicians in a highly imaginative fashion, by devising
23. a courtroom trial of anti-Euclid mathematicians that he named "Euclid-
24. wreckers" and ultimately finding the defendants guilty as charged. *Curiosa*
25. *Mathematica*(1888-1893) made a further defense of Euclid's work, focusing
26. on Euclid's definition of parallel lines. These academic works never had the
27. universal impact of Dodgson's works for children using the name Lewis Carroll,
28. but **they** demonstrate a solid body of well-regarded academic material.

1. The topic of this text is

- a) the works of Lewis Carroll
- b) Charles Dodgson and Euclid
- c) the story of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
- d) Dodgson and Carroll: mathematics and children's stories

2. According to the text, Dodgson

- a) did not use his given name on his stories for children
- b) used the same name on all his published works
- c) used the name Carroll on his mathematical works
- d) used a pseudonym for the work about the courtroom trial

3. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- a) “Lewis” is a Latin name.
- b) “Lutwidge” is part of Dodgson’s pseudonym.
- c) “Carolus” is the Latin version of the name “Charles”.
- d) “Ludovicus” is part of Dodgson’s given name.

4. It is **NOT** stated in the passage that Dodgson

- a) attended Christ Church, Oxford
- b) studied children’s literature
- c) was an outstanding student
- d) was a published author of academic works

5. What is stated in the text about the work “Formulae of Plane Trigonometry?”

- a) It portrayed mathematics in a creative way.
- b) It was written by Euclid.
- c) It was published in 1860.
- d) It was one of the texts that Dodgson studied at Oxford.

6. All of the following are stated in the text about the work *Euclid and His Modern Rivals* **EXCEPT** that

- a) it was published in 1879
- b) it was a highly creative work
- c) it described an actual trial in which Euclid participated
- d) it described a trial in which “Euclid-wreakers” were found guilty

7. The word **notable** in line 17 could best be replaced by

- a) significant
- b) notorious
- c) decisive
- d) necessary

8. According to the text, which of the following works was about Euclid?
- A Syllabus of plane Algebraical Geometry
 - Formulae of Plane Trigonometry
 - A Guide for the Mathematical Student
 - Curiosa Mathematica
9. The pronoun **they** in line 28 refers to
- parallel lines
 - these academic works
 - Dodgson's works for children
 - children
10. What is stated in the text about Dodgson's academic works?
- They are all about Euclid.
 - They had an impact on his works for children.
 - They were published under the name Lewis Carroll.
 - They were well received in the academic world.

Text 14

Line number

- Esperanto is what is called a planned, or artificial, language. It was
- created more than a century ago by Polish eye doctor Ludwik Lazar
- Zamenhof. Zamenhof believed that a common language would help to
- alleviate some of the misunderstandings among cultures.
- In Zamenhof's first attempt at a universal language, he tried to create a
- language that was as uncomplicated as possible. This first language included
- words such as *ab*, *ac*, *ba*, *eb*, *be*, and *ce*. This did not result in a workable
- language in that these monosyllabic words, though short, were not easy to
- understand or to retain.
- Next, Zamenhof tried a different way of constructing a **simplified**
- language. He made the words in his language sound like words that people
- already knew, but he simplified the grammar tremendously. One example of
- how he simplified the language can be seen in the suffixes: all nouns in this
- language end in *o*, as in the noun *amiiko*, which means "friend", and all
- adjectives end in *-a*, as in the adjective *bela*, which means "pretty". Another

16. example of the simplified language can be seen in the prefix *mal-*, which
17. makes a word opposite in meaning; the word *malamiko* therefore means
18. “enemy,” and the word *malbela* therefore means “ugly” in Zamenhof’s
19. language.

20. In 1887, Zamenhof wrote a description of this language and published
21. it. He used a penname, Dr. Esperanto, when signing the book. He selected the
22. name Esperanto because this word means “a person who hopes” in his
23. language. Esperanto clubs began **popping up** throughout Europe, and by
24. 1905 Esperanto had spread from Europe to America and Asia.

25. In 1905, the First World Congress of Esperanto took place in France, with
26. approximately 700 attendees from 20 different countries. Congresses were
27. held annually for nine years, and 4,000 attendees were registered for the
28. Tenth World Esperanto Congress scheduled for 1914, when World War I
29. erupted and forced its cancellation.

30. Esperanto has had its **ups and downs** in the period since World War I.
31. Today, years after it was introduced, it is estimated that perhaps a quarter of
32. million people are fluent in it.

33. Current advocates would like to see its use grow considerably and are
34. taking steps to try to make this happen.

1. The main idea of this text is
 - a) a language developed in the last few years.
 - b) one man’s effort to create a universal language
 - c) how language can be improved
 - d) using language to communicate internationally
2. According to the text, Zamenhof wanted to create a universal language
 - a) to resolve cultural differences
 - b) to provide a more complex language
 - c) to build a name for himself
 - d) to create one world culture
3. The word **simplified** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
 - a) understandable
 - b) uncomplicated
 - c) underestimated
 - d) natural

-
4. It can be inferred from the text that the Esperanto word *malespera* means
 - a) hopelessness
 - b) hope
 - c) hopeless
 - d) hopeful

 5. The expression **popping up** in paragraph 4 could best be replaced by
 - a) leaping
 - b) shouting
 - c) hiding
 - d) opening

 6. In what paragraph does the author explain why Zamenhof chose the name that he did for his language?
 - a) Paragraph 1-2
 - b) Paragraph 3
 - c) Paragraph 4
 - d) Paragraph 5

 7. It can be inferred from the text that the Third World Congress of Esperanto took place
 - a) in 1905
 - b) in 1907
 - c) in 1909
 - d) in 1913

 8. According to the text what happened to the Tenth World Esperanto Congress?
 - a) It had 4,000 attendees.
 - b) It was scheduled for 1915.
 - c) It had attendees from 20 countries.
 - d) It never took place.

 9. The expression '**ups and downs**' in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to
 - a) tops and bottoms
 - b) floors and ceilings
 - c) take offs and landings
 - d) highs and lows

10. The last paragraph most likely discusses
- a) the intention of current supporters of Esperanto to encourage its growth
 - b) another of Zamenhof's accomplishments
 - c) the disadvantages of using an artificial language
 - d) attempts to reconvene the World Congress of Esperanto in the 1920s

Text 15

Line number

1. The rattlesnake has a reputation as a dangerous and deadly snake with a fierce
2. hatred for humanity. Although the rattlesnake is indeed a venomous snake
3. capable of killing a human, its nature has perhaps been **somewhat** exaggerated in
4. myth and folklore.
5. The rattlesnake is not inherently aggressive and generally strikes only when **it**
6. has been put on the defensive. In its defensive **posture** the rattlesnake raises the
7. front part of its body off the ground and assumes an S-shaped form in preparation
8. for lunge forward. At the end of a forward thrust, the rattlesnake pushes its fangs
9. into the victim, thereby injecting its venom.
10. There are more than 30 species of rattlesnakes, varying in length from 20
11. inches to 6 feet. In the United States there are only a few deaths annually from
12. rattlesnakes, with a **mortality** rate of less than 2 percent of those attacked.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for this text?
- a) The Exaggerated Reputation of the Rattlesnake
 - b) The Dangerous and Deadly Rattlesnake
 - c) The Venomous Killer of Humans
 - d) Myth and Folklore about Killers
2. According to the text, which of the following is true about rattlesnakes?
- a) They are always ready to attack.
 - b) They are always dangerous and deadly.
 - c) Their fierce nature has been underplayed in myth and folklore.
 - d) Their poison can kill people.

-
3. Which word is closest in meaning to **somewhat** in paragraph 1 ?
- a) definitely
 - b) basically
 - c) particularly
 - d) partially
4. The word **it** in line 5 refers to
- a) nature
 - b) rattlesnake
 - c) a human
 - d) reputation
5. The word **posture** in line 6 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- a) mood
 - b) fight
 - c) position
 - d) strike
6. It can be inferred from the text that
- a) all rattlesnake bites are fatal
 - b) all rattlesnake bites are not equally harmful
 - c) the few deaths from rattlesnake bites are from six-foot snakes
 - d) deaths from rattlesnake bites have been steadily increasing
7. The word **mortality** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
- a) percentage
 - b) illness
 - c) death
 - d) survival
8. Where in the text does the author explain what people believe about rattlesnakes?
- a) Lines - 1-4
 - b) Lines - 5-6
 - c) Lines - 6-8
 - d) Lines - 8-10

9. The text does **NOT** discuss
- a) the nature of rattlesnake
 - b) rattlesnake's bite
 - c) species of rattlesnakes
 - d) cure from rattlesnake's injection

10. The author's purpose in this text is to
- a) warn readers about the extreme danger from rattlesnakes
 - b) explain a misconception about rattlesnakes
 - c) describe a rattlesnake attack
 - d) clarify how rattlesnakes kill human

Text 16

Line number

1. A solar eclipse occurs when the Moon moves in front of the Sun and hides at
2. least some part of the Sun from the earth. In a partial eclipse, the Moon covers
3. part of the Sun; in an annular eclipse, the Moon covers the center of the Sun,
4. leaving a bright **ring** of the light around the Moon; in a total eclipse, the Sun is
5. completely covered by the Moon.
6. It seems rather improbable that **a celestial body** size of the Moon could
7. completely **block out** the tremendously immense Sun, as happens during a total
8. eclipse, but this is exactly what happens. Although the Moon is considerably
9. smaller in size than the Sun, the Moon is able to cover the Sun because of their
10. **relative** distances from Earth. A total eclipse can last up to 7 minutes, during
11. which time the Moon's shadow moves across Earth at a **rate** of about 6
12. kilometers per second.

1. This text mainly
- a) describes how long an eclipse will last
 - b) gives facts about the Moon
 - c) explains how the Sun is able to obscure the Moon
 - d) informs the reader about solar eclipses

-
2. In which type of eclipse is the Sun obscured in its entirety?
- a) A partial eclipse
 - b) An annular eclipse
 - c) A total eclipse
 - d) A celestial eclipse
3. The word **ring** in line 4 could best be replaced by
- a) piece of gold
 - b) circle
 - c) jewel
 - d) bell
4. A **celestial body** in line 6 is most probably one that is found
- a) within the Moon's shadow
 - b) somewhere in the sky
 - c) on the surface of the Sun
 - d) inside Earth's atmosphere
5. What is the meaning of **block out** in line 7?
- a) square
 - b) cover
 - c) evaporate
 - d) shrink
6. According to the text, how can the Moon hide the Sun during a total eclipse?
- a) The fact that the Moon is closer to Earth than the Sun makes up for the Moon's smaller size.
 - b) The Moon can only obscure the Sun because of the Moon's great distance from the earth.
 - c) Because the Sun is relatively close to Earth, the Sun can be eclipsed by the Moon.
 - d) The Moon hides the Sun because of the Moon's considerable size.

7. The word **relative** in line 10 could best be replaced by
- a) familial
 - b) infinite
 - c) comparative
 - d) paternal
8. According to the text, which of the following happens during an eclipse?
- a) The Moon hides from the Sun.
 - b) The Moon is obscured by the Sun.
 - c) The Moon begins moving at a speed of 6 kilometers per second
 - d) The Moon's shadow crosses Earth.
9. The word **rate** in line 11 is closest in meaning to
- a) form
 - b) speed
 - c) distance
 - d) rotation
10. Where in the text does the author mention the rate of a total eclipse?
- a) Lines 1-3
 - b) Lines 4-6
 - c) Lines 7-9
 - d) Lines 10-12

Text 17

Line number

1. What is commonly called pepper in reality comes from two very
2. different families of plants. Black and white pepper both come from the fruit
3. of the *Piper nigrum*, a vine with fruits called *peppercorns*. The peppercorns
4. **turn** from green to red as they ripen and finally blacken as they dry out. The
5. dried-out peppercorns are ground to obtain black pepper. White pepper,
6. which has a more subtle flavor than black pepper, comes from the same
7. peppercorns as black pepper; to obtain white pepper, the outer hull of the
8. peppercorn, the pericarp, is removed before the peppercorn is ground.
9. Red and green peppers, on the other hand, come from a completely

10. different family from black and white pepper. Red and green peppers are
11. from the genus *Capsicum*. Plants of this type generally have tiny white
12. flower and fruit which can be any one of a number of colors, shapes, and
13. sizes. These peppers **range** in flavor from very mild and sweet to the most
14. incredibly burning taste imaginable.
15. Christopher Columbus is responsible for the present-day confusion over
16. what a pepper is. The *Piper nigrum* variety of pepper was highly valued for
17. centuries, and high demand for pepper by Europeans was a major cause of
18. the fifteenth-century **push** to locate ocean routes to the spice-growing
19. regions of Asia. When Columbus arrived in the New World in 1492, he was
20. particularly interested in finding black pepper because of the high price that
21. it would command in Europe. Columbus came across plants from the
22. *Capsicum* family in use among the people of the New World, and he
23. incorrectly identified **them** as relatives of black pepper. Columbus
24. introduced the spicy *Capsicum* chili peppers to Europeans on his return from
25. the 1492 voyage, and traders later spread them to Asia and Africa. These
26. *Capsicum* peppers have continued to be called peppers in spite of the fact
27. that they are not related to the black and white pepper of the *Piper nigrum*
28. family.

1. The purpose of this text is
 - a) to explain why there is confusion today over peppers
 - b) to provide the scientific classification of various types of peppers
 - c) to demonstrate that it was Columbus who brought peppers to Europe
 - d) to classify the variety of sizes, shapes, and colors of pappers

2. The word **turn** in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by
 - a) revert
 - b) exchange
 - c) veer
 - d) change

3. According to the text, both black and white peppers
 - a) come from different plants
 - b) change colors after they are ground
 - c) are ground from dried out peppercorns
 - d) have the same flavor

4. What part of the *Piper nigrum* is the pericarp?
 - a) The seed inside the fruit.
 - b) The outer covering of the fruit.
 - c) The pulp inside the vine.
 - d) The outer covering of the vine.

5. What usually does **NOT** vary in a *Capsicum* plant?
 - a) The color of the flower
 - b) The size of the fruit
 - c) The shape of the fruit
 - d) The color of the fruit

6. The word **range** in line 13 is closest in meaning to
 - a) change
 - b) vary
 - c) spread
 - d) reach

7. The word **push** in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by
 - a) shove
 - b) strength
 - c) drive
 - d) hit

8. The word **them** in paragraph 3 refers to
 - a) people
 - b) plants
 - c) chili peppers
 - d) families

9. It can be inferred from the text that chili peppers originally came from
 - a) Europe
 - b) Asia
 - c) America
 - d) Africa

10. Where in the text does the author explain the mistake that Columbus made?
- a) Lines 7-10
 - b) Lines 10-15
 - c) Lines 16-21
 - d) Lines 22-27

Text 18

Line number

1. The hippopotamus is the third largest land animal, smaller only than the
2. elephant and the rhinoceros. **Its** name comes from two Greek words which
3. mean “river horse”. The long name of this animal is often shortened to the
4. easier to handle term “hippo”. The hippo has a natural affinity for the water.
5. It does not **float** on top of water, instead, it can easily walk along the bottom
6. of a body of water. The hippo commonly remains underwater for three to
7. five minutes and has been known to stay under for up to half an hour before
8. coming up for air.
9. In spite of its name, the hippo **has relatively little in common** with the
10. horse and instead has a number of interesting similarities in common with
11. the whale. When a hippo comes up after a stay at the bottom of a lake or
12. river, it releases air through a blowhole, just like a whale. In addition, the
13. hippo resembles the whale in that they both have thick layers of **blubber** for
14. protection and they are almost completely hairless.

1. The text most likely discusses
- a) the largest land animals
 - b) the derivations of animal names
 - c) the characteristics of the hippo
 - d) the relation between the hippo and the whale
2. It can be inferred from the text that the rhinoceros is
- a) smaller than hippo
 - b) equal in size to the elephant
 - c) a hybrid of the hippo and the elephant
 - d) one of the two largest types of land animals

3. The word **its** in line 2 refers to

- a) hippopotamus
- b) elephant
- c) rhinoceros
- d) horse

4. It can be inferred from the text that the hippopotamus is commonly called a “hippo” because it is

- a) simpler to pronounce
- b) scientifically more accurate
- c) the original name
- d) easier for the animal to recognize

5. The word **float** in line 5 is closest in meaning to

- a) sink
- b) drift
- c) eat
- d) jump

6. According to the text, what is the maximum time that the hippos have been known to stay underwater?

- a) three minutes
- b) five minutes
- c) thirty minutes
- d) ninety minutes

7. The expression **has relatively little in common** in line 9 could best be replaced by

- a) has not any common features
- b) is not formally found
- c) has minimal experience
- d) shares few similarities

8. It is stated in the text that one way in which a hippo is similar to a whale is that
- a) they both live on the bottoms of rivers
 - b) they both have blowholes
 - c) they are both named after horse
 - d) they both breathe underwater
9. The word **blubber** in line 13 is closest in meaning to
- a) fat
 - b) metal
 - c) water
 - d) skin
10. According to the text, the hippo does **NOT**
- a) like water
 - b) resemble the whale
 - c) have a protective coating
 - d) have much hair

Text 19

Line number

1. The life span of an elephant that dies from natural causes is about sixty-five
2. years. Of course, an elephant can **perish** from a number of “unnatural causes”;
3. e.g., it can be killed by hunters, most probably for the valuable ivory in its tusks;
4. it can die from diseases that spread throughout an elephant herd; or it can die
5. from drought or from the lack of food that almost certainly accompanies the
6. inadequate supply of water.
7. If, however, an elephant **survives** these disasters, it falls prey to old age in its
8. mid-sixties. Around this age, the cause of death is attributed to the loss of the
9. final set of molars. When this last set of teeth is gone, the elephant dies from
10. **malnutrition** because it is unable to obtain adequate nourishment. In old age,
11. elephants tend to search out a **final home** where there is shade for comfort from
12. the sun and soft vegetation for cushioning; the bones of many old elephants
13. have been found in such places.

1. The word **perish** in line 2 could be best replaced by
 - a) fall in
 - b) shoot
 - c) die
 - d) get rich

2. The hunters kill the elephant most probably for
 - a) its enormous size
 - b) its huge weight
 - c) valuable ivory in its tusks
 - d) its big trunk

3. The elephant dies from
 - a) drowning
 - b) lack of food
 - c) adequate supply of water
 - d) overabundance of animals

4. The word **survives** in line 7 may best be replaced by
 - a) rises to
 - b) takes up
 - c) denies
 - d) lives through

5. Around mid-sixties the elephant's death is **NOT** caused by
 - a) old-age characteristics
 - b) variety of food
 - c) loss of final set of teeth
 - d) inadequate nourishment

6. The word **malnutrition** in line 10 is used to describe someone who
 - a) is in good health
 - b) has an illness
 - c) suffers from poor eating
 - d) overexercises

7. The expression “a **final home**” means
- a) a place to die
 - b) a comfortable house
 - c) a place for sale
 - d) the only remaining place
8. In old age elephants search out “a final home” in a place
- a) with a picturesque view
 - b) with poor vegetation
 - c) with diminished light
 - d) unprotected from the sun
9. The text most likely discusses
- a) the natural causes of the elephant’s death
 - b) “unnatural causes ” of the elephant’s death
 - c) the life of the elephant
 - d) the elephant’s diseases
10. The most appropriate title for the text is
- a) The final home for the elephant
 - b) The elephant’s survival
 - c) Causes of the elephant’s disease
 - d) The life span of the elephant

Text 20

Line number

1. Most people think of deserts as dry, flat areas with little vegetation and little or
2. no rainfall, but this is hardly true. Many deserts have varied geographical
3. formations ranging from soft, rolling hills to stark, jagged cliffs, and most deserts
4. have a permanent **source** of water. Although deserts do not receive a high
5. amount of rainfall-to be classified as a desert, an area must get less than twenty
6. five centimeters of rainfall per year-there are many plants that **thrive** on only small
7. amounts of water, and deserts are often full of such plant life.

8. Desert plants have a variety of **mechanisms** for obtaining the water needed for
9. survival. Some plants, such as cactus, are able to store large amounts of water in
10. their leaves or stems; after a rainfall these plants absorb a large supply of water
11. to last until the next rainfall. Other plants, such as the **mesquite**, have
12. extraordinary deep root systems that allow them to obtain water from far below the
13. desert's arid surface.

1. What is the main topic of the text?

- a) Deserts are not really flat areas with little plant life.
- b) Deserts are dry, flat areas with few plants.
- c) There is little rainfall in the desert.
- d) Many kinds of vegetation can survive with little water.

2. The text implies that

- a) the lack of rainfall in deserts causes the lack of vegetation
- b) the typical conception of a desert is incorrect
- c) all deserts are dry, flat areas
- d) most people are well informed about deserts

3. The text describes the geography of deserts as

- a) absence of vegetation
- b) flat
- c) sandy
- d) varied

4. The word **source** in line 4 means

- a) lack
- b) supply
- c) storage space
- d) need

5. According to the text, what causes an area to be classified as a desert?

- a) The source of water
- b) The type of plants
- c) The geographical formations
- d) The amount of rainfall

6. The word **thrive** in line 6 means

- a) decay
- b) suffer
- c) grow well
- d) hardly survive

7. The word **mechanisms** in line 8 could most easily be replaced by

- a) ways
- b) machines
- c) pumps
- d) sources

8. Which of the following is mentioned in the text about cacti?

- a) They get water from deep below the surface of the desert.
- b) They have deep root systems.
- c) They retain water from one rainfall to the next.
- d) They survive in the desert because they do not need water.

9. The word **mesquite** in line 11 is probably

- a) a geographical formation in the desert
- b) a type of tree
- c) a desert animal
- d) a type of cactus

10. Where in the text does the author describe desert vegetation that keeps water in its leaves?

- a) Lines 11-13
- b) Lines 2-4
- c) Lines 4-7
- d) Lines 9-11

SECTION 9

Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:

Choose the right option.

1. Ecologists try to find out how the Earth's environments can be preserved _____ living things will continue to survive on the planet.
 - a) now that
 - b) in order to
 - c) in case
 - d) so that
2. _____ children get older, their questions get harder to answer.
 - a) As
 - b) Because of
 - c) In order that
 - d) However
3. It is easier to study animals and plants than human beings, _____ plant and animal behaviors can be controlled and monitored.
 - a) thus
 - b) due to
 - c) because
 - d) however
4. Milk must be moved rapidly from the farm to the consumer and kept cold _____ it will not spoil.
 - a) so as
 - b) in case
 - c) if
 - d) so that

5. Experts estimate that we are losing 137 plant, animal and insect species every single day _____ rainforest deforestation.
- a) as
 - b) while
 - c) so
 - d) due to
6. _____ you left, the atmosphere in the office has not been as nice.
- a) When
 - b) Although
 - c) Since
 - d) So that
7. _____ you already know Mary, you should go to meet her at the airport.
- a) Although
 - b) Since
 - c) When
 - d) In spite
8. _____ we would like to open a branch in Oxford now, we will probably wait for another year or so.
- a) When
 - b) Since
 - c) Although
 - d) Due to
9. This job is badly paid, _____ I'm looking for another one.
- a) because
 - b) so
 - c) since
 - d) as

10. We're not making much profit _____ we need to raise our prices.
- a) because
 - b) since
 - c) though
 - d) so
11. I need to get to work early _____ I can finish the report before the meeting.
- a) despite
 - b) so that
 - c) when
 - d) since
12. Adams was dismissed from his job _____ he kept improper financial records.
- a) for
 - b) despite
 - c) because of
 - d) so that
13. California relies heavily on income from fruit crops _____.
- a) but Florida does so
 - b) and so does Florida
 - c) as though Florida doesn't do
 - d) in spite of Florida does so
14. It is very difficult to stop the cultivation of weed _____ it grows well with little care.
- a) however
 - b) nevertheless
 - c) because
 - d) though

15. Mr. Robert is a noted chemist _____.
- a) in spite of being an efficient teacher
 - b) because of an efficient teacher
 - c) but also an efficient teacher
 - d) as well as an efficient teacher
16. Her grades have improved, _____ very slightly.
- a) as if
 - b) so that
 - c) but only
 - d) despite
17. The students liked that professor's course _____ there was little or no homework.
- a) nevertheless
 - b) however
 - c) because of
 - d) because
18. _____ its durability and economy, the best car to buy is a Mercedes Benz.
- a) Because of
 - b) In spite of
 - c) As if
 - d) So that
19. I don't know him very well, _____ I have met him once or twice.
- a) in spite
 - b) as if
 - c) although
 - d) however

20. The committee rejected the proposal _____ they did not think it was practical.
- a) however
 - b) because
 - c) though
 - d) nevertheless
21. He refused to give up work, _____ he had won a million pounds.
- a) despite
 - b) however
 - c) even though
 - d) as though
22. The children won't go to sleep _____ we have a light on outside their bedroom.
- a) except
 - b) otherwise
 - c) unless
 - d) but
23. _____ Patrick, he can't possibly go alone – he's far too young.
- a) As if
 - b) As
 - c) As for
 - d) As far as
24. You can use my bicycle _____ you promise to bring it back tomorrow.
- a) as long as
 - b) although
 - c) nevertheless
 - d) in spite of

25. She wonders _____ her father looks like now, after so many years away.
- a) how
 - b) whose
 - c) that
 - d) what
26. Many people don't drink coffee in the evening _____ it keeps them awake.
- a) therefore
 - b) however
 - c) so that
 - d) because
27. I'll keep trying different jobs _____ I have found a career I really enjoy.
- a) until
 - b) when
 - c) while
 - d) as soon as
28. Bats do not have good eyesight, _____ they have to hunt for their food during the night.
- a) as a matter of fact
 - b) despite
 - c) although
 - d) for
29. An example of a nice dream is when we are doing something successfully, _____ a common nightmare is when we are making fools of ourselves.
- a) because
 - b) while
 - c) so
 - d) that

30. It doesn't matter which restaurant we choose _____ the service is good.
- a) on condition
 - b) as soon as
 - c) so long as
 - d) so that
31. Tobacco is bad for health, _____ many people all over the world continue to smoke it.
- a) yet
 - b) because
 - c) that
 - d) so that
32. Here is the CD _____ you asked me to bring.
- a) which
 - b) what
 - c) whom
 - d) where
33. _____ you take a mobile phone into the examination room, your teacher will punish you.
- a) Even if
 - b) Although
 - c) If
 - d) Unless
34. Primitive people had many superstitions about the owl, _____ the strange sounds it makes.
- a) apart from
 - b) because
 - c) since
 - d) because of

35. You should buy a good road map _____ you start your journey.
- a) after
 - b) before
 - c) ever since
 - d) while
36. Most of the older civilizations _____ flourished during the fifth century BC have died out.
- a) how
 - b) what
 - c) which
 - d) where
37. _____ around 8000 B.C., mammoths became extinct.
- a) With the end of the Ice Age
 - b) It was the end of the Ice Age that
 - c) That the end of the Ice Age
 - d) In addition to the end of the Ice Age
38. A bat will often spend the daylight hours _____ in a tree or cave.
- a) hanging upside down
 - b) which hangs upside down
 - c) that is upside down
 - d) while hanging upside down
39. A hero of the war of 1812, _____ the president of the United States.
- a) that Andrew Jackson later became
 - b) Andrew Jackson, later became
 - c) who was Andrew Jackson
 - d) later became Andrew Jackson

40. _____ in Japan as after that terrible earthquake.
- a) Never the situation was so serious
 - b) Not only was the situation so serious
 - c) Never was the situation so serious
 - d) No sooner had the situation been so serious
41. _____ a large part of western Utah was covered by Lake Bonneville.
- a) In Prehistoric times
 - b) It was in Prehistoric times
 - c) Because it was in Prehistoric times
 - d) As in Prehistoric times is
42. She behaves _____ she were the boss of the company and the staff obeys her humbly.
- a) as though
 - b) as long as
 - c) even though
 - d) as
43. He is working hard _____ he can get a better and more interesting job.
- a) when
 - b) so that
 - c) although
 - d) as soon as
44. We have nothing to fear _____ our country is strong and united.
- a) for
 - b) whereas
 - c) though
 - d) although

45. It's not the best dictionary you can buy, _____ it's better than nothing.

- a) since
- b) because of
- c) but
- d) despite

46. Mike is always on time _____ his brother is late at least twice a week.

- a) whereas
- b) wherever
- c) whenever
- d) whatever

47. The food is not as good as it was. _____ they have put the prices up.

- a) In spite of
- b) Despite
- c) Since
- d) In addition

48. It's busy during the week. At the weekend, _____, it is very quiet.

- a) however
- b) besides
- c) as long as
- d) moreover

49. They told us the shop was next to the station. We never found it, _____.

- a) too
- b) as well
- c) though
- d) despite

50. _____ wanting to see him again, she refused to reply to his letters.
- a) although
 - b) inspite
 - c) despite
 - d) though
51. His first acting role, _____ small, was a great success.
- a) though
 - b) however
 - c) despite
 - d) inspite of
52. _____ the problems they had to grapple with, they still enjoyed the trip.
- a) Despite of
 - b) In spite of
 - c) Since
 - d) Although
53. I just want to assure you that _____ is the truth.
- a) what I tell you
 - b) in addition I tell you
 - c) because what I tell you
 - d) whether I tell you or not
54. I talked to George yesterday. _____ he would not admit his mistake.
- a) Even then
 - b) Even if
 - c) Even
 - d) As if

55. We thought she was rather arrogant, _____, in fact, she was just very shy.
- a) since
 - b) although
 - c) inspite
 - d) whereas
56. Some people protest certain commercial fishing operations, _____ dolphins, considered to be highly intelligent mammals, are killed unnecessarily.
- a) because
 - b) in addition
 - c) lest
 - d) whereas
57. _____ the earthquake damaged the bridge across Skunk River, the Smiths were able to cross the river because they had a boat.
- a) even if
 - b) even though
 - c) inspite of
 - d) despite
58. "How do you like the hat?"
"I do not like the shape of the hat, _____ I like its colour."
- a) since
 - b) despite
 - c) because
 - d) though
59. The adder is a very dangerous snake _____ bite may prove fatal to humans.
- a) as
 - b) whom
 - c) that
 - d) whose

60. _____ were first viewed through a telescope by Galileo.
- a) Jupiter has four moons
 - b) Jupiter's four moons
 - c) Jupiter surrounded by four moons
 - d) Surrounded by four moons, Jupiter
61. _____ her father's advice, Sarah Daole chose medicine as her course of studies.
- a) although
 - b) until
 - c) despite
 - d) in spite
62. When travelling it is advisable to write your name and address on your bag _____ you lose it.
- a) unless
 - b) if
 - c) when
 - d) in case
63. Yesterday Jack was having a party but Sheila couldn't come, _____ was a pity.
- a) this
 - b) which
 - c) it
 - d) what
64. _____ you water the flowers every day and take care of them the garden will soon become a pleasant place.
- a) Provided that
 - b) Until
 - c) Nevertheless
 - d) Even if

-
65. Spiders are not insects, as many people think. _____, they are not even related to them.
- a) Even though
 - b) Consequently
 - c) Moreover
 - d) However
66. _____ about the need to educate people on recycling, the speaker stressed the importance of conserving paper
- a) During talking
 - b) While talking
 - c) As talking
 - d) In the event of talking
67. Prospectors rushed to Nevada in 1859 _____ was discovered.
- a) while gold
 - b) soon after gold
 - c) gold where
 - d) so gold that
68. Michelson, _____ carried out experiments on the speed of light, was the first American to receive a Nobel Prize in science.
- a) whom
 - b) who
 - c) that
 - d) which
69. _____ being the outer protective covering of the body, the skin performs many other necessary functions.
- a) Beside
 - b) Besides
 - c) Although
 - d) Despite

70. A metaphor, _____ compares two things that are different, but have something in common.
- a) often used in poetry
 - b) has used in poetry
 - c) is used in poetry
 - d) has uses in poetry
71. He came as soon as he could _____ to help me complete the work by midnight.
- a) so that
 - b) provided that
 - c) so as
 - d) so
72. She is a good specialist. _____, I didn't hesitate to ask her for help.
- a) So that
 - b) Although
 - c) Even though
 - d) Therefore
73. _____ it was late and our children had already gone to bed, we didn't feel tired and sleepy.
- a) Because
 - b) Although
 - c) In spite of
 - d) As
74. I like travelling by ship _____ the sea is not rough.
- a) as long as
 - b) unless
 - c) despite
 - d) in case

75. When I was strolling by the Nile, I suddenly saw someone _____ photo I had seen in the newspaper.
- a) whom
 - b) who
 - c) whose
 - d) which
76. _____ Henry had looked through all the drawers in his room he started going through the cupboards downstairs.
- a) When
 - b) Meanwhile
 - c) While
 - d) Afterwards
77. One solution to the problem of deforestation is to use less paper, _____ fewer trees will be cut for paper making.
- a) though
 - b) in contrast
 - c) so that
 - d) yet
78. _____ its small store of words, Old English was a remarkably flexible language.
- a) Despite
 - b) In spite
 - c) Despite of
 - d) Although
79. I was shocked _____ what I had done.
- a) when I realized
 - b) when I realized that
 - c) as I realized that
 - d) when realizing that

80. 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
81. You look so frightened! It seems _____ you have seen a ghost.
- a) as
 - b) if
 - c) as though
 - d) although
82. I am afraid _____ until tomorrow.
- a) there is no chance of seeing the director
 - b) it is no chance to see the director
 - c) there isn't no chance of seeing the director
 - d) it will be any chance of seeing the director
83. _____, we seldom see each other.
- a) Now when Henry lives in Boston
 - b) Now that Henry lives in Boston
 - c) No matter if Henry lives in Boston
 - d) Now then Henry lives in Boston
84. Millions of people around the world continue to smoke _____.
- a) in spite of the fact that smoking causes cancer
 - b) due to the fact that smoking causes cancer
 - c) even though the fact that smoking causes cancer
 - d) because smoking causes cancer

85. _____, the government has decided not to fund it.
- a) When they see that the scheme is likely to fail
 - b) While seeing that the scheme is likely to fail
 - c) To see that the scheme is likely to fail
 - d) Seeing that the scheme is likely to fail
86. A bridge collapsed last Monday _____ which hit Southern California.
- a) as a result of an earthquake
 - b) resulting in an earthquake
 - c) causing an earthquake
 - d) so that there was an earthquake
87. You had better lock all the doors, _____ you will be in trouble.
- a) in case of
 - b) provided that
 - c) so that
 - d) otherwise
88. I'm looking forward to seeing the Pyramids _____ we visit Egypt.
- a) whenever
 - b) when
 - c) by which
 - d) since when
89. Drinking wine in a dream means that you will experience happiness, _____ drinking beer means that you will be disappointed.
- a) therefore
 - b) whereas
 - c) as far as
 - d) for

90. I don't know _____ my grandfather manages to live on his small pension.
- a) how
 - b) why
 - c) that
 - d) what
91. The coach was full and the weather very hot, but the air conditioning wasn't working. _____, the passengers were uncomfortable and many of them complained.
- a) Nevertheless
 - b) Consequently
 - c) Otherwise
 - d) Furthermore
92. _____ than he began to feel sleepy.
- a) He had no sooner drunk the coffee
 - b) He no sooner had drunk the coffee
 - c) Hardly had he drunk the coffee
 - d) He had hardly drunk the coffee
93. Since the documents haven't arrived _____ .
- a) we can't load the goods
 - b) we couldn't load the goods
 - c) we should load the goods
 - d) we will load the goods
94. Although the pension was very reasonably priced, it was certainly not uncomfortable. _____, it had a beautiful shady garden and a roof terrace with a splendid view of the area.
- a) Therefore
 - b) Even though
 - c) Otherwise
 - d) Moreover

95. _____ the heavy rain, we greatly enjoyed ourselves.
- a) In spite
 - b) Though
 - c) Despite
 - d) However
96. Tom was very persuasive, _____, I did what he asked.
- a) provided
 - b) in order
 - c) moreover
 - d) accordingly
97. _____ they live near the Browns, they see them quite seldom.
- a) Although
 - b) As
 - c) As soon as
 - d) Still
98. There is fog at the airport, _____ the plane has been diverted.
- a) therefore
 - b) though
 - c) in contrast
 - d) nevertheless
99. The professor said that _____ on Monday.
- a) if the students could hand in their reports
 - b) when the students could hand in their reports
 - c) why the students could hand in their reports
 - d) the students could hand in their reports

100. Not only _____, they serve for scientific and educational purposes as well.
- a) are botanical gardens places of beauty but also
 - b) are botanical gardens places of beauty
 - c) botanical gardens being places of beauty
 - d) botanical gardens are places of beauty but
101. When _____ is not known.
- a) inventing the wheel
 - b) was the wheel invented
 - c) the invention of the wheel
 - d) the wheel was invented
102. The type of clothing people wear tells others a lot about _____ .
- a) who are they
 - b) who they are
 - c) where they are
 - d) where are they
103. They know the risks of swimming with sharks, _____ they insist on doing it.
- a) accordingly
 - b) consequently
 - c) yet
 - d) as a result
104. Most folk songs are ballads _____ have simple words and tell simple stories.
- a) that
 - b) what
 - c) who
 - d) when

105. Parrots can live in temperate or even cold climates, _____ they are tropical birds.
- but
 - despite
 - even though
 - nevertheless
106. Owls can hunt in total darkness _____ their remarkably keen sense of smell.
- however
 - since
 - because of
 - therefore
107. The tennis match planned for tomorrow will take place _____.
- as if it was raining
 - and it doesn't rain
 - but it doesn't rain
 - as long as it doesn't rain
108. He had no sooner opened the door of his flat _____.
- as if something strange he felt
 - then he felt something strange
 - if he felt something stranger
 - than he felt something strange
109. I didn't agree with him _____.
- so I went on listening to him willingly
 - though I didn't listen to him
 - but I went on listening to him willingly
 - if I didn't listen to him

110. The household vacuum cleaner was first mass-produced by William Henry Hoover; _____, it is now commonly referred to as a 'hoover'.
- a) besides
 - b) otherwise
 - c) whereas
 - d) therefore
111. _____ smoking can cause lung problems, many people all over the world smoke.
- a) Despite
 - b) Because
 - c) As
 - d) Although
112. Your mother will punish you, _____ you go home late.
- a) unless
 - b) although
 - c) if
 - d) because of
113. Primitive people had many superstitions about the owl _____ the strange sounds it makes.
- a) because of
 - b) because
 - c) since
 - d) apart from
114. Not only was the president dedicated to fighting poverty _____ to put an end to racial discrimination.
- a) but he vowed as well as
 - b) that he vowed too
 - c) but he also vowed
 - d) also he vowed

115. _____ I dislike sentimental films, sometimes, when I'm not feeling very energetic, I can curl up on the sofa and watch one.
- a) As soon as
 - b) Though
 - c) However
 - d) Despite
116. She is fed up with sharing a house with others; _____, she is looking for her own flat.
- a) moreover
 - b) therefore
 - c) although
 - d) nevertheless
117. He is not leaving the company because he is unhappy there; _____, he has enjoyed working there, but he has other reasons.
- a) on the other hand
 - b) however
 - c) on the contrary
 - d) nevertheless
118. She had _____ placed the plate of cakes on the table _____ the children gave her the empty plate and requested some more.
- a) the moment/while
 - b) hardly/when
 - c) neither/nor
 - d) not only/but also
119. _____ how many windows I open, I can't get any air movement in the house.
- a) Even if
 - b) Although
 - c) No matter
 - d) Whereas

120. We had better take a spare blanket with us _____ it gets cooler than we expect in the mountains.
- a) if only
 - b) so that
 - c) in case
 - d) even though
121. _____ they played better than they have so far, they lost the match.
- a) Despite
 - b) No sooner
 - c) However
 - d) Although
122. _____ to relieve some of the burden on the city's only airport, they are planning to build a second one.
- a) No matter
 - b) In case
 - c) In order
 - d) Even though
123. Our students have to choose to study _____ French _____ Spanish, because they are the compulsory languages selected by the board.
- a) neither/nor
 - b) scarcely/and
 - c) whether/or
 - d) either/or
124. _____ we discuss the details, let me ask you whether you are interested in our offer.
- a) Consequently
 - b) Afterwards
 - c) In spite of
 - d) Before

125. Western Scotland is wild and mountainous, _____ eastern Scotland is lush farmland.
- a) despite
 - b) whereas
 - c) nevertheless
 - d) therefore
126. I don't see why the boys can't go fishing _____ they promise to stay together and come back before it gets dark.
- a) whereas
 - b) no matter
 - c) whether
 - d) as long as
127. _____ the solar system is tiny compared with the distances to galaxies or even to nearby stars, it is enormous when compared with distances on the Earth.
- a) Even though
 - b) Nevertheless
 - c) As long as
 - d) The fact that
128. He was extremely happy about winning the contest, because it gave him not only the opportunity to join a professional orchestra, _____ the chance to travel.
- a) but as well
 - b) and
 - c) but also
 - d) and also
129. Not only does the International Students' Society help foreign students settle in, _____ it organizes sightseeing trips as well.
- a) so that
 - b) but also
 - c) but
 - d) on the contrary

130. _____ 'Internet Cafes', students who can't afford computers have access to the Internet and to e-mail.
- a) In order that
 - b) Owing to
 - c) Wherever
 - d) Whereas
131. Black bears don't usually attack humans. _____, they normally run away from us.
- a) On the contrary
 - b) On the other hand
 - c) Furthermore
 - d) Consequently
132. She has been looking much more enthusiastic about the future _____ she accepted her new job.
- a) since
 - b) until
 - c) before
 - d) when
133. _____ the renovation of their football stadium, the team will be using another team's ground next season.
- a) However
 - b) While
 - c) Due to
 - d) Because
134. Please answer the telephone for the next hour _____ the receptionist has gone to the dentist.
- a) while
 - b) until
 - c) so
 - d) as

135. The residents received some warning of the tornado; _____, several people were injured.
- a) nevertheless
 - b) despite
 - c) even though
 - d) thus
136. He was tired of commuting such a long way to work _____ he was quite excited when a local company offered him a job.
- a) so
 - b) for
 - c) though
 - d) still
137. It was clear that _____ how much he protested, his father was not going to change his mind.
- a) no matter
 - b) whereas
 - c) whenever
 - d) although
138. _____ it was extremely windy, we managed to have a good game of beach volleyball.
- a) However
 - b) No matter
 - c) In spite of
 - d) Even though
139. We are going to set out at dawn tomorrow, _____ we have loaded up the car tonight.
- a) when
 - b) so
 - c) for
 - d) because

140. His parents were happy that he managed to gain a university degree _____ his handicap.
- a) provided
 - b) besides
 - c) though
 - d) despite
141. I have heard that he has been doing well _____ he opened his own language school.
- a) since
 - b) no sooner
 - c) when
 - d) by the time
142. He had no sooner opened the doors of the shop _____ a customer came in and bought all the fresh cream cakes.
- a) when
 - b) that
 - c) where
 - d) than
143. I like to read my newspaper _____ travelling to work, but I often leave it behind.
- a) while
 - b) as soon as
 - c) because of
 - d) since
144. _____ you have used the photocopier, please don't forget to turn it off.
- a) After
 - b) Just
 - c) Before
 - d) Unless

145. People often don't tell the truth on market surveys; _____, the results obtained from them are not always accurate.
- a) for
 - b) otherwise
 - c) due to
 - d) thus
146. The police are determined to find the culprits _____ long it may take to trace them.
- a) in spite of
 - b) however
 - c) even if
 - d) no matter
147. The people of Quebec, Canada, are so patriotic _____ the blue and white provincial flag flies over many homes and businesses.
- a) but
 - b) although
 - c) because
 - d) that
148. _____ for our coffee break, the fire alarm rang.
- a) Hardly we sat down
 - b) Sitting down
 - c) As long as sitting down
 - d) Just as we sat down
149. _____ being an accomplished artist, Leonardo da Vinci was also a sculptor, an architect and a man of science.
- a) Not only
 - b) However
 - c) Besides
 - d) Moreover

150. _____ the great diversity in social behaviour and habits between different types of ants, most of them have the same basic physical structure.
- a) Regardless
 - b) As if
 - c) Besides
 - d) Despite
151. Strawberries are so cheap at the moment _____ we should make some jam.
- a) because
 - b) that
 - c) so that
 - d) while
152. This book is neither entertaining nor informative, _____ I definitely recommend it to you.
- a) but
 - b) although
 - c) because
 - d) so
153. Some people argue that traditional blood sports, _____ fox-hunting and bullfighting, should be banned because they are barbaric and inhumane.
- a) in case
 - b) as far as
 - c) such as
 - d) as though
154. Peter is leaving to go back to England, _____ we are holding a farewell dinner for him.
- a) or else
 - b) since
 - c) yet
 - d) so
155. As we will be touring, we could take the tent just _____ we see a nice campsite and want to stop.
- a) in case
 - b) unless
 - c) until
 - d) as

156. _____ the work was physically demanding, and at times we felt really exhausted, seeing the end result was very satisfying.
- a) Owing to
 - b) Even though
 - c) No matter
 - d) As though
157. They looked around a lot of different buildings _____ they could choose the most suitable one to rent for their new business.
- a) yet
 - b) besides
 - c) since
 - d) so that
158. I wasn't disappointed when I lost _____ I hadn't even expected to get as far as I had in the competition.
- a) consequently
 - b) though
 - c) moreover
 - d) providing
159. _____ the introduction of the new education act, elementary school children have been taught English from the third grade.
- a) Although
 - b) Until
 - c) During
 - d) Since
160. We wrapped the roast chicken in special paper _____ it would stay warm until our guests arrived.
- a) while
 - b) so that
 - c) in case
 - d) as though

SECTION 10

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

Text 1

In business, the first thing we do when we meet someone is shake hands. While it seems simple enough, this “first impression” greeting sends a powerful message about you and your respect for others. For the most part, the western-style handshake is the accepted form of greeting in the international business world. (1)_____. Your understanding of the subtle, and not-so-subtle, differences, as well as the traditional greetings of a country, conveys a great deal. It sends a message about how you view and value a culture and whether you respect your peers and potential partners.

When doing business outside the United States, make sure you shake hands with everyone you greet and greet everyone in the room. (2)_____. Also, be sure to shake hands upon arrival and departure. When meeting associates in the US, a firm handshake is preferred, but when traveling abroad, it’s a different story. (3)_____:

CHINA – While the western handshake is accepted, it is performed with a lighter grip and a pumping motion. Chinese also lower their eyes slightly as a sign of respect when meeting someone. (4)_____.

JAPAN – Both handshaking and bowing are accepted forms of greeting in international business circles so take your lead from the person you are meeting. If shaking hands, do so lightly. If you are greeted with a bow, respond by bowing in kind.

RUSSIA – Russians usually use only one firm handshake when meeting a guest. (5)_____. Russian men customarily kiss their guest’s cheeks (men and women alike) while women reserve such intimacies for other Russians and simply shake hands with foreigners.

FRANCE – Shake hands with one brisk stroke upon arrival and departure and make sure to shake hands with everyone.

1.
 - a) However, the manner in which it is performed varies from country to country.
 - b) Kindness towards others and mutual respect are at the heart of good etiquette.
 - c) These values can be learned by anyone, regardless of their prior life experience.
 - d) Modern Etiquette draws from traditional rules of civil behavior.
2.
 - a) Manners and Etiquette are as important today as they were in 1904.
 - b) Failure to do so is considered a rejection of those you omitted, and will be noticed.
 - c) People say the most amazing things, then they expect you to respond.
 - d) Smiling doesn't always mean that the individual is expressing pleasure.
3.
 - a) What is excellent etiquette in one society may shock another:
 - b) Look at the business card when given, and try to say something genuinely nice about it:
 - c) Here are a few ways you might be greeted by others when doing business abroad:
 - d) Etiquette is a topic that has occupied writers and thinkers in all sophisticated societies for millennia:
4.
 - a) Staring into their eyes can be perceived as a sign of disrespect.
 - b) Displaying an open mouth is unethical.
 - c) Eating is usually done in silence.
 - d) Removing shoes before entering homes and restaurants is rude.
5.
 - a) If you've met the person before, don't be surprised if the greeting includes a hug.
 - b) A man may offer his hand to a woman, and he may kiss the top of a woman's hand.
 - c) For example, it is considered polite to shake hands when you leave for lunch and when you return.
 - d) They do not stand very close to one another when talking.

Text 2

I play the trumpet in my school jazz band. Last month we held a jazz competition with bands from local high schools – and our band won!

(1)_____. We didn't look much like adult professional bands, but all of us were used to performing in competitions, so the quality of playing was amazing, especially considering everyone was so young. Players from each band even created new tunes right there on stage. It was exciting to watch – but even better when my band played on stage!

We have a great jazz band at my school, but not everyone who wants to play in it gets accepted – only about half, in fact. (2)_____. There are also trips to jazz summer camps across the country – I've been to a couple and learnt a lot.

Adults are often surprised that young people are getting interested in jazz. (3)_____. But I find it exciting because it's both new and old at the same time – you can create your own music, but you also feel you're part of its history. (4)_____.

My school's really lucky because we have great teachers, and parents who've supported us all the way. (5)_____.

1.

- a) All the bands, including ours, looked very professional.
- b) Performing in such a competition was so exciting as it was our first participation.
- c) Each band had their own costumes, ranging from black school uniforms like my band wore, to brightly-coloured T-shirts.
- d) The fact is that other local bands did not participate.

2.

- a) But anyone who's keen to play goes to jazz practice before school, and we often spend time together after school, listening to jazz and learning its language.
- b) These trips are not limited to jazz players only.
- c) Actually, the band doesn't even exist.
- d) However, there are many things that jazz lovers can do and one of them is trips to jazz summer camps.

- 3.
- a) But I truly wonder what makes them so surprised.
 - b) My music teacher thinks it's because pop music isn't challenging enough for people like me who are serious about music.
 - c) In fact, there is nothing exciting about jazz and people often pretend they like it.
 - d) Jazz is something very old and you simply need to know it if you want to know your own history.
- 4.
- a) History was one of the important subjects at our school.
 - b) In fact, creating music has never been an easy task; moreover, you need to combine it with history.
 - c) Playing on stage is not part of jazz performances.
 - d) What is more, you're playing on stage in the same way as great jazz performers before you.
- 5.
- a) I am not sure whether we needed that support.
 - b) Without them, we'd never get anywhere with our music!
 - c) Without them, we could, perhaps, be even more successful.
 - d) Sometimes, that support made us unlucky.

Text 3

Everybody knows for bubble gums, and for young people bubble gum is probably more popular than chewing gum. It is a type of chewing gum with a particular flavor that is especially designed for blowing bubbles. (1)_____. In the early 1900s, Frank Fler experimented with a lot of gum ingredients to find perfect bubble gum recipe. His first bubble gum recipes were never sold, because bubble gums were just too sticky. Fler Chewing Gum Company in Philadelphia had been searching for years to produce a formula which allowed bubbles to be blown that didn't stick. In 1928 Walter Diemer, an accountant for the Fler gum company, while testing new gum recipes, noticed the mass was less sticky than regular chewing gum, and while testing it he found out that he could create bubbles easily. Walter Diemer accidentally founded best recipes for bubble gum. (2)_____. All the gum was sold in a single day. Diemer's Bubble gum was the first ever commercially sold bubble gum. The Fler Chewing Gum Company began making bubble gum using Diemer's recipe. The gum was named and marketed as "Dubble Bubble" gum. This gum was different from all the other gums. Fler Chewing Gum Company trained people to teach others to

blow bubbles using the gum. (3)_____.Blowing teachers proved the perfect success for Fleeer Company. When Frank H. Fleeer founded bubble gum it was the first time that food coloring used. (4)_____. Walter Diemer used this color. That is the reason why was bubble gum pink, and ever since then, no one thought to change it. (5)_____.

1.

- a) The inventor of the first bubble gum was Frank Fleeer.
- b) For many years the Dubble Bubble gum was the only bubble gum on the market.
- c) They introduced the Bazooka Bubble Gum named after the musical instrument.
- d) The gum had “Bazooka Joe” comic strips on the gum wrapper.

2.

- a) In the years that followed bubble gum earned popularity.
- b) Diemer brought his discovery to a grocery store to test it.
- c) In those distant times, many old cultures used several types of chewing gum as a mouth freshener and medicinal accessory.
- d) The first widespread use of chewing gum by modern civilization happened in early 1800s.

3.

- a) He molded them in small gumballs that were wrapped in different colored tissue papers.
- b) He established small manufacturing workplace where he employed 40 working girls and patented machine to manufacture gum.
- c) These “blowing teachers” taught the people how to blow bubbles using the gum.
- d) His business grew and soon he hit several big landmarks.

4.

- a) The only food coloring in the factory was pink.
- b) He made first flavored gum in the world called “Black Jack”.
- c) He will forever be remembered as the father of modern day chewing gum industry.
- d) It had the taste of licorice.

5.

- a) Pink became, and remains, the industry standard.
- b) Big change in chewing gum industry came with Thomas Adams.
- c) Gum base gives chewing gums amazing chew.
- d) All chewing gum manufactured today share the same main ingredients.

Text 4

With the first publication of the children's book *Winnie-the-Pooh* on October 14, 1926, the world was introduced to some of the most popular fictional characters of the twentieth century – Winnie-the-Pooh, Piglet, and Eeyore. The second collection of Winnie-the-Pooh stories, *The House at Pooh Corner*, appeared on bookshelves just two years later and introduced the character Tigger. (1)_____.

The author of the wonderful Winnie-the-Pooh stories, A. A. Milne found his inspiration for these stories in his son and his son's stuffed animals. The little boy who talks to the animals in the Winnie-the-Pooh stories is called Christopher Robin. (2)_____. On August 21, 1921, the real-life Christopher Robin Milne received a stuffed bear from Harrods for his first birthday, which he named Edward Bear. Although the real-life Christopher Robin loved his stuffed bear, he also fell in love with an American black bear that he often visited at the London Zoo. (3)_____. This bear was named "Winnie" which was short for "Winnipeg," the hometown of the man who raised the bear as a cub and later brought the bear to the zoo. How the real-life bear's name also became the name of Christopher Robin's stuffed bear is an interesting story. As A. A. Milne states in the introduction to *Winnie-the-Pooh*, "Well, when Edward Bear said that he would like an exciting name all to himself, Christopher Robin said at once, without stopping to think, that he was Winnie-the-Pooh. And so he was." Thus, the name of the famous lazy bear in the stories became Winnie-the-Pooh, (4)_____. Many of the other characters in the Winnie-the-Pooh stories were also based on Christopher Robin's stuffed animals, including Piglet, Tigger, Eeyore, Kanga, and Roo. (5)_____.

1.
 - a) Since then, the books have been published worldwide in over twenty languages.
 - b) The books never gained popularity.
 - c) The books were not sold in the bookstores.
 - d) The author of the books is unknown.
2.
 - a) It is the name of A. A. Milne's real-life son who was born in 1920.
 - b) Although he is a small boy, all the creatures look up to him for advice and friendship.
 - c) No one, however, is closer to him than Winnie-the-Pooh, and the two have had many adventures together.
 - d) Pooh is a loyal friend to his neighbors in Hundred Acre Wood.

3.
 - a) Tigger was introduced in A.A. Milne's "The House at Pooh Corner" in 1928.
 - b) He sometimes even went into the cage with the bear.
 - c) Christopher's toys also lent their names to most of the other characters, except for Owl, Rabbit and Gopher.
 - d) Christopher Robin's toy bear is now on display at the Main Branch of the New York Public Library in New York City.
4.
 - a) Even though Pooh and his friends appeared in color was 1932.
 - b) So, in the 1940s, Agnes Brush created the first plush dolls with Pooh in his red shirt.
 - c) Even though traditionally "Winnie" is a girl's name and Winnie-the-Pooh is definitely a boy bear.
 - d) Many locations in the stories can be linked to real places in and around the forest.
5.
 - a) However, Owl and Rabbit were added without stuffed counterparts in order to round out the characters.
 - b) Since 1966, Disney has released numerous animated productions starring Winnie the Pooh and related characters.
 - c) The first collection of Pooh stories appeared in the book *Winnie-the-Pooh*.
 - d) This story has been embraced by millions of children and adult readers for more than 70 years.

Text 5

A police officer finally found out how to fight speeding. (1)_____. It was impossible for drivers to detect him whereas he could easily see all the cars. (2)_____. One day, the officer was amazed when every single driver was under the speed limit. (3)_____. It appeared that a ten-year old boy was standing on the side of the road with a huge hand-painted sign which said "Radar Trap Ahead."

A little more investigative work led the officer to the boy's accomplice. (4)_____. The sign read "tips." (5)_____.

1.
 - a) He found a perfect place for watching for speeding motorists.
 - b) He hid behind the trees but he could not see the cars passing by.
 - c) In fact, he was not really interested in the problem.
 - d) Speeding had never been a problem in that area, though.

- 2.
- a) He could hardly see some of the cars.
 - b) In most cases, the drivers detected him easily.
 - c) The officer developed a very good eyesight.
 - d) For a few days, everything went well.
- 3.
- a) So, he investigated the problem.
 - b) All the drivers drove beyond the speed limit.
 - c) The officer went home and began to think.
 - d) The officer felt truly depressed and had to undergo some treatment to fight off his depression.
- 4.
- a) That was another boy about 100 yards beyond the radar trap with a sign.
 - b) He could read different signs in the far.
 - c) The boy's accomplice was not there.
 - d) The accomplice took the tips and ran away.
- 5.
- a) The officer read the sign carefully.
 - b) That was a new road sign.
 - c) The investigation ended there.
 - d) Next to the boy there was a bucket full of change.

Text 6

London taxi drivers know the capital like the back of their hands. Just jump into one of the city's 22,000 cars and tell the driver your destination. No matter how small and difficult to find the street is, the driver will be able to get you there without any trouble. (1)_____. During this period, which can take from two to four years, the would-be taxi driver has to learn the most direct route to every single road and to every important building in London. To achieve this, most learners go around the city on small motorbikes, practicing how to move to and from different points of the city.

Learner drivers are not allowed to work and earn money as drivers. (2)_____. The training period can cost quite a lot, because learners have to pay for their own expenses, the tests they take and a medical exam.

(3)_____. Drivers agree that most passengers are very pleasant, although occasionally they can be nasty. But, as Brian Turner, 53, a taxi driver for thirty years, explains: "Your job is to take them where they want to go in a polite and pleasant

manner, whatever they are like. After all, if you are unpleasant to your passenger, you won't get a tip."

(4)_____. Colin Sinclair was once attacked by a passenger who did not want to pay the fare: "He grabbed my hand and pushed me towards the window. Luckily, I managed to reach the emergency radio and within five minutes twenty drivers had come to my aid."

(5)_____. The big advantage of this system is that drivers then know the name and the destination of their passengers in advance, which is very useful if something nasty happens.

1.

- a) The reason London taxi drivers are so professional is that they have all gone through a very difficult training period to get the license needed to drive taxis.
- b) Taxi drivers are tested several times by government officers.
- c) Taxi drivers and their taxis are a landmark of the capital and are recognized throughout the world.
- d) Talking and driving at the same time is not easy.

2.

- a) Drivers are paid a lot of money to take the courses.
- b) Therefore, many of them keep their previous jobs until they get their taxi driving license.
- c) Going around London on a small motorbike can have its problems.
- d) Many of them are unemployed.

3.

- a) Once a new taxi driver has a license, the next thing he or she has to cope with is the public.
- b) But this is the art that London's taxi drivers have brought to perfection.
- c) During the training period, trainee taxi drivers have to know the city.
- d) Taxi drivers are as pleasant as possible.

4.

- a) He described his training period as a time of extreme physical discomfort.
- b) But sometimes it is not only the tip that is at risk; a taxi driver's job can also be dangerous.
- c) Many taxi drivers want to change their job.
- d) Being a taxi driver is dangerous, but most London taxi drivers would never want to change their job.

- 5.
- To avoid situations like this, more and more drivers are joining radio taxi companies, which only deal with customers who have telephoned for a taxi and who often have an account with them.
 - To be on the safe side, many drivers join “taxi clubs”.
 - However, not all unexpected meetings are nasty ones.
 - Politicians often use taxis and this can add a bit of excitement to the lives of the drivers.

Text 7

Tina Bradden was born in 1945 and grew up in a block of flats in Manchester. She was the youngest of a large family of seven and her family was quite poor. Her father worked in a local factory and her mother worked as a cleaner. Neither of them made much money so sometimes it was difficult to feed their large family.

(1)_____. She left it at 15 and went to work in the factory her father worked in. It made plates. (2)_____. They commemorated special events like the Queen’s birthday. At first, Tina hated the factory. (3)_____. Every day was the same. However, as time went by, she began to enjoy it. This happened when she was allowed to work on the special plates. She found she liked working with colours. Initially, she had to follow instructions and use the colours she was told to use. (4)_____. As a result, she was given more freedom to choose the colours she liked. The factory owners were very pleased because she helped to make their plates well-known. To reward her for this Tina was made artistic designer. She continued working in the factory until the mid-90s when it closed down.

With no job, Tina decided to continue painting and has been painting ever since. (5)_____. Shortly afterwards, Tina Bradden won the famous Arta prize. She says she was so happy to receive it and will continue to paint as long as she can.

- 1.
- Tina went to the local school.
 - Tina studied at home.
 - Tina was an excellent pupil at school.
 - Tina left the local school to attend a better school.
- 2.
- They were the Queen’s favourites.
 - She was good at making plates.
 - The plates were used at special ceremonies.
 - Some were ordinary dinner plates and some were quite unusual.

3.
 - a) She enjoyed working there.
 - b) The work was boring.
 - c) The work started at nine sharp.
 - d) The work was creative.
4.
 - a) Then the manager realized that Tina was very talented at painting plates.
 - b) Later she didn't follow the instruction.
 - c) Then the manager raised her salary.
 - d) Tina was painting the plates herself.
5.
 - a) Some of her work was shown in Manchester Art Gallery.
 - b) Her family told her to stop painting.
 - c) She was working in Manchester Art Gallery.
 - d) She was painting to support her family.

Text 8

Things did not go well for Stan Smith, a burglar trying to break into a house in upstate New York. (1)_____. That is probably why he fell into the swimming pool as he was approaching the house he was planning to rob. (2)_____. However, it was cold outside, and he was soaking wet.

He thought his luck had changed when he found the basement door of the house unlocked. (3)_____. He took off all his clothes and put them in the dryer. (4)_____. Imagine his surprise when he saw (5)_____. He called the police, and Stan was arrested a short while later.

1.
 - a) First, he forgot his glasses.
 - b) First, it was dark and he couldn't see the house.
 - c) He used to rob in his childhood.
 - d) He climbed a fence to get away.
2.
 - a) Luckily, he was a good swimmer and enjoyed swimming.
 - b) Luckily, he was a good swimmer and was able to pull himself out quickly.
 - c) He was afraid and shouted for help.
 - d) Luckily, somebody helped him.

- 3.
- He was happy to steal a washing machine and a clothes dryer..
 - The washing machine was on.
 - He used the household appliance to help the host with the washing.
 - The situation looked even better when he saw a washing machine and a clothes dryer.
- 4.
- It was the sound of the dryer that woke up the homeowner, who went downstairs to turn it off.
 - It was the strange dream that woke up the homeowner.
 - The homeowner went downstairs to do washing.
 - Nothing like this had ever happened before.
- 5.
- the naked burglar sitting there.
 - the washing machine wasn't there.
 - man's clothes on the chair.
 - a policeman standing there.

Text 9

Leland Stanford was a nineteenth century politician, businessman, and philanthropist. (1)_____. As a businessman, he was very successful in establishing the railroads. As a philanthropist, he gave away a lot of money to start a university.

First, we'll talk about his success in politics. Leland Stanford served as governor of the state of California in the 1860s. (2)_____.

Now, we'll go on to talk about Leland Stanford as a businessman. This map shows the Central Pacific Railroad. The Central Pacific Railroad was the western part of the country's first transcontinental railroad, and Leland Stanford was president of the company when the transcontinental railroad was completed. (3)_____.

Stanford was accomplished not just as a politician and a businessman. He was also quite a philanthropist. (4)_____. It is, of course, Stanford University.

The university is actually named after Leland Stanford's son, Leland Stanford, Junior: Leland Stanford, Junior was Leland Stanford's only child and he died in 1884 at the age of fifteen. (5)_____. Because the university is a memorial to Stanford's son, the official name of the university is actually Leland Stanford Junior University, but most people just call it Stanford.

1.
 - a) As a politician , he was deeply involved in government and held a number of public offices.
 - b) Stanford was very successful in politics because of his philanthropy.
 - c) The political work of Stanford was highly appreciated.
 - d) Stanford's success in politics was amazing.
2.
 - a) Some twenty years later, California failed to join the United States.
 - b) Some twenty years later, he represented the state of California in the United States Congress.
 - c) Some twenty years later, the state of California became very powerless.
 - d) Some twenty years later, California recalled its representatives from the United States Congress.
3.
 - a) He lost a lot of money.
 - b) He worked for the Central Pacific Railroad.
 - c) Stanford's work on the railroad was part of his philanthropic work.
 - d) Millions of dollars were made in the railroads business.
4.
 - a) As a philanthropist, Leland Stanford gave away millions of dollars of the money he earned from the Central Pacific Railroad to start a University.
 - b) This is the university that was started by Stanford.
 - c) Stanford created a University as part of his railroad empire.
 - d) He attended Stanford University.
5.
 - a) Stanford decided to start the university as a good contribution for the future.
 - b) Stanford decided to start the university because he was a good politician.
 - c) Stanford decided to start the university because of his son's request.
 - d) Stanford decided to start the university to honor his son who had died.

Text 10

During the gold rush, Sam Brannan became one of the most successful businessmen in California. He arrived in California in 1846 with a group of two hundred Mormons who had left New York to escape religious persecution. They had made the journey by sea, and on arrival in San Francisco (then called Yerba Buena) they had tripled the city's tiny population.

When gold was discovered on John Sutter's land in 1848, (1)_____. Quickly recognizing a gap in the market, (2)_____, and then ran up and down the streets of San Francisco shouting 'Gold, gold on the American River!' He had no intention of digging for gold! No, he was planning to sell shovels. And having cornered the market, he ended up with a lot more gold than the person who had to dig for it.

(3)_____. A metal pan that sold for twenty cents a few days earlier was now available from Brannan for fifteen dollars. In just nine weeks he made \$36,000. (4)_____.

In the end, though, Sam Brannan lost his fortune and his health, as did many of those who first benefited from the gold rush. (5)_____, and California's first millionaire died an unnoticed death.

1.
 - a) Sam Brannan owned the only store between San Francisco and the gold fields.
 - b) Sam Brannan quickly went back to New York.
 - c) Sam Brannan opened up a big food store.
 - d) Sam Brannan quickly sold the only store between San Francisco and the gold fields.
2.
 - a) he bought all the gold from John Sutter
 - b) he bought up all the picks, shovels and pans he could find
 - c) he opened new stores throughout the city
 - d) he made a lot of money selling his store
3.
 - a) Brannan ended up with a big fortune digging for gold.
 - b) Brannan didn't possess any marketing skills.
 - c) This was a man who keenly understood the laws of supply and demand.
 - d) Brannan was planning to dig for gold.
4.
 - a) He became the only owner of the gold fields.
 - b) He became the first gold rush millionaire within a few years.
 - c) He became the only millionaire of the time.
 - d) He became very rich digging for gold.

5.

- a) Alcoholism finally led to his downfall
- b) Overuse of alcohol ruined his friend's health
- c) Surprisingly, he could give up drinking
- d) Luckily, alcoholism ruined his life

Text 11

Collis P. Elsworth was a respectable businessman who suffered greatly from the useless purchases he made, which were disastrous for both his health and his pocket. Finally, (1)_____. The patient agreed. Soon a poor art student whose name was Frank Swain was invited to give him art lessons. Frank was sure that the old man would never learn to draw, but he needed money and therefore was patient with his pupil. The old man worked very hard and spent most of his time drawing something. Besides he seemed to take a great interest in the galleries and the painters who were exhibited there. (2)_____.

When spring came and the trees were in bloom, MrElsworth made a picture which he called 'Trees Dressed in White'. The picture was awful, but the old man announced that (3)_____. It was the biggest exhibition of the year, and a Lathrop prize was the lifetime dream of every artist in the United States. To everybody's surprise, the picture was accepted for the Show. Fortunately, it was hung in a dark corner where (4)_____.

Two days before the close of the exhibition MrElsworth was awarded the first prize of a thousand dollars for his painting. When Frank heard about this, he was astonished. "Congratulations, sir," said he, seeing the old man, (5)_____. "Art's nothing," said MrElsworth. "I bought the Lathrop Gallery last month."

1.

- a) he was advised by his doctor to go in for sports.
- b) his doctor advised him to spend most of his time on travelling.
- c) his doctor advised him to take up art as a treatment.
- d) he was ordered by his doctor to take a very expensive medicine.

2.

- a) So, he ignored the doctor's advice.
- b) So, the doctor's advice wasn't helpful.
- c) However, he decided to give up smoking.
- d) It was evident that the doctor's advice did him good.

- 3.
- a) he was going to exhibit it in the summer show at the Lathrop Gallery.
 - b) he was not anxious to exhibit his picture.
 - c) he had intentions to sell it to the Lathrop Gallery at a very high price.
 - d) he was not going to visit the summer show at the Lathrop Gallery.
- 4.
- a) visitors passed by without stopping.
 - b) it could be viewed to the best.
 - c) visitors could hardly see it.
 - d) everybody could enjoy it.
- 5.
- a) "You are the best student I have ever had!"
 - b) "Isn't art more satisfying than business?"
 - c) "Now you see that business is more enjoyable!"
 - d) "You seem to be so successful, don't you?"

Text 12

Sigmund Freud was an Austrian doctor. (1)_____. It is the study and treatment of the brain and the nervous system. In 1885, just before he got married, he obtained a grant to go to Paris. (2)_____. Charcot worked with men and women who suffered from hysteria. At first sight they appear to be blind, or are paralyzed in a part of their body, or cannot stop coughing, or have some other physical symptom. (3)_____. Under hypnosis he could get them to walk or see. From this demonstration Freud realized the power that the mind could have over the body, and he came back from Paris determined to make a name for himself in this new field of study.

Gradually more and more patients came to see Freud, and with each patient he tried to learn something new about his work. He also tried to analyze himself. He realized that some of the ideas that affect people are unconscious. (4)_____. Freud said that this means that people may do things without knowing the real reason why they are doing it.

He also showed that the unconscious is full of memories and ideas from early childhood. These ideas are things we do not want to think about, or they are forbidden. (5)_____.

1.
 - a) While he was still at university he decided to specialize in neurology.
 - b) He became a famous doctor when he was still very young.
 - c) He was born in 1859 in Vienna and lived there all his life.
 - d) He is the author of a number of famous books.
2.
 - a) There he met Jean Martin Charcot and worked with him, staying there forever.
 - b) There he wanted to see the famous neurologist Jean Martin Charcot.
 - c) He liked the city so much that he stayed there for the rest of his life.
 - d) He quit medicine and led a happy and carefree life.
3.
 - a) And Charcot cured them with various pills and tablets and they began to see.
 - b) And Charcot concluded that they were incurable and stopped treating them.
 - c) So Charcot operated on them, and soon they were all completely healthy.
 - d) But Charcot used hypnosis to show that the real problem was a mental one.
4.
 - a) People think carefully before they do something.
 - b) People never understand what they are saying or doing.
 - c) We never know the real reason why we act this or that way.
 - d) We do not know about them even though they are in our own minds.
5.
 - a) People often recall them with pleasure.
 - b) So they are 'repressed' and made unconscious.
 - c) So people always hate to remember their childhood.
 - d) That is why we often discuss these ideas with our friends.

Text 13

Almost every nation is famous for a particular characteristic feature. People say that Irish people talk a lot. They say that the Welsh are great singers. The Scots, they say, are not a very happy or fun-loving nation, and they are also very careful with money. (1)_____. But it is true that there are some very good Welsh actors and singers like Anthony Hopkins, Catherine Zeta Jones and Tom Jones.

Foreigners have some ideas about the things that are considered to be 'British'. (2)_____. The great British breakfast and afternoon tea, for example, are mostly found in hotels and 'bed and breakfast' places for tourists. And the British do not only drink tea these days. (3)_____. They drink, on average, 3.39 cups of tea each day and 1.65 cups of coffee.

(4)_____. Most of them are not very interested in clothes. Many British people wear suits to the office during the week, but at weekends they prefer to wear jeans.(5)_____. British people are generally quite shy, and they do not make friends easily with strangers. And they are not good at learning foreign languages. Perhaps all this is because they live on an island!

1.

- a) People never praise the Welsh.
- b) People never discuss the British.
- c) People never criticize other nations.
- d) These descriptions are not always true.

2.

- a) But some of these things are not part of ordinary people's everyday life.
- b) The British don't drink so much tea as foreigners do.
- c) They admire the British for their conservatism and reserve.
- d) And you can hardly see any tourists in British hotels.

3.

- a) They like to have some cakes or biscuits with their tea.
- b) They drink a lot of alcoholic drinks.
- c) They drink only coffee.
- d) Coffee is popular too.

4.

- a) British people spend less money on clothes than the people in other European countries.
- b) Another British custom is shopping for clothes in the most expensive boutiques.
- c) British people wear exceptionally very expensive clothes.
- d) All British people dress very fashionably.

5.

- a) It's quite easy to make friends with a British person.
- b) The British never speak any foreign languages.
- c) The British are considered to be very sociable.
- d) It takes time to know a British person well.

Text 14

Lewis Carroll was the pseudonym of the Reverend Charles Lutwidge (C.L.) Dodgson, an enigmatic author, illustrator, logician, renowned photographer, letter writer/diarist, and for the majority of his adult life, mathematics lecturer at Christ Church/Oxford University. To illustrate this author's advanced sense of logic, mystery, and creativity, Dodgson constructed his pen name as a puzzle in itself. (1)_____.

Charles Lutwidge Dodgson was born in 1832 in the parsonage of Daresbury in Cheshire, England, a village about twenty miles from Liverpool. One of eleven children living on a secluded farm, young Dodgson spent much of his young life seeking isolation in the landscapes surrounding his home. (2)_____. Most creatures in Alice's world are constructions of a young boy's observations on the farm: white rabbits, caterpillars, mushrooms, field mice, gardens of flowers, and other barnyard and parsonage animals.

(3)_____. His two most famous works, however, are *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*(1865) and *Through the Looking-Glass* (1872). (4)_____. Although these pieces of literature were originally written to entertain the minds of young children, they are full of themes and allusions to Victorian society.

Along with personal experiences on his childhood farm, the story of Alice is a direct result of Dodgson's work as a tutor and photographer during his time at Christ Church. (5)_____. They took many rowing trips down the river and Dodgson would collect his thoughts in a diary. Aside from these interactions, the artist also took many posed photographs of Liddell's family, specifically his young children, one of which was a young seven-year-old Alice.

1.

- a) The pseudonym Lewis Carroll, was created by Latinizing his two given names.
- b) Lewis Carroll is a distinguished writer.
- c) His most famous writings are *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and its sequel *Through the Looking-Glass*.
- d) He is noted for his facility at word play, logic, and fantasy.

2.
 - a) These roaming “adventures” are reflected in the characters and images of both Alice’s *Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking-Glass*.
 - b) Young Charles’ father was an active and highly conservative cleric of the Church of England.
 - c) Young Charles was to develop an ambiguous relationship with his father’s values and with the Church of England as a whole.
 - d) During his early youth, Dodgson was educated at home.
3.
 - a) The young adult Charles Dodgson was about six feet tall, slender, and had curling brown hair and blue or grey eyes.
 - b) As a writer, Charles Dodgson published nearly three hundred works on a variety of topics, including children’s stories and parodies.
 - c) At the age of seventeen, he suffered a severe attack of whooping cough.
 - d) In broad terms, Dodgson has traditionally been regarded as politically, religiously, and personally conservative.
4.
 - a) Both are stories written about the childhood adventures of young Alice.
 - b) That story was never published.
 - c) The article was reprinted in the same journal a hundred years later, in 1995.
 - d) Most of this output was humorous, sometimes satirical, but his standards and ambitions were exacting.
5.
 - a) The overwhelming commercial success of the first Alice book changed Dodgson’s life in many ways.
 - b) He spent many evenings with the new dean of the school, Harry Liddell, and the dean’s family.
 - c) It was on one such expedition, on 4 July 1862, that Dodgson invented the outline of the story.
 - d) In 1856, Dodgson took up the new art form of photography.

Text 15

Once a year a race is held for old cars. Last year a lot of cars entered for this race. (1)_____. And the most moving thing about it was the fact that most cars were very unusual. The most unusual car was a Benz which had only three wheels and was the oldest car taking part. After a great many loud explosions, the race began. Most cars broke down on the course. (2)_____. A few cars, however, completed the

race. (3)_____. The winning car reached a speed of forty miles an hour. It seems funny to boast on such a speed. (4)_____. It sped downhill at the end of the race and its driver had a lot of trouble trying to stop it. The race gave everybody great pleasure. (5)_____.

1.

- a) So, there was a great deal of excitement just before it began.
- b) So, nobody was interested in it.
- c) So, many accidents happened just before it began.
- d) So, unfortunately, the race was cancelled.

2.

- a) Some drivers were extremely happy with the fact.
- b) Some drivers spent more time under the cars than in them.
- c) Some drivers sold their cars.
- d) Some drivers changed their cars with new ones.

3.

- a) People got upset seeing the most handsome car- a Rolls Royce Silver Ghost among them.
- b) The owners of the cars left the race immediately.
- c) In spite of the efforts the drivers made no cars were able to come to the finish.
- d) Everybody was delighted to see that the most handsome car- a Rolls Royce Silver Ghost was among them.

4.

- a) Yet, it was much faster than any of its rivals.
- b) Yet, it didn't manage to complete the race.
- c) Yet, its rivals could overtake it on the halfway of the road.
- d) Yet, it was the slowest car of the race.

5.

- a) It was just like the race of modern cars but bored everyone present.
- b) It proved once more that this kind of races is absolutely useless.
- c) It was very different from modern car races but no less exciting.
- d) It gave us the conviction that old cars should be destroyed.

Text 16

(1)_____. Parents who decide to homeschool their children keep their children out of traditional classrooms with one teacher and twenty to thirty or more children in each room. (2)_____.

This move toward homeschooling does not seem to be best for the children who are homeschooled. (3)_____. This is because traditional schools demand that students learn a huge amount of material to pass from grade to grade. Homeschools are not set up in such a way that they can demand, as traditional schools do, that students master a certain amount of material before they pass on to a new level. (4)_____.

Children in homeschools do not have a classroom full of students to interact with, as children in traditional schools most certainly do. Children in homeschools generally have only a parent and perhaps a few siblings to interact with on a regular basis. (5)_____.

Traditional schools offer a wide variety of subjects, more subjects than it is possible to offer in a homeschool. Traditional schools have an established and wide-ranging curriculum that cannot possibly be matched in a homeschooling environment.

1.

- a) Homeschooling is becoming more and more popular in the United States.
- b) Schooling is popular in the US.
- c) Living in school campus is popular in the US.
- d) Children attend schools with their parents in the US.

2.

- a) Parents usually bring up their children.
- b) Parents educate twenty to thirty children at home.
- c) Parents work part-time to educate their children.
- d) These parents educate their children by themselves in the home.

3.

- a) For one thing, children in homeschools will not learn as much as children in traditional schools.
- b) For one thing, children in homeschools learn more than in traditional schools.
- c) For one thing, children in homeschools pass from grade to grade quickly.
- d) Studies have shown that many children don't want to attend schools.

- 4.
- a) For another , homeschooled children have lots of opportunities for social interaction.
 - b) For another, children in homeschools play with other children any time they want.
 - c) Homeschooled children don't want to play with others.
 - d) For another, children in homeschools do not have much social interaction with other children.
- 5.
- a) Finally children in homeschools will not have the broad curriculum that is available in traditional schools.
 - b) The final point I'd like to make is about variety in the curriculum in homeschools.
 - c) Finally, parents who homeschool their children can offer the broadest possible curriculum.
 - d) Parents teach subjects that are not part of the curriculum at schools.

Text 17

Mark was walking home from school one day when he noticed the boy ahead of him slipped and dropped all of the books he was carrying, along with two sweaters, a baseball bat, a glove and a small tape recorder. (1)_____. Since they were going the same way, he helped to carry part of the burden. As they walked Mark discovered the boy's name was Bill, that he loved video games, baseball and history, and that he was having lots of trouble with his other subjects and also that he had just broken up with his girlfriend.(2)_____. Mark was invited in for a Coke and to watch some television. The afternoon passed pleasantly with a few laughs and some shared small talk, then Mark went home. They continued to see each other around school, had lunch together once or twice, and then both graduated from junior high school. They ended up in the same high school where they had brief contacts over the years. (3)_____.

Three weeks before graduation, Bill asked Mark if they could talk. Bill reminded him of the day years ago when they had first met. (4)_____. "You see, I cleaned out my locker because I didn't want to leave a mess for anyone else. I had stored away some of my mother's sleeping pills. (5)_____. But after we spent some time together talking and laughing, I realized that if I had killed myself, I would have missed that time and so many others that might follow. So you see, Mark, when you picked up those books that day, you did a lot more, you saved my life."

1.
 - a) Mark didn't recognize him and continued his way.
 - b) The boy shouted out in pain- apparently, his ankle was broken.
 - c) The boy looked so awkward that Mark couldn't help laughing.
 - d) Mark knelt down and helped the boy pick up the scattered articles.
2.
 - a) Hence he considered himself a loser.
 - b) They soon arrived at Bill's home.
 - c) Then Mark told Bill about his life and interests.
 - d) Shortly afterwards, they said good-bye to each other.
3.
 - a) Finally the long awaited senior year came.
 - b) The final year was decisive as their friendship was to be over.
 - c) They shared thoughts, secrets and did everything together.
 - d) But when they graduated, they drifted apart.
4.
 - a) He said, "Do you ever feel nostalgic for that day?"
 - b) He went on to talk about how little his life had changed since then.
 - c) "Did you ever wonder why I was carrying so many things home that day?" he asked.
 - d) "You shouldn't have left me alone with my thoughts then", he said.
5.
 - a) I intended to sell them and get some pocket money.
 - b) I was going home to commit suicide.
 - c) She would have got furious if she had found out.
 - d) I thought they would help fight my sleeplessness.

Text 18

One day, a poor boy who was selling goods from door to door to pay his way through school, found he had only one thin dime left, and he was hungry. (1)_____. However, he lost his nerve when a lovely young woman opened the door. Instead of a meal he asked for a drink of water. She thought he looked hungry so she brought him a large glass of milk. He drank it slowly, and then asked, "How much do I owe you?" "You don't owe me anything," she replied. "Mother has taught us never to accept pay for a kindness. (2)_____.

As Howard Kelly left that house, he not only felt stronger physically, but his faith in God and man was strong also. He had been ready to give up and quit.

(3)_____. The local doctors were baffled. They finally sent her to the big city, where they called in specialists to study her rare disease. Dr. Howard Kelly was called in for the consultation. When he heard the name of the town she came from, a strange light filled his eyes. Immediately he rose and went down the hall of the hospital to her room. (4)_____. He recognized her at once. He went back to the consultation room determined to do his best to save her life. From that day he gave special attention to the case. (5)_____. Dr. Kelly requested the business office to pass the final bill to him for approval. He looked at it, then wrote something on the edge and the bill was sent to her room. She feared to open it, for she was sure it would take the rest of her life to pay for it all. Finally she looked, and something caught her attention on the side of the bill. She read these words - "Paid in full with one glass of milk"(Signed) Dr. Howard Kelly.

1.

- a) He decided he would stay hungry rather than beg.
- b) After thinking for some time, he decided to buy a big loaf of bread.
- c) He decided he would ask for a meal at the next house.
- d) But he was too proud to ask for food.

2.

- a) He said, "Then I thank you from my heart."
- b) He insisted that he should pay anyway and didn't thank her.
- c) He cast a puzzled look at her and said, "See you later."
- d) He was too disappointed and didn't even say good-bye.

3.

- a) Several years passed after that incident.
- b) Several years later he became an experienced doctor.
- c) The next day the young woman had to go to hospital.
- d) Years later that young woman became critically ill.

- 4.
- He was now a tall young man who studied medicine at university.
 - She had changed very much since they last met.
 - Dressed in his doctor's gown he went in to see her.
 - He knocked at the door but she didn't open it.
- 5.
- The operation wasn't necessary and the patient went home.
 - After a long struggle, the battle was won.
 - He neglected the poor patient.
 - He had forgotten the day he had to ask for a meal.

Text 19

A philosophy professor stood before his class and had some items in front of him. When class began, wordlessly he picked up a large empty mayonnaise jar and proceeded to fill it with rocks right to the top, rocks about 2 inches in diameter. He then asked the students if the jar was full. They agreed that it was.

So the professor then picked up a box of pebbles and poured them into the jar. (1)_____. The pebbles, of course, rolled into the open areas between the rocks. He asked his students again if the jar was full. They agreed: it was.

The professor then picked up a box of sand and poured it into the jar. (2)_____. "Now," said the professor, "I want you to recognize that this is your life. The rocks are the important things – your family, your partner, your health, and your children. (3)_____. The pebbles are the other things in life that matter, but on a smaller scale. The pebbles represent things like your job, your house, your car. The sand is everything else. The small stuff. If you put the sand or the pebbles into the jar first," he continued "there is no room for the pebbles or the rocks.

(4)_____. If you spend all your energy and time on the small stuff, material things, you will never have room for the things that are important to you. (5)_____. Play with your children. Take your partner out dancing. There will always be time to go to work, clean the house, give a dinner party and fix the disposal. Take care of the rocks first - the things that really matter. Set your priorities. The rest is just pebbles and sand."

1.
 - a) He asked the students to explain why he had done it.
 - b) The pebbles covered the rocks.
 - c) He shook the jar lightly.
 - d) The jar became lighter.
2.
 - a) Of course, the sand filled up everything else.
 - b) However, the sand was too fine.
 - c) The jar collapsed under the weight of the sand.
 - d) Then he emptied the jar with his hand.
3.
 - a) Therefore, they are quite easy to achieve.
 - b) They are not long-lasting values, so you needn't care about them.
 - c) Hence, they are not worth valuing.
 - d) If everything else was lost and only they remained, your life would still be full.
4.
 - a) The pebbles and the rocks go next.
 - b) The same goes for your life.
 - c) The sand is the most significant element.
 - d) Hence you shouldn't put the pebbles first.
5.
 - a) Devote more time to useless things.
 - b) Pay attention to the things that are critical for your happiness.
 - c) Don't enjoy every minor thing in your life.
 - d) Don't waste your life building up the rocks.

Text 20

New research offers proof that global warming is a direct consequence of man's activity on earth and not a result of some unidentified natural phenomenon. (1)_____. As soon as the results were published, climate changes once again became headline news.

Other research predicts that by the end of the century average rainfall will be 30% higher than today. (2)_____. Air pollution is blamed for the sharp rise in the Earth's temperature. (3)_____. Something needs to be done before it is too late.

(4)_____. Hopefully, there will be a more serious approach towards the development of renewable sources of energy. (5)_____

1.

- a) After noting climate changes on a computer, researchers have shown that the Earth's average temperature has risen by 0.7 C since the Industrial revolution.
- b) Unidentified flying objects might also contribute to global warming.
- c) The research brought up many climatic changes and this phenomenon has since been referred to as a consequence of man's activity.
- d) However, people are tired of this topic and they bypass it whenever possible.

2.

- a) The Earth's temperature is rapidly falling down.
- b) This will occur as a result of a warmer climate.
- c) The sharp rise in the Earth's temperature caused air pollution.
- d) Only 30% of precipitation will be rain.

3.

- a) And until strict laws are introduced, the problem will continue to get worse.
- b) Strict laws do not seem to solve the problem.
- c) Unfortunately, nothing can be done at this moment.
- d) The discussion of the problem is getting worse.

4.

- a) However, no one knows when the right time is.
- b) When EU countries met last month, they agreed to cut down on pollution levels.
- c) Serious approach will be developed towards energy sources.
- d) Everyone understands that time is money.

5.

- a) Once clean sources of power are developed, we will take the first steps towards stopping global warming.
- b) Global warming will finally be stopped.
- c) Renewable sources of energy will be developed to make up for the deficit in traditional energy sources.
- d) Many people claim it is already too late.

SECTION 11

Ընտրել ավելորդ բառը:

Choose the odd word.

1. We usually grow vegetables in our garden but this year we are not growing up any.
 - a) grow
 - b) our
 - c) are
 - d) up
2. Jill is interested in politics but she does not belong to any of political party.
 - a) is
 - b) but
 - c) to
 - d) of
3. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart he started composing at the age of five and wrote more than 600 pieces of music.
 - a) he
 - b) the
 - c) of
 - d) than
4. I was walking along the street when suddenly I heard footsteps behind of me.
 - a) along
 - b) the
 - c) of
 - d) me

5. We'd have been playing tennis for about half an hour when it started to rain very heavily.
- a) have
 - b) for
 - c) about
 - d) an
6. I had difficulty keeping up with John because he was walking so much fast.
- a) up
 - b) with
 - c) he
 - d) much
7. Kate was rather annoyed with me because I was late so and she had been waiting for a very long time.
- a) rather
 - b) with
 - c) so
 - d) a
8. Moral of and social responsibility should be integrated into every child's schooling.
- a) of
 - b) and
 - c) should
 - d) into
9. It's impossible to attend to a task properly if though you are worried about something else.
- a) to
 - b) if
 - c) though
 - d) about

10. Unfortunately, many university courses do not provide to students with the basic study skills they really need.
- a) many
 - b) to
 - c) with
 - d) really
11. My kids just never give a second thought about to where all the money comes from to pay for their toys and presents.
- a) just
 - b) a
 - c) about
 - d) to
12. Clean, running water plays with a vital role in the health of the population of any country.
- a) with
 - b) in
 - c) the
 - d) any
13. Tom has been showering for Maria with presents to make up for forgetting their wedding anniversary last month.
- a) been
 - b) for
 - c) up
 - d) their
14. The school ran into financial trouble when 80% of the stuff went on the strike.
- a) into
 - b) financial
 - c) went
 - d) the

15. The overuse of of fertilizers and pesticides is so one of the greatest threats to wildlife today.
- a) of
 - b) so
 - c) the
 - d) to
16. Isn't it time you had stopped relying on your parents so much and tried to stand on your own feet?
- a) had
 - b) so
 - c) to
 - d) own
17. There it was no point in promising to help if you don't like getting your hands dirty.
- a) it
 - b) in
 - c) to
 - d) getting
18. There was held an official meeting to discover who was responsible for polluting the river.
- a) held
 - b) official
 - c) for
 - d) the
19. The police officer find it extremely difficult to force speed limits out of town.
- a) officer
 - b) it
 - c) to
 - d) limits

20. At weekends, I like to immerse deeply myself into the peace and quiet of the countryside.
- a) at
 - b) deeply
 - c) the
 - d) of
21. Martin Adams, the director of the corporation, was used to be a Hollywood actor.
- a) of
 - b) was
 - c) used
 - d) a
22. Diamonds, the most expensive of all precious stones are being measured in carats.
- a) the
 - b) all
 - c) being
 - d) in
23. We went for swimming and sunbathing on the island every day.
- a) for
 - b) sunbathing
 - c) on
 - d) the
24. Today Oxford University is made up of 39 separate colleges, of which one is for women of students.
- a) up
 - b) one
 - c) for
 - d) of

25. He must have been unhappy and lonely for he had lost faith in the man.
- a) have
 - b) for
 - c) had
 - d) the
26. Circus tigers, although they have been tamed, they can unexpectedly attack their trainer.
- a) although
 - b) been
 - c) they
 - d) their
27. The name of the hotel I stayed at in Jamaica was called "Island Fun".
- a) of
 - b) the
 - c) in
 - d) called
28. Isaac Newton was a very much unusual personality.
- a) was
 - b) much
 - c) unusual
 - d) personality
29. He could be not name even one of the most important figures of the 17th century.
- a) be
 - b) one
 - c) most
 - d) of

30. Many people been thought he might know the killer.
- a) many
 - b) been
 - c) thought
 - d) might
31. The young man will found it impossible to have a calm discussion with anyone.
- a) will
 - b) found
 - c) it
 - d) have
32. As soon as when she returned he opened his secret.
- a) as
 - b) when
 - c) he
 - d) his
33. He led an isolated life and his two dogs were spoken his only companions.
- a) an
 - b) isolated
 - c) spoken
 - d) only
34. When I said something strangely about the war he lost his temper.
- a) something
 - b) strangely
 - c) about
 - d) his

35. Computers became extreme popular as a quick way of getting in touch with each other.
- a) became
 - b) extreme
 - c) way
 - d) other
36. Traffic jams cause much trouble, so people prefer to live near from their workplace.
- a) cause
 - b) much
 - c) near
 - d) from
37. To get from one place to another by bike is considering almost impossible nowadays.
- a) to
 - b) considering
 - c) almost
 - d) nowadays
38. The reading of the book made his wife to feel a bit sad.
- a) reading
 - b) book
 - c) his
 - d) to
39. We went away early and at half past 8 the old house was leaving empty.
- a) early
 - b) old
 - c) was
 - d) leaving

40. The most powerful of castle in the area was about twenty minutes away.
- a) most
 - b) of
 - c) about
 - d) away
41. I was reluctant to join in the conversation because I didn't like their noisily company.
- a) in
 - b) the
 - c) like
 - d) noisily
42. The most sensible travellers always find some comfortable place and to spend a good time.
- a) the
 - b) some
 - c) and
 - d) good
43. It's a pity you couldn't have come to the cinema yesterday. The film was really fantastic!
- a) a
 - b) have
 - c) the
 - d) really
44. If you withhold important evidence from the police you are make sure to get into trouble.
- a) important
 - b) the
 - c) are
 - d) make

45. Scientists speculate that prehistoric peoples first obtained iron from the lonely remains of ancient meteorites.
- a) that
 - b) first
 - c) the
 - d) lonely
46. We read the newspaper to find out what news is going on in the world.
- a) the
 - b) out
 - c) news
 - d) on
47. Diana was used to meet me at the station at 8 o'clock this morning, but she didn't turn up.
- a) was
 - b) used
 - c) she
 - d) up
48. My colleagues had been warned me that he was not a man to share a secret with.
- a) been
 - b) that
 - c) not
 - d) with
49. Why are you looking forward at me in such a strange way?
- a) forward
 - b) at
 - c) a
 - d) strange

50. In the nineteenth century the exploration of the Moon was been carried out by the use of powerful telescopes.
- a) the
 - b) been
 - c) carried
 - d) powerful
51. Once John Montague has spent 24 hours playing cards without eating or drinking.
- a) has
 - b) cards
 - c) without
 - d) or
52. An hour before the earthquake, domestic animals refused to go out indoors, and dogs howled and barked furiously.
- a) the
 - b) domestic
 - c) out
 - d) dogs
53. I wanted some more coffee because I found it difficult to wake myself up.
- a) some
 - b) more
 - c) it
 - d) myself
54. In the past much jobs, like banking, business and law were always for men.
- a) the
 - b) much
 - c) like
 - d) always

55. Most schoolchildren have got lunch at around 12 o'clock in the afternoon.
- a) most
 - b) have
 - c) got
 - d) around
56. In most American cities, computers are now far from more prevalent than they were only a few years ago.
- a) most
 - b) now
 - c) from
 - d) only
57. For the last 100 years Carnegie Hall has played host to the world's the greatest musicians.
- a) for
 - b) has
 - c) host
 - d) the
58. Unless public officials don't comply with regulations, they can be removed from office at any time.
- a) unless
 - b) public
 - c) don't
 - d) at
59. Many writers find it very difficult to produce a coherent essay if they haven't prepared a detailed outline first of all.
- a) many
 - b) it
 - c) first
 - d) of all

60. Through their Web sites, Internet booksellers let buyers to choose from an enormous selection of books.
- a) their
 - b) web
 - c) to
 - d) from
61. The professor instructed the students not to write the essay without preparing for an outline first.
- a) the
 - b) not
 - c) for
 - d) first
62. There is no question that Shakira is a one of the most successful pop stars in the world.
- a) is
 - b) that
 - c) a
 - d) most
63. She has sold over sixty and million albums worldwide and performed countless concert tours.
- a) sold
 - b) and
 - c) performed
 - d) tours
64. She has given millions of dollars to charity, especially to those who help children in living in poverty.
- a) given
 - b) to
 - c) who
 - d) in

65. In 1995, when Shakira was only nineteen years, she started her own charity, using the money she earned.
- a) only
 - b) years
 - c) charity
 - d) using
66. The Pies Descalzos Foundation (or Barefoot Foundation in English) builds schools which provide education, as well as food and medical support, for poor children all of around Columbia.
- a) The
 - b) provide
 - c) all
 - d) of
67. She wants the Barefoot Foundation to each the 300 milion children in the world who don't want go to school.
- a) Foundation
 - b) to
 - c) the
 - d) want
68. He did not understand them speak because of their knowledge of German was derived from his public school.
- a) of
 - b) was
 - c) from
 - d) public
69. Though he tried hard, but he couldn't open the door despite all his efforts.
- a) hard
 - b) but
 - c) despite
 - d) all

70. Sam, as well as Nick and George, was enjoying the valley beneath them at the crack of the dawn.
- a) as
 - b) and
 - c) beneath
 - d) the
71. A sudden thought struck him and he suggested to searching all the other rooms in the house.
- a) a
 - b) and
 - c) to
 - d) the
72. There was secret information in the letter, and she wouldn't wish anybody else but for Miriam to read it.
- a) and
 - b) else
 - c) but
 - d) for
73. His house was such close at hand, a very pleasant little cottage, painted white with green tiled roof.
- a) such
 - b) a
 - c) little
 - d) with
74. He was so tired and depressed too, that he felt he couldn't move any longer, so he lay on his back in the grass looking up.
- a) so
 - b) too
 - c) that
 - d) any

75. She couldn't help to overhearing them, because they were speaking too loudly about George.
- a) help
 - b) to
 - c) them
 - d) too
76. What seems to be the most greatest injustice of all, however, is that the new lands that Columbus discovered were never given his name.
- a) be
 - b) most
 - c) that
 - d) his
77. Why are you standing in the doors? Come in and make yourself at the home.
- a) in
 - b) yourself
 - c) at
 - d) the
78. She was wearing both a plain white dress and was holding a red rose in her hand.
- a) both
 - b) a
 - c) and
 - d) her
79. He was in a great hurry up and had no time to think it over, otherwise he found another way out.
- a) a
 - b) up
 - c) to
 - d) over

80. I want to ask him what decision he will take and also I'd like to find out the date too.
- a) will
 - b) and
 - c) out
 - d) too
81. Her father did not want her to make friends with Pete and Sally, because they badly influenced on her to his mind.
- a) to
 - b) badly
 - c) on
 - d) his
82. He made it clear once more that the missing books were to be received and brought up to him.
- a) it
 - b) more
 - c) missing
 - d) up
83. He wondered now if whether Harris was the man he ought to work for.
- a) now
 - b) whether
 - c) to
 - d) for
84. The Colossus of Rhodes was a 30-metre statue of the Greek sun god Helios, erected about the 280 BC to guard the entrance to the harbor at Rhodes.
- a) a
 - b) about
 - c) the
 - d) to

85. He woke up with a start, he stretched his cramped body and wondered what time it was.
- a) up
 - b) a
 - c) he
 - d) cramped
86. Both my brother as well as I were ready to accompany you to the station.
- a) both
 - b) my
 - c) as well as
 - d) the
87. My next task was to approach to the shore with my things which I found by no means easy.
- a) next
 - b) to
 - c) the
 - d) I
88. Feathers keep birds warm and dry and but also enable them to fly.
- a) warm
 - b) but
 - c) them
 - d) to
89. The first rugs were made by the hand and the finest ones are still handmade.
- a) rugs
 - b) the
 - c) ones
 - d) still

90. Radio stations at which broadcast only news first appeared in the 1970s.
- a) at
 - b) which
 - c) only
 - d) the
91. Marriage customs differ greatly from the society to society.
- a) marriage
 - b) greatly
 - c) the
 - d) to
92. An extended family consists not even only of parents and children but also of other relatives, such as grandparents and unmarried aunts and uncles.
- a) an
 - b) even
 - c) other
 - d) unmarried
93. Medical students must be learn both the theory and the practice of medicine.
- a) medical
 - b) be
 - c) and
 - d) practice
94. Needles are simple-looking tools, but they are very relatively difficult to make.
- a) to
 - b) are
 - c) but
 - d) very

95. Dreams are commonly made up of either both visual and verbal images.
- a) images
 - b) commonly
 - c) either
 - d) and
96. The Earth is the only planet with a large deal number of oxygen in its atmosphere.
- a) its
 - b) the
 - c) a
 - d) number
97. It wasn't so much his behavior that disappointed with me, but it was his lack of thought for others.
- a) others
 - b) so
 - c) with
 - d) was
98. As soon as the doctor was arrived we felt immensely relieved because we knew that we could count on him.
- a) the
 - b) was
 - c) immensely
 - d) him
99. Being a city boy, I loved to visit my uncle on the coast and would smell the air.
- a) would
 - b) being
 - c) to
 - d) on

100. The radio was so very loud that I couldn't hear what he was saying.

- a) was
- b) so
- c) very
- d) what

101. On our way to home we had an interesting conversation about animals.

- a) about
- b) to
- c) had
- d) an

102. You might as well as apply forthe job even though you are too young.

- a) though
- b) as
- c) for
- d) the

103. In the nineteenth century the exploration of the Moon was been carried out by the use of powerful telescopes.

- a) powerful
- b) the
- c) been
- d) carried

104. How did the girl's attitude to travel has change as she got older?

- a) got
- b) did
- c) to
- d) has

105. My son's buying cigarettes, so but I'll soon put a stop to that.

- a) to
- b) buying
- c) so
- d) a

106. When an Arab wants to know if his camel can make a long journey in the desert, he looks for at its hump to see how large and firm it is.

- a) a
- b) the
- c) for
- d) it

107. Walking with a friend in the dark is better than walking with alone in the light.

- a) a
- b) the
- c) than
- d) with

108. Though its mouth is big, but a crocodile can swallow only small animals.

- a) its
- b) but
- c) a
- d) only

109. It is now in generally recognized that stress is a major cause of heart disease.

- a) now
- b) in
- c) major
- d) disease

110. The boy wasn't used to living in a big city but very soon he was got used to it.

- a) wasn't
- b) to
- c) was
- d) got

111. The friendship that can cease has never been in real.

- a) the
- b) that
- c) never
- d) in

112. If there is one thing that all the world's various cultures have been in common, it is marriage.

- a) that
- b) various
- c) been
- d) it

113. Robots will be sent to explore the surface of the Moon and bring back many information.

- a) be
- b) the
- c) back
- d) many

114. Students and teachers of English language can travel to other countries through the Soros Foundation.

- a) of
- b) language
- c) other
- d) through

115. Some scientists, such as Stephen Hawking, believe it's likely possible that there are billions and billions of universes.
- a) some
 - b) such
 - c) likely
 - d) that
116. Bill Gates who is the owner of Microsoft, a huge computer software company and lives in an enormous high-tech house.
- a) who
 - b) software
 - c) company
 - d) house
117. I think I would enjoy working at the camp as though I am very fond of children.
- a) would
 - b) working
 - c) though
 - d) very
118. But adventure holidays are only recommended for those who want to return from their holidays bit more exhausted than when they left.
- a) those
 - b) who
 - c) bit
 - d) more
119. While been in London, they always stay in an expensive hotel close to the Marble Arch.
- a) been
 - b) an
 - c) to
 - d) the

120. As they have moved away, they hardly for ever go to the beach.

- a) as
- b) away
- c) for
- d) the

121. Large cities are often face the problem of overpopulation and air pollution.

- a) large
- b) are
- c) often
- d) air

122. The police officer asked to Barry where he had been on the day of the crime.

- a) the
- b) to
- c) where
- d) on

123. You must stand still when you are being taken photographed.

- a) must
- b) still
- c) being
- d) taken

124. In the 1800's botanist Asa Fray worked to describe and classify the plants were found in North America.

- a) were
- b) worked
- c) botanist
- d) found

125. In spite of though all the hard work she was made to do, Cinderella never complained to her father.
- a) to
 - b) was
 - c) though
 - d) of
126. While in some parts of the world it is jewelry that indicates high economic status, in the others, it is fur coats.
- a) economic
 - b) the
 - c) is
 - d) while
127. The most common question that people ask a fiction writer is whether or not he has been experienced what he has written about.
- a) is
 - b) or
 - c) been
 - d) that
128. In ancient times and throughout the Middle Ages, most of people believed that the earth was motionless.
- a) ancient
 - b) throughout
 - c) of
 - d) that
129. John Chapman became so famous in American folklore as “John Appleseed” after he had planted apple trees throughout the northeastern part of the United states.
- a) so
 - b) the
 - c) as
 - d) after

130. Major advertising companies have traditionally volunteered its time to public service accounts.
- a) its
 - b) traditionally
 - c) advertising
 - d) public
131. The railroad was one of the first methods of transportation is to be used in early American history.
- a) is
 - b) one
 - c) be
 - d) first
132. An alligator is an animal so like a crocodile, but with a broad, flat snout.
- a) flat
 - b) a
 - c) but
 - d) so
133. Mary Harris Jones, known as “Mother Jones”, was a much prominent figure in the labor movement at the turn of the century.
- a) much
 - b) at
 - c) a
 - d) known
134. The first professional baseball game it took place in 1846 when the New York Nine defeated the New York Knickers.
- a) the
 - b) it
 - c) when
 - d) defeated

135. On February 20, 1962, “Friendship 7” has orbited the Earth in a manned flight that lasted just under five hours.
- a) manned
 - b) has
 - c) lasted
 - d) flight
136. Among the five Great Lakes, only Lake Michigan is located entirely into within the territorial boundaries of the United States.
- a) located
 - b) into
 - c) among
 - d) within
137. An octopus has had three hearts to pump blood throughout its body.
- a) its
 - b) has
 - c) throughout
 - d) had
138. The most newspapers depend on the wires services for their international stories and photographs.
- a) the
 - b) stories
 - c) on
 - d) for
139. The system for helping slaves escape to the North was called the “Underground Railroad”, though it was neither underground or nor a railroad.
- a) nor
 - b) for
 - c) though
 - d) or

140. Because helicopters they are capable of hovering in midair, they are particularly useful for rescue missions and transportation.
- a) of
 - b) they
 - c) particularly
 - d) because
141. While we were on holiday, we spent most of our time doing energetic things like as sailing, water skiing and swimming.
- a) while
 - b) like
 - c) energetic
 - d) as
142. The law of tort says that everyone must to be careful and not harm other people.
- a) of
 - b) the
 - c) and
 - d) to
143. Almost of all dictionaries have information about pronunciation.
- a) all
 - b) almost
 - c) of
 - d) about
144. The stones that they were set in the ring were quite valuable.
- a) that
 - b) they
 - c) set
 - d) the

145. The courses are listed in the catalogue are required courses.
- a) are
 - b) the
 - c) in
 - d) courses
146. Just as the bread came out of the oven, while a wonderful aroma filled the kitchen.
- a) as
 - b) of
 - c) while
 - d) a
147. When I was looking through the papers when I came across an interesting article.
- a) when
 - b) through
 - c) I
 - d) interesting
148. The letters were sent on Monday arrived on Wednesday.
- a) were
 - b) on
 - c) sent
 - d) the
149. Rush hour in a provincial town is certainly not so busy as in the London, but even so there are plenty of people moving about.
- a) so
 - b) the
 - c) is
 - d) as
150. Since from childhood Picasso showed a strong interest in painting.
- a) since
 - b) from
 - c) a
 - d) in

ANSWER KEY

SECTION 1

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

SECTION 2

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

SECTION 3

1. 1b 2a 3b 4c
2. 1b 2c 3a
3. 1a 2b 3d
4. 1c 2b 3c
5. 1c 2a 3c 4d 5b
6. 1b 2b 3a 4d 5a
7. 1b 2b 3d 4a
8. 1d 2b 3b
9. 1a 2d 3d
10. 1d 2a 3b 4d 5c
11. 1b 2b 3d 4b 5c
12. 1b 2d 3c 4a 5b
13. 1b 2d 3b 4b 5d
14. 1a 2c
15. 1c 2b 3d 4c
16. 1d 2a 3b 4d
17. 1b 2a 3d 4c 5a
18. 1d 2b 3b
19. 1d 2b 3c
20. 1c 2b 3a 4d
21. 1a 2b 3a 4c 5d
22. 1b 2a 3a 4b 5a
23. 1a 2b 3a 4c 5d
24. 1b 2a 3c 4c 5a
25. 1b 2a 3a 4d 5a
26. 1a 2b 3c 4d 5a
27. 1b 2a 3c 4a 5d
28. 1a 2b 3c
29. 1a 2b 3a 4c
30. 1b 2a 3a 4c 5d
31. 1a 2b 3c 4a 5b
32. 1a 2b 3c 4a
33. 1a 2b 3a 4c
34. 1c 2a 3a 4b 5d
35. 1c 2d 3a 4d
36. 1c 2a 3c 4b
37. 1a 2c
38. 1a 2b 3a 4d 5c
39. 1b 2a 3c
40. 1a 2b 3c 4a 5c
41. 1a 2b 3c
42. 1b 2a 3c
43. 1a 2c 3b
44. 1a 2b 3c 4a
45. 1b 2a 3c 4a
46. 1a 2b 3c 4d
47. 1c 2a 3b 4d 5a
48. 1c 2a 3b 4d
49. 1a 2b 3c 4c
50. 1b 2a 3a 4d

SECTION 4

1b	2a	3b	4a	5b	6b	7b	8c	9a	10b
11c	12c	13a	14b	15d	16b	17b	18b	19d	20b
21a	22c	23b	24c	25b	26b	27a	28c	29a	30c
31c	32c	33a	34d	35b	36c	37b	38d	39a	40b
41c	42a	43c	44d	45a	46c	47d	48c	49d	50a
51a	52b	53b	54b	55b	56a	57b	58b	59b	60a
61a	62b	63c	64c	65b	66b	67a	68b	69a	70c
71a	72b	73c	74d	75d	76c	77b	78c	79a	80c
81a	82a	83c	84b	85c	86c	87a	88b	89d	90d
91b	92c	93b	94c	95b	96c	97b	98b	99d	100a
101d	102c	103c	104b	105d	106a	107d	108b	109b	110b
111d	112b	113b	114c	115d	116a	117d	118d	119a	120b
121c	122a	123d	124d	125d	126b	127c	128b	129a	130c
131c	132d	133d	134a	135a	136c	137c	138b	139a	140d
141c	142b	143d	144a	145c	146b	147a	148d	149c	150d
151d	152b	153a	154b	155d	156a	157a	158b	159b	160b
161a	162b	163b	164a	165c	166a	167c	168b	169c	170d
171c	172a	173c	174c	175d	176c	177a	178b	179d	180b
181a	182c	183a	184b	185a	186c	187c	188a	189a	190d
191c	192a	193b	194a	195c	196c	197a	198c	199a	200a
201b	202b	203a	204c	205a	206c	207b	208d	209b	210a
211a	212a	213a	214d	215a	216a	217c	218d	219c	220c
221a	222c	223d	224a	225b	226c	227a	228b	229a	230a
231c	232d	233c	234a	235a	236a	237d	238c	239d	240c
241a	242b	243c	244b	245c	246d	247d	248a	249c	250b
251b	252b	253b	254c	255c	256b	257c	258b	259c	260a
261b	262b	263d	264d	265b	266b	267a	268a	269b	270a
271c	272c	273b	274c	275b	276b	277a	278c	279d	280b
281c	282d	283b	284b	285c	286b	287a	288d	289b	290a
291a	292a	293d	294a	295a	296c	297b	298a	299c	300d

SECTION 5

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

SECTION 6

1d2a	3a	4b	5b	6a	7c	8d	9b	10a	11b	12a
13d	14b	15c	16a	17d	18a	19c	20c	21c	22a	23b
24c	25b	26c	27a	28d	29a	30a	31b	32a	33b	34a
35a	36a	37a	38b	39b	40a	41a	42c	43d	44b	45c
46d	47a	48b	49a	50a	51a	52a	53c	54a	55a	56d
57b	58b	59b	60b	61c	62c	63c	64d	65a	66a	67b
68a	69a	70a	71a	72a	73a	74a	75a	76a	77a	78b
79b	80c	81d	82a	83b	84a	85a	86b	87c	88b	89d
90a	91a	92c	93d	94c	95d	96a	97c	98a	99a	100c

SECTION 7

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

SECTION 8

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

SECTION 9

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

SECTION 10

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

SECTION 11

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

ՇՏԵՍԱՐԱՆԻ 1-ԻՆ ՄԱՍՈՒՄՆԿԱՏՎԱԾ ՎՐԻՊԱԿՆԵՐ

Մաս	Էջ	առաջադրանք	տպագրված է	պետք է լինի
SECTION 1	5	Text 1- Item 1	Llegacy	Legacy
	12	Text 7- Item 1	a	b
	26	Text 17- Item 2	a	b
	27	Text 18 - Item 3	b	c
SECTION 3	46	Text 20 - Item 3	b	a
	48	Text 27- Item 4	b) had waited	b) waited
SECTION 4	70	Item 73	has studied	studied
SECTION 7	153	Item 100	a) were they	a) did they
SECTION 8	158	Text 2 - Item 9	b) Lines 6-7	b) Lines 5-6
	175	Text 10 - Item 4d	unlocked	locked
	175	Text 10- Item 7	a	b
	176	Text 10- Item 9	c) 17-19	c) 17-23
	183	Text 13- Item 10	c	d
	185	Text 14 – Item 9	b	c
	185	Text 14 Item 10	a	d) Lines 25-26
SECTION 9	206	Item 40	It's said he was...	It's said he is ...
	210	Item 69	for you last week	for you
	222	Item 152	c	a
SECTION 10	229	Text 4 Item 3	a	B
	230	Text 5 Item 2	a) In fact they had never been to school. Since kindergarten they have studied at home.	a) In fact they had never been to school.
SECTION 11	252	252 Item 6	a	c-ն էլ է հնարավոր
	253	253 Item 8	c	d
	258	258 Item 44	broken <u>out</u> the house	broken <u>out</u> into the house
	275	275 Item 146	c	a
	275	275 Item 147	b	odd word չկա
	275	275 Item 150	c	d-ն էլ է հնարավոր

ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

2013 Թ. ՊԵՏԱԿԱՆ ԱՎԱՐՏԱԿԱՆ ԵՎ ՄԻԱՄՆԱԿԱՆ
ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԱՌԱՋԱԴՐԱՆՔՆԵՐԻ

ՇՏԵՄԱՐԱՆ

ՄԱՍ

3

Չափսը՝ 70x100 1/16
Ծավալը՝ 21 մամուլ
Տպաքանակը՝ 5000



Ձեռնարկի նկատմամբ բոլոր իրավունքները գտնվում են հրատարակչության պահպանության ներքո:

Սույն հրատարակությունը չի կարող վերահրատարակվել կամ բազմացվել այլ եղանակներով, առանց հրատարակչության և հեղինակների գրավոր համաձայնության: