

Հաստատված է Գնահատման և թեստավորման կենտրոնի կողմից

ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

2013 թ. ՊԵՏԱԿԱՆ ԱՎԱՐՏԱԿԱՆ ԵՎ ՄԻԱՄՆԱԿԱՆ
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ՇՏԵՄԱՐԱՆ

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ԵՐԵՎԱՆ
2012

Հեղ. խումբ՝
*Լուսինե Աթոյան
Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան
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Անուշ Խաչիկյան
Մերի Նազարյան
Անահիտ Ոսկանյան
Նահիրա Ավագյան
Լիլի Կարապետյան
Արուս Մարգարյան*

Ա 151 Անգլերենի 2013թ-ի պետական ավարտական և միասնական քննությունների առաջադրանքների շտեմարան.-Ա.1 Հեղ. խումբ՝ Լուսինե Աթոյան, Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան, Ռուբինա Գասպարյան, Իզոբ Կարապետյան, Անուշ Խաչիկյան, Մերի Նազարյան, Անահիտ Ոսկանյան, Նահիրա Ավագյան, Լիլի Կարապետյան, Արուս Մարգարյան
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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:

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Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան

Ռուբինա Գասպարյան

Իզոբել Կարապետյան

Անուշ Խաչիկյան

Մերի Նազարյան

Անահիտ Ոսկանյան

Նաիրա Ավագյան

Լիլի Կարապետյան

Արուս Մարգարյան

ԳԹԿ անգլերենի մասնագետ

բ.գ.թ, ԵՊՀ

MA-TEFL ՀԱՀ

մ.գ.դ., պրոֆեսոր

ԿԱԻ անգլերենի մասնագետ, ուսուցչուհի

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Շտեմարանի առաջին մասին նյութեր են տրամադրել նաև Նունե Բեքարյանը, Կարինե Հարությունյանը, Երանուհի Առաքելյանը:

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LEVEL A

Section 1

Կարդալ տեքստը և պատասխանել հարցերին՝ ընտրելով ճիշտ տարրերակը:

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

Text 1

Line number

1. Walt Disney was born in 1901 in Chicago, but soon moved to a
2. small farm near Marceline, Missouri. From this rural and rather humble
3. beginning, he later became one of the most famous and beloved
4. motion-picture producers in history. Although he died in 1966, his
5. name and artistic legacy continue to influence the lives of millions of
6. people throughout the world.

7. After several years of barely making ends meet as a cartoon artist
8. operating from his Los Angeles garage, Disney had his first success in
9. 1928, with his release of Mickey Mouse cartoon. Throughout the next
10. decade, he continued to produce a number of cartoons, and developed
11. more of his highly profitable and **enduring** creations, such as Donald
12. Duck and Pluto. In the late 1930s, he issued the first full-length
13. cartoon film. *Snow White* became an instant commercial and critical
14. success. This was only the first of many films, both animated and not,
15. produced by Disney and his studio.

16. But as renowned as Disney name is for cartoons and movies, it is
17. probably best known for a string of spectacular amusement and theme
18. parks. Starting with California's Disneyland in 1955 and culminating
19. with the fantastically successful Disney World and EPCOT Center in
20. Florida, Disney became a household name. In recent years, the theme
21. park concept has become international, with openings in Tokyo and
22. Paris. With the continuing success of Disney, the creation of future
23. theme parks is under discussion.

1. Which of the following best states the topic of the text?
 - a) Walt Disney and his Legacy.
 - b) The history of Disney World and Disneyland.
 - c) Walt Disney's Boyhood Years.
 - d) Walt Disney and Animated Cartoons.

2. According to the text
 - a) Disney first achieved success after his death
 - b) Mickey Mouse was Disney's only cartoon creation.
 - c) Snow White was the first full-length cartoon film.
 - d) Disney's first concern was always profit.

3. The word **enduring** in line 11 is closest in meaning to
 - a) difficult
 - b) suffering
 - c) famous
 - d) lasting

4. In future years it's most likely that
 - a) the remaining theme parks will also close.
 - b) Disney will produce only cartoons.
 - c) the Paris theme park will become successful.
 - d) the Disney name will stay well-known.

5. According to the text
 - a) *Snow White* was Disney's most successful film
 - b) Disney created cartoon movies and "noncartoon" movies
 - c) the Tokyo theme park is in financial difficulty
 - d) the California theme park is now closed

Text 2

Line number

1. The London Bridge isn't actually in London anymore, but it used to be
2. there. When it was in London, the bridge crossed the Thames River, which is
3. in the middle of London. The London Bridge is made of granite, and it's an
4. arch bridge; you can see the five curved arches in the bridge. The London
5. Bridge was built in the first half of the nineteenth century. When it was built,
6. it was a very difficult project. It took 800 men seven years to build the
7. bridge.
8. In 1968, the city of London decided that it needed a new bridge. The
9. London Bridge was too narrow; a wider bridge with six lanes was needed. The

10. city didn't tear the bridge down and throw it away. Instead , the city found a
11. buyer and sold the bridge. The company that bought the London bridge paid a
12. lot of money for it. The company paid two and a half million dollars for the
13. London Bridge. Then the company took the bridge apart stone by stone, put it
14. into crates, transported it across the Atlantic, and rebuilt it in its new home.
15. The London Bridge is now far from its original home, on a lake in Arizona in
16. the southwest of the United States.

1. This text is mainly about a bridge that
 - a) is still in London.
 - b) was originally built in Arizona.
 - c) moved from Arizona to London.
 - d) moved from London to Arizona.
2. How many arches does the London Bridge have?
 - a) one
 - b) three
 - c) five
 - d) seven
3. When was the London Bridge originally built?
 - a) At the end of the eighteenth century
 - b) In the last half of the eighteenth century
 - c) In the first half of the nineteenth century
 - d) In the last half of the nineteenth century
4. Why was the London Bridge replaced?
 - a) The city of London did not want a bridge.
 - b) The city of London wanted a wider bridge.
 - c) The city of London thought that the bridge was too old.
 - d) The city of London wanted a heavier bridge.
5. How much money was paid for the bridge?
 - a) half a million dollars
 - b) one and a half million dollars
 - c) two million dollars
 - d) two and a half million dollars

Text 3

Line number

1. Aspirin's origin goes back at least as early as 1758. In that year,
2. an Englishman Edward Stone noticed a distinctive bitter flavor in the bark
3. of the willow tree. To Stone, this particular bark seemed to have much
4. in common with "Peruvian Bark", which had been used medicinally
5. since the 1640s to bring down fevers and to treat malaria. Stone
6. decided to test the effectiveness of the willow bark. He obtained some,
7. pulverized **it** into tiny pieces, and conducted experiments on its
8. **properties**. His tests demonstrated that this pulverized willow bark was
9. effective both in reducing high temperatures and in relieving aches and
10. pains. In 1763, Stone presented his findings to the British Royal
11. Society.

12. Several decades later, further studies on the medicinal value of the
13. willow bark were being conducted by two Italian scientists. These
14. chemists, Brugnatelli and Fontana, determined that the active chemical
15. that was responsible for the medicinal characteristics in the willow bark
16. was chemical salicin, which is the active ingredient of today's aspirin.

17. The name "aspirin" is the trade name of the drug based on the
18. chemical salicin, properly known as acetylsalicylic acid. The trade
19. name "aspirin" was invented for the drug in the 1890s by the Bayer Drug
20. Company in Germany. The first bottles of aspirin actually went on sale
21. to the public just prior to the turn of the century, in 1899.

1. According to the text, aspirin originated
 - a) not later than 1758
 - b) some time after 1758
 - c) definitely some time in 1758
 - d) later than 1758

2. The pronoun **it** in line 7 refers to
 - a) malaria
 - b) the willow bark
 - c) effectiveness
 - d) fever

3. The word **properties** in line 8 could best be replaced by
 - a) ownership

- b) body
 - c) characteristics
 - d) materials
4. According to the text, Brugnatelli and Fontana
- a) were not from Italy.
 - b) added a chemical to the willow bark.
 - c) conducted studies on the willow bark.
 - d) were medical doctors.
5. Where in the text does the author name the scientific compound that makes up aspirin?
- a) Lines 2-5
 - b) Lines 6-8
 - c) Lines 9-11
 - d) Lines 12-16

Text 4

Line number

1. Alpha Centauri is a triple-star system. One of the three stars in Alpha
2. Centauri is Proxima Centauri, which is the nearest star to the Earth, except, of
3. Course, for the Sun. The name “Proxima” **comes** from a Latin word which
4. means “close”.
5. Even though Proxima Centauri is the closest star to the Earth outside of
6. our
7. solar system, it is not really close. **Interstellar distances** are so large that
8. they are almost impossible to imagine. A person traveling in a modern
9. spacecraft would not arrive at Proxima Centauri within this lifetime, or the
10. next, or even ten lifetimes because the distance is so great. Light travels at a
11. speed of 186000 miles per second, and it still takes light more than four
12. years to travel from Proxima Centauri to the Earth.
13. Alpha Centauri can be easily seen in the night sky without a telescope
14. from certain parts of the Earth. It is the third brightest star in the sky, out of
15. approximately 6000 visible stars. It cannot be seen from most parts of the
16. United States because most of the United States is too far north; however, it
1. The main subject of the text is
- a) the closest stars to the Earth

- b) modern space travel
 - c) the speed of light
 - d) interstellar distances
2. According to the text, which of the following is **NOT** true?
- a) Alpha Centauri is composed of three stars.
 - b) Proxima Centauri is the closest star to the Earth.
 - c) Proxima Centauri is one of the stars in Alpha Centauri.
 - d) It is possible to see Alpha Centauri from the Earth.
3. The word **comes** in line 3 could best be replaced by
- a) travels
 - b) is derived
 - c) is directed
 - d) visits
4. The expression **interstellar distances** in line 6 is
- a) distances between stars
 - b) distances between the Earth and various stars
 - c) distances measured by the speed of light
 - d) distances from the Sun to each of the planets, including the Earth
5. It can be inferred from the text that if a person is left in one of today's spacecrafts, he or she would arrive at Alpha Centauri
- a) within this lifetime
 - b) within the next lifetime
 - c) within ten lifetimes
 - d) after more than ten lifetimes

Text 5

Line number

1. In the 1930's , Carlson was working in the patents department of a large
2. electronics firm in New York City. One of the major problems in his work
3. was the length of time and **expense** involved in getting patents copied;
4. patents were lengthy legal documents, and the only way to get them copied
5. was to take them to a typist or to a photographer. Either way of copying
6. patents took a lot of time and cost a lot of money.
7. Carlson came up with the idea for a machine that would copy documents
8. quickly and efficiently. He **researched** the idea in the library and then
9. worked over a three-year period on developing a machine that used a light, an
10. electro statically charged plate, and powder to duplicate images on paper. The
11. result of this work was a machine that produced the first xerographic copy on

12. October 22, 1938. He named the process “Xerox”, which means “dry writing”.
13. Carlson felt that he had a good idea, one that would be extremely helpful
14. in the business world. He tried to sell his idea to a number of large
15. corporations, but they were not terribly interested in his machine. He was able
16. to get some help in developing the machine from a non-profit institute, and a
17. few years later he sold the process to a small family-owned company. This
18. small company grew into the giant Xerox Corporation, and both Carlson and
19. Xerox became rather wealthy in the process.

1. This text is mainly about
 - a) Carlson’s job in a patent office
 - b) how the Xerox machine works
 - c) Carlson’s success in business
 - d) the development of the Xerox machine
2. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a problem that Carlson encountered in getting patents copied?
 - a) The time needed for copying.
 - b) The expense of the copying.
 - c) The length of the patents.
 - d) The availability of money.
3. The word **expense** in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 - a) cost
 - b) difficulty
 - c) legality
 - d) payment
4. The word **researched** in line 8 is closest in meaning to
 - a) searched for
 - b) came up with
 - c) looked for information about
 - d) returned to his idea
5. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a component of the machine that Carlson developed?
 - a) A light
 - b) A charged plate
 - c) Powder
 - d) A typewriter

Text 6

Line number

1. Sometimes, when mail arrives at the post office it is impossible to deliver
2. it. Perhaps, there is an inadequate or illegible address and no return
3. address. The post office cannot just throw this mail away, so this becomes
4. “dead mail”. This “dead mail” is sent to one of the U.S. Postal Service’s dead
5. mail offices in Atlanta, New York, Philadelphia, St. Paul, or San Francisco.
6. Seventy five million pieces of mail can end up in the dead mail office in one
7. year.

8. The **staff** of the dead mail offices have a variety of ways to deal with all
9. of these pieces of dead mail. First of all, they look for clues that can help
10. them deliver the mail: they open packages in the hope that something inside
11. will show where the package came from or is going to. Dead mail will also be
12. listed on a computer so that people can call in and check to see if a missing
13. item is there.

14. However, all of this mail cannot simply be stored forever; there is just
15. too much of it. When a lot of dead mail has piled up, the dead mail offices
16. hold public **auctions**. Every three months, the public is invited in and bins
17. containing items found in dead mail packages are sold to the highest bidder.

1. The best title for this passage is
 - a) The U.S. Postal Service
 - b) Staff responsibilities at the U.S. Postal Service
 - c) Why mail is undeliverable
 - d) Dead mail offices
2. The word **staff** in line 8 is closest in meaning to
 - a) rules
 - b) machines
 - c) workers
 - d) pieces of furniture
3. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a way that post office staff members deal with dead mail?
 - a) They search for clues.
 - b) They throw the dead mail away.
 - c) They open dead mail.
 - d) They list dead mail on a computer.

4. The word **auctions** in line 16 is closest in meaning to
 - a) sales
 - b) deliveries
 - c) meetings
 - d) demonstrations

5. Where in the text does the author explain why the post office cannot store dead mail forever?
 - a) Lines 2-3
 - b) Lines 4-5
 - c) Lines 7-8
 - d) Lines 14-16

Text 7

Line number

1. The Grand Canyon, a long, narrow gorge in Arizona, is rich in
2. geological history. **Its** record of past plant and animal life also makes it
3. an exciting and invaluable object of study for biologists. Using samples
4. from the two hundred and seventeen miles of the canyon's walls,
5. scientists analyze the building materials that form the earth's surface
6. and study the natural processes which have affected the canyon over its
7. four-billion-year history. These processes include the eruption of
8. volcanoes, which were active as recently as one thousand years ago,
9. and gradual decomposition by erosion. Scientists also study a great
10. variety of fossils that can be found in the canyon. These imprints of
11. past forms of life are preserved in rock. The lower levels of canyon
12. rock contain fossils of seashells and primitive algae, while the upper
13. levels contain fossils of such creatures as dinosaurs and other
14. prehistoric land animals. All of these discoveries provide scientists
15. with information both on the earth's history in general and on the area
16. around the Grand Canyon in particular.

1. The Grand Canyon is of particular interest as
 - a) its walls can be used as building materials in construction.
 - b) it contains a wealth of information in its walls.
 - c) modern plant and animal life there is varied and exciting.
 - d) there is great potential mineral wealth in the canyon.

2. The words **its** in line 2 refers to
 - a) the Grand Canyon
 - b) Arizona
 - c) animal life
 - d) object of study

3. According to the text, the Grand Canyon is of special importance to geologists because
 - a) it reveals much of the earth's past.
 - b) it is longer and deeper than any other canyon.
 - c) it has suffered little destruction over the years.
 - d) it is completely dry all year long.
4. The oldest parts of the canyon date back _____ years.
 - a) 217
 - b) 1,000
 - c) 4,000,000
 - d) 4,000,000,000
5. Scientists can learn about previous life in the area by studying
 - a) current animal life.
 - b) imprints in rocks.
 - c) feeding habits of dinosaurs.
 - d) construction materials.

Text 8

Line number

1. Beware of those who use the truth to **deceive**. When someone tells you
2. something that is true, but leaves out important information that should be
3. included, he can create a false impression.
4. For example, someone might say, "I just won a hundred dollars in the
5. lottery. It was great. I took that dollar ticket back to the store and turned it in
6. for one hundred dollars!"
7. This guy's a winner, right? Maybe, maybe not. We then discover that he
8. bought two hundred tickets, and only one was a winner. He's really a big
9. loser! He didn't say anything that was false, but he deliberately **omitted**
10. important information. That's called a half-truth. Half-truths are not
11. technically lies, but they are just as dishonest.
12. Unfortunately candidates in political campaigns often use this tactic. A
13. political campaign, like politics, has its foundation in persuasion; their goal is
14. to motivate the masses to stand behind a particular message or group of
15. messages.
16. Advertisers will sometimes use half-truths. It's against the law to make
17. false claims so they try to mislead you with the truth. An ad might boast,
18. "Nine out of ten doctors recommend Aspirin Pills to cure nose pimples." It
19. fails to mention that they only asked ten doctors and nine of them work for
20. the Aspirin Corporation. This kind of deception happens too often. It's a sad
21. fact of life: Lies are lies, and sometimes the truth can lie.

1. Which statement is true according to the text?

- a) Whenever people tell the truth, they are really lying.
 - b) You can avoid false impressions all the time.
 - c) All governors help their states and never tell a lie.
 - d) The truth can be used in dishonest ways as well.
2. The word **deceive** in line 1 means
- a) escape
 - b) ignore
 - c) fool
 - d) repair
3. The word **omitted** in line 9 could best be replaced by
- a) asked for
 - b) left out
 - c) told about
 - d) looked for
4. The author clearly wants people to
- a) think carefully about what they read and hear.
 - b) refrain from buying aspirin and other pills.
 - c) never trust anyone and be ready for the worst.
 - d) learn how to cheat people and get the right answers.
5. An appropriate title for this text would be:
- a) Learn How to Tell a Lie
 - b) Everyone Lies these Days
 - c) Lying With the Truth
 - d) Nose Pimples and Aspirin

Text 9

Line number

- 1. The most famous painter in Victoria's history is Emily Carr. She was born
- 2. in 1871 and, as a child, she discovered that walking in the woods appealed
- 3. more to her than playing with other children. She discovered that she was
- 4. more interested in **roaming** the streets of old Victoria than playing at home
- 5. with dolls. Emily was a plump little girl who spent much of her childhood in
- 6. Hill Park, which was very close to her family home. Drawing fascinated her,
- 7. and she also liked to play with the animals she kept as pets. She had ducks
- 8. and chickens, and even domesticated a crow. She was particularly interested
- 9. in the Chinese people she saw in Victoria's Chinatown.
- 10. Their culture and way of dressing seemed so distinct from her own.
- 11. At the age of sixteen she began to study drawing seriously. As she became a
- 12. young, strong and independent woman Emily began to go on longer and

13. longer trips into the **uncharted** forests to paint and draw what she saw. In the
14. summer of 1895 she went on an expedition with two other women to explore
15. the wilderness along the Cowichan River.
16. Some time later she travelled up the coast by boat to visit and draw the
17. native villages along the way. This required great daring and strength.
18. When you look at her paintings, you can sense the atmosphere of these
19. dark, mysterious forests. Her paintings are now very famous and, although
20. the dark colours may not be attractive to some people, they evoke the beauty
21. and mystery of the deep woods and the skill of a great artist.

1. According to the text,
 - a) Emily Carr was the only painter in Victoria's history.
 - b) Emily Carr was an outstanding painter of Victoria's period.
 - c) In Victoria's period the English art developed and flourished.
 - d) Nature was the main subject to be painted in Victoria's period.
2. The word **roaming** in line 4 means
 - a) cleaning
 - b) drawing
 - c) wandering
 - d) avoiding
3. Paragraph 1 (lines 1-9) implies that
 - a) the Chinese were very interested in Emily's art.
 - b) Emily Carr was particularly attracted to Chinese culture.
 - c) Chinese culture seemed to be unfamiliar to Victorian period.
 - d) toys and animals were the main topics for Emily to paint.
4. The word **uncharted** in line 13 could best be described as
 - a) not included on maps
 - b) dangerously far
 - c) well-known to many
 - d) different from others
5. The text mostly discusses
 - a) Victoria's Chinatown
 - b) Wild life of Victorian painters
 - c) Victoria's history
 - d) Emily Carr's love for the wild life

Line number

1. Michelangelo was an Italian Renaissance sculptor, painter, architect,
2. poet, and engineer who exerted an unparalleled influence on the
3. development of Western art. He was born on 6 March
4. 1475 in Caprese, near Arezzo. For several generations, his family had
5. been small-scale bankers in Florence, but his father failed to **maintain**
6. the bank's financial status, and held occasional government positions
7. Several months after Michelangelo's birth, the family returned to
8. Florence, where Michelangelo was raised.
9. At later times when Michelangelo was six years old, he lived with a
10. stonecutter and his wife. He had a knack for handling chisel and
11. hammer, with which he made small figures. At thirteen, Michelangelo
12. was apprenticed to the painter Domenico Ghirlandaio. From 1490 to
13. 1492, Michelangelo attended the Humanist academy. At the academy,
14. both Michelangelo's outlook and his art were subject to the influence of
15. many of the most **prominent** philosophers and writers of the day.
16. Michelangelo was considered the greatest living artist in his lifetime,
17. and since then he has been held to be one of the greatest artists of
18. all time. A number of his works in painting, sculpture, and architecture
19. rank among the most famous in existence.

1. According to the text,
 - a) Michelangelo was a French sculptor, painter, architect, poet, and engineer.
 - b) After Michelangelo's birth, the family never moved anywhere.
 - c) When he was just six, Michelangelo lived with a stonecutter and his wife.
 - d) Ghirlandaio's works in painting, sculpture, and architecture were among the most famous in existence.
2. The word **maintain** in line 5 is **NOT** synonymous to
 - a) keep up
 - b) preserve
 - c) assert
 - d) retain
3. The word **prominent** in line 15 means
 - a) wonderful
 - b) distinguished
 - c) clever
 - d) wise
4. Which of the statements is **NOT** true?

- a) Michelangelo was a Spanish Renaissance sculptor, painter, architect, poet, and engineer.
 - b) Michelangelo exerted an unparalleled influence on the development of Western art.
 - c) Michelangelo attended the Humanist academy for two years.
 - d) At the academy, both Michelangelo's outlook and his art were subject to the influence of many of the most prominent philosophers and writers of the day.
5. The text is mainly about
- a) Domenico Ghirlandaio.
 - b) Stone-cutting.
 - c) Michelangelo's life.
 - d) Michelangelo's death.

Text 11

Line number

1. Great Britain has always been the cradle of industrial innovations and
2. unexpected solutions especially in architecture. British engineers and
3. designers were eager to put in life sometimes most unusual ideas. XIX
4. century was marked with such kind of constructions which seemed rather
5. strange on the customary surroundings of the British landscape. Perhaps the
6. most extraordinary building of the XIX century was the Crystal Palace,
7. built in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851.
8. The Crystal Palace was different from all other buildings in the world.
9. The construction was quite different from what the British were used to see,
10. for it was made from iron and glass. **It** was one of the biggest buildings of
11. all time, and a lot of people from many countries came to see it. A great
12. many goods were sent to the exhibition from various parts of the world.
13. There was also a great deal of **machinery** on display. The most wonderful
14. piece of machinery on show was Nasmyth's steam hammer. Though in those
15. days travelling was not easy as it is today steam boats carried thousands of
16. visitors across the Channel from Europe. On arriving in England, they were
17. taken to the Crystal Palace by train. There were six million visitors in all,
18. and the profits from the exhibition were used to build museums and
19. colleges. Later, the Crystal Palace was moved to South London. It remained
20. one of the most famous buildings in the world until it was burnt down
21. in 1936.

1. The Crystal Palace differed from all other buildings at the time because

- a) it was very big.
 - b) it was in an exhibition.
 - c) it was made of unusual materials.
 - d) it was in Hyde Park.
2. The Great Exhibition of 1851 was
- a) a failure.
 - b) highly successful.
 - c) not very profitable.
 - d) spoilt by fire.
3. The pronoun **it** in line 10 stands for
- a) the iron
 - b) the glass
 - c) the world
 - d) the palace
4. The word **machinery** in line 13 may probably be replaced by
- a) cars and vans
 - b) equipment and apparatus
 - c) computers and scanners
 - d) tools and clothes
5. The text most likely discusses
- a) the great fire which destroyed the palace.
 - b) the crystal out of which the extraordinary palace was built.
 - c) the history of the once famous exhibition hall in the UK.
 - d) the machinery display in the South of London.

Text 12

Line number

1. It is well known that Brazil is one of the most interesting and fascinating
2. countries in the world. It has great historical past full of mysteries and
3. dramatic events. Besides, the country is extremely rich with natural
4. resources and especially with the famous forests which are considered to be
5. the lungs of our mother planet Earth. Still, much of it has not been
6. developed yet. It was mainly for this reason that the Brazilian government
7. decided to have a new city built 600 miles north-west of Rio de Janeiro.
8. They hope that this step will help them to solve several problems. One of
9. them is to make the areas far from the coast develop and attract more of their
10. citizens to settle down there. Designed by the great architect Lucio Costa,
11. the new city, Brasilia, replaced Rio de Janeiro as the capital of Brazil in
12. 1960.
13. Indeed, Brasilia has been carefully planned for modern living. Everything
14. has been taken into account. The city is designed to serve its inhabitants as a

15. pleasant place to live and work. Its wide roads, which can take fourteen
16. lanes of traffic, are kept away from living areas. Children do not have to
17. cross busy streets to go to school. Housewives can visit shopping centres on
18. foot for in these specially designed living areas cars are unnecessary. At first,
19. the government faced great difficulty in persuading people to leave Rio and
20. settle in Brasilia. Yet, the city has quickly established itself as the capital of
21. the country, and the population has been increasing all the time. The idea to
22. have the capital so far inland, which at first seemed simply **unsuitable**, will
23. have a great effect on the future of Brazil.

1. The new capital, Brasilia, was built inland
 - a) because Rio was not suitable any more.
 - b) because Lucio Costa suggested doing so.
 - c) because it was necessary to speed up the progress of the country.
 - d) because Brazil is one of the richest countries in the world.
2. Brasilia must be a wonderful city to live in because
 - a) it is new with a lot of shops.
 - b) it is out of danger as it is 600 miles inland.
 - c) it is well thought out and designed for modern living.
 - d) it has wide roads which can room a lot of cars.
3. Children do not have to cross busy streets which are full of
 - a) circulation
 - b) movement
 - c) traffic
 - d) people
4. According to the text,
 - a) Brasilia was replaced by Rio de Janeiro because the population increased very rapidly.
 - b) Brasilia very soon began to correspond to the status of the capital city with rapidly increasing population.
 - c) Brasilia, situated not far from Rio, became a paradise for housewives.
 - d) Brasilia is one of the ancient capitals of Brazil and was established by the Brazilian government.
5. The word **unsuitable** in line 22 can best be replaced by
 - a) inappropriate
 - b) indifferent
 - c) irregulant
 - d) incomplete

Text 13

1. Thomas Adams an American inventor, is the father of modern bubble
 2. gum. During the 1870s, Adams discovered by accident a new way to make
 3. chewing gum, while he was trying to find out a use of **chicle**. *Chicle* is a Spanish
 4. word for the sap that comes from one kind of Mexican tree. Mr. Adams
 5. wanted to make rubber from chicle.
 6. Mr. Adams worked for a long time trying to make rubber from chicle. His
 7. eldest son ,Thomas Junior, also helped him now and then. But they never
 8. discovered a way to make it work.
 9. One day, Thomas Adams Senior was in a store when he heard a young
 10. girl ask for some chewing gum. Adams and his son had been chewing chicle
 11. while they were working on the rubber, so he decided to give up trying to
 12. make rubber from the chicle and make gum instead.
 13. At that time, chewing gum was made from sap from spruce trees. This
 14. chewing gum had a strong taste. Adams thought chewing gum from chicle
 15. tasted better. He and his son wrapped small pieces of chicle in colored paper
 16. and sold it. In no time, people everywhere began chewing his gum.
 17. People could blow bubbles with chicle chewing gum, but the bubbles
 18. were very sticky. It was not until 1928 that Walter Diemer found a way to
 19. improve chewing gum by making bubbles that were not sticky.
1. Where was Thomas Adams from?
 - a) Chile
 - b) Spain
 - c) America
 - d) Mexico
 2. Who helped Mr. Adams in trying to make rubber?
 - a) a girl in a store
 - b) Walter Diemer
 - c) his best friend
 - d) a family member
 3. The word **chicle** in line 3 means
 - a) fluid
 - b) tree
 - c) rubber
 - d) gum
 4. Which of these sentences is **NOT** true?
 - a) Thomas Junior helped his father.
 - b) Mr. Adams was the first person to sell gum.
 - c) Mr. Adams thought spruce gum did not taste as good as gum from chicle.
 - d) Mr. Adams never found a way to make rubber from chicle.
 5. How was Mr.Diemer's gum different from other gums?

- a) It was less sticky
- b) It was sold in colored paper.
- c) It made bubbles.
- d) It was made from tree sap.

Text 14

Line number

1. There are many unique hotels around the world. In Greenland, there is a
2. hotel made out of ice, open between December and April every year. In
3. Turkey, there is a cave hotel with television, furniture, and a bathroom in each
4. room. And in Bolivia, there is the Salt Palace Hotel.
5. Thousands of years ago, the area around the Salt Palace Hotel was a large
6. lake. But overtime, all the water disappeared. Today, the area has only two
7. small lakes and two small deserts.
8. The larger of the two deserts, the Uyuni salt desert, is 12,000 square
9. kilometers. During the day, the desert is bright white because of the salt.
10. There are no roads across the Uyuni desert, so local people must show guests
11. the way to the hotel. In the early 1990s, a man named Juan Quesada built the
12. hotel. He cut big blocks of salt from the desert and used the blocks to build it.
13. Everything in the hotel is made out of salt: the walls, the roof, the tables, the
14. chairs, the beds, and the hotel's bar.
15. The sun heats the walls and roof during the day. At night the desert is very
16. cold, but the rooms stay warm. The hotel has twelve rooms. A single room
17. costs \$40 a night, and a double room costs \$60.
18. A sign on the hotel's wall tells guests, "Please don't lick the walls."

1. What is unique about the Salt Palace Hotel?
 - a) Its long history
 - b) The price of the rooms
 - c) The guests that stay there
 - d) The substance it is made of
2. Which sentence about the area around the Salt Palace Hotel is **NOT** true?
 - a) There was a lake in its place many years ago.
 - b) It is white during the day.
 - c) There are several roads to the hotel.
 - d) It is more than 10,000 square kilometres.
3. Where did the salt used for the hotel come from?
 - a) a salt factory
 - b) the ground
 - c) Turkey
 - d) the walls of the hotel
4. Who is Juan Quesada?

- a) a hotel guest
 - b) a guide
 - c) the hotel's owner
 - d) an expert on salt
5. What keeps the rooms warm at night?
- a) heat from the walls
 - b) the desert air
 - c) the bathroom
 - d) the furniture

Text 15

Line number

1. An old saying says, "Laughter is the best medicine." One person who
2. certainly would have agreed with this is Norman Cousins.
3. Norman Cousins was the editor of a magazine called Saturday Review for
4. almost forty years. He also wrote and spoke about world peace and anti-
5. nuclear and anti-war issues, travelling to many different countries to share his
6. ideas.
7. In the 1960s, after returning to the United States from a busy and tiring trip
8. to Europe, Mr. Cousins got sick. He discovered he had a rare disease, known
9. as *ankylosing spondylitis*, that caused the joints between his bones to become
10. stiff.
11. In less than a week after he got back, he could not stand. Every move that
12. he made was painful. He was not able to sleep at night. The doctors told Mr.
13. Cousins that they did not know how to cure his problem and he might never
14. get over the illness. Mr. Cousins, however, refused to give up hope.
15. Mr. Cousins thought that the illness could be caused by unhappy thoughts.
16. He did not want to take medicine to cure himself. Instead, he felt that happy
17. thoughts or laughter might cure his illness.
18. He began to experiment on himself while still in the hospital by watching
19. Comedy shows on television. Mr. Cousins quickly found that ten minutes of
20. real laughter during the day gave him two hours of pain-free sleep at night.
21. Deciding that the doctors could not help him, Mr. Cousins left the hospital
22. and checked into a hotel room where he could continue his experiments with
23. laughter. For eight weeks, Mr. Cousins rested in the hotel room watching
24. comedy shows on television, reading amusing books, and sleeping whenever
25. he felt tired. Within three weeks, he felt well enough to take vacation to
26. Puerto Rico where he began running on the beach for exercise.
27. After a few months, Mr. Cousins was able to carry on his work. He had
28. laughed himself back to health.

1. What is the main topic of the text?

- a) a funny story
 - b) an interesting cure
 - c) an amazing life
 - d) why people laugh
2. What is **NOT** true about *ankylosing spondylitis*?
- a) It is uncommon.
 - b) It makes walking difficult.
 - c) It is easily cured.
 - d) It is painful.
3. What did the doctors think about Mr. Cousin's disease?
- a) It could be cured if he slept more.
 - b) It might never be cured.
 - c) It could be cured by taking medicine.
 - d) It would take a week to get over it.
4. What did Mr. Cousins think cured him?
- a) laughter
 - b) running on the beach
 - c) medicine
 - d) taking a vacation
5. What did Mr. Cousins do after he got better?
- a) He went back to the hospital.
 - b) He continued his job.
 - c) He wrote amusing books.
 - d) The passage doesn't say.

Text 16

Line number

1. What is the American Dream? President Franklin Roosevelt explained the
2. American Dream as freedom of speech and freedom of religion. For the early
3. immigrants the American Dream was a better life not with material goods, but by
4. freedom.
5. Norman Rockwell was a famous artist during the 1930's. Rockwell drew
6. pictures of the American dream during his time. His art of the American dream
7. consisted of families having a great time, or of a happily married couple.
8. Before World War II the American Dream was happiness with a family or a
9. loved one. The ending of the war caused the American Dream to change.
10. Now the American Dream is to become rich. Everyone's dream is to become
- just
11. like Bill Gates. People no longer do their work because they enjoy it. They do
- their

12. work because of the money.
13. A perfect example of this is baseball. When Major League Baseball first started
14. the players did it because they loved the game and loved playing in front of the
15. **huge** audiences. **They** got paid low wages but still played the game because they
16. loved it. Major League players these days complain because they're not getting paid
17. enough when they are making millions of dollars a year.
18. Many American kids set their goal to become a baseball player so that they can
19. earn millions of dollars too. Americans who hope to use their popularity and luck
20. for hard work are likely to fail at achieving the American Dream. While those who
21. find work they love to do and work hard to do it will continue to find their
22. American Dream.

1. The main idea of the text is that the American dream
 - a) has changed over time.
 - b) has brought freedom.
 - c) has lost its popularity.
 - d) has found its goal.
2. The word **huge** in line 15 is synonymous to
 - a) endless
 - b) enormous
 - c) numerous
 - d) hopeless
3. The pronoun **they** in line 15 stands for
 - a) players
 - b) audiences
 - c) wages
 - d) games
4. It is stated in Paragraph 4 (lines 10-12) that people do their work for
 - a) enjoyment
 - b) pleasure
 - c) money
 - d) popularity
5. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the text?
 - a) Everyone's dream is to be like Bill Gates.
 - b) Franklin Roosevelt was the President of the USA.
 - c) Major League Baseball team played because they loved the game.
 - d) Americans don't work hard to find their dream.

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Text 17

Line number

1. People in many different countries celebrate Valentine's Day. Each year
2. on February 14, friends and lovers exchange candy, flowers, love notes
3. and greeting cards. These gifts are used as special messages of friendship
4. and love. This tradition, as we know it today, has grown from two basic
5. **roots**: the Roman festival of Lupercalia and the sad story of a Christian
6. doctor named Valentine.

7. Many years ago, the Romans celebrated the festival of Lupercalia on
8. February 15. At first, the festival honoured the Roman god Lupercus,
9. keeper of the crops and farm animals. However, as time passed, the
10. Romans began to honour a different god during the festival. Her name was
11. Juno, queen of the Roman gods and guardian of women and marriage. At
12. the festival, all unmarried people played a special game. All the females
13. wrote their names on pieces of paper and dropped them into a big jar.
14. Then, all the males drew names from the jar and spent the festival dancing
15. with the person whose name they had selected.

16. Celebrations of fun and love are still a part of today's Valentine
17. tradition. More than 2,000 years ago in Rome, there was a Christian doctor
18. named Valentine. According to the legend, Valentine had special abilities
19. that allowed him to cure many diseases. However, a Roman emperor
20. named Claudius did not like Valentine's Christian beliefs. At that time,
21. most Romans believed in different gods and goddesses. Claudius
22. sent Valentine to jail, where he was sentenced to death for his unpopular
23. beliefs. While he was imprisoned, Valentine became friends with the
24. jailer's blind daughter and he used his special abilities to cure her
25. blindness. Valentine was killed on February 14, but before he died, he sent
26. a special note to the girl and signed it "From Your Valentine". This note of
27. friendship was the world's first Valentine message.

28. Eventually, the Christians became more powerful in Rome. They
29. wanted people to stop the festival of Lupercalia because it honoured gods
30. that were not Christian. However, the people loved their festival and
31. did not want it to end. So, the Christian leaders encouraged people to
32. honor St. Valentine at the festival because they viewed him as a hero of
33. their religion. Since then, the traditions of Valentine's Day have
34. changed and grown, but millions of people still take part in this old
35. celebration of love and friendship.

1. Lupercalia was a Roman festival which was devoted to
 - a) god Lupercus.
 - b) dancing men.
 - c) unmarried females.
 - d) different gods.

2. Juno was a Roman god who was
 - a) the keeper of crops and farm animals.
 - b) the guardian of women and marriage.
 - c) the keeper of unmarried men.
 - d) the queen of Roman females.

3. The word **roots** in line 5 is synonymous to
 - a) copies
 - b) sources
 - c) reasons
 - d) ideas

4. Valentine was sentenced to death because he
 - a) loved the sick and the blind.
 - b) had Christian beliefs.
 - c) was a doctor for the Romans.
 - d) wrote a love letter.

5. Today Valentine's Day is a celebration of
 - a) unmarried girls who want to get married.
 - b) crops and farm animals after the harvest.
 - c) roman gods who protected unmarried girls.
 - d) love and friendship among people.

Text 18

Line number

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the thirty-second president of the United States,
2. was from a wealthy, well-known family. As a child, he attended private
3. school, had private tutors, and traveled with his parents to Europe. He
4. attended Harvard University and afterwards studied law. At age 39,
5. Roosevelt suddenly developed polio, a disease that left him without the full
6. use of his legs for the rest of his life. Even through the worst of his illness,
7. however, he continued his life in politics. In 1924, he appeared at the
8. Democratic National Convention to nominate Al Smith for president, and
9. eight years after that he himself was nominated for the same office.
10. Roosevelt was elected to the presidency during the Great Depression of
11. the 1930s, at a time when more than 5,000 banks had failed and
12. thousands of people were out of work. Roosevelt took action.
13. First he declared a bank holiday that closed all the banks so that no
14. more could fail; then he reopened the banks **little by little** with
15. government support. Roosevelt believed in using the full power of
16. government to help what he called the "forgotten people." And it was

17. these workers, the wage earners, who felt the strongest affection
18. toward Roosevelt. There were others, however, who felt that
19. Roosevelt's politics were destroying the American system of
20. government, and they opposed him in the same intense way that others
21. admired him.
22. In 1940, the Democrats nominated Roosevelt for an unprecedented
23. third term. No president in American history had ever served three
24. terms, but Roosevelt felt an obligation not to quit while the United
25. States' entry into World War II was looming in the future. He accepted
26. the nomination and went on to an easy victory.

1. What does the text mainly discuss?
a) Political aspects of Roosevelt's life
b) Problems during the Great Depression
c) Roosevelt's upbringing
d) Criticism of Roosevelt's actions
2. Which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned in the text?
a) Roosevelt was elected during the Great Depression.
b) Roosevelt refused to nominate Al Smith.
c) Roosevelt had difficulty walking during his presidency.
d) Roosevelt supported strong government powers.
3. The phrase **little by little** in lines 14 means that Roosevelt opened
a) the smaller banks first.
b) the banks for minimal services.
c) the banks a few at a time.
d) the bank for a short time.
4. Where in the text does the author discuss Roosevelt's response to the Great Depression?
a) Lines 1-4
b) Lines 5-9
c) Lines 10-16
d) Lines 18-26
5. It can be concluded from the text that the people who mostly liked Roosevelt best were
a) poor people.
b) bankers.
c) rich people.
d) average workers.

Line number

1. Through the centuries, many people have **confused** whales with fish.
2. Whales are mammals, not fish. They breathe air and give birth to their
3. young.
4. Orca whales, which are black and white, are highly trainable. They
5. are also called “killer whales,” but trainers tell us that these whales are
6. intelligent and sensitive. One time, a newly captured male orca refused
7. to eat for a long time. Finally, he took a fish from the trainer. However,
8. he didn’t eat the fish immediately; he took it to another recently
9. captured whale, a female who had also refused to eat, and shared it
10. with her.
11. Some species of whales dive deeply beneath the surface of the ocean
12. in order to feed and can stay under the water for more than an hour. All
13. whales, however, must come to the surface for air.
14. Whales make the longest migrations known among mammals. Gray
15. whales swim from the Pacific coast of Mexico to the icy arctic for the
16. summer.
17. Whales do not have vocal cords, but they can communicate with each
18. other. They have a wide range of clicks, whistles, and songs. When a
19. whale is captured in a net, other whales gather around **it** and
20. communicate through the net. They follow the captured whale for long
21. distances.

1. The text mainly discusses
 - a) types of whales and their features.
 - b) “killer whales” and their dangerous customs.
 - c) orca whales and their eating habits.
 - d) whales in captivity.
2. The word **confuse** in line 1 means
 - a) mess
 - b) mix up
 - c) take after
 - d) resemble
3. The fact that the male orca shared the fish with another whale proves that
 - a) whales are highly trainable.
 - b) the male orca was not hungry at all.
 - c) whales refuse to eat in captivity.
 - d) whales are clever and sensitive creatures.
4. Whales dive deep to
 - a) breathe air.

- b) stay under the water.
 - c) eat something.
 - d) spend an hour there.
5. The word **it** in line 19 refers to
- a) the net
 - b) vocal cords
 - c) a whale
 - d) the distance

Text 20

Line number

1. John James Audubon, nineteenth-century artist and naturalist, is
2. known as one of the foremost authorities on North American birds.
3. Born in Les Cayes, Haiti, in 1785, Audubon was raised in France and
4. studied art under French artist Jacques-Louis David. After settling on
5. his father's Pennsylvania estate at the age of eighteen, he first began to
6. study and paint birds.
7. In his young adulthood, Audubon undertook numerous enterprises,
8. generally without a tremendous amount of success; at various times
9. during his life he was involved in a mercantile business, a taxidermy
10. business and a school. His general **mode** of operating a business was to
11. leave it either unattended or in the hands of a partner and take off on
12. excursions through the wilds to paint the natural life that he saw. His
13. business career came to an end in 1819 when he was imprisoned for
14. debt and forced to file for bankruptcy.
15. It was at that time that Audubon began to seriously pursue the dream of
16. publishing a collection of his paintings of birds. For the next six years
17. he painted birds in their natural habitats while his wife worked as a
18. teacher to support the family. His *Birds of America*, which included
19. engravings of 435 of his colorful and lifelike watercolors, was
20. published in parts during the period from 1826 to 1838 in England.
21. After the success of the English editions, American editions of his
22. work were published in 1839, and his fame and fortune were ensured.

1. The text is mainly about
- a) North American birds
 - b) Audubon's route to success as a painter of birds
 - c) mercantile business
 - d) Audubon's preference for travel in natural habitats
2. In paragraph 2 (lines 7-14), the author mainly discusses
- a) how Audubon developed his painting style

- b) Audubon's involvement in a mercantile business
 - c) where Audubon went on his excursions
 - d) Audubon's unsuccessful business practices
3. The word **mode** in line 10 could best be replaced by
- a) method
 - b) vogue
 - c) average
 - d) trend
4. Audubon decided not to continue to pursue business when he
- a) was injured in an accident
 - b) decided to study art in France
 - c) was put in prison because he owed money
 - d) made enough money from his paintings
5. It can be inferred from the text that after 1839 Audubon
- a) unsuccessfully tried to develop new business.
 - b) continued to be supported by his wife.
 - c) traveled to Europe.
 - d) became wealthy.

Section 2

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

Text 1

Researchers say they can use news stories to help predict the future. Scientists from the University of Illinois in the USA input over 100 million news articles into a supercomputer for analysis. The stories went back to sources as far as 1945 and came from many sources, including the BBC and New York Times. The data showed how much unrest and discontent there was in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya before their recent revolutions. The computer also saw early indications of the (1) _____ of Osama Bin Laden before he was captured. Researcher Kalev Leetar said the study could now help analysts spot future trouble in potential hotspots around the world. Business strategists already do a similar thing to advise their clients.

Leetar explained the importance of news to look into the future: “News gives you incredible information about people, places, and organizations. It also tells you about the relationships between them, about how people (2) _____ each other,” he said. Leetar used terabytes of data to look at three (3) _____ areas. One looked at the (4) _____ of the journalists’ writing. It used 1,500 different emotions to build an assessment of a country’s (5) _____.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. a) whereabouts | b) where | c) whereas | d) wherewithal |
| 2. a) perform | b) work | c) tell | d) view |
| 3. a) lock | b) key | c) source | d) distance |
| 4. a) zone | b) bone | c) cone | d) tone |
| 5. a) stability | b) probability | c) ability | d) credibility |

Text 2

Interpreting the feelings of other people is not always easy, as we all know, and we (1) _____ as much on what they seem to be telling us, as on the actual words they say. Facial (2) _____ and tone of voice are obvious ways of showing our (3) _____ to something, and it may well be that we unconsciously

(4) _____ views that we are trying to hide. Body movements in general may also indicate feelings and interviewers often (5) _____ particular attention to the way a candidate for a job walks into the rooms and sits down.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. a) estimate | b) rely | c) believe | d) trust |
| 2. a) image | b) manner | c) expression | d) view |
| 3. a) reaction | b) looks | c) ability | d) notion |
| 4. a) express | b) coincide | c) exhibit | d) utter |

5. a) have b) show c) make d) pay

Text 3

The experience of going to a football match in Brazil is something which even people who are not fans of the game will really enjoy. You watch the big (1) _____ together with thousands of screaming football enthusiasts accompanied by the beating of drums and waving of flags. It's not just that football is great, there is a deep love for the game which can be seen from the way that rival fans (2) _____ peacefully together. In addition to this, Brazil has the most beautiful stadiums in the world. Even small towns frequently have football grounds which (3) _____ to international standards. It won't cost you much to see a game and the stadiums are not usually full, so it's quite easy to get a ticket at the gate, instead of having to pay in (4) _____. Football is an almost year-round activity in much of Latin America and although many of the best teams in Brazilian cities have some key players (5) _____ from Europe, there are plenty of local stars and certainly enough to provide some very exciting football.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. a) event | b) occasion | c) celebration | d) experience |
| 2. a) mess | b) combine | c) stir | d) mix |
| 3. a) imitate | b) equalize | c) correspond | d) agree |
| 4. a) prior | b) time | c) advance | d) early |
| 5. a) imported | b) bought | c) received | d) exported |

Text 4

Coca-Cola was (1) _____ in 1886 by Atlanta pharmacist John S. Pemberton. The name for the product was actually (2) _____ by Pemberton's assistant, Frank Robinson. The name was taken from the two most (3) _____ ingredients in the drink, the South American coca leaf and the African cola nut.

The (4) _____ for today's Coca-Cola is very well guarded. Many of the ingredients are known: in addition to cola leaves and cola nut, they include lemon, orange, lime, cinnamon, vanilla, caramel, and sugar. The proportions of the ingredients and the identity of Coke's (5) _____ ingredients are known only by a few of the Coca-Cola Company's senior corporate officers.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. a) invented | b) explored | c) inferred | d) studied |
| 2. a) proposed | b) concluded | c) spelled | d) pronounced |
| 3. a) unusual | b) indifferent | c) unused | d) inseparable |

4. a) recipe
5. a) secret
difficult

b) prescription
b) proportional

c) information
c) business

d) plan
d)

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Text 5

When Columbus arrived in the Americas in 1492, there were already an estimated thirty to forty million people living in North and South America. It has therefore been quite easy for some to refute the idea that Columbus

(1) _____ America. How and when these inhabitants came to America has been the source of much scientific research and discussion.

Most archeologists agree that the first Americans, the true “discoverers” of America, came from northeastern Asia. There is also a (2) _____ amount of proof that inhabitants have been in the Americas for at least 15000 years. To get to the Americas, these people had to cross over the 55-mile-wide Bering Strait that (3) _____ Asia and North America. According to one theory, these people crossed over during periods when a land bridge (4) _____ between the two continents. During Ice Ages, so much of the Earth’s water was (5) _____ that the sea levels dropped, and it was possible to walk from Asia to North America.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. a) discovered | b) landed | c) traveled | d) lived |
| 2. a) considerable | b) weak | c) well-known | d) changeable |
| 3. a) separates | b) differentiates | c) builds | d) crosses |
| 4. a) existed | b) linked | c) connected | d) made |
| 5. a) frozen | b) cool | c) dirty | d) wet |

Text 6

For women in my mother’s (1) _____, taking care of the home and child raising were viewed as the most important functions for women. The (2) _____ view in society when she was growing up was that women should not work outside the home. This attitude was (3) _____ in my mother at an early age. By the time mother was 25 she had five children.

Last year the youngest child left home to go to college. At that time Mom decided that she wanted to be more self-reliant, more independent. Now, she is the (4) _____ of a children’s department in a large store. Her new (5) _____ in management has enabled my mother to assert her independence and develop financial skills.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. a) generation | b) ancestry | c) age | d) society |
| 2. a) prevailing | b) modest | c) average | d) racial |
| 3. a) instilled | b) forbidden | c) brought | d) described |
| 4. a) manager | b) headmaster | c) chairwoman | d) principle |
| 5. a) career | b) office | c) role | d) decision |

Text 7

The problem of homelessness is an international one. In the capital cities of the world, the sight of people begging on the streets is becoming increasingly (1) _____. But all over the world, homeless people are taking the future into their own (2) _____. By selling 'street papers' they no longer need to beg for a living. The concept of the street paper is simple. It is sold by homeless and ex-homeless people who buy it at a (3) _____ price of 30p and sell it to the public for 70p, keeping 40p for themselves. If they have no money, then they can get the first ten copies on credit and pay for them later. Every paper seller receives training and is given a special identity badge.

The paper itself (4) _____ articles of general and social interest, film and book reviews, cartoons and the occasional celebrity interview. Advertising and sales (5) _____ most of the income, and all profits go back into helping homeless people.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. a) seldom | b) common | c) rare | d) routine |
| 2. a) heads | b) shoulders | c) arms | d) hands |
| 3. a) stuck | b) immovable | c) held | d) fixed |
| 4. a) consists | b) contains | c) keeps | d) compairs |
| 5. a) help | b) show | c) provide | d) offer |

Text 8

Salt is (1) _____ to life. The human body needs so little salt to (2) _____ that it is very easy to consume too much of it. An excess of salt in the diet can lead to high blood pressure, which in turn can (3) _____ the risk of heart disease. Cooking with salt also reduces the nutritional quality of the food. For example, spinach boiled in salted water loses 50% of its iron, compared to 19% when boiled in salt-free water.

Many people have the habit of (4) _____ salt to their food when they are at the table. Some even do this before they have tasted the food. This is one of the reasons why the average person in Britain eats two and a half to three teaspoons of salt every day. The (5) _____ recommended dose is one and a half, and the ideal dose is just half a teaspoon.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. a) common | b) needed | c) essential | d) absolute |
| 2. a) survive | b) last | c) keep | d) maintain |
| 3. a) lift | b) increase | c) rise | d) grow |
| 4. a) putting | b) mixing | c) including | d) adding |
| 5. a) top | b) extreme | c) maximum | d) most |

Text 9

Napoleon III of France was (1) _____ for the invention of the butter substitute known as margarine. He was looking for a cheap alternative to butter for poorer people of society, and for his army and navy. So, he (2) _____ up a prize competition to see who would come up with the best solution.

There was only one entry into this competition, from a man called Meges-Mouries. He had (3) _____ over two years experimenting, and finally found an acceptable butter substitute made from milk and various animal fats. It tasted quite pleasant, and spread well on bread, but it was pure white. Despite its colour, Meges-Mouries invention was awarded the prize. Yellow colouring was added to it at a later date. Margarine soon went into mass production and was exported all over the world. In Britain it was called 'Butterine', until protests from farmers led to that name being made illegal. Farmers in America were not happy about the new arrival on the market either. They (4) _____ to the yellow colouring, saying that it made it resemble butter so closely that it could deceive consumers.

In effect, Napoleon III's competition is still going on. The ultimate (5) _____ of every margarine manufacturer is to produce a product that is impossible to distinguish from butter. And they keep trying.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. a) responsible | b) original | c) fundamental | d) vital |
| 2. a) gave | b) took | c) put | d) set |
| 3. a) used | b) spent | c) tried | d) perfect |
| 4. a) protested | b) objected | c) disagreed | d) argued |
| 5. a) end | b) score | c) goal | d) finish |

Text 10

Emily Dickinson was born in Massachusetts, in 1830. Throughout her life, she seldom left her house and it was very strange. The people with whom she did come in contact with, however, had an enormous impact on her thoughts and poetry. By the 1860s, Dickinson lived in isolation from the outside world, but actively (1) _____ many correspondences and read widely. She spent a great deal of this time with her family. Her father, Edward Dickinson, was actively (2) _____ in state and national politics. Her brother Austin (3) _____ law school and became a lawyer. Dickinson's younger sister Lavinia also lived at home for her entire life in (4) _____ isolation.

Dickinson's poetry reflects her loneliness. Her work was heavily influenced by the Metaphysical poets of seventeenth-century England. She (5) _____ the poetry of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, as well as John Keats. The first volume of her work was published in 1890. She died in Amherst in 1886. Upon her death, Dickinson's family discovered 40 handwritten volumes of nearly 1800 of her poems.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. a) saved | b) defended | c) protected | d) maintained |
| 2. a) involved | b) kept | c) retreated | d) controlled |
| 3. a) walked | b) attended | c) applied | d) dropped in |
| 4. a) likewise | b) like | c) similar | d) alike |

5. a) delighted b) tended c) pleased d) admired

Text 11

Harry Potter is a series of seven fantasy novels written by the British author J. K. Rowling. The books (1)_____the adventures of the teenager wizard Harry Potter and his best friends, all of whom are students at Hogwarts School. The main story (2)_____Harry's difficulty involving the evil wizard Lord Voldemort, who killed Harry's parents in his mission (3)_____ the world of wizards and defeat non-magical people. The books have (4)_____immense popularity, critical acclaim, and commercial success worldwide, although the series has had its criticism, including the books' dark tones making the series less (5)_____for children.

1. a) check b) describe c) complain d) say
 2. a) speaks b) tells c) concerns d) enjoys
 3. a) to conquer b) to damage c) to break d) to found
 4. a) approached b) awarded c) praised d) gained
 5. a) similar b) suitable c) alike d) particular

Text 12

A new study suggests that social (1)_____sites have (2)_____a new phenomenon known as "Facebook depression". The American Academy of Pediatrics recently (3)_____parents about the possible dangers of networking websites on their children's mental health.

I think that's natural, since for some teens and tweens, social media is the primary way they interact socially, (4)_____than at the mall or a friend's house.

I see, but it is essential for parents to be aware of how social media sites can affect children and that the Internet is not always a healthy (5)_____for kids.

1. a) TV b) media c) radio d) newspaper
 2. a) created b) found c) put d) made
 3. a) wondered b) argued c) warned d) insisted
 4. a) rather b) more c) even d) moreover
 5. a) site b) place c) ecology d) environment

Text 13

A new VR (virtual reality) headset for the home user will be in shops soon. The makers (1) _____ that it will change the way that computer games are played. Unlike the heavy VR headsets that people have been using for the last few years the new sets will look quite different. A spokesman for the company said: ‘A lot of people had (2) _____ with the old headsets. They were too heavy and if you wore them for more than an hour or so, they could cause quite a great deal of pain.’ Some scientists, however, are (3) _____ about the effects of VR. They are sure that with VR, we will soon have children who are not (4) _____ to playing with other people. (5) _____ your life in a constant battle with aliens and monsters is not really a suitable environment for someone young.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. a) claim | b) threaten | c) offer | d) recommend |
| 2. a) mistakes | b) faults | c) problems | d) errors |
| 3. a) afraid | b) worried | c) scared | d) threatened |
| 4. a) used | b) made | c) allowed | d) persuaded |
| 5. a) doing | b) spending | c) making | d) passing |

Text 14

Adam Francis was nothing at all like the man Jane had (1) _____ to meet. During the year or two she had been with Brinkman’s, from various conversations she had had with the client, she had gradually drawn up a mental (2) _____ of the man. She had been more than wrong. Not only was he years younger than she had thought of him to be but he was (3) _____ attractive in a rugged sort of way. No, the (4) _____ of the man who was approaching her were not handsome but very exciting, interesting, and for one silly instant, Jane found herself wondering John had never mentioned how attractive Adam Francis was until it (5) _____ to her that her boss obviously did not consider him to be attractive.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. a) anticipated thought | b) attended | c) expected | d) |
| 2. a) drawing | b) vision | c) painting | d) picture |
| 3. a) extremely | b) exceedingly | c) largely | d) mainly |
| 4. a) looks | b) appearances | c) attitudes | d) views |
| 5. a) happened occurred | b) offered | c) suggested | d) |

Text 15

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 habits 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 (2)_____ performance was measured (3)_____ after eating breakfast of any kind performed 10 percent better on test of remembering, speed of response and (4)_____ 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) along | b) while | c) throughout | d) when |
| 2. a) physical | b) sensible | c) mental | d) social |
| 3. a) immediately | b) later | c) suddenly | d) following |
| 4. a) strength | b) power | c) skill | d) ability |
| 5. a) profitably | b) well | c) better | d) efficiently |

Text 16

When babies are born, they always have blue eyes. This is because the melanin, the (1)_____ that colors the eyes, is not on the (2) _____ of the iris. Instead, it is within the creases of the iris. Because there is little melanin on the surface of the iris, the eyes appear blue.

After a few months, the melanin moves to the surface of the iris. It is the (3) _____ of melanin on the surface that determines a person's (4) _____ eye color, so it is at this (5) _____ that a baby's eyes develop the color they will have for a lifetime.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. a) pigment | b) skin | c) muscle | d) tissue |
| 2. a) surface | b) inside | c) back | d) bottom |
| 3. a) amount | b) number | c) value | d) price |
| 4. a) permanent | b) changeable | c) dark | d) possible |
| 5. a) point | b) dot | c) era | d) place |

Text 17

The chili pepper is native to the Americas, but nowadays it is found all over the world. It is an extremely popular spice in many cultures and is, in fact, the world's second (1) _____ spice, after salt. There are more than a hundred (2) _____ of chili peppers, some which are quite (3) _____ and others which are incredibly hot and spicy.

Today chili peppers are used to spice a variety of foods, e.g. meat and rice dishes, and even jam and jelly. In the past, chili peppers had some other, more unusual uses. In ancient Mexico, for example, chilies could be used to pay (4) _____. In addition, in Panama, these peppers were used to (5) _____ against sharks.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. a) favorite | b) delicious | c) known | d) recognizing |
| 2. a) species | b) plants | c) uses | d) sizes |
| 3. a) mild | b) cold | c) pleasant | d) tasty |
| 4. a) taxes | b) attention | c) price | d) credits |
| 5. a) protect | b) lean | c) hunt | d) flirt |

Text 18

At the end of the Revolutionary War, America was no longer a (1) _____; instead, America was a new, young country that needed to (2) _____ up its own government. There was a lot of disagreement throughout the country as to the type of government that was best. One of the major issues was whether there should be a strong (3) _____ government with little power in the hands of the individual states or a weak central government and powerful states.

It is interesting to note that it was many of the Revolutionary War (4) _____ who were in favor of a strong central government. Because of their efforts in winning the war over the British, after the war they became a powerful political force, and as a whole they were extremely nationalistic. There were also (5) _____ reasons why veterans supported a strong national government.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. a) colony | b) continent | c) country | d) government |
| 2. a) set | b) defend | c) argue | d) protect |
| 3. a) federal | b) state | c) social | d) typical |
| 4. a) veterans | b) voters | c) government officials | d) employees |
| 5. a) financial | b) important | c) military | d) national |

Text 19

Until very recently, teenagers have been hooked on television. Parents have worried that their children are becoming fat, lazy couch potatoes, and teenagers seem to have (1)_____ watching TV to almost any other activity in the home. Except sleeping. But no more.

Given the choice between TV and the internet, it's clear what most teens prefer. The internet (2)_____ an interactive, social need that TV doesn't. Teenagers at a loose end in their bedrooms can hang out with their mates in cyberspace. As websites such as My Space have taken off, teenagers have been only too (3)_____ to join in their millions and spend hours a day and night (4)_____. We're (5)_____ the birth of the generation of the 'keyboard potato', for want of a better expression.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. a) preferred | b) prepared | c) agreed | d) prevailed |
| 2. a) meets | b) interests | c) performs | d) acts |
| 3. a) eager | b) gloomy | c) interesting | d) sad |
| 4. a) online | b) line | c) backyard | d) garden |
| 5. a) witnessing | b) changing | c) visiting | d) making |

Text 20

During the 18th century, New York City became one of the fast (1)_____ commercial centers of the British colonies in North America. It subsequently became a center of (2)_____ activities by American patriots. In 1776, American troops were forced to evacuate the city, which remained under British (3)_____ until the end of the American Revolution.

From 1785 to 1790 New York was the seat of the US government. With the first stock exchange (4)_____ in 1792 New York soon became the nation's (5)_____ financial and commercial center.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. a) developing mentioned | b) food | c) known | d) |
| 2. a) revolutionary marketing | b) criminal | c) educational | d) |
| 3. a) occupation | b) space | c) power | d) slogan |
| 4. a) founded | b) invented | c) grown | d) built |
| 5. a) leading historical | b) inhabited | c) renamed | d) |

Section 3

Ընտրել ճիշտ տարրերակը: Choose the right option.

1. Yesterday we had a houseful of children for my son's sixth birthday party. In the middle of the party the phone (1)_____, so I (2)_____ leave the children alone for a moment. When I came back into the room, most of the children still (3)_____ together nicely. Only Annie (4)_____ Bobby's car and now didn't want to give it back to him. I quickly ran over because they (5)_____ harm each other.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) rang | b) was ringing | c) had rung | d) has rung |
| 2. a) must | b) was obliged | c) had to | d) was able to |
| 3. a) were playing | b) had been playing | c) have played | d) played |
| 4. a) took | b) was taking | c) had been taking | d) had taken |
| 5. a) can | b) were able to | c) had to | d) might |

2. -Hi. Where are you going in such a hurry?

-I (1)_____ post a letter and after that I (2)_____ get something to eat before my driving lesson. I am starving.

-I did not know you (3)_____ to drive. How is it going?

-Fine.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. a) may | b) could | c) am able to | d) have to |
| 2. a) ought | b) had to | c) must | d) am able to |
| 3. a) learnt | b) were learning | c) would learn | d) had learnt |

3. Scientists (1)_____ that organic and non-organic food contain pretty much the same amounts and kinds of vitamins and other nutrients. This (2)_____ be surprising news for those of us who choose to buy organic food believing it to be healthier. Researchers from America's Stanford University concluded that there might not be any extra health benefits to buying organic food, thus people might be better off saving their money and buying non-organic produce. Lead researcher Dr. Crystal Smith-Spangle said there (3)_____ no difference in the vitamin content in fruit, vegetables, meat and dairy products in organically- and conventionally-produced food. She said the only difference was slightly more phosphorus in the organic products. Dr. Smith-Spangle's review of over 200 different reports on organic food (4)_____ people (5)_____ perhaps revise their shopping choices, based on the levels of pesticides.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) were revealing | b) had revealed | c) would reveal | d) have revealed |
| 2. a) is to | b) might | c) has to | d) ought to |
| 3. a) will be | b) has been | c) would be | d) was |
| 4. a) had suggested | b) will suggest | c) would suggest | d) suggests |
| 5. a) could | b) might | c) should | d) are able to |

4. A mayor in a small Spanish town (1) _____ a hero after helping steal food from supermarkets to give to the poor. The modern-day Robin Hood is Juan Manuel Sanchez Gordillo, 59, the elected leader of the southern town of Marinaleda in Andalusia. Mayor Gordillo has immunity from prosecution under Andalusian law and so (2) _____ break the law without being arrested. He has so far orchestrated several raids on supermarkets to hand out the stolen food to poor families. Unfortunately, those helping him are not immune from prosecution and seven have been arrested for theft. Gordillo (3) _____ mayor for 30 years and his recent exploits have seen his popularity skyrocket, with crowds gathering to see his food grabs. Many Spaniards (4) _____ severe economic conditions. A quarter of Spain's workforce is jobless and many now live in poverty. Things are even worse in Andalusia where unemployment (5) _____ over 30 per cent. Mr Gordillo defended his role in stealing food for the less well-off.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) had become | b) would become | c) was becoming | d) has become |
| 2. a) is able to | b) can | c) should | d) must |
| 3. a) is | b) will be | c) would be | d) has been |
| 4. a) had faced | b) would be facing | c) were facing | d) are facing |
| 5. a) is | b) had been | c) was | d) would have been |

5. Scientists have announced that the layer of ice covering the Arctic Ocean has shrunk to an all-time low record. What's more, they say the ice (1) _____ disappear altogether in future summers. The area of ice recorded on August 26 (2) _____ just over four million square kilometers, which is 70,000 square kilometers less than the previous low in 2007. Experts said that record was a one-off and (3) _____ not be repeated. However, conditions (4) _____ quickly. The USA's National Snow and Ice Data Center said: "The ice cover (5) _____ now just so thin and weak in the springtime that large parts of it can't survive the melt season.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a) must | b) has to | c) should | d) can |
| 2. a) covered | b) had covered | c) has covered | d) covers |
| 3. a) would | b) is | c) was | d) will |
| 4. a) have changed | b) will have changed | c) would be changing | d) would have changed |
| 5. a) is | b) was | c) had been | d) will be |

6. I arrived over an hour late to the office and everyone (1) _____.
 Actually, they (2) _____ for over two hours on the new project and I
 (3) _____ really guilty.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. a) is working | b) was working | c) worked | d) had worked |
| 2. a) had been working | b) had worked | c) worked | d) have worked |
| 3. a) have felt | b) feel | c) felt | d) had felt |

7. Don't you hate it when people say things like "Let's be careful, (1) _____
 we? It always seems to me as if two of us (2) _____ to do something
 together, but in fact the other person (3) _____ anything. I would prefer it if
 they just (4) _____," You should be careful", because that's what they really
 mean.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. a) shall | b) should | c) would | d) will |
| 2. a) are going | b) will | c) will be | d) would |
| 3. a) wasn't doing | b) won't be doing | c) won't do | d) didn't do |
| 4. a) said | b) are saying | c) have said | d) will say |

8. When I was ten I (1) _____ to stay with my grandparents for a few
 weeks. At that time they (2) _____ in the country. I (3) _____ to
 climb trees and run around with their dog. I (4) _____ go near the lake by
 myself, but my grandfather sometimes took me fishing there.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. a) went | b) have gone | c) go | d) would go |
| 2. a) were living | b) live | c) have lived | d) will live |
| 3. a) was able | b) must | c) could | d) should |
| 4. a) can't | b) wasn't allowed to | c) might not | d) may not |

9. Tommy, you had better slow down and wait for the rest of us. I'm sure we
 (1) _____ lots of time, so we (2) _____ to run.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. a) have | b) will have | c) had | d) are having |
| 2. a) shouldn't | b) don't need | c) musntn't | d) couldn't |

10. Today , bicycles are so common that it's hard to believe they haven't always been around.

But two hundred years ago bicycles didn't even exist, and the first bicycle (1)_____ in Germany in 1818, was nothing like our bicycles today. It (2)_____ of wood and didn't even have pedals. Since then, however, numerous innovations and improvements in design (3)_____ the bicycle one of the most popular means of transportation around the world.

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|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) invented | b) was invented | c) was inventing | d) had invented |
| 2. a) was made | b) is being made | c) made | d) is made |
| 3. a) have made | b) had made | c) is made | d) makes |

11. The university president (1)_____ to make sure that it is perfectly clear to all university professors, administrators, students, and any other members of the university community that university policy (2)_____ that no pets (3)_____ on campus.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) would like | b) likes | c) is liked | d) looked like |
| 2. a) requires | b) require | c) is required | d) requiring |
| 3. a) be allowed | b) aren't allowed | c) not allowed | d) mightn't allowed |

12. Now modern jets (1)_____ air travel possible for all people. No place in the world is more than 24 hours away by jet. Further improvements have lowered the cost of flying, and they (2)_____ air travel much safer than it used to be. A modern 707 (3)_____ carry 170 people and can fly at 600 miles per hour.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. a) make | b) makes | c) are made | d) has made |
| 2. a) have made | b) made | c) are made | d) will make |
| 3. a) can | b) ought | c) can be | d) might |

13. People (1)_____ of having a personal means of communication for a long time. In the late 1960s, the idea (2)_____ so far in the future that it (3)_____ in the science fiction series. Since the 1980s, however, mobiles (4)_____ a part of everyday life. Although they initially (5)_____ as a status symbol for successful business people, mobile use had spread to include practically everyone in the developed world, old and young alike.

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|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) have been dreaming | b) will have dreamt | c) are dreaming | d) dream |
| 2. a) had seemed | b) seemed | c) would seem | d) were seeming |
| 3. a) was included | b) included | c) had included | d) was including |
| 4. a) became | b) have become | c) would become | d) becoming |
| 5. a) were seen | b) saw | c) have seen | d) have been seen |

14. Like other products of human ingenuity, pencils (1)_____ be invented. Before the first half of the 16th century, people (2)_____ pens to write with

and brushes to paint with. It was also possible to use a metal stick to make faint marks on paper. However, up to that point no one (3)_____ an easy way to make marks that (4)_____. Then, some time before 1565, a large deposit of the chemical, graphite was found in England. Soon, tales of this unusual soft substance had spread to artists around the world, who (5)_____ to use it to produce works of art.

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|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) had to | b) ought | c) couldn't | d) shouldn't |
| 2. a) are used | b) used | c) were using | d) have used |
| 3. a) had been found | b) have found | c) had found | d) would find |
| 4. a) are erased | b) are erasing | c) have erased | d) could be erased |
| 5. a) were eager | b) will be eager | c) have been eager | d) had been eager |

15. In two weeks, Ted and his wife Sally (1)_____ Sun City to look for a place to live. If they (2)_____ time, Sally will be looking for a job there, too.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) will be visiting | b) visit | c) would have visited | d) were visiting |
| 2. a) had had | b) will have | c) have had | d) have |

16. Change, movement and transition (1)_____ our lives as we grow and (2)_____. In addition to our own personal growth and change, we frequently (3)_____ with global changes in technology, culture, religion, economics, and politics.

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|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) characterize | b) characterizes | c) is characterizing | d) is characterized |
| 2. a) age | b) aged | c) were aging | d) are aging |
| 3. a) faced | b) are faced | c) have faced | d) had been faced |

17. Janet takes the bus to work every day. She usually (1)_____ for the bus at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Pine street. This morning it (2)_____. I can see Janet from my window holding her umbrella over her head. She looks angry. She (3)_____ for the bus for about 20 minutes.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) is waiting | b) was waiting | c) waits | d) has been waiting |
| 2. a) has been raining | b) is raining | c) has rained | d) rains |
| 3. a) is waiting | b) has waited | c) waited | d) has been waiting |

18. In the twentieth century, architects in large cities designed structures in a way that (1)_____ noise. They used such techniques as making walls hollow and filling this wall space with materials that hide noise. Thick carpets and heavy curtains (2)_____ to cover floors and windows. However, after much time and effort spent in making buildings less noisy, it (3)_____ that people also reacted unfriendly to the lack of sound.

Now architects (4)_____ structures that reduce undesirable noise but keep the kind of noise that people seem to need.

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|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) have been reducing | b) had reduced | c) reduced | d) were reducing |
| 2. a) will be used | b) were used | c) would be used | d) have been using |
| 3. a) has discovered | b) discovered | c) will be discovered | d) was discovered |
| 4. a) design | b) designed | c) will design | d) had designed |

19. John (1)_____ always a lot. In fact, he was only two years old when he first (2)_____ to the US. His mother is Italian and his father is American. John (3)_____ in France, but his parents had met in Cologne, Germany after they (4)_____ there for five years. They met one day while John's father (5)_____ a book in the library and his mother sat down beside him. Anyway, John travels a lot because his parents also travel a lot.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) will travel | b) will be travelling | c) had travelled | d) has travelled |
| 2. a) flew | b) has flown | c) was flying | d) had been flown |
| 3. a) has born | b) is born | c) was born | d) has been born |
| 4. a) lived | b) were living | c) had been living | d) have lived |
| 5. a) was reading | b) would read | c) is reading | d) had read |

20. Turner almost wished that he (1)_____ to the radio. He went to the closet and grabbed his umbrella. He (2)_____ silly carrying it to the bus stop on such a sunny morning when there still was no rain. Though it (3)_____ the day before and the ground still was wet people (4)_____ lightly and the sky was clear. Anyhow, he knew that by the afternoon everybody (5)_____ because the rain was unavoidable. \

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|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) didn't listen | b) hadn't listened | c) listened | d) were listened |
| 2. a) felt | b) is feeling | c) has been felt | d) would feel |
| 3. a) had rained | b) has been raining | c) were raining | d) was raining |
| 4. a) were dressed | b) dressed | c) were dressing | d) had dressed |
| 5. a) got wet | b) would get wet | c) will get wet | d) had got wet |

21. "I'm so tired of Christmas I wish there never (1) _____ another one!" exclaimed a little girl, as she (2) _____ idly watching her mother arrange a pile of gifts two days before they were to be given. "Why, Effie, what a dreadful thing to say! You are as bad as old Scrooge; and I'm afraid something (3) _____ to you, as it did to him, if you don't care for dear Christmas," answered the mother, almost dropping the silver horn she (4) _____ with delicious candies.

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|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) is | b) has been | c) was | d) will be |
| 2. a) would sit | b) had sat | c) sat | d) has sat |
| 3. a) happens | b) happened | c) had happened | d) was happening |
| 4. a) had filled | b) has been filled | c) was filled | d) will have filled |

22. I felt surprised, then happy, then doubtful all in one split second when I found out I (1) _____ to be a star in the school play. My voice (2) _____, so I looked full of confidence, but, in fact, I (3) _____ very _____. When the notice (4) _____, everyone congratulated me. I knew I (5) _____ the golden star I had dreamed about for years.

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|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) had chosen | b) would choose | c) have chosen | d) had been chosen |
| 2. a) wasn't trembled | b) didn't tremble | c) hasn't trembled | d) isn't trembling |
| 3. a) was nervous | b) am nervous | c) had been nervous | d) would be nervous |
| 4. a) will publish | b) are published | c) was published | d) had published |
| 5. a) was awarding | b) had awarded | c) would be awarded | d) will be awarded |

23. Since computers first (1) _____ to the public in the early 1980's, technology (2) _____ a great deal. The first computers (3) _____ simple machines designed for important tasks. Times have changed and computers (4) _____ powerful machines. Programmers created a large selection of useful programs which do everything from teaching foreign languages to book-keeping. We still (5) _____ video games, but today's games are faster, more exciting. In short, the simple individual machines of the past (6) _____ into an international World Wide Web of knowledge.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) had introduced | b) were introduced | c) have introduced | d) introduced |
| 2. a) would have changed | b) have been changed | c) has changed | d) change |
| 3. a) have been | b) were | c) would be | d) was been |
| 4. a) became | b) had become | c) would become | d) have become |
| 5. a) are playing | b) have played | c) were played | d) are being played |
| 6. a) have developed | b) is developing | c) would develop | d) were developing |

24. When I reached Victoria Station, I (1) _____ straight to the Lost Property Office. But the suitcase I had lost (2) _____. The original train in which I (3) _____ had now gone back to London Bridge Station. I (4) _____ because the lost suitcase contained important papers which I needed the next day. While I (5) _____ home, I felt very depressed because I (6) _____ the whole evening looking unsuccessfully for my suitcase.

1. a) went b) have gone c) will go d) was gone
2. a) didn't find b) was not found c) have not been found d) wouldn't have found
3. a) had been travelling b) have been travelling c) have travelled d) would travel
4. a) was upset b) have been upset c) will be upset d) had been upset
5. a) would travel b) was travelling c) had travelled d) am travelling
6. a) had wasted b) was wasted c) would waste d) was wasting

25. Bob Johnson is a househusband. For the past five years, he (1) _____ at home with their three children. His wife, Sarah, got up early and (2) _____ off to work at a large law firm downtown. He does some ironing and does the children's rooms. Before he (3) _____ a househusband, Bob had worked as a teacher. He really liked his job, but he (4) _____ that he hasn't missed it.

1. a) would stay b) stayed c) was stayed d) has stayed
2. a) would go b) goes c) has gone d) went
3. a) has become b) becomes c) was become d) became
4. a) will say b) says c) was saying d) would say

26. Humans always (1) _____ by the sky, the wind, and the stars. Through the years, some of the greatest inventions - telescopes, airplanes, satellites have come from people who (2) _____ to master the sky. There (3) _____ people who enjoy simply looking at the sky. For them, it's relaxing to sit quietly and look. They particularly (4) _____ a sunset or cloud formations.

1. a) were fascinating b) have been fascinated c) fascinated d) have fascinated
2. a) hoped b) has hoped c) had hoped d) would hope
3. a) were b) are c) have been d) has been
4. a) have been watching b) have watched c) were watched d) watch

27. The train ground on the halt at a small station and it (1) _____ apparent that the engine (2) _____. Everyone (3) _____ their cases down from the luggage racks, and we (4) _____ on the platform in the freezing wind for hours until the next train turned up.

1. a) becomes b) has become c) had become d) became
2. a) has broken down b) is breaking down c) will break down d) had broken down
3. a) got b) would get c) gets d) has got
4. a) are waiting b) had waited c) have waited d) were waiting

28. Reporter Philip Taggart visits a farm where the sheep are super fit. Farmers as you may (1) _____, (2) _____ a hard time of it in Britain lately, and have turned to new ways of earning income from their land. This (3) _____ not only planting new kinds of crops, but also some strange ways of making money, the most unusual of which has got to be sheep racing.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. a) know | b) knew | c) had known | d) would know |
| 2. a) had had | b) have had | c) would have | d) have |
| 3. a) involved | b) had involved | c) involves | d) have involved |

29. Ask hundreds of people what they are planning to do on a certain day in August next year, or the year after, and there (1) _____ only one reply. Provided of course that the people you (2) _____, belong to the Elvis Presley Fan Club. Although the king of Rock and Roll (3) _____ nearly two decades ago, his fans have been meeting every year since then.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. a) would be | b) will be | c) has been | d) had been |
| 2. a) would ask | b) have been asking | c) ask | d) asked |
| 3. a) was dying | b) dies | c) died | d) has died |

30. I (1) _____ home from my work and was surprised that my wife was not there. "She must have gone shopping." I thought, but after waiting for ten minutes, I (2) _____ her mother. "I (3) _____ her all day", she said. "I wish I knew where she was," I said.

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|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) was arrived | b) have arrived | c) was arriving | d) arrived |
| 2. a) was telephoning | b) have telephoned | c) will telephone | d) telephoned |
| 3. a) haven't been seeing | b) haven't seen | c) don't see | d) am not seeing |

31. Two days ago I put an ad in the classified section of the newspaper so I could find a buyer for my old car. Yesterday I (1) _____ it. It (2) _____ by a teenager who (3) _____ for an old car to fix up himself. Today, a friend of mine told me he would like to buy my old car, but by the time he talked to me, the car (4) _____ already _____ to the teenager.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) was sold | b) sold | c) had sold | d) was selling |
| 2. a) bought | b) had been bought | c) has been bought | d) was bought |
| 3. a) has been looking | b) has looked | c) is looking | d) was looking |
| 4. a) had sold | b) has been sold | c) had been sold | d) had been selling |

32. The Statue of Zeus at Olympia (1) _____ no remains. We know what it looked like, because it (2) _____ on coins and travelers said that it was made of gold and ivory. It (3) _____ to celebrate the Olympic Games, and (4) _____ for 1000 years before it was destroyed in a fire in the fifth century AD. The sculptor (5) _____ the famous Phidias who made some of the finest statues on the Parthenon.

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|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) left | b) has left | c) is leaving | d) leaves |
| 2. a) was shown | b) has been shown | c) had shown | d) will be shown |
| 3. a) is built | b) is being built | c) was built | d) has been built |
| 4. a) stands | b) stood | c) has stood | d) is standing |
| 5. a) is | b) was | c) will be | d) is being |

33. Justin (1) _____ currently a book about his adventures in Tibet, I hope he (2) _____ find a good publisher when he is finished.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. a) writes | b) had been writing | c) was writing | d) is writing |
| 2. a) will be able to | b) could | c) was able to | d) could have |

34. Libraries today (1) _____ different from those in the 1800s. For example, the contents of libraries (2) _____ greatly through the years. In the 1800s libraries (3) _____ simply collection of books.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|------------------|
| 1. a) have been | b) were | c) are | d) will be |
| 2. a) have changed | b) had changed | c) changed | d) were changing |
| 3. a) had been | b) have been | c) are | d) were |

35. We (1) _____ three major snow storms so far this winter. I wonder how many more we (2) _____.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. a) are having | b) had | c) have had | d) have |
| 2. a) shall have | b) would have | c) have | d) have had |

36. In 1980 my parents (1) _____ to the USA from China. They (2) _____ never outside of China and were, of course, excited by the challenge of relocating in a foreign country.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) would emigrate | b) emigrated | c) had emigrated | d) have emigrated |
| 2. a) had travelled | b) travelled | c) travel | d) were travelling |

37. Last night I read an interesting article about New York City. According to the article, more people (1) _____ to New York these days from foreign countries than from other parts of the United States. And now people who live in New York (2) _____ and going to other parts of the country. As a result, the population of New York (3) _____ over the past ten years.

1. a) have moved b) will move c) will have moved d) have been moving
2. a) have left b) are leaving c) left d) leave
3. a) have declined b) declined c) has been declining d) declines

38. People have much greater freedom in choosing a job than people (1) _____ one hundred years ago. It also (2) _____ more common for people in the United States to make major career changes at some time during their lives. In fact, by the time the average person retires, it is not unlikely that he or she (3) _____ careers at least once.

1. a) have b) had c) have had d) had had
2. a) became b) is becoming c) will have become d) had become
3. a) changes b) will be changing c) is changing d) will have changed

39. My grandfather said that he (1) _____ up in a farm. During the summer, he (2) _____ to get up early every morning and work all day on the farm. He said that most people (3) _____ to go away on holiday, as they do now. But he (4) _____ feeling unhappy or deprived or anything like that because all of his friends were in the same situation.

1. a) had been growing b) has grown c) was growing d) was grown
2. a) had been b) has c) was having d) would have
3. a) didn't use b) haven't used c) wasn't used d) weren't used
4. a) didn't remember b) hadn't been remembering
c) hadn't remembered d) wasn't remembering

40. An accountant and a sports coach (1) _____ a small shoe company called Blue Ribbons in 1964. In 1971 it changed its name to Nike, and since then it (2) _____ one of the world's most successful brands. Originally Nike was only associated with basketball but recently it (3) _____ into new markets like football. Now Nike has started buying other fashion brands that are not even connected with sport.

1. a) started b) has started c) was starting d) had started
2. a) had become b) became c) has become d) becomes
3. a) is expanding b) had expanded c) expands d) has expanded

41. I have just come back from Vietnam. It (1) _____ fascinating. Over recent years the Japanese have invested a lot of money in the country-we saw the factories all along the coast. But I'm really tired now-my flight arrived yesterday and I (2) _____ from the trip yet. And I got a shock this morning when I (3) _____ on my computer- I never (4) _____ so many emails in my box!

1. a) has been b) will be c) was d) is being
 2. a) hadn't recovered b) haven't recovered c) wasn't recovering d) didn't recover
 3. a) had turned b) have turned c) turned d) turn
 4. a) will see b) saw c) will have seen d) have seen

42. The Star Tree hotel chain is in financial trouble and some of their smaller hotels are going to be sold. Rising costs (1) _____ for recent losses and many smaller hotels (2) _____ to have been losing money for many years. No buyer (3) _____ yet for the properties.

1. a) are being blamed b) blamed c) have blamed d) had blamed
 2. a) are reported b) are reporting c) will report d) have reported
 3. a) has been found b) is being found c) found d) would be found

43. I know you're anxiously waiting to find out if I passed my exams, but I haven't heard anything yet. Perhaps I'll get the news today when the post (1) _____. I promise I (2) _____ you as soon as I get the news. It's three weeks since I (3) _____ the exams, but my teacher warned me that they sometimes don't announce the results until more than a month (4) _____.

1. a) comes b) came c) is coming d) will come
 2. a) call b) called c) will call d) am calling
 3. a) will take b) took c) had taken d) was taking
 4. a) has passed b) is passing c) passed d) will pass

44. In 1859, a man by name Waterman S. Bodey found gold in California. Shortly after, people (1) _____ to pour into the area, and a town grew up near the spot where gold (2) _____. The people called the town Bodie, but they (3) _____ that spelling of Bodey's name.

1. a) began b) have begun c) will begin d) had begun
 2. a) will be discovered b) is discovered c) had been discovered d) has been discovered
 3. a) have preferred b) preferred c) will prefer d) had preferred

45. Acupuncture is a Chinese method of treating illnesses by inserting needles into certain points of the body. The idea (1) _____ that this restores the natural balance of energy which is disturbed when a person is ill. The origins of this therapy (2) _____ marked out over five hundred years, but it only (3) _____ to be admitted in the West in the 1970s.

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|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) had been | b) will be | c) will have been | d) is |
| 2. a) have | b) have been | c) will have | d) are being |
| 3. a) will have begun | b) have begun | c) began | d) are beginning |

46. I arrived at the station just in time to catch the train. Now I (1) _____ that I (2) _____ for my interview. I smiled happily at an elderly lady who (3) _____ at my hat and (4) _____ to the platform.

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|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) am sure | b) was sure | c) had been sure | d) would be sure |
| 2. a) wasn't late | b) won't be late | c) wouldn't be late | d) haven't been late |
| 3. a) has been staring | b) was stared | c) was staring | d) would be staring |
| 4. a) went | b) was going | c) had been going | d) would go |

47. In future, astronauts (1) _____ to leave the spaceship while it is still in space and to return to it. The spaceship 'Astra' which (2) _____ the Earth a short time ago (3) _____ there hundred miles into space. The first message is expected to arrive at 7 o'clock this evening. By that time, the 'Astra' (4) _____ through the space for seventeen hours and will have circled the earth a great many times.

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|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) are required | b) are requiring | c) will be required | d) will be requiring |
| 2. a) has left | b) left | c) had left | d) was leaving |
| 3. a) will be travelling | b) would be travelling | c) had travelled | d) was travelling |
| 4. a) has been circling | b) will be circling | c) will have circled | d) will circle |

48. Firemen (1) _____ the forest fire for nearly three weeks before they could get it under control. A short time before, great trees (2) _____ the countryside for miles around.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a) had been fighting | b) were fighting | c) had fought | d) have been fighting |
| 2. a) were covering | b) were being covered | c) have been covering | d) have covered |

49. Late at night a young man who was going home from the railway station felt he (1) _____. He got very nervous, turned round and asked: "What (2) _____? Why (3) _____ me?" "I want to find Mr. Smith. I know if I follow you I (4) _____ his place. He (5) _____ next to you," answered the other man with a smile.

1. a) was following b) has been following c) had been followed d) was being followed
2. a) are you wanting b) have you wanted c) do you want d) did you want
3. a) did you follow b) were you following
c) had you followed d) have you been following
4. a) will find b) will have found c) will be found d) would find
5. a) was living b) will be living c) lives d) lived

50. "I wonder if you know the short plump woman who (1) _____ out just now." "She is a bank manager. And the most amazing thing about her is the fact that she (2) _____ in the same bank for thirty years this autumn."

1. a) has gone b) had gone c) will be going d) went
2. a) is working b) will work c) has worked d) will have worked

51. After Howard Carter (1) _____ Tutankhamen's tomb, strange reports appeared in the newspapers, Three of the people who had taken part in the discovery (2) _____ soon afterwards. Fortunately nothing terrible happened to Carter. Archaeologists (3) _____ the valley of Kings for years, but until Carter's discovery nothing was found.

1. a) has discovered b) was discovered
c) had discovered d) would have discovered
2. a) had died b) were died c) died d) have died
3. a) would have searched b) were searching
c) have been searching d) had been searching

52. It was a cold stormy night. A traveler was riding his horse along the muddy road. It (1) _____ heavily and he (2) _____ to his skin. He (3) _____ for a few hours before he could find an inn.

1. a) has been raining b) was raining c) would be raining d) rained
2. a) had been soaked b) was being soaked c) would be soaked d) was soaked
3. a) rides b) was riding c) had been riding d) had been ridden

53. I have just received a letter from my old school, informing me, that my former headmaster, Mr. Page, (1) _____ next week. To mark the occasion, a present will be sent to him by his old and new pupils of the school. All those who (2) _____ towards the gift will sign their names in a large album. It is interesting to mention that the day before his retirement, Mr. Page (3) _____ for a total of forty years.

1. a) retires b) would retire c) will be retiring d) was retiring
2. a) had contributed b) will contribute c) has contributed d) were contributing
3. a) will have taught b) will be teaching c) is teaching d) had taught

54. The Great St. Bernard Pass (1) _____ Switzerland to Italy. The famous monastery of St. Bernard, which (2) _____ in the eleventh century lies about a mile away. For hundreds of years St. Bernard dogs (3) _____ the lives of travelers crossing the dangerous pass. Despite the new tunnel the number of the people who rashly attempt to cross the pass continually (4) _____.

1. a) is connected b) has connected c) will be connecting d) connects
2. a) has been founded b) was founded c) were founded d) was founding
3. a) have saved b) had saved c) saved d) are saving
4. a) will increase b) is increasing c) was increasing d) would have increased

55. Charles Dickens (1) _____ school when he was fifteen. When he was twenty, he was already a writer. He (2) _____ a great number of novels. People all over England liked every novel he (3) _____. Now all over the world people (4) _____ all his books with great pleasure.

1. a) left b) is left c) was leaving d) would leave
2. a) wrote b) writes c) has written d) is written
3. a) was writing b) had written c) would write d) was written
4. a) read b) had read c) are read d) has read

56. "My dear sir, it is useless to talk. I (1) _____ anything against you. But I can't let my daughter marry a starving artist. I (2) _____ you have nothing to offer her."

"Sir, I am poor, but my new statue of America (3) _____ famous one day."

1. a) have b) hadn't c) have had d) haven't
2. a) believe b) shall believe c) had believed d) was believed
3. a) will become b) has become c) became d) was becoming

57. At the beginning of the War of Independence, George Washington

(1) _____ Commander of the young American Army. He
 (2) _____ the English forces at Yorktown in 1781. America became independent and Washington (3) _____ the first President of the new State.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) was appointed | b) was appointing | c) appointed | d) had appointed |
| 2. a) defeated | b) has defeated | c) defeats | d) is defeating |
| 3. a) was electing | b) was elected | c) had elected | d) would elect |

58. Mary was afraid when her exam fell on Friday the 13th. Everyone

(1) _____ that this is a bad luck day. She studied hard. When she
 (2) _____ in the morning on the 13th a black bird flew into her window. The bird hit the glass and fell to the ground. Mary told her mother, "I can't go to school today. I'm sick." Her mother said, "I know you (3) _____ about your exam but a black bird is not a black cat. You must go and take your exam."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) knows | b) is known | c) had known | d) was known |
| 2. a) woke up | b) wakes up | c) has woken up | d) will wake up |
| 3. a) would worry | b) are worried | c) had worried | d) had been worried |

59. A software company (1) _____ to invent a program which allows your computer to talk to your pet. They say the computer (2) _____ your pet barking, chirping or meowing. Then after processing the sounds through the pet talk program it gives you a read out of what your pet (3) _____.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) has claimed | b) will claim | c) was claiming | d) is claimed |
| 2. a) records | b) was recording | c) had recorded | d) is recorded |
| 3. a) is said | b) has said | c) would say | d) is saying |

60. For those who can't fall asleep there is finally help. A new white noise recording (1) _____ sounds that your brain (2) _____ which puts you to sleep. All you need to do is to settle comfortably into bed and within 15 minutes your brain (3) _____ you to sleep. People find that they (4) _____ better than ever in their life.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) has created | b) will create | c) creating | d) created |
| 2. a) receives | b) receive | c) received | d) was receiving |
| 3. a) put | b) will put | c) was putting | d) had put |
| 4. a) would sleep | b) have slept | c) are slept | d) were sleeping |

Section 4

Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:

Choose the appropriate option.

1. When population is not checked by artificial means, _____ increases, putting more strain on limited natural resources.
 - a) they
 - b) them
 - c) its
 - d) it
2. The portion of a mountain _____ trees cannot grow is called the tree line.
 - a) there
 - b) that
 - c) so
 - d) where
3. In 1892, Dr. James Naismith invented the game of basketball _____ college students with exercise during the winter months.
 - a) provide
 - b) provided
 - c) to have provided
 - d) to provide
4. _____ Mary Ann Shadd famous for helping escaped slaves, she was also the first African Canadian woman to establish a newspaper.
 - a) Was only not
 - b) Not only was
 - c) Was not only
 - d) Not only
5. Everest being the highest, K2 is _____ mountain peak in the world.
 - a) the second of the
 - b) of the second highest
 - c) the second highest of the level
 - d) the second highest
6. "It is not very cold. I don't think we need these big jackets."

“I don’t think so, _____.”

- a) anyway
- b) either
- c) neither
- d) too

7. _____ Nebraska nor Iowa has any coastline.

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

8. _____ owe much of their success as a group to their unusual powers of migration.

- a) That birds
- b) A bird
- c) The bird
- d) Birds

9. The house sparrow, _____ in NY city, was first seen in the city in 1850.

- a) now a common bird
- b) bird in common
- c) a bird now in common
- d) which a common bird

10. During the early period of Ocean navigation, _____ any need for sophisticated instruments and techniques.

- a) was so hardly
- b) so that hardly
- c) when there hardly was
- d) there was hardly

11. It was difficult at first, but Mike _____ at night.

- a) be used to working
- b) were used to working
- c) got used to working
- d) is used to working

12. The legal systems of most countries can be classified _____ common law or civil law.
- a) as either
 - b) either as
 - c) either to
 - d) to either
13. _____ is your own business.
- a) Who you work for
 - b) Whose you work for
 - c) Who for you work
 - d) You work for whom
14. _____ an aerobic exercise for 20 minutes a day will strengthen your heart and get rid of excess fat.
- a) Do
 - b) Make
 - c) Making
 - d) Doing
15. _____ that climbers can take only a couple of steps per minute as they near the summit.
- a) The height of Mount Everest
 - b) How high Mount Everest is
 - c) Mount Everest is high
 - d) So high is Mount Everest
16. Eight ounces of skim milk contain _____ the same volume of regular milk.
- a) more than protein as
 - b) more protein than
 - c) more protein as
 - d) as more protein
17. In 1983 astronaut Sally Ride became _____ from the USA to travel into space.
- a) of the first woman
 - b) the first woman was
 - c) the first woman
 - d) she was the first woman

18. The accordion, a musical instrument, consisting of a rectangular bellows expanded and contracted _____, is frequently used in folk music.
- a) the hands that between them
 - b) them between the hands
 - c) by between the hands
 - d) between the hands
19. Mason bees are solitary bees, which means _____ in colonies like honey bees or bumble bees.
- a) do not live
 - b) when they do not live
 - c) that they do not live
 - d) that do not live
20. Zora Hurston first undertook fieldwork in anthropology, but eventually settled into her most cherished calling, _____.
- a) was writing fiction
 - b) that she wrote fiction
 - c) that of fiction writer
 - d) who wrote fiction
21. Not until a frog develops lungs _____ the water and lives on the land.
- a) that it leaves
 - b) it leaves
 - c) leaves it
 - d) does it leave
22. The mass of insects on Earth is _____ all other land animals combined.
- a) greater than that of
 - b) as large
 - c) more greater
 - d) broader than the one of
23. Many people hate to eat in restaurants by _____.
- a) themselves
 - b) theirselves
 - c) himself
 - d) ourselves

24. Actor Paul Newman received an Academy Award for Lifetime Achievement _____ dozens of popular movies over several decades.
- a) because acting
 - b) for acting in
 - c) with acting in
 - d) in his acting in
25. The American and the Soviet space exploration programs, even though they are reputedly opposites, are very much _____ in their empirical goals.
- a) unlike
 - b) alike
 - c) not alike
 - d) like
26. I don't _____ staying home today.
- a) feel unlike
 - b) feel alike
 - c) feel like
 - d) feel likely
27. "What did you think of the book?"
"_____ the books I've read, it was the most interesting."
- a) From
 - b) All
 - c) All of
 - d) Of all
28. "Is your husband a good dancer?"
"Yes. He dances _____."
- a) exceptional good
 - b) exceptionally good
 - c) exceptionally well
 - d) exceptional well
29. "Is Marsha still here?"
"No. She was the first _____."
- a) leaving
 - b) leave
 - c) to leave
 - d) in leaving
30. "I took the TOEFL. It was _____".

“Had you studied a lot before you took it?”

- a) real hardly
- b) real hard
- c) really hard
- d) really hardly

31. “Did you meet Ann here at the university?”

“No, we had _____ met when I started college.”

- a) still
- b) already
- c) till
- d) yet

32. “What’s wrong with your car?”

“The rear mirror needs _____.”

- a) to replace
- b) replacing
- c) replaced by
- d) replace

33. “How about going to the theater?”

“O.K., but I would rather _____ a concert.”

- a) attend
- b) to attend
- c) attending
- d) have attended

34. “What is that book about?”

“It concerns _____ your money.”

- a) investing
- b) to invest
- c) about investing
- d) with investing

35. "Are you _____ employed at the post office?"
"Yes, I have been working there since 1982."
a) yet
b) almost
c) already
d) still
36. "Mrs. Williams is always beautifully dressed."
"She wears _____ nice clothes."
a) so
b) such a
c) such
d) so much
37. "When you were living in the country, were there a lot of deer?"
"Yes, but hardly ever _____ any."
a) did we saw
b) we did see
c) did we see
d) we saw
38. "John and Jack both get good grades."
"Nonetheless, John is _____ of the two."
a) the more talented
b) the most talent
c) more talent
d) most talented
39. "Did you sell your car?"
"No, but there's a woman who is _____ in buying it."
a) definitely interested
b) definite interested
c) definitely interesting
d) interesting definitely
40. "Is your dog afraid of me?"
"A little. It's not used to _____."
a) be petted
b) petting
c) being petted
d) pet
41. "How old are you?"

- “ I am _____ you are.”
- a) the same old as
 - b) as same age as
 - c) the same age as
 - d) as same old as
42. “ Can I help _____ ?”
“Yes, do you know when the bus comes ?”
- a) us
 - b) yourself
 - c) you
 - d) ourselves
43. “ There was an eclipse yesterday.”
“ Unfortunately, I didn’t even _____ it.”
- a) saw
 - b) seen
 - c) see
 - d) to see
44. “You look tired.”
“ I am _____ I can’t keep my eyes open.”
- a) so tired that
 - b) such a tired
 - c) too tired that
 - d) very tired that
45. “Tom didn’t tell the truth about the accident.”
“ Never _____ him again.”
- a) will believe I
 - b) I will believe
 - c) will I believe
 - d) I won’t believe
46. “Christine is moving to Los Angeles.”
“I think _____ will make everyone sad.”
- a) her leaving
 - b) she leaves
 - c) she leaving
 - d) her to leave
47. “ Some teenagers own cars when they’re still in high school.”
“ Our sons’ friend _____ one.”

- a) drive
- b) have
- c) do
- d) has

48. “When are you leaving for South Carolina?”

“I think I’ll go _____ June 11.”

- a) at
- b) in
- c) between
- d) on

49. “Did you go to Hawaii for vacation?”

“I had been planning to go, but I got sick _____ minute.”

- a) at the last
- b) at last
- c) the last
- d) the least

50. “Do we need more drinks for the party?”

“No, _____ have already been bought.”

- a) the drinks
- b) some drink
- c) a drink
- d) drink

51. “Would you prefer jazz or rock music?”

“I dislike _____ music in general.”

- a) listening to
- b) to listen
- c) listening at
- d) listen to

52. “Do you like living alone?”
“Yes, and now I _____ for myself.”
- a) used to cook
 - b) used to cooking
 - c) am used to cooking
 - d) am used to cook
53. “Would you like to go to the movies tomorrow?”
“Sure. _____ I will have finished my exam.”
- a) And than
 - b) After then
 - c) By then
 - d) By that
54. “Do you think Barbara speaks _____ well?”
“She should. She has been studying it since she was in high school.”
- a) Spanish language
 - b) a Spanish language
 - c) Spanish
 - d) the Spanish
55. “I passed the admission test!”
“Congratulations. Had you studied _____ before you took it?”
- a) a lot of
 - b) a lot
 - c) lots
 - d) lot
56. “Bob, I am not going to buy this encyclopedia”.
“I know, because it costs _____ the other one.”
- a) twice as much as
 - b) twice more times
 - c) twice as much
 - d) twice as many as

57. “Mom, this is _____ tasty ice cream that I’ll have another helping”
“Of course, if you like”.
- a) such
 - b) so
 - c) such an
 - d) so much
58. “Are you all here dear students, can we start our lesson?”
“Yes, everyone _____ Virginia.”
- a) but
 - b) except to
 - c) from
 - d) beside
59. “_____ fish are there in the basket near you?”
“Quite a lot.”
- a) How much number of
 - b) Do you know how much
 - c) How many
 - d) What is the number of
60. “Which football team do you support?”
“We’d like _____.”
- a) the *Monsters* will win
 - b) the *Monsters* to win
 - c) that the *Monsters* win
 - d) the *Monsters* win
61. “I don’t understand the instructions of the document because of my poor English.”
“_____ your English teacher to help you.”
- a) Ask
 - b) Make
 - c) Have
 - d) Let

62. “Jane said you telephoned me last night.”
“Yes. I called _____ if you would like to come to dinner tomorrow.”
- a) for seeing
 - b) for to see
 - c) because to see
 - d) to see
63. “Ann looks like a smart student.”
“Oh, yes, she is always the first _____ her homework.”
- a) to be finished with
 - b) to being finished with
 - c) to finish
 - d) finishing
64. “I have observed that you don’t pay attention to the rules when crossing the street.”
“The point is that I _____ the rules of it, I have just arrived in this country.”
- a) do not accustomed to keeping
 - b) am not accustomed to keeping
 - c) am not accustomed to keep
 - d) do not accustomed keeping
65. “You know that doctors are trying to find out _____ there is a risk to get the virus.”
“No. I haven’t heard about it yet.”
- a) whether if
 - b) if not
 - c) whether not
 - d) whether
66. According to the economic laws, the greater the demand _____ the price.
- a) higher
 - b) the high
 - c) the higher
 - d) high

67. The observation deck at the World Trade center was _____ any other one in New York.
- a) highest than
 - b) higher than
 - c) the highest that
 - d) higher that
68. Let's listen for more information about the storm on _____ radio stations.
- a) other
 - b) another
 - c) else
 - d) the another
69. The classroom equipment usually includes _____ chalk.
- a) few
 - b) several
 - c) a few
 - d) some
70. Have the workers _____ the kitchen cupboard and then let them go.
- a) to bring in
 - b) brought in
 - c) bring in
 - d) bringing in
71. "Did you order _____ cakes for your birthday party?"
"I only ordered one, but I wish I had ordered three."
- a) a little
 - b) any
 - c) little
 - d) no
72. My English teacher said we should write another composition for tomorrow related _____ our experience at last week's excursion.
- a) to
 - b) for
 - c) into
 - d) from

73. The president's advisor has studied the case carefully and reported that it _____ improved.
- a) needed be
 - b) was needed
 - c) needed to
 - d) needed to be
74. "Don't you think the trip to the Black Sea would be fantastic?"
"To tell the truth I dislike _____ in salt water".
- a) for me to swim
 - b) swimming
 - c) to swim
 - d) swim
75. "Why does the detective want to meet you today as soon as possible?"
"Surprisingly enough, I am the only person who saw the money _____ last night".
- a) to steal
 - b) been stolen
 - c) being stolen
 - d) stealing
76. _____ was said about the war, and people thought it was planned secretly by some authorities to confuse them.
- a) A few
 - b) Few
 - c) Little
 - d) Some
77. "Is Angelina still single?"
"No, she is married _____ a lawyer and they are really happy to have each other."
- a) to
 - b) of
 - c) with
 - d) for

78. "I spend more than 10 dollars on cigarettes, I am not used to smoking cheap ones."
"Really, it is a _____ habit you know, and I wish I would stop smoking."
- a) dangerously
 - b) so dangerous
 - c) dangerous
 - d) very dangerously
79. "_____, Bob's winter holiday in Scotland led to his marrying a Scotswoman.
- a) Enough surprising
 - b) Surprised enough
 - c) Enough surprisingly
 - d) Surprisingly enough
80. "Mom, please, can you make Dad _____ us to London in Christmas time?"
"I will try, though I know he is very busy these days."
- a) taking
 - b) his taking
 - c) take
 - d) to take
81. "To be frank, I am against borrowing books from the library and giving them back in time because I think that other students may then not need it."
"Yes, you are right _____."
- a) as usual
 - b) as usually
 - c) usual
 - d) usually
82. "Why are you _____?" "Didn't you sleep well last night?"
"You should have told me you weren't coming to the cinema. I waited more than three hours but you didn't come."
- a) so nervous
 - b) so nervously
 - c) very nervously
 - d) such a nervous

83. “Mike, help me to decide which book to buy- “English Tales” or “Christmas Tales.”
“Of the two, I think the last one is_____.”
- a) a nice one
 - b) nicer
 - c) the nicer
 - d) the nicest
84. “Hi Nick, I hear you were in New York, did you like it?”
“_____ all the cities I have visited, I like New York the best!”
- a) For
 - b) From
 - c) In
 - d) Of
85. “Miss Erica, these flowers are for you.”
“Thank you. They have _____ beautiful colours.
- a) too
 - b) as
 - c) such a
 - d) very
86. Although there is no evidence of water on Mars, for years the dark lines visible _____ were referred to as canals.
- a) in the planets
 - b) on planets
 - c) on the planet
 - d) in planet
87. Because Galileo published a paper supporting Copernicus’s heliocentric theory of _____, he was charged with heresy by the Inquisition.
- a) universe
 - b) the universe
 - c) a universe
 - d) an universe

88. Building codes and fire laws prevent concert promoters from selling as many tickets _____ they possibly can.
- a) as
 - b) if
 - c) how
 - d) that
89. “Have you got any plans for the weekend?”
“What about _____ in the lake?”
- a) go swimming
 - b) swimming
 - c) doing a swim
 - d) to swim
90. “Would you like some hot coffee or tea?”
“I do like them _____, but I’d rather have something cold.”
- a) either
 - b) neither
 - c) both
 - d) too
91. “I was hoping that you’d wear your new dress. It’s much _____.”
“But this one is more comfortable for hot weather.”
- a) pretty
 - b) more prettier
 - c) most prettiest
 - d) prettier
92. “I can’t stand this class!”
“Well, you might as well _____ it.”
- a) used to
 - b) get used to
 - c) get use to
 - d) be used

93. "I think that the game starts at eight."
"Good. We have just _____ to get there."
- a) enough time
 - b) too time
 - c) so much time
 - d) very much time
94. "The music and the flowers are lovely"
"Yes. I hope that the food is _____,too."
- a) well
 - b) well enough
 - c) good
 - d) enough good
95. "Henry and Dolores are careful."
"Yes, but Olga is _____ of the three."
- a) the carefulest
 - b) carefuler
 - c) the most careful
 - d) the more careful
96. "I can't stand hot weather!"
"_____. Dreadful, isn't it?"
- a) So can't I
 - b) Neither can I
 - c) So I can't
 - d) Nor I can
97. "Their son is very bright."
"Yes, he is. When we saw them at graduation I was surprised
how _____ he could talk".
- a) clearer
 - b) clean
 - c) clearly
 - d) cleaner

98. "Did you go to the museum with your friend?"

"No, I went there _____."

- a) by my own
- b) on myself
- c) with me
- d) by myself

99. "I don't have to be there until seven."

"The traffic is really bad. _____ leave a few minutes early."

- a) You had rather
- b) You had better not
- c) You would rather not
- d) You had better

100. "What time are your friends arriving?"

"They have _____ arrived."

- a) yet
- b) already
- c) still
- d) never

101. "This is a very expensive shop, _____ is cheap there."

"I can't believe it!"

- a) nothing
- b) anything
- c) something
- d) everything

102. "This soup is hot!"

"The _____, the better."

- a) hot
- b) hotter
- c) hottest
- d) hotly

103. "How old is Susan?"

"She is _____ as I am".

- a) the same age
- b) as same age
- c) so old
- d) the same

104. "If only I had taken your _____!"

"Yes. You wouldn't have got into trouble if you had."

- a) advices
- b) an advice
- c) piece of advice
- d) advises

105. "You look _____. You must have received good news!"

"You are right. I've got a job in a bank."

- a) happy
- b) happily
- c) unhappy
- d) so happily

106. "Would you like some more coffee?"

"Only _____, thank you."

- a) little
- b) some
- c) a little
- d) a few

107. "My brother doesn't like our Math class."

"_____."

- a) So do I
- b) Neither do I
- c) So I do
- d) Nor I do

108. "What's the problem?"
"Oh, doctor, I've got _____ bad cold."
- a) such a
 - b) so much
 - c) a such
 - d) so many
109. "Have you finished your term paper _____?"
"I started to read a novel instead."
- a) just
 - b) still
 - c) yet
 - d) also
110. "What about bringing John along to the meeting?"
"That isn't _____ bad idea."
- a) such
 - b) so
 - c) such a
 - d) so as
111. "What time does the bus leave for the airport?"
"I don't know. It _____ leave every half an hour, but I think the schedule's been changed."
- a) is used to
 - b) used to
 - c) get used to
 - d) uses to
112. "Are you coming to the party with me?"
"I am sorry, I am too busy and I don't want _____".
- a) too
 - b) also
 - c) either
 - d) neither

113. "You will make fewer mistakes if you work hard."
"I'll try to do my _____."
- a) good
 - b) best
 - c) the best
 - d) well
114. "How do you like my article?"
"The more I read it _____ I get in it."
- a) the more interesting
 - b) the more interested
 - c) more interested
 - d) more interesting
115. "No sooner _____ everyone started to gossip about her."
"That's typical!"
- a) had Maria left than
 - b) did Maria leave when
 - c) had Maria left when
 - d) Maria had left then
116. "Would you like to go to the zoo or to the circus?"
"_____ to the circus."
- a) I'd prefer to go
 - b) I'd rather to go
 - c) I'd better to go
 - d) I'd rather went
117. "My hat is the same colour _____ yours."
"Yes, but the style is quite different."
- a) as
 - b) like
 - c) unlike
 - d) than

118. “Why did you stop _____ tennis?”
“I got tired.”
- a) for playing
 - b) to play
 - c) playing
 - d) being played
119. _____ Michelangelo began painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican.
- a) At the age of 33
 - b) At 33 years
 - c) At the age of 33 years
 - d) At the age of 33-year-old
120. The changes in this city have occurred _____.
- a) so fastly
 - b) rapidly
 - c) fastly
 - d) so rapid
121. Mary and her sister have just bought _____ coats at the clearance sale.
- a) two new winters
 - b) new two winter
 - c) two new winter’s
 - d) two new winter
122. How _____ times did Rick and Jenifer have to do the experiment before they got the results they had been expecting?
- a) many
 - b) many of the
 - c) much
 - d) much of
123. George is not _____ to pass the test of economics without anybody’s help.
- a) enough intelligent
 - b) intelligent enough
 - c) intelligence enough
 - d) enough intelligently

124. Nora _____ misses an opportunity to play in the tennis tournaments.
- a) hardly never
 - b) ever hardly
 - c) never hardly
 - d) hardly ever
125. “What a nice photograph! I like it so much!”
“So do I. Tomorrow I am going _____ .”
- a) to have enlarged
 - b) to have it enlarge
 - c) to make it enlarged
 - d) to have it enlarged
126. “Why don’t you throw these apples away? Can’t you see they have _____?”
- a) gone badly
 - b) gone bad
 - c) come worse
 - d) got better
127. “What do you think about the project I introduced at the meeting yesterday?”
“To tell the truth the more I thought about it _____ I liked it. I think I’ll vote against it.”
- a) the more
 - b) the least
 - c) less
 - d) the less
128. “Did they go to James’s party last Saturday?”
“Yes, it was a great mistake. No one enjoyed _____.”
- a) himself
 - b) itself
 - c) themselves
 - d) them

129. Unfortunately, I've never seen Mary _____. They say she took the first place at the competition last year.
- a) to dance
 - b) dance
 - c) dances
 - d) is dancing
130. They want their _____ to become a doctor. They don't even think that she can be against it.
- a) fifteen years old girl
 - b) fifteen-years girl
 - c) fifteen-year-old girl
 - d) a fifteen-years-aged girl
131. "I was so busy last week. I could not even find time to watch the news on TV."
"_____."
- a) Nor I could
 - b) Neither could I
 - c) So could I
 - d) I neither
132. _____ Hemingway lived in Cuba where he wrote "The Old Man and the Sea".
- a) In his later years
 - b) In his latter years
 - c) In his lasted years
 - d) In his lasting years
133. Nobody likes talking to Bill because he is fond of giving _____.
- a) a useless advice
 - b) useless advices
 - c) useless advice
 - d) some useless advices

134. _____, London is one of the most interesting and oldest cities in the world.
- a) In my mind
 - b) For my mind
 - c) In my opinion
 - d) By my opinion
135. Our Literature teacher _____ a lot of poems by heart.
- a) makes us to learn
 - b) makes that we learn
 - c) makes us learning
 - d) makes us learn
136. Alan said that it was _____ he had ever driven.
- a) a very fast car
 - b) one of the most fast
 - c) the most fastly car
 - d) one of the fastest cars
137. When Jane came to Britain, she had to get used _____ on the left.
- a) driving
 - b) to drive
 - c) to driving
 - d) to be driving
138. “Where are you planning to spend your holiday?”
“To tell the truth, I haven’t got _____ on holiday at the moment.”
- a) money enough to go
 - b) enough money to go
 - c) money enough for going
 - d) enough money for going
139. “Have you got any idea why the children are so strangely quiet? There is absolutely no noise.”
“Don’t worry. There is nothing dangerous. They are simply cutting some _____.”
- a) ten pound note
 - b) a ten-pound note
 - c) ten-pound notes
 - d) ten-pounds notes
140. If you are worried about the problem, you should do _____ it.

- a) something about
- b) anything for
- c) nothing against
- d) something at

141. "I am so tired."

"In that case let's get a taxi. It's _____ to walk."

- a) a quite long way
- b) quite a long way
- c) so a long way
- d) a so long way

142. The exam was quite easy, _____ we expected.

- a) more easy that
- b) more easy than
- c) easier as
- d) easier than

143. My mother is very happy as my father gave up _____ three weeks ago.

- a) to smoke
- b) smoke
- c) smoking
- d) having smoked

144. "Did you enjoy the play last night?"

"Yes, of course, I did. I just couldn't help _____ every single scene of it."

- a) to admire
- b) admiring
- c) but admiring
- d) admire

145. "I see you have a lot of work to do."

"Yes, and, if you don't mind I'd like _____ me."

- a) you to help
- b) that you help me
- c) you are helping me
- d) you help me

146. He's a fast runner. I cannot run as fast _____.
- a) so he could
 - b) than him
 - c) he can
 - d) as he
147. "I hate cleaning fish."
"If you really do why don't you _____ at the fishmonger's?"
- a) clean them
 - b) have them cleaned
 - c) have cleaned them
 - d) to have them cleaned
148. "What time will you arrive?" "I don't know. It depends _____ traffic."
- a) in the
 - b) from the
 - c) on the
 - d) against the
149. "Have I come _____?"
"No, it's quite all right."
- a) early so
 - b) too early
 - c) early quietly
 - d) such an early
150. "Why did you refuse to lend Ann money?"
"Because I didn't want to risk _____."
- a) to lose it
 - b) to lose them
 - c) losing it
 - d) losing them
151. "When are you leaving for South Carolina?"
"I think I'll go _____."
- a) at June 11
 - b) between June 11
 - c) in June 11
 - d) on June 11

152. Coffee beans are picked by hand and then _____.
- a) drying
 - b) dried
 - c) which are dried
 - d) by drying
153. The higher a mountaineer climbs, _____.
- a) the thinner the air will become
 - b) thinner air will be there
 - c) there will be thinner air
 - d) the air will become thinner
154. “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
155. “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
156. “What musical instrument does Irene play?”
“She is famous _____ her piano playing.”
- a) by
 - b) for
 - c) about
 - d) to
157. “Did you like the new French movie?”
“My wife liked it but I was _____.”
- a) some boring
 - b) a little bored
 - c) just a bore
 - d) just boring
158. “Mrs. Williams is always beautifully dressed”
“She wears _____ nice clothes.”

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

159. “When do you work now?”
“Usually _____ the afternoon.”

- a) for
- b) to
- c) in
- d) on

160. “What was your impression _____ the art exhibit?”
“I thought some of the works were uninteresting.”

- a) of
- b) to
- c) with
- d) at

161. At the end of the meeting it became obvious that the question being discussed is _____ than they expected.

- a) much serious
- b) more seriously
- c) the most serious
- d) much more serious

162. Sorry Tom, I have to return. I remember _____ the front door but I cannot find the key.

- a) lock
- b) locking
- c) to lock
- d) to locking

163. My black jeans _____ dirty. I'll put on something else and we can go out.
- a) was
 - b) is
 - c) are
 - d) aren't
164. I don't like stories _____ have unhappy endings.
- a) those
 - b) they
 - c) which
 - d) who
165. "Where are you going?"
"I am going to buy _____."
- a) a bread
 - b) some breads
 - c) a loaf of bread
 - d) a loaf of breads
166. The bus service is very good. There is a bus _____ ten minutes.
- a) each
 - b) every
 - c) all
 - d) either
167. We still live in Texas in a house near _____ I work.
- a) there
 - b) where
 - c) wherever
 - d) here
168. He had to work _____ ; otherwise he'd have fallen behind the others.
- a) more harder
 - b) hardly
 - c) hard
 - d) the hardest

169. I'd _____ go on foot than travel on that overcrowded bus.
- a) rather
 - b) like
 - c) prefer
 - d) love
170. "Would you like to eat anything?"
"Nothing. I'll just have _____."
- a) a cup of coffee
 - b) a little of coffee
 - c) a coffee cup
 - d) a glass of coffee
171. The girl insisted on _____ to an art school, although her parents were against it.
- a) go
 - b) going
 - c) to go
 - d) to going
172. "You look so pale, you'd better see the doctor _____", he noticed anxiously.
- a) as soon as possible
 - b) so soon as possible
 - c) possible soon
 - d) soon as possible
173. The dictation was quite easy, _____ we expected.
- a) more easy that
 - b) more easy than
 - c) easier than
 - d) easy as
174. Jim and Susan study at the same University. The _____ studies Arts and Jim studies Science.
- a) latter
 - b) late
 - c) latest
 - d) later
175. She tried to be serious but she couldn't help _____.

- a) to laugh
b) laughing
c) that she laughed
d) to laughing
176. “Could you tell me where my trousers are?”
“Haven’t you put _____ in the wardrobe?”
- a) it
b) them
c) they
d) its
177. Some of my classmates decided to study Electrical Engineering because they wanted _____ computers.
- a) to build
b) building
c) be built
d) build
178. “What’s the matter with your cat?”
“I am taking it to the vet. It has injured _____ tail.”
- a) its
b) it’s
c) it
d) itself
179. This coffee isn’t strong.”
“The taste isn’t good _____.”
- a) neither
b) either
c) also
d) too
180. “The more you read, the _____ you’ll be.”
“Why don’t you read then?”
- a) the clever
b) cleverer
c) the cleverer
d) the cleverest
181. She ate _____. She wasn’t feeling hungry.
- a) hardly anything

- b) hard anything
c) anything hardly
d) anything hard
- 182.** “Who has been planning the dance?”
“ Everyone in the club _____.”
- a) is
b) have
c) has
d) are
- 183.** I have a terrible headache so I don’t feel like _____ out for a walk tonight. I’d better stay at home and watch TV.
- a) going
b) to go
c) go
d) gone
- 184.** My sisters are all very clever but lazy and naughty girls. _____ of them has her own responsibilities which they never carry.
- a) Some
b) Every
c) Both
d) Each
- 185.** “Do you live far from the Campus?”
“No, my house is _____ walk from the College.”
- a) five minutes?
b) five minute’s
c) five minutes
d) five minute
- 186.** “Don’t you know why Sam did not arrive at work in his car?”
“He is _____ at the garage so he has to use his elder brother’s Ford.”
- a) having repaired it
b) having it repaired
c) having it repair
d) having it repairing
- 187.** My new glasses cost me _____ the last pair that I bought.
- a) times three
b) three times more

- c) three times as much as
d) as much three times as
- 188.** It was _____ that we went camping in the mountains last weekend.
- a) such nice weather
b) so nice a weather
c) too nice weather
d) so nice weather
- 189.** The jury think Annie is the best singer among all the candidates.
Have you ever heard her _____?
- a) singing
b) sung
c) to sing
d) sang
- 190.** “What are the expectations?”
“Many of _____ not expect to win.”
- a) the participants in the race do
b) participant in the race are
c) participants of the race does
d) the participant in the race has
- 191.** Do you know that _____ children are classmates?
- a) Kate and Ann’s
b) Kate’s and Ann’s
c) Kate and Ann
d) Kate’s and Ann
- 192.** Very few people know about Jack’s secret. So, please, don’t _____.
- a) give it in
b) give it up
c) give it away
d) give it
- 193.** Mrs. Simpson is really an excellent teacher. She is _____
appreciated by her students.
- a) highly
b) high

- c) higher
d) highest
194. If I leave early in the morning I'll arrive at about 12 o'clock in the afternoon, it's about _____ to that town from my house.
- a) three hour drive
b) three hours' drive
c) three hour's drive
d) three hours drive
195. When he was young he used _____ every day.
- a) to going swimming
b) to go swimming
c) going to swimming
d) to go swim
196. He is very punctual. We hope he won't keep us _____.
- a) to wait
b) wait
c) waiting
d) to waiting
197. This was _____ film I had ever seen.
- a) worse
b) the worse
c) the worst
d) worst
198. _____ nice weather to go for a walk.
It is really a nice day.
- a) Such a
b) So
c) Such
d) How
199. I am going to a wedding on Saturday. _____ is getting married.
- a) A friend of mine
b) One my friends
c) A friend of me
d) A friend of my

200. "Did you hear about that concert?"
"There was _____ news about it on TV last night."
a) many
b) lot
c) a lot of
d) much of
201. "Have you got any plans for the Christmas holidays?"
"How about _____ in the mountains?"
a) go skiing
b) skiing
c) do skiing
d) to ski
202. "Would you like to go sailing or swimming?"
"I like them _____, but I'd rather have a walk today."
a) either
b) neither
c) both
d) too
203. "I was hoping to meet you in the morning. I'm usually _____ at that time of day."
a) much cheerful
b) more cheerful
c) cheerfully
d) most of cheerful
204. "I hate studying for exams!"
"_____ it because it's the only way to pass."
a) Used to
b) Get used to
c) Get using to
d) Be used to
205. "I think the movie starts at 8 pm."
"Oh. We don't have _____ to get there."
a) enough time
b) too time
c) little time
d) no time

206. "Can this drug _____ cure my cold?"
"Yes, we believe your cold will be cured in three days."
- a) really
 - b) real
 - c) a real
 - d) be really
207. "I've played too much table tennis today."
"You _____ find another partner."
- a) would rather to
 - b) would better
 - c) had better
 - d) had rather to
208. "I don't play tennis very well!"
"_____."
- a) So don't I
 - b) Neither do I
 - c) So I don't
 - d) Nor don't I
209. "Her English is easy to understand."
"Yes, I was surprised how _____ she could talk".
- a) well
 - b) good
 - c) better
 - d) best
210. "Did you go on vacation with your family?"
"No, I went _____."
- a) alone
 - b) lonely
 - c) by alone
 - d) all lonely

211. “The weather is much _____ today.”
“Yes, but the weather reports say that it will rain tomorrow.”
- a) better
 - b) best
 - c) good
 - d) well
212. “Did you know the man who tried _____ your bag?”
“No, but I would certainly recognize him if I saw him again.”
- a) to steal
 - b) to stealing
 - c) of stealing
 - d) steal
213. “This book is _____ for you to read.”
“I don’t want to read it I just want to look at the pictures.”
- a) too difficult
 - b) such difficult
 - c) enough difficult
 - d) difficulty
214. “Do you like to play Scrabble?”
“I _____ it a lot but now I’m tired of it.”
- a) used to play
 - b) using to play
 - c) get used playing
 - d) am used playing
215. “I can’t wait to see the photos you took of our trip.”
“Just give me _____ to download them to my computer.”
- a) a few minutes
 - b) fewer minutes
 - c) little minutes
 - d) a little minutes

216. "The room is too hot." Can you open the window _____ to let in some cool air."
- a) enough wide
 - b) wide enough
 - c) widely enough
 - d) enough widely
217. "I've been accused of stealing money at work."
"You _____ get a lawyer to help you with that."
- a) would rather to
 - b) would better
 - c) had better
 - d) had better to
218. "What's wrong with the washing machine?"
"I tried to use _____, but the clothes were still dirty."
- a) it
 - b) them
 - c) its
 - d) they
219. "I thought you were going to leave work early."
"My boss didn't _____."
- a) let me go
 - b) to let me go
 - c) let me going
 - d) let me to go
220. "I've been _____ lately that I haven't been able to visit my mother."
"She's been unable to leave her house to visit me."
- a) so busy
 - b) such busy
 - c) too busy
 - d) as busy

221. It isn't a question _____. Let's discuss it tomorrow.
- a) little importance
 - b) fewer importance
 - c) in least importance
 - d) of less importance
222. "Why did you refuse to lend Ann money?"
"Because I didn't want to risk _____."
- a) to lose it
 - b) to lose them
 - c) losing it
 - d) losing them
223. "Have I come _____ early?"
"No, it's quite all right."
- a) very
 - b) such
 - c) quite
 - d) rather
224. Don't drive _____, there is ice on the road.
- a) so quickly
 - b) such fast
 - c) more faster
 - d) so faster
225. Help _____ some caviar.
Oh, thank you. It's delicious.
- a) you to
 - b) me to
 - c) yourself to
 - d) myself to
226. It's a pity to stay at home in _____.
Oh, yes the weather is fine.
- a) such a weather
 - b) so weather
 - c) such weather
 - d) a such weather.
227. "Would you like to have _____?"

“No thanks, I’ve already had breakfast.”

- a) something
- b) any things
- c) every things
- d) nothing

228. What nice news! Everyone will be glad _____.

- a) to hear them
- b) hearing it
- c) to hear they
- d) to hear it

229. He will be listened to with great interest. His report is _____.

- a) the better
- b) good of all
- c) best
- d) the best

230. I enjoyed the concert. It was _____.

- a) rather excited
- b) quite exciting
- c) quite an exciting
- d) excited rather

231. “Yesterday it was Mary’s birthday.”
“The children had _____ time, didn’t they?”

- a) well
- b) a good
- c) good
- d) a well

232. “He is _____ liar.”
“Nobody likes to be cheated, do they?”

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

233. "Harry is _____."
"Who is he talking to?"
- a) near the phone
 - b) on the phone
 - c) at phone
 - d) by phone
234. "Are we going to be late?"
"No, we are going to arrive _____ the airport in time."
- a) in
 - b) to
 - c) at
 - d) on
235. "Shall we eat here?"
"The food looks _____ to me."
- a) badly
 - b) well
 - c) good
 - d) nicely
236. "_____?"
"She is tall and slim."
- a) How is she like
 - b) Who is she
 - c) What is she
 - d) What is she like
237. "There must be many bottles of beer in the fridge."
"I can only see _____."
- a) a few bottle
 - b) many bottles
 - c) a few bottles
 - d) a little bottles
238. "Shall I open the window?"
"_____"
- a) Do please.
 - b) Please you won't.
 - c) You may please.
 - d) Please don't you.
239. "At what age did he go to school?"

- “He went to school _____ five.
- a) at age of
 - b) at the age
 - c) by age of
 - d) at the age of
240. “What is their new house like?”
“It _____.”
- a) looks very well
 - b) looks like an office block
 - c) likes yours
 - d) seems like very comfortable
241. “ Was he late?”
“When he came two minutes ago everybody _____.”
- a) have already been there
 - b) were there
 - c) has already arrived
 - d) had already arrived
242. They got valuable _____ from the night watchman.
- a) piece of information
 - b) informations
 - c) pieces of informations
 - d) information
243. “These new trains are fantastic!”
“ They move _____.”
- a) so quick
 - b) such quickly
 - c) very quickly
 - d) too quick
244. Tell me more about your work, I'm very _____.
- a) interested for it
 - b) interesting in it
 - c) interesting
 - d) interested in it
245. “Could you help me?”
“I don't see why I should help _____.”

- a) yourself
 - b) to you
 - c) you
 - d) by yourself
246. "Could you help me to solve the problem?"
"I'm not good _____ mathematics."
- a) on
 - b) at
 - c) in
 - d) with
247. "_____?"
"I have a bad headache."
- a) What does it matter
 - b) What is matter with you
 - c) What's the matter with you
 - d) What matters
248. "Have you ever met Tom?"
"Yes, we met _____."
- a) the concert
 - b) at the concert
 - c) in the concert
 - d) in concerts
249. "Have you been to New York?"
"_____."
- a) Already not
 - b) Not still
 - c) Still not
 - d) Not yet
250. "Have you ever been to their place?"
"Their apartment is very modern, but they have some antique _____
in it."
- a) pieces of furniture
 - b) pieces of furnitures
 - c) furnitures
 - d) piece of furnitures
251. "Did you like this film?"
"This film was _____ interesting than last week's."
- a) rather

- b) much
 - c) not so
 - d) more
- 252.** “Have you finished _____?”
“ Nearly.”
- a) still
 - b) yet
 - c) till
 - d) until
- 253.** “Have you got books by Dickens?”
“ _____ books on this shelf were written by Dickens.”
- a) The all
 - b) All
 - c) All the
 - d) Every
- 254.** “Is it still raining?”
“No, it's not raining _____.”
- a) more
 - b) no more
 - c) some more
 - d) any more
- 255.** “Is he as intelligent as his sister?”
“No, he's _____ intelligent as his sister.”
- a) not so
 - b) much less
 - c) much fewer
 - d) least

256. “Who is Janet?”
“Janet is _____.”
- a) an old my friend
 - b) an old friend of me
 - c) a my old friend
 - d) an old friend of mine
257. “How did you get there?”
“We went by car and the children went _____ foot.”
- a) to
 - b) in
 - c) with
 - d) on
258. “Shall we go out?”
“I don’t think it’s a good idea. It looks _____ rain.”
- a) for
 - b) so
 - c) as
 - d) like
259. “The players can’t find their boots.”
“_____ boots are in their place.”
- a) The three player's
 - b) The three players
 - c) The three players'
 - d) Three players' their
260. “The car I bought last year has turned out to be just awful.”
“I bet you’ll never buy _____ one of the same make.”
- a) the other
 - b) others
 - c) other
 - d) another

261. “Could I borrow fifty dollars from you?”
“I am sorry, I don’t have _____ money.”
- a) much
 - b) a lot
 - c) many
 - d) plenty
262. “What are the results of the report?”
“The company has made _____ progress in the last five years.”
- a) many
 - b) a lot of
 - c) few
 - d) lots
263. “Doing _____ a lot of work!”
“You’d better start working on your paper now.”
- a) research need
 - b) researches need
 - c) researches needs
 - d) research needs
264. “Your project _____ the committee.”
“That’s good news.”
- a) highly interesting
 - b) high interested
 - c) highly interested
 - d) interested high
265. “Is the final exam required?”
“Yes. _____ in the class has to take it.”
- a) Each student
 - b) All the student
 - c) Every students
 - d) Each students

266. “Alex took an extended vacation in Northern Europe last summer.”
“ I know. Sweden was _____ he visited when he was in Scandinavia.”
- a) one of the country
 - b) one of the countries
 - c) country
 - d) one of countries
267. “Did you like the new restaurant?”
“ They had _____ service ever!”
- a) the worse
 - b) worst
 - c) the worst
 - d) worse
268. “Do you know that Mary has left for Paris?”
“She’s been looking forward _____ Paris for years.”
- a) to visit
 - b) visiting
 - c) to visiting
 - d) to have visited
269. “Have you apologized to Helen?”
“I did, even though it’s hard for me _____ my mistake.”
- a) admiting
 - b) admit
 - c) to admiting
 - d) to admit
270. “Can you hear the rain tapping on the roof?”
“ Yes. The sound is getting _____ my nerves!”
- a) on
 - b) at
 - c) in
 - d) to

271. "How far is the Reading Hall from the main building?"
"Have a look _____ the map. It'll tell you."
- a) on
 - b) at
 - c) to
 - d) in
272. "Tom is a clever boy."
"True, he's very intelligent but has no interest in _____ school or in learning."
- a) a
 - b) the
 - c) these
 - d) -
273. "Mr. Hill is always making new rules for his children to follow."
"Some of _____ rules are unreasonable, though."
- a) this
 - b) -
 - c) a
 - d) the
274. Coli has proven to be _____ most dangerous bacteria that can be acquired from food and water, even in developed countries.
- a) one of the
 - b) one of
 - c) one
 - d) of one
275. "Don't you want to play with me?"
"No, You had better find _____ partner."
- a) the other
 - b) other
 - c) another
 - d) the another

276. In the past six months, the company has already received twice _____ income as it earned in the entire preceding year.
- a) as much
 - b) more
 - c) as many
 - d) as more
277. Swimming is a beneficial exercise, _____ aerobic activity and uses a number of muscle groups.
- a) not only because it provides
 - b) because it both provides
 - c) for provision
 - d) as result of providing
278. Hardly _____ the office when he realized that he had forgotten his wallet.
- a) he had entered
 - b) had entered
 - c) entered
 - d) had he entered
279. “Her French is easy to understand.”
“Yes, I was surprised how _____ she could talk”.
- a) well
 - b) good
 - c) better
 - d) best
280. The tube worm, _____ stationary plant-like creature that lives at the bottom of the deep sea, can live for hundreds of years.
- a) is a
 - b) it is a
 - c) a
 - d) that is a

281. Due to her agility and speed, that runner is _____ to be the first one chosen.
- a) likely
 - b) like
 - c) alike
 - d) a like
282. The man got angry when he discovered that the laundry machine was _____ order.
- a) out
 - b) out of
 - c) on
 - d) outside
283. “Why did you stop _____ football?”
“We got tired.”
- a) for playing
 - b) to play
 - c) playing
 - d) play
284. “You must have received _____ news!”
“You are right. I’ve got a job.”
- a) well
 - b) good
 - c) better
 - d) a good
285. The BFI poll has taken place once every ten years _____ 1962.
- a) in
 - b) since
 - c) during
 - d) within

286. The Old Man and the Sea, a novel about _____ harrowing adventure catching a huge fish, is one of Ernest Hemingway's most famous books.
- a) an old fisherman's
 - b) an old fisherman
 - c) old fisherman's
 - d) the old fisherman
287. American Herman Melville became famous by writing one of the greatest adventure novels _____.
- a) in the English language
 - b) in the English
 - c) of English
 - d) on English language
288. "What are you doing?"
"I am working _____ Physics experiment."
- a) on my
 - b) in mine
 - c) by myself
 - d) by my
289. He always insists _____ for everything when we go out for dinner.
- a) on the paying
 - b) for paying
 - c) on paying
 - d) to pay
290. "If you take a train, it'll be _____"
"I also think so."
- a) much good
 - b) best
 - c) much better
 - d) more well
291. Gerard Jensen is regarded _____ of Vanuato's major expatriate artists.
- a) the one
 - b) at first
 - c) as the first
 - d) as one
292. "Mary is very talented?"

“Yes, she is _____ everyone admires him.”

- a) so talent
- b) such talented
- c) so talented that
- d) very talented

293. Increasing the possibility of a state-wide strike in New Mexico, major supermarket chains said _____ would not agree to an extension of a contract with Albuquerque workers beyond today.

- a) there
- b) they're
- c) their
- d) they

294. “Could I have a word with you, please?”
“Sorry I'm in a hurry. My train leaves _____ minutes.”

- a) in fifteen
- b) in the fifteen
- c) at fifteen
- d) at the fifteen

295. The best way to treat panic disorder is by simply pulling yourself together _____ things out with someone.

- a) or by talking
- b) beside talking
- c) and to talk
- d) or to talk

296. “Who do you think is going to win the game tomorrow?”
“I think our team has _____ players, so we'll win.”

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

297. “Excuse me. Do you know where the bus terminal is?”
“It is opposite _____ the large police station.”
- a) of
 - b) at
 - c) with
 - d) -
298. He will arrive _____ Tuesday in July.
- a) on the first
 - b) in a first
 - c) on first
 - d) at first
299. On a trip down to the bottom of _____ Grand Canyon, the equipment will in all probability be carried by burros.
- a) the
 - b) a
 - c) _
 - d) an
300. “Isn’t Mr. John _____?”
“Yes, but he has enough experience.”
- a) too young
 - b) a younger too
 - c) a youngest
 - d) young very

Section 5

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

1. In 332 BC Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia, (1) _____ Egypt. In 305 BC Alexander's general Ptof Egypt, and for almost 300 years his (2) _____, the Ptolemies, ruled Egypt. Although Ptolemy was Macedonian by birth and the Ptolemians remained tied to Greek culture, they were (3) _____ for one of the greatest periods of building and decorating temples in Egypt. The Ptolemies did so to win acceptance for their (4) _____ from their Egyptian subjects. The Ptolemaic dynasty ended when Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, committed suicide after the Romans (5) _____ her forces at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) conquest | b) conquering | c) conqueror | d) conquered |
| 2. a) descendants | b) descendible | c) descend | d) descending |
| 3. a) responsibly | b) responsibility | c) responsive | d) responsible |
| 4. a) commitment | b) committing | c) commit | d) committed |
| 5. a) defeatism | b) defeat | c) defeating | d) defeated |

2. A number of (1) _____ diamonds have become (2) _____ because of the size. The largest of all known diamonds is the Cullinan, which was discovered in South Africa in 1905 and was presented to Edward VII, king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by the government of the Transvaal. The Cullinan weighed 3, 106 carats before cutting and was pronounced by crystallographers to be a fragment of a (3) _____ larger stone. When the stone was cut, a total of 105 gems were produced, weighing 1, 063 carats in all. The largest of these was a stone called the Star of Africa, the biggest cut diamond in (4) _____, and now set in the British (5) _____ scepter.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) individuality | b) individum | c) individual | d) individually |
| 2. a) famed | b) famous | c) famously | d) fame |
| 3. a) considerably | b) considerable | c) considering | d) considered |
| 4. a) exist | b) existing | c) existed | d) existence |
| 5. a) royally | b) royal | c) royalty | d) royals |

3. Quebec has several problems with (1) _____. Because of its location at the northeast corner of North America, winds from the southwest carry pollution to the (2) _____. Acid rain has (3) _____ damaged (4) _____ lakes and some forestlands, with maple trees the hardest hit. About half of the sulfur compounds that cause acid rain originate at power plants and industrial sites in the United States, a quarter originate in Ontario, and a quarter originate within Quebec. In (5) _____, large parts of the St. Lawrence River are polluted by fertilizer runoff and toxic industrial discharges.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) pollute | b) polluted | c) polluter | d) pollution |
| 2. a) provincialism | b) provincial | c) province | d) provincially |
| 3. a) seriously | b) serious | c) seriousness | d) seriosity |
| 4. a) numerously | b) numerate | c) numerous | d) numerated |
| 5. a) additional | b) addition | c) add | d) added |

4. The Great Depression in the United States, the worst and longest (1) _____ collapse in the history of the modern industrial world, lasted from the end of 1929 until the early 1940s. Beginning in the United States, the depression spread to most of the world's industrial countries, which in the 20th century had become economically (2) _____ on one another. The Great Depression saw rapid declines in the production and sale of goods and a sudden, severe rise in (3) _____. Businesses and banks closed their doors, people lost their jobs, homes, and savings, and many depended on (4) _____ to (5) _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) economize | b) economy | c) economically | d) economic |
| 2. a) depend | b) dependent | c) dependence | d) dependably |
| 3. a) unemployment | b) unemployed | c) employ | d) employee |
| 4. a) charitable | b) charitably | c) charity | d) uncharitable |
| 5. a) survival | b) survived | c) survive | d) surviving |

5. Periodicals are publications released on a (1) _____ basis that feature articles, poems, stories, and other types of writing. Many periodicals also (2) _____ photographs and drawings. Periodicals that are aimed at a general audience, such as weekly news roundups, are also called magazines. Those with a (3) _____ audience, such as publications of scholarly (4) _____, can be termed journals. (5) _____, the difference between periodicals and newspapers has been a matter of format and content.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. a) regularity | b) regular | c) regularly | d) regulate |
| 2. a) inclusion | b) inclusive | c) including | d) include |
| 3. a) narrow | b) narrowing | c) narrowly | d) narrowness |
| 4. a) unorganized | b) organize | c) organized | d) organizations |
| 5. a) History | b) Historically | c) Historic | d) Historical |

6. In the 1990s, with the (1)_____ of the Internet, publishers began to release newspapers and periodicals online. This (2) _____ blurred the line between the two forms because the general format of online newspapers and periodicals is (3)_____, and the publication schedule of both forms became more (4)_____. For example, many newspaper publishers update their online versions throughout the day, and some online periodicals do the same. Despite these technological changes, the two forms' differing emphasis in choice of content remains a (5)_____ factor.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 | a) growth | b) growing | c) grow | d) grown |
| 2 | a) developing | b) developed | c) develop | d) development |
| 3 | a) similarity | b) similarly | c) similar | d) dissimilarly |
| 4 | a) flex | b) flexible | c) flexibility | d) flexibly |
| 5 | a) distinguish | b) distinguishing | c) undistinguished | d) distinguisher |

7. A new painting was hanging in the Mills Art Gallery. Throughout the day, visitors stood before the new (1)_____ and speculated as to what it represented.

"I think it's a (2)_____ picture," said Misty. "There's no name on it, but I'm sure it was drawn by a famous artist." Miss Culture, the local art critic for the Hemlock Weekly News, made the announcement. "This is (3)_____ a masterpiece created by an artist who wishes to be anonymous at this stage of his or her career. The (4)_____ mixture of colors symbolizes a person who is looking back at an exciting lifetime of (5)_____!" At that moment, Mr. Lightman, the gallery curator, entered the room. "Isn't it great?" he asked with a big smile on his face. "My three year old son did that this morning. He says it's a maze. I think it's amazing!"

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | a) exhibited | b) exhibiting | c) exhibition | d) exhibit |
| 2. | a) delighted | b) delightful | c) delight | d) delightedly |
| 3. | a) cleared | b) clear | c) clearly | d) clearing |
| 4. | a) brilliant | b) brilliantly | c) brilliance | d) brilliancy |
| 5. | a) accomplish | b) accomplishment | c) accomplishing | d) accomplished |

8. Robin Hood is a legendary hero who lived in Nottingham, with his band of (1)_____. Stories about him and his adventures began to appear in the 14th century, but the facts about the legend are uncertain. Everyone knows that Robin robbed the rich to give to the poor, but he had his own ideas of right and wrong. He fought against injustice, and tried to give ordinary people a (2)_____ of the riches owned by people in authority and the Church. He was a brave fighter and was very (3)_____ with his bow and arrow. Some stories say that the Sheriff of Nottingham killed Robin by poisoning him. When he was about to die he shot a final arrow from his famous bow (4)_____ and asked his friend to bury him where the arrow landed. The legend of Robin Hood is many things to many people. That's what keeps it alive to this day and for centuries to come. Fact or (5)_____, the Robin Hood legend remains a part of people's lives across the world.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a) follow | b) followed | c) following | d) followers |
| 2. a) share | b) unshared | c) shared | d) sharer |
| 3. a) well | b) good | c) better | d) best |
| 4. a) braving | b) brave | c) bravely | d) braver |
| 5. a) fictional | b) fiction | c) fictionist | d) fictionally |

9. Money causes teenagers to feel stress. It makes them (1)_____ other people. My friend, for instance, lives with her family and has to share a room with her younger sister. This girl wishes she could have her own room, but she cannot have these things because her family doesn't have much money. Her family's income is (2)_____ low because her father is old and doesn't go to work. Her elder sister is the only one who works. Because her family cannot buy the things she wants, she feels a lot of (3)_____ and gets angry sometimes. Once, she wanted a beautiful dress to wear to a sweetheart dance. She asked her sister for some money but she refused. She was (4)_____ because her sister did not have money to give her. Not having money has caused this girl to think negatively about herself and her family. She said her friends got anything they wanted but she did not. Then she felt sorry for herself and asked why she was born into a poor family. She sat in (5)_____ for a little while and then started complaining. It has caused a lot of stress in her life.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) envious | b) envy | c) envier | d) enviously |
| 2. a) consider | b) considerably | c) considering | d) considered |
| 3. a) stressfully | b) stressing | c) stressful | d) stress |
| 4. a) disappoint | b) disappointing | c) disappointed | d) disappointer |
| 5. a) silence | b) silent | c) silently | d) silencer |

10. Robert Edwards was blinded in an automobile accident nine years ago. He was also (1) _____ deaf because of old age. Last week, he was walking near his home when a thunderstorm approached. He hid under a tree and was struck by (2) _____. He was knocked to the ground and when he woke up later he clearly understood he could see and hear again. Doctors confirm he has regained his sight and hearing, apparently from the flash of the lightning. They are (3) _____ to explain the (4) _____. One of the doctors has offered the only (5) _____ explanation. Another trauma was needed to restore Edward's sight.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) part | b) partial | c) impartiality | d) partially |
| 2. a) lightning | b) lights | c) lightly | d) lightness |
| 3. a) able | b) ability | c) unable | d) enable |
| 4. a) occurrence | b) occur | c) occurring | d) occurred |
| 5. a) possibility | b) possible | c) possibly | d) impossibility |

11. What characterizes almost all the Hollywood pictures is their inner (1) _____. This is compensated for by an outer impressiveness. Such impressiveness usually takes the form of a true realism. Nothing is spared to make it look as (2) _____ as possible and all the surface details correct. These efforts help to mask the (3) _____ emptiness of the characterization and the absurdities of the plots. The houses look like houses; the streets look like streets; the people look and talk like people; but they are empty of (4) _____, credibility and motivation. In addition to this impressiveness of the settings, there is the use of the camera which at times seems (5) _____.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. a) emptiness | b) empty | c) emptily | d) emptying |
| 2. a) realism | b) unreal | c) realistic | d) really |
| 3. a) essentially | b) unessentially | c) essentiality | d) essential |
| 4. a) human | b) humanly | c) humanity | d) humanities |
| 5. a) magically | b) magical | c) magician | d) magics |

12. Chimps use different sounds. These sounds may have (1) _____ meanings, and chimps use them as a means of (2) _____. This is one (3) _____ between chimps, whales and dolphins. There has been a great deal of (4) _____ research into this matter recently. However, this research has not produced (5) _____ that these animals really have a language.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. a) variety | b) variously | c) vary | d) various |
| 2. a) communicative | b) community | c) communication | d) communicate |
| 3. a) similarity | b) similar | c) similarly | d) similarness |
| 4. a) science | b) scientifically | c) scientist | d) scientific |
| 5. a) prove | b) proof | c) improve | d) improvement |

13. Madame Tussaud's is one of the most popular attractions in London and as it is very crowded in summer, make sure you get there early. This famous and highly (1) _____ museum contains life-like wax figures which are (2) _____ brought up to date. On display are realistic models of famous people, from the latest pop stars to (3) _____ figures.

You can also see today's politicians and the most well-known TV (4) _____. 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 (5) _____ are given every hour. Baker Street is the nearest underground station for both attractions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. a) entertain | b) entertainer | c) entertaining | d) entertainment |
| 2. a) continue | b) continuity | c) continuous | d) continually |
| 3. a) history | b) historically | c) historical | d) historicism |
| 4. a) personal | b) personalities | c) impersonal | d) personally |
| 5. a) presented | b) presently | c) presentations | d) presenting |

14. A recent report on the eating habits of children in Britain suggests that children from the age of three to sixteen show a strong dislike for vegetables and only eat (1) _____ amounts of fruit and vegetables at Christmas. One researcher says not eating properly may have serious (2) _____ 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 (4) _____ if children get the right ingredients in their daily diet.

Unfortunately, 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) suffice | b) sufficiency | c) sufficient | d) sufficiently |
| 2. a) consequent | b) consequently | c) consequential | d) consequences |
| 3. a) solved | b) solve | c) solution | d) solving |
| 4. a) effectively | b) effective | c) effectiveness | d) ineffective |
| 5. a) convenience | b) conveniently | c) convenient | d) inconvenient |

15. Mountaineering is an almost unique sport as the climber is in competition with nature itself rather than with other humans. For this reason it is an extremely dangerous activity. Nature does not follow any rules or

(1) _____, and can often play very (2) _____.

Professional mountaineers are quite aware of the risks involved in their sport. Although they are (3) _____ spirits at heart, they have a full understanding of the vital safety measures (4) _____ to keep them alive, and never knowingly put themselves in needless danger. On the other hand, they say that the sense of (5) _____ at the end of the climb is directly proportional to the risks involved.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) regulate | b) regulators | c) regulations | d) regulating |
| 2. a) fairly | b) unfair | c) fairness | d) unfairly |
| 3. a) adventure | b) adventurously | c) adventurous | d) adventurer |
| 4. a) necessarily | b) necessary | c) necessitate | d) necessities |
| 5. a) achievable | b) achiever | c) achievement | d) achieved |

16. Salvador Dali (1904-1989) was a Spanish (1) _____ and a member of the Surrealist Movement. He was born in Figueras in Catalonia and completed his (2) _____ at the School of Fine Arts in Madrid. After 1929 he became a Surrealist. Dali's paintings are famous for their brilliant colours. His paintings from the 1920's and 30's use dream imagery and present them in an (3) _____ way. In 1940, Dali migrated to the United States, where he stayed until 1948. His later paintings often have a (4) _____ theme and are more (5) _____ in style.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) paint | b) painter | c) painting | d) paintwork |
| 2. a) education | b) educative | c) educated | d) educate |
| 3. a) usual | b) unusual | c) usually | d) unusually |
| 4. a) religion | b) religious | c) religiously | d) religiousness |
| 5. a) classical | b) classics | c) classically | d) classicism |

17. The world's (1) _____ is not only growing, it is also becoming more urbanized. An (2) _____ number of people are moving to cities in the (3) _____ of having a better life. The cities promise steady work and higher salaries. With more money, people think they can (4) _____ for their families more easily.

We cannot get rid of megacities- they are here to stay. What we should (5) _____ on, however, is building "villages" inside the cities.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) population | b) populated | c) popular | d) popularly |
| 2. a) increasingly | b) increasing | c) increase | d) increasably |
| 3. a) hopeful | b) hopeless | c) hope | d) hoping |
| 4. a) provider | b) providing | c) provided | d) provide |
| 5. a) concentrate | b) concentration | c) concentrating | d) concentrator |

18. People live longer in the cities. Medical (1)_____ is better there. And of course, (2)_____ opportunities can be found everywhere in the city. We should continue to develop city services so that people can (3)_____ their lives in the world's urban centers.

Rather than limiting development, we should encourage it. Public transportation systems need to be developed so that people can travel to and from work and school easily. Carpooling should be encouraged to cut down on (4)_____. The more we clean up and (5)_____ our megacities, the more life will improve for the residents of those cities.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. a) care | b) careful | c) carefully | d) careless |
| 2. a) employ | b) employment | c) employing | d) employer |
| 3. a) enjoying | b) enjoyable | c) enjoy | d) enjoyed |
| 4. a) pollute | b) polluted | c) polluting | d) pollution |
| 5. a) develop | b) developed | c) development | d) developing |

19. A man in Washington, DC who was (1)_____ of housebreaking went to court. He had stolen some money from a house. His (2)_____ argued that the thief was the man's arm and not the man himself. 'You cannot (3)_____ a man for what his arm has done,' said the lawyer. The judge found the arm (4)_____ and told the man, 'You can go to jail with your arm or not, as you choose.' What the judge didn't know was that the man had an (5)_____ arm. He took it off and gave it to the judge.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) accused | b) accuse | c) accuser | d) accusing |
| 2. a) lawyer | b) law | c) lawful | d) law-maker |
| 3. a) punishment | b) punish | c) punishable | d) punishing |
| 4. a) guiltily | b) guiltless | c) guilt | d) guilty |
| 5. a) artificial | b) artificer | c) artifice | d) artificially |

20. Recently, I was walking home from work late at night when I heard someone walking behind me. I looked back, but it was too (1)_____ to see (2)_____. Until then, I had felt very relaxed because it was Friday evening - I had the whole weekend to look forward to. As soon as I heard the footsteps, however, I started to feel nervous. I began to walk more (3)_____. Just then, I could hear the person behind me walking faster. I was being followed. I got scared and had to run. Until that moment, I hadn't (4)_____ noticed that a woman carrying a shopping bag was walking slowly in front of me. The moment I began to run, she screamed, dropped her shopping bag, and turned to face me with a (5)_____ of terror on her face. She thought I was chasing her.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. a) dark | b) darkness | c) darken | d) darkly |
| 2. a) clear | b) clearly | c) unclear | d) clearing |
| 3. a) quick | b) quicker | c) quickly | d) quickie |
| 4. a) real | b) unreal | c) reality | d) really |
| 5. a) look | b) looking | c) unlooked | d) lookout |

Section 6

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

1. “I am going to call him this afternoon”, she said.
 - a) She said that she was going to call him that afternoon.
 - b) She says if she was going to call him this afternoon.
 - c) She said she is going to call him that afternoon.
 - d) She said he was going to call him that afternoon.

2. “He rang me from the airport yesterday,” she said.
 - a) She said that he rung from the airport yesterday.
 - b) She said that he had rung her from the airport the day before.
 - c) She told that he had rung from the airport the day before.
 - d) She said that he has rung from the airport yesterday.

3. “Don’t forget to buy some milk, Andy,” said Clare.
 - a) Clare reminded Andy to buy some milk.
 - b) Clare told Andy not to forget buy some milk.
 - c) Clare reminded Andy he didn’t forget to buy some milk.
 - d) Clare said Andy not to forget to buy some milk.

4. “Me? No, I didn’t take Sue’s calculator,” said Bob.
 - a) Bob denied taking Sue’s calculator.
 - b) Bob asked if he had taken Sue’s calculator.
 - c) Bob says he hadn’t taken Sue’s calculator.
 - d) Bob said he didn’t take Sue’s calculator.

5. I asked Brian why he didn’t go back to Singapore.
 - a) “Why did you go back to Singapore, Brian?” I said
 - b) “Why don’t you go back to Singapore, Brian?” I said.
 - c) “Brian, go back to Singapore, please?” I said.
 - d) “Brian, why do you go back to Singapore?” I said.

6. “I was intending to do it tomorrow,” he said, “but now I don’t think I’ll be able to.”
 - a) He told he had been intending to do it the next day but he didn’t think he would be able to.
 - b) He said he had been intending to do it tomorrow but he didn’t think he would be able to.
 - c) He said he has been intending to do it the next day but he didn’t think he would be able to.
 - d) He said he had been intending to do it the next day but he didn’t think he would be able to then.

7. "If you saw my father, you'd recognize him at once," she said to me.
- a) She told me that if I saw her father I'd recognize him at once.
 - b) She said me that if I saw her father I'd recognize him at once.
 - c) She said me that if I saw her father I'd recognize him at once.
 - d) She told me that if I saw her father I'd recognize her at once.
8. "Do you want to buy any newspapers?" said Jack.
- a) Jack asks if I wanted to buy any newspapers.
 - b) Jack asked if I do want to buy any newspapers.
 - c) Jack asked if I wanted to buy any newspapers.
 - d) Jack asks if he wanted to buy any newspapers.
9. "Don't touch the gates, lady," said the lift operator.
- a) The lift operator warned the lady not to touch the gates.
 - b) The lift operator warned him not to touch the gates.
 - c) The lift operator said the lady not to touch the gates.
 - d) The lift operator warned the lady did not touch the gates.
10. The traveler asked me to book him a seat in a non-smoker.
- a) "Please book me a seat in a non-smoker," said the traveler.
 - b) "Will he book me a seat in a non-smoker," said the traveler.
 - c) "Book me a seat in a non-smoker," said the traveler.
 - d) "Please ask her to book me a seat in a non-smoker," said the traveler.
11. "I'll come with you as soon as I am ready," she said.
- a) She said she would come with me as soon as she was ready.
 - b) She told she would come with me as soon as she was ready.
 - c) She said she would come with me as soon as he is ready.
 - d) She said she will come with me as soon as she is ready.
12. "Would you like to join our Drama Group?" she said.
- a) She told if I would like to join their Drama Group.
 - b) She said if I would like to join their Drama Group.
 - c) She asked if I would like to join our Drama Group.
 - d) She asked if I would like to join their Drama Group.
13. "Do you want to buy any second-hand books?" said Bill.
- a) Bill asked did I want to buy any second-hand books.
 - b) Bill asked if I wanted to buy any second-hand books.
 - c) Bill asked if I want to buy any second-hand books.
 - d) Bill said if I wanted to buy any second-hand books.

14. "Shut the door, Tom," she said.
- a) She told Tom to shut the door.
 - b) She asked to Tom to shut the door.
 - c) She said to Tom to shut the door.
 - d) She told Tom shut the door.
15. The secretary asked me to fill up that form.
- a) "Please fill up this form," the secretary said.
 - b) "Fill up this form," the secretary said to.
 - c) "Would you like to fill up this form?" said the secretary.
 - d) "Did you fill up this form?" the secretary said.
16. The advertisement said, "If you answer the questions correctly you may win \$ 100."
- a) The advertisement said that if we answered the questions correctly we might win \$100.
 - b) The advertisement said that if we had answered the questions correctly we might win\$100.
 - c) The advertisement said to us that if we answered the questions correctly we may win \$100.
 - d) The advertisement said us if we answer the questions correctly we might win \$100.
17. "Whose car did you borrow last night?" I asked him.
- a) I asked him whose car he had borrowed the previous night.
 - b) I asked him whose car he had borrowed last night.
 - c) I asked him whose car had he borrowed last night.
 - d) I asked him whose car did he borrow the previous night.
18. "Don't watch late- night horror movies," I warned them.
- a) I warned them not to watch late-night horror movies.
 - b) I warned them not watch late-night horror movies.
 - c) I warned them don't watch late-night horror movies.
 - d) I warned that they didn't watch late-night horror movies.
19. "Will you go on strike when the others do?" the boss asked him.
- a) The boss asked him if he would go on strike when the others did.
 - b) The boss asked him would he go on strike when the others did.
 - c) The boss asked him if he will go on strike when the others did.
 - d) The boss asked him if he would go on strike when the others do.

20. He advised us to make good use of our time as we wouldn't get such an opportunity again.
- "Make good use of your time. You won't get such an opportunity again," he said to us.
 - "To make good use of your time. You won't get such an opportunity again," he said to us.
 - "Make good use of your time. You wouldn't get such an opportunity again", he said us.
 - "Make good use of your time. You won't get such an opportunity again," he told to us.
21. "We like working on Sundays because we get double pay," explained the builders.
- The builders explained that they liked working on Sundays because they got double pay.
 - The builders explained that they liked working on Sundays because they had got double pay.
 - The builders explained that they liked working on Sundays because they get double paid.
 - The builders explained that they like working on Sundays because they got double pay.
22. "What platform does the train leave from?" asked Bill.
- Bill asked what platform the train left from.
 - Bill asked what platform did the train leave from.
 - Bill asked what platform had the train left from.
 - Bill asked what platform the train had left from.
23. "Don't lean your bicycles against my windows, boys," said the shopkeeper.
- The shopkeeper told the boys not to lean their bicycles against his windows.
 - The shopkeeper said the boys not to lean their bicycles against his windows.
 - The shopkeeper told not to lean their bicycles against his windows.
 - The shopkeeper told the boys don't lean their bicycles against his windows.

24. "Are you leaving today or tomorrow morning?" asked his secretary.
- His secretary asked if he had been leaving that day or the following morning.
 - His secretary asked if he was leaving that day or the following morning.
 - His secretary asked if he was leaving that day or tomorrow morning.
 - His secretary asked if he is leaving that day or the following morning.
25. The new headmaster asked how long it had been a mixed school.
- The new headmaster told, "How long has it been a mixed school?"
 - The new headmaster asked, "How long has it been a mixed school?"
 - The new headmaster asked, "How long it had been a mixed school?"
 - The new headmaster asked, "If it had been a mixed school long."
26. "I'll come with you as soon as I am ready," she said.
- She said she would come with me as soon as she was ready.
 - She told she would come with me as soon as she was ready.
 - She said she came with me as soon as she was ready.
 - She said she would come with me as soon as she is ready.
27. "Do you know that the shoes you are wearing aren't a pair?" I asked him.
- I asked him if he knew that the shoes he was wearing weren't a pair.
 - I asked him did he know that the shoes he was wearing weren't a pair.
 - I asked him if he knew that the shoes he were wearing weren't a pair.
 - I asked him if he had known that the shoes he was wearing weren't a pair.
28. "Think well before you answer," the detective warned her.
- The detective warned her to think well before she answered.
 - The detective warned her thought well before she answered.
 - The detective warned her think well before she answered.
 - The detective warned her to have thought before she answered.
29. "Have you got a work permit?" asked Bill.
- Bill asked if you got a work permit.
 - Bill asked if I had a work permit.
 - Bill wanted that I had got a work permit.
 - Bill asked had you got a work permit.

30. She warned them to be careful crossing roads and reminded me to drive on the right.
- "To be careful crossing roads," she said, "and remember to drive on the right."
 - "Be careful crossing roads," she said, "and remember to drive on the right."
 - "Be careful crossing roads," she said, "and to remember to drive on the right."
 - "Be careful crossing roads," she told, "and remind to drive on the right."
31. "I spent all my pocket money yesterday." Alice said.
- Alice said that she would spend all her pocket money the day before.
 - Alice complained that she had spent all her pocket money the previous day.
 - Alice told that she spent all her pocket money the day before.
 - Alice said to us that she spent all her pocket money the day before.
32. "We didn't eat fish two days ago." Andrew said.
- Andrew remarked that they hadn't eaten fish two days before.
 - Andrew told that they didn't eat fish two days before.
 - Andrew said that they didn't eat fish two days ago.
 - Andrew remarked that they didn't eat fish two days ago.
33. "Don't eat so much junk food!" the mother told her children.
- The mother said her children don't eat so much junk food.
 - The mother said to her children not eat so much junk food.
 - The mother reminded her children not to eat so much junk food.
 - The mother told her children don't eat so much junk food.
34. "Where does Maria park her new car these days?" said Ronald.
- Ronald asked where Maria parked her new car these days.
 - Ronald wanted to know where Maria parked her new car those days.
 - Ronald asked if Maria did park her new car these days where.
 - Ronald asked where does Maria park her new car those days.
35. My friend was sure that he wouldn't tell the police anything and told me not to worry.
- "Don't worry! He hadn't said anything to the police'. My friend told me.
 - "My friend, don't worry because he didn't say to the police something". He warned
 - "Don't worry! He won't say anything to the police'. My friend said.
 - "Don't worry! He won't say anything to the police'. My friend wanted to know.

36. "Bob, my friend is getting married next week, so you are invited". Ted said.
- Ted said Bob his friend was getting married the following week and he was invited.
 - Ted told that his friend is getting married following week and Bob was invited.
 - Ted said his friend got married the following week and Bob was invited.
 - Ted told Bob that his friend was getting married the following week and Bob was invited.
37. "Lucy, would you like me to bake a cake for your birthday party?" Ann said.
- Ann said she was going to bake a cake for Lucy's birthday party.
 - Ann asked Lucy if she wanted her to bake a cake for her birthday party.
 - Ann wanted to know if she had baked a cake for Lucy's birthday party.
 - Ann asked if she will bake a cake for Lucy's birthday party.
38. "Don't come here now, it is in vain, you cannot see her". Martin said. "I am sure about that".
- Martin surely reminded him not to go there now in vain because he couldn't see her.
 - Martin told him not to go there then in vain because he cannot see her and he was sure.
 - Martin warned him not to go there in vain because he was sure he couldn't see her then.
 - Martin said that he not to go there then in vain because he cannot see her and he was sure.
39. Linda said, "I wonder why our friends don't come to meet us these days, George?"
- Linda asked George why their friends didn't come to see them those days.
 - Linda wondered and said George why their friends hadn't come to see them those days.
 - Linda asked George why their friends hadn't come to see them these days.
 - Linda told George if their friends had gone to see them those days.
40. Maria asked Sarah why she wasn't ready that day.
- Maria said, "Why isn't Sarah ready this day?"
 - Maria wanted to know, "Why is today Sarah ready?"
 - Maria said to Sarah "Why weren't you ready then?"
 - Maria asked, "Why aren't you ready today, Sarah?"

41. "Where are you taking that?" asked the policeman.
- a) The policeman said that the object where was taken.
 - b) The policeman wanted to know where the object taken.
 - c) The policeman wondered where were taken the object.
 - d) The policeman asked where the object was being taken.
42. He said: "I really want to buy this new car for you."
- a) He said me he really want to buy this new car for you .
 - b) He told me he really wanted to buy that new car for him.
 - c) He told me that he really wanted to buy that new car for me.
 - d) He told to me he really wants to buy this new car for me.
43. "I must go now. I'm going to be late." said he.
- a) He told me he had to go then as he was going to be late.
 - b) He told me he has to go now. He was going to be late.
 - c) He said to me he had to go then as I was going to be late.
 - d) He said that he had to go so I was going to be late.
44. "I may bring someone with me to the party tomorrow." said Peter.
- a) Peter said he might bring someone with him to the party the following day.
 - b) Peter said he might bring someone with her to the party the next day.
 - c) Peter told me he might have brought someone with him to the party tomorrow.
 - d) Peter said that he might be bringing anyone with her to the party the next day.
45. "I will have finished my homework by the time you arrive." said my friend.
- a) My friend said that he would have finished his homework by the time he arrived.
 - b) My friend said he would have finished his homework by the time I arrived.
 - c) My friend said to me he would had finished his homework by the time I arrived.
 - d) My friend told me he would had finished his homework by the time I arrived.

46. She said to Liza: “Does he usually take his wife with him when he goes on a business trip?”
- She asked Liza if he usually took his wife with him when he went on a business trip.
 - She asked to Liza to take his wife with him when he goes on a business trip.
 - She told Liza he usually took his wife with him when he went on a business trip.
 - She said to Liza if he usually took his wife with him when he went on a business trip.
47. Mother said to us: “Don’t buy this house. It is on the main road.”
- Mother warned us not to buy that house as it was on the main road.
 - Mother said to us don’t buy that house as it is on the main road.
 - Mother asked to us not buy that house as it was on the main road.
 - Mother told to us not to buy this house as it is on the main road.
48. They said: “There was a terrible storm in the south – west of the USA last night.”
- They said that there had been a terrible storm in the south – west of the USA the previous night.
 - They said that there was a terrible storm in the south – west of the USA last night.
 - They told that there had been a terrible storm in the south – west of the USA the previous night.
 - They asked if there had been a terrible storm in the south – west of the USA last night.
49. The guide said to us: “They destroyed all the masterpieces that reminded of the civilization of the earth.”
- The guide told us that they had destroyed all the masterpieces that had reminded of the civilization of the earth.
 - The guide told us that they destroyed all the masterpieces that reminded of the civilization of the earth.
 - The guide said to us that they had destroyed all the masterpieces that remindes of the civilization of the earth.
 - The guide told to us that they had destroyed all the masterpieces that had reminded of the civilization of the earth.

50. He said to me: "What effect does the present have on her?"
- He asked me what effect the present had on her.
 - He asked to me what effect the present had on her.
 - He asked me what effect did the present have on him.
 - He asked me what effect the present have on him.
51. His teacher said to him, "Come back in thirteen minutes. We are going to begin the discussion."
- His teacher warned him to come back in thirteen minutes as they were going to begin the discussion.
 - His teacher warned to him to come back in thirteen minutes as they were going to begin the discussion.
 - His teacher said to him come back in thirteen minutes as they were going to begin the discussion.
 - His teacher told to him come back in thirteen minutes as we were going to begin the discussion.
52. Ann said to us: "My son is allowed to watch television after dinner only if he has finished his homework."
- Ann told us that her son was allowed to watch television after dinner only if he had finished his homework.
 - Ann told to us that her son was allowed to watch television after dinner only if he has finished his homework.
 - Ann said to us that her son is allowed to watch television after dinner only if he has finished his homework.
 - Ann asked us that her son is allowed to watch television after dinner only if he had finished his homework.
53. Lucy asked me: "How did you like your dinner with Mr. Jackson?"
- Lucy asked me how I had liked my dinner with Mr. Jackson.
 - Lucy asked to me how I liked my dinner with Mr. Jackson.
 - Lucy asked how I had liked my dinner with Mr. Jackson.
 - Lucy asked how had I liked my dinner with Mr. Jackson.
54. "Please don't buy a ticket, I don't want to go today," the girl said to him.
- The girl asked him not to buy a ticket as she didn't want to go that day.
 - The girl asked to him to buy a ticket as she didn't want to go today.
 - The girl asked him don't buy a ticket as she didn't want to go today.
 - The girl asked him to buy a ticket as she didn't want to go that day.

55. He said: "I don't think you can find anything interesting here. Go to bookshop."
- He said that I couldn't find anything interesting there and advised me to go to the bookshop.
 - He told that he couldn't find anything interesting there and advised me to go to the bookshop.
 - He said that he couldn't to find anything interesting there and advised me to go to the bookshop.
 - He said that I couldn't find anything interesting here and advised me go to the bookshop.
56. Our teacher said to us, "Be quiet, please!"
- Our teacher asked us to be quiet.
 - Our teacher told us to be quiet.
 - Our teacher said to us to be quiet.
 - Our teacher said that we must be quiet.
57. "If I had any practice, I would know what to do," said George.
- George said if he had had any practice he would know what to do.
 - George said if he had had any practice he would have known what to do.
 - George told if he had any practice he would know what to do.
 - George said if he had any practice he would know what to do.
58. "Could you show me this dress, please?" said Ann.
- Ann said to show her that dress.
 - Ann asked the sales assistant to show her that dress.
 - Ann said the sales assistant if she could show her this dress.
 - Ann asked the sales assistant if she could show him this dress.
59. "Will you work in the laboratory tomorrow?" Jane asked.
- Jane asked if we will work in the laboratory tomorrow.
 - Jane asked if we would work in the laboratory tomorrow.
 - Jane asks if we will work in the laboratory the following day.
 - Jane asked if we would work in the laboratory the following day.
60. Jessie said, "Mary don't forget to turn off the TV."
- Jessie told Mary not to forget to turn off the TV.
 - Jessie says Mary not to forget to turn off the TV.
 - Jessie asked Mary to turn off the TV.
 - Jessie said if Mary did not turn off the TV.

61. Betty paused for a while and asked, “Who is this man?”
- a) Betty paused for a while and asked who that man was.
 - b) Betty paused for a while and asked if he was that man.
 - c) Betty paused for a while and asks who is this man.
 - d) Betty paused for a while and asked who this man was.
62. Bella says to her brother: “Where are you planning to go this summer?”
- a) Bella asks to her brother where he was planning to go this summer.
 - b) Bella asks her brother where he is planning to go this summer.
 - c) Bella asked her brother where he was planning to go this summer.
 - d) Bella asks to her brother where is he planning to go this summer.
63. “Does George know you are leaving the day after tomorrow?” asked Pam.
- a) Pam asked if George knew I was leaving in two days’ time.
 - b) Pam asked if George knew I am leaving in two days’ time.
 - c) Pam asked that George knew I was leaving in two days’ time.
 - d) Pam told George knew I was leaving in two day’s time.
64. Karen said, “Carla has been my best friend since our childhood.”
- a) Karen said that Carla had been their best friend since their childhood.
 - b) Karen said that Carla has been her best friend since their childhood.
 - c) Karen said that Carla had been her best friend since their childhood.
 - d) Karen said that Carla had been his best friend since his childhood.
65. George said, “I am sorry to interrupt you Mary.”
- a) George told Mary that he was sorry to interrupt her.
 - b) George told that he was sorry to interrupt her.
 - c) George told Mary that she was sorry to interrupt Mary.
 - d) George said Mary he was sorry to interrupt her.
66. “I can’t live on my basic salary,” said Peter. “I’ll have to offer to do overtime.”
- a) Peter said he couldn’t live on his basic salary and he’d have to offer to do overtime.
 - b) Peter told he couldn’t live on his basic salary and he’d had to offer to do overtime.
 - c) Peter said he couldn’t live on his basic salary and he had to offer to do overtime.
 - d) Peter asked if he couldn’t live on his basic salary and he had offered to do overtime.

67. “ We make \$ 450a week,” said he,“and send most of it to our wives.”
- a) He said that they made \$450 a week and sent most of it to their wives.
 - b) He told to us they have made \$450 a week and sent most of it to their wives.
 - c) He said to us they made \$450 a week and send most of it to their wives.
 - d) He asked if they made \$450 a week and sent most of it to his wife.
68. “It’s lonely being away from our families,” said the workers, “ but we earn three times as much in this factory as we would in our own country.”
- a) The workers said it was lonely being away from their families but they earned three times as much in that factory as they would in their own country.
 - b) The workers said it was lonely to be away from their family but they earned three times as much in that factory as they will in their own country.
 - c) The workers said it was lonely being away from their families but they would earn three times as much in that factory as they will in their own country.
 - d) The workers said it was lonely to be away from their families but they have earned three times as much in that factory as they would in their own country.
69. “ I can lend you \$50,” my aunt said to me, “and you can take your time about paying it back.”
- a) My aunt told me that she could lend me \$50 and I could take my time about paying it back.
 - b) My aunt said she could lend me \$50 and I could take my time about paying it back.
 - c) My aunt said to me I could lent her \$50 and I can take my time about paying it back.
 - d) My aunt told to me could lend me \$50 and I could take my time about paid it back.
70. They said: “We’ ll light a fire and cook our sausages over it.”
- a) They said that they would light a fire and cook their sausages over it.
 - b) They said that they will light a fire and cook their sausages over it.
 - c) They said we would light a fire and cook our sausages over it.
 - d) They said they would light a fire and will cook their sausages over it.
71. “Do you mind working on the night shifts?” he asked.
- a) He asked if I minded working on the night shifts.
 - b) He asked did I mind working on the night shifts.
 - c) He asked to us if I mind working on the night shifts.
 - d) He asked if I minded to work on the night shifts.

72. “Who did you give the money to?” Ann said to me.
- She asked me who I had given the money to.
 - She asked to me who had I given the money to.
 - She said to me who had given the money to.
 - She said to me who I gave the money.
73. “How long does it take to get to London by coach?” asked the tourist.
- The tourist asked how long it took to get to London by coach.
 - The tourist asked how long did it take to get to London by coach.
 - The tourist asked if it takes long to get to London by coach.
 - The tourist asked how long it takes getting to London by coach.
74. “How many people know the combination of the safe?” said the detective.
- The detective asked how many people knew the combination of the safe.
 - The detective asked if people knew the combination of the safe.
 - The detective asked how many people had known the combination of the safe.
 - The detective asked if many people knew the combination of the safe.
75. “Do you think you could live entirely on your own for six months ,”said Tom, “or would you get bored?”
- Tom asked if I thought I could live entirely on my own for six months or if I would get bored.
 - Tom asked did I think I could live entirely on my own for six months or if I would get bored.
 - Tom asked if I thought could I live entirely on his own for six months or if I would get bored.
 - Tom asked if I thought I could live entirely on my own for six months or if I would get boring.
76. “Did any of you actually see the accident happen?” said the policeman.
- The policeman asked if any of us had actually seen the accident happen.
 - The policeman asked had any of us actually seen the accident happen.
 - The policeman asked if we had actually seen the accident happen.
 - The policeman asked if any of us actually saw the accident happened.

77. "Jack's parents have asked me to supper tomorrow night," said Ann. "What shall I wear?"
- Ann said Jack's parents had asked her to supper the following night and asked what she should wear.
 - Ann said Jack's parents asked her to supper the following night and asked what she should wear.
 - Ann said Jack's parents had asked her to supper the following night and what should she wear.
 - Ann said Jack's parents had asked her to supper tomorrow night and had asked what she should wear.
78. Lily said to her sister: "Don't forget to take your umbrella."
- Lily asked her sister not forget to take her umbrella.
 - Lily reminded her sister not to take an umbrella.
 - Lily reminded her sister don't forget your umbrella.
 - Lily reminded her sister to take her umbrella.
79. Bob said to Ted: "Thanks. You were very kind to me yesterday."
- Bob thanks to Ted for he was very kind to him yesterday.
 - Bob thanked Ted as he had been very kind to him yesterday.
 - Bob thanked Ted for he had been very kind to him the day before.
 - Bob thanked to Ted to be very kind to him the day before.
80. The employer said to me: "Why do you want to change the project?"
- The employer wondered why did I change the project.
 - The employer said to me why I changed the project.
 - The employer asked me why I wanted to change the project.
 - The employer asked to me why was the project changing.
81. "When the doorbell rang, I was reading," says Suzn.
- Suzn said to us she was reading when the doorbell rang.
 - Suzn says she had been reading when the doorbell has rung.
 - Suzn says she was reading when the doorbell rang.
 - Suzn said she had been reading when the doorbell had rung.
82. He said he couldn't come as he was getting ready for his exam.
- "I can't come. I'm getting ready for my exam," he says.
 - "I can't come. I am getting ready for my exam," he said.
 - "I couldn't come. I was getting ready for my exam," he said.
 - "Sorry, I can't come. I was getting ready for my exam," he says.

83. The teacher said to Aram: "Are you sorry for what you did?"
- The teacher said to Aram if he was sorry for what he did.
 - The teacher asked if Aram was sorry for what had he done.
 - The teacher asked Aram if he was sorry for what he had done.
 - The teacher asked Aram if he is sorry for what he did.
84. Arsen said: "I'm sorry, Lily. I forgot to bring your book."
- Arsen apologized that he was sorry as forget to bring her book.
 - Arsen apologized to Lily and said that he had forgotten to bring her book.
 - Arsen told Lily that he is sorry that he forgot to bring her book.
 - Arsen said to Lily that he had forgotten to bring her book.
85. The manager said: "When will the meeting take place tomorrow?"
- The manager asked when the meeting would take place the next day.
 - The manager asked when would the meeting take place the next day.
 - The manager asked when will the meeting take place tomorrow.
 - The manager said if the meeting would take place the next day.
86. Tamara said: "I will solve this problem tomorrow."
- Tamara said that she will solve this problem tomorrow.
 - Tamara told us that she will solve this problem the next day.
 - Tamara said that she would solve that problem the next day.
 - Tamara said to us that she would solve that problem tomorrow.
87. Armen asked Lilit to give him one more chance to prove it.
- Armen said: "Lilit must give me one more chance to prove it."
 - Armen said: "Can Lilit give me one more chance to prove it?"
 - Armen said: "Lilit, give me one more chance to prove it."
 - Armen said: "Lilit gave me one more chance to prove it."
88. Mother said to me: "Don't go out without a raincoat."
- Mother asked me not to go out without a raincoat.
 - Mother warned me not to go out without a raincoat.
 - Mother said that I didn't go out without a raincoat.
 - Mother told me not go out without a raincoat.

89. "Let's stay here till the rain has stopped," Jim said.
- Jim suggested to stay here till the rain has stopped.
 - Jim suggested staying here till the rain has stopped.
 - Jim suggested to stay there till the rain had stopped.
 - Jim suggested staying there till the rain had stopped.
90. Peter said: "When do I have to take the book back?"
- Peter wanted to know when he had to take the book back.
 - Peter asked when did he have to take the book back.
 - Peter asked when I had to take the book back.
 - Peter wondered when he has to took the book back.
91. Sandy said: "I want to buy this cottage but I don't have enough money."
- Sandy said I want to buy this cottage but I don't have enough money.
 - Sandy said that she wanted to buy that cottage but she didn't have enough money.
 - Sandy said that she wants to buy that cottage but she didn't have enough money.
 - Sandy said I wanted to buy this cottage but I didn't have enough money.
92. He said he couldn't help me as he was busy then.
- He said: "I couldn't help you and I was busy then."
 - "I can't help you. I am very busy now," he said.
 - "I couldn't help you. I am busy now," he said to me.
 - He said: "We can't help you. We are busy then."
93. "Don't forget to use your indicators," said the police instructor.
- The police instructor said to use my indicators.
 - The police instructor reminded me to use my indicators.
 - I advised the police instructor to use his indicators.
 - The police instructor told to use his indicators.
94. "I won't answer any of the questions," said the arrested man.
- The arrested man announced that he should not answer any of the questions.
 - The arrested man agreed to answer some questions.
 - The arrested man told that he would not answer the question.
 - The arrested man refused to answer any question.
95. "When the rain stops, can we go out, Dad?" said the children.
- The children asked if they would be able to go out when the rain had stopped.
 - The children asked their father if they could go out when the rain stopped.
 - The children asked their father if could they go out when the rain stopped.
 - The children asked if they could go out when the rain stops.

96. "Will you help me?" she said. 'I cannot reach the top shelf.'
- She said to me if I could help her as she could not reach the top shelf.
 - She ordered me to help her as she cannot reach the top shelf.
 - She asked me to help her as she could not reach the top shelf.
 - She advised me to help her because it was dangerous to reach the top shelf.
97. The examiner asked how long Rachel had been learning English.
- 'How long has Rachel been learning English?' said the examiner.
 - 'How long have you been learning English, Rachel?' asked the examiner.
 - The examiner said to Rachel: 'How long have you learnt English?'
 - The examiner said: 'How long had Rachel been learning English?'
98. Remember to switch off the light when you've finished, Jane,' said her mother.
- She said to her to switch off the light when she had finished.
 - Jane's mother told her to switch off the light when she has finished.
 - Jane's mother reminded her to switch off the light when she had finished.
 - Jane warned her mother to switch off the light when she would finish.
99. He invited Jane to have lunch with him on Sunday.
- "You, Jane, must have lunch with me on Sunday." he said.
 - He said to Jane: 'Would you like to have lunch with me on Sunday?'
 - He said: 'Will you like to have lunch with me on Sunday?'
 - 'It's important for you to have lunch with me on Sunday, Jane.' He said to her.
100. "Your weight has gone up a lot!" I exclaimed. "I am afraid it has," she said sadly.
- I noticed that her weight went up a lot and she sadly nodded.
 - I mentioned her weight had gone up a lot, and she said yes.
 - I explained to her that her weight has gone up a lot and she agreed with me.
 - I exclaimed that her weight had gone up a lot, and she admitted that it had.

Section 7

Ընտրել հարցի ճիշտ տարբերակը:

Choose the right option.

1. Which is the best ending for the following question?
Nobody in the office could give me the information, _____?
 - a) could he
 - b) couldn't he
 - c) could they
 - d) couldn't they

2. Which is the best question for the underlined part?
I have to send the report today.
 - a) When do you have to send the report?
 - b) When have you to send the report?
 - c) When did you send the report?
 - d) Did he or she have to send the report?

3. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
Yes, I like Italian food very much.
 - a) What kind of food do you like very much?
 - b) How did you like Italian food?
 - c) Why do you like Italian food very much?
 - d) You like Italian food very much, don't you?

4. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
 - a) Do you have any idea where he comes from?
 - b) Do you have any idea where does he come from?
 - c) Do you have any idea where from he comes?
 - d) Do have you any idea where he comes from?

5. Which is the best ending for the following question?
Nobody speaks French in this group, _____?
 - a) doesn't anybody
 - b) does nobody
 - c) do they
 - d) doesn't he

6. Which is the best question for the underlined part?
I had to call him yesterday.
 - a) When did I have to call him?
 - b) What did I have to do?
 - c) Why did I have to call him?
 - d) Did I have to call him yesterday?

7. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
Yes, we must postpone the match.
- What must we postpone?
 - Must we postpone the match or race?
 - What must we do?
 - We must postpone the match, mustn't we?
8. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
- Do you know when the next train arrives?
 - Do you know when does the next train arrive?
 - You know when does the next train arrive?
 - Do you know when the next train does arrive?
9. Which is the best ending for the following question?
Everybody realized the danger, _____?
- did they
 - did he
 - didn't he
 - didn't they
10. Which is the best question for the underlined part?
He is interested in arts.
- Why is he interested in arts?
 - What is he interested in?
 - Who is interested in arts?
 - Is he interested in arts?
11. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
Yes, the delegation arrives today.
- Does the delegation arrive today or tomorrow?
 - The delegation arrives today, doesn't it?
 - Who arrives today?
 - Why does the delegation arrive today?
12. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
- How many tickets do we have to book?
 - How many tickets we have to book?
 - How many tickets have we to book?
 - How many tickets we do have to book?
13. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
Yes. Now I understand them better.
- Who explained the Math problems to you?
 - Did Sue explain the Math problems to you?
 - When were the Math problems explained to you by Sue?
 - How do you understand the Math problems now?

14. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
- Can you tell me when the Morse code was invented?
 - Can you tell me when was the Morse code invented?
 - Can you tell me when invented the Morse code?
 - Can you tell me the Morse code when was invented?
15. Which is the best ending for the following question?
Somebody wanted a drink, _____?
- didn't they
 - did he
 - didn't anybody
 - did they
16. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?
I don't like the salad either because there's not enough salt in it.
- Why don't I like the salad either?
 - Don't you like the salad either?
 - What kind of salad do I like?
 - Is there enough salt in the salad?
17. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
Yes, flight 121 was postponed because of unfavorable weather conditions.
- Was flight 121 postponed because of unfavorable weather conditions?
 - Why was flight 121 postponed?
 - Was flight 121 postponed or cancelled because of unfavorable weather conditions?
 - What was postponed because of unfavorable weather conditions?
18. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
- Do you know when Yerevan was founded?
 - Do you know when was Yerevan founded?
 - Do you know when did Yerevan found?
 - Do you know when founded Yerevan?
19. Which is the best ending for the following question?
Let's apply for the job, _____?
- shall we
 - shan't we
 - don't we
 - can we

20. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?
She's read the book which I advised her to take.
- a) Which book has she read?
 - b) Has she read the book?
 - c) What did I advise her to take?
 - d) Which book has she taken?
21. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
No, they were short of money.
- a) Did they get the new car they wanted?
 - b) Why didn't they get the new car?
 - c) How much was the car they wanted?
 - d) Why didn't they have money?
22. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
- a) Can you tell me why Mark couldn't come yesterday?
 - b) Can you tell me why couldn't Mark come yesterday?
 - c) Can you tell me why couldn't come Mark yesterday?
 - d) Can you tell me why yesterday couldn't Mark come?
23. Which is the best ending for the following question?
Help me to overcome educational challenges, _____?
- a) will you
 - b) do you
 - c) aren't you
 - d) don't you
24. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?
It took the Smiths ten years to save money to buy that house.
- a) When did the Smiths buy that house?
 - b) How long did it take the Smiths to save money to buy that house?
 - c) Did the Smiths save money to buy that house?
 - d) Why did the Smiths save money?
25. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
Yes, he had been away from his family for a long time.
- a) Why had he been away from his family for a long time?
 - b) Had he been away from his family for a long time?
 - c) How long had he been away from his family?
 - d) Where had he been for a long time away from his family?

26. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
- Will be any opportunity there for them to start the course again?
 - Will there be any opportunity for them to start the course again?
 - Will any opportunity be there for them to start the course again?
 - Will there be able any opportunity to start the course again for them?
27. Which is the best ending for the following question?
He had to spend most of his time in the market to earn money, _____?
- didn't he?
 - hadn't he?
 - did he
 - had he
28. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?
She didn't go in for swimming since the pool was closed for a while.
- How long didn't she go in for swimming?
 - Since when didn't she go in for swimming?
 - When didn't she go in for swimming?
 - Why didn't she go in for swimming?
29. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
Yes, I think your English has improved.
- Do you think my English has improved?
 - What do you think about my English?
 - Why do you think my English has improved?
 - How well do you think my English has improved?
30. Which is the best ending for the following question?
"I am more beautiful now than I was three years ago, _____?"
- amn't I
 - aren't I
 - was I
 - wasn't I
31. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
- Does anybody know who is the author of this poem?
 - Does somebody know who the author of this poem is?
 - Does anybody know who the author of this poem is?
 - Does anybody know who the author is of this poem?

32. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?
David and Merlin sent an invitation card to their parents for the wedding.
- a) What did David and Merlin send to their parents?
 - b) How did David and Merlin send an invitation card to their parents?
 - c) What kind of invitation card did David and Merlin send to their parents?
 - d) Why did David and Merlin send an invitation card to their parents?
33. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
"No, I am sorry but I won't be able to join you tonight."
- a) When will you be able to join us?
 - b) How aren't you able to join us tonight?
 - c) You won't be able to join us tonight, will you?
 - d) Will you be able to join us tonight?
34. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
- a) Who did take the boy from the café and enabled him to learn painting?
 - b) Who took the boy from the café and enabled him to learn painting?
 - c) Who did take the boy from the café and did enable him to learn painting?
 - d) Who the boy from the café took and enabled him to learn painting?
35. Which is the best ending for the following question?
Let's organize a trip to the capital of Great Britain, _____?
- a) shall we
 - b) shan't we
 - c) don't we
 - d) will you
36. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?
They stayed there more than a month but couldn't get well with him.
- a) Why did they have to stay there?
 - b) Where did they have to stay?
 - c) How long did they stay there?
 - d) How much did they stay there?
37. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
He was searching for a new apartment.
- a) Why couldn't Mark come with us?
 - b) Did Mark buy a new apartment?
 - c) Why was Mark searching for a new apartment?
 - d) Was he searching for a new apartment?

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

Yes, it's never boring.

- a) What do you like about your new job?
- b) Do you like your new job?
- c) Is your new job really boring?
- d) What kind of job do you like?

39. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Can you tell me what assignments I missed when I was absent from your class?
- b) Can you tell me what assignments did I miss when I was absent from your class?
- c) Can you tell me what assignments I missed when was I absent from your class?
- d) Can you tell me what assignments missed I when I was absent from your class?

40. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Do you remember when Mark and Julie came over and had that terrible row?
- b) Do you remember when did Mark and Julie come over and had that terrible row?
- c) Do you remember when did Mark and Julie come over and have that terrible row?
- d) Do you remember when Mark and Julie comeing over and have that terrible row?

41. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Do you know the date when we have to hand in the essay?
- b) Do you know the date when do we have to hand in the essay?
- c) Do you know the date when have we to hand in the essay?
- d) Do you know the date when we have to handed in the essay?

42. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) Can you remember when Moscow was founded?
- b) Can you remember when was founded Moscow?
- c) Can you remember when did Moscow found?
- d) Can you remember when founded Moscow?

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

It has hardly rained this summer, _____?

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

44. Which is the best ending for the following question?
You never say what you're thinking, _____?
- a) do you
 - b) don't you
 - c) aren't you
 - d) are you
45. Which is the best ending for the following question?
Nobody was late, _____?
- a) were they
 - b) was it
 - c) weren't they
 - d) wasn't it
46. Which is the best ending for the following question?
Don't forget, _____?
- a) do you
 - b) will you
 - c) don't you
 - d) does he
47. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?
I returned the cheque to Mr. Wallis because there were no signatures on it.
- a) Why did I return the cheque to Mr. Wallis?
 - b) What did I return to Mr. Wallis?
 - c) Which cheque did I return to Mr. Wallis?
 - d) Who did I return the cheque to?
48. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?
The firm has just presented Peter with a gold watch as a sign of their appreciation.
- a) Why has the firm just presented Peter with a gold watch?
 - b) What has the firm presented Peter with?
 - c) What kind of watch has the firm just presented Peter with?
 - d) Has the firm just presented Peter with a gold watch?
49. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?
Since there are a lot of hotels in the town, it should not be difficult to find somewhere to stay.
- a) Since when shouldn't it be difficult to find somewhere to stay?
 - b) When it shouldn't be difficult to find somewhere to stay?
 - c) Why shouldn't it be difficult to find somewhere to stay?
 - d) Why should be it difficult to find somewhere to stay?

50. Which is the best ending for the following question?
Please, book me a seat in a non-smoker compartment, _____?
- are you
 - don't I
 - will you
 - aren't I
51. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
- What time do you think the train arrives in Manchester?
 - What time do you think will the train arrive in Manchester?
 - What time you think does the train arrive in Manchester?
 - What time don't you think the train will arrive in Manchester?
52. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
Yes, I did. To tell the truth it was quite interesting.
- Have you had to read all these articles for your graduation paper?
 - Did you have to read all these articles for your graduation paper?
 - Do you have to read all these articles for your graduation paper?
 - Will you have to read all these articles for your graduation paper?
53. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?
In order to solve the mystery of dreams, you have to realize the importance of sleep.
- Why have you to realize the importance of sleep?
 - When do you have to realize the importance of sleep?
 - Why have you realized the importance of sleep?
 - Why do you have to realize the importance of sleep?
54. Which is the best ending for the following question?
Max never used to eat raw fish, _____?
- did he
 - didn't he
 - used he not
 - used he
55. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
- What do you think who he did want to speak to yesterday?
 - What did you think who he wants to speak yesterday?
 - Who do you think he wanted to speak to yesterday?
 - Who do you think did he want to speak to yesterday?

56. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
Neither, I would prefer to go to sleep. I have to get up early tomorrow.
- a) Would you like to stay with us or would you like to go out with John and Emmy?
 - b) Would you stay with us and watch the performance on TV?
 - c) Would you like to go to bed early as you have to get up early tomorrow.
 - d) When would you like to stay with them?
57. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?
An American inventor ran into a problem that seemed impossible to solve.
- a) What did an American inventor run into?
 - b) What into an American inventor ran?
 - c) What problem did an American inventor run into?
 - d) What problem ran into an American inventor?
58. Which is the best ending for the following question?
He ought to have made a note of it, _____?
- a) oughtn't he
 - b) haven't he
 - c) has he
 - d) didn't he
59. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
- a) Have you any idea how did the accident happen?
 - b) Do you have any idea how the accident happened?
 - c) Did you have any idea how the accident did happen?
 - d) Have you any idea how happened the accident?
60. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
Yes, you need to take the letter to George right now, as it is very urgent.
- a) Did I need to take the letter to George now?
 - b) Need I to take the letter to George right now?
 - c) Do I need to take the letter right now?
 - d) Do I need to take the letter right now or can I do it tomorrow?
61. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
Yes, it was the most difficult passage I have ever translated.
- a) Was it the most difficult passage to translate?
 - b) Why was it the most difficult passage to translate?
 - c) Was the passage difficult or easy?
 - d) What passage was it?

62. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
It will take us two hours to reach that place.
- What time shall we reach that place?
 - Will we reach that place in two hours?
 - When will we reach that place?
 - How long will it take us to reach that place?
63. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
- Do you know where did they go after classes.
 - Do you know where they went after classes?
 - Do you know where after classes they went?
 - Do you know where went they after classes?
64. Which is the best ending for the following question?
You could hardly recognize Jim, _____?
- couldn't you
 - did you
 - didn't you
 - could you
65. Which is the best ending for the following question?
Let's take a taxi to that library, _____?
- shall we
 - will we
 - shan't we
 - won't we
66. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?
When I was in the USA, I bought a lot of Business English books.
- When did I buy a lot of Business English books?
 - What did I buy in the USA?
 - Where did I buy a lot of Business English books?
 - What did I buy when I was in the USA?
67. Which is the best ending for the following question?
Everybody was ready for the test, _____?
- was he
 - weren't they
 - were they
 - wasn't he

68. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
- Can you show me where you put the dictionary?
 - Can you show me where did you put the dictionary?
 - Can show you me where you put the dictionary?
 - Can you show where put you the dictionary?
69. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?
The US delegation arrived in Canada by plane.
- Where did the US delegation arrive?
 - When did the US delegation arrive?
 - How did the US delegation arrive in Canada?
 - Why did the US delegation arrive in Canada by plane?
70. Which is the best ending for the following question?
They had to be in Washington on time, _____?
- didn't they
 - did they
 - had they
 - hadn't they
71. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
Yes, I had to wait a long time for the bus.
- Had you to wait a long time for the bus?
 - Did you had to wait a long time for the bus?
 - Do you have to wait a long time for the bus?
 - Did you have to wait a long time for the bus?
72. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?
This young lady listens to music while she is writing.
- When does this young lady listen to music?
 - Why does this young lady listen to music?
 - What does this young lady do while she is writing?
 - How often did the young lady listen to music?
73. Which is the best ending for the following question?
Nobody was eager to join the group, _____?
- was he
 - wasn't he
 - were they
 - weren't they
74. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
- Do you know when Mr. Smith arrived?
 - Do you know when did Mr. Smith arrive?
 - Do you know when arrived Mr. Smith?
 - Do you know Mr. Smith when arrived?

75. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
Yes, he accepted the invitation yesterday.
- Did he accept or refuse the invitation yesterday?
 - When did he accept the invitation?
 - Did he accept the invitation yesterday or last week?
 - Did he accept the invitation yesterday?
76. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?
I was unable to fulfil your request, because it required time.
- Did my request require time?
 - When were you unable to fulfill my request?
 - Were you unable to fulfil my request?
 - Why were you unable to fulfil my request?
77. Which is the best ending for the following question?
Don't interrupt me while I am speaking, _____ ?
- don't you
 - do you
 - won't you
 - will you
78. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
- Do you remember at the meeting how many were there reporters?
 - Do you remember how many reporters there were at the meeting?
 - Do you remember how many were reporters there at the meeting?
 - Do you remember how many reporters at the meeting were there?
79. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
No, it was the worst composition I have ever read.
- Was the composition interesting or boring?
 - What kind of composition was it?
 - Was the composition interesting?
 - How did you like the novel?
80. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?
Further research shows that the structure of the atom is very complex.
- What does further research show?
 - Does further research show that the structure of the atom is very complex?
 - What shows that the structure of the atom is very complex?
 - Further research shows that the structure of the atom is very complex, doesn't it?

81. Which is the best ending for the following question?
Everything is ready for the meeting, _____ ?
- a) is it
 - b) isn't it
 - c) are they
 - d) aren't they
82. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
- a) Did he tell you where would be taken the tourists?
 - b) Did he tell you where the tourists would be taken?
 - c) Did he tell you where would the tourists be taken?
 - d) Did he tell you where would be the tourists taken?
83. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
Yes, they interviewed Donald Trump on CNN last week.
- a) Had Donald Trump been interviewed on CNN?
 - b) Did they interview Donald Trump on CNN last week?
 - c) When was CNN interviewing Donald Trump?
 - d) Did Donald Trump interview CNN last week?
84. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?
John looked at the stars while he was walking along the Hudson River.
- a) When was John walking along the river?
 - b) Why did John look at the stars?
 - c) What did John do at the river?
 - d) When did John look at the stars?
85. Which is the best ending for the following question?
Everybody eats ice cream, _____ ?
- a) do they
 - b) don't they
 - c) does it
 - d) doesn't it
86. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
- a) How many hours in television watching do you spend?
 - b) How many hours do you watching television spend?
 - c) How do you spend many hours television watching?
 - d) How many hours do you spend watching television?

87. Which is the best question for the following sentence?
No, I didn't like it. It was a boring film.
- Did you like the film?
 - Was the film boring?
 - Why was the film boring?
 - Did you like boring films?
88. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?
The golf match was postponed because of the heavy rain.
- When was the golf match postponed?
 - Why was the golf match postponed?
 - Was it raining heavily for the golf match?
 - Was the golf match postponed?
89. Which is the best ending for the following question?
Mary had never been there before, _____ ?
- did she
 - had she
 - didn't she
 - hadn't she
90. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
- Does anybody know where the game of golf was first played?
 - Does anybody know where was the game of golf first played?
 - Does anybody know the game of golf where was first played?
 - Does anybody know first where the game of golf was played?
91. Which is the best ending for the following question?
You don't think opera is boring, _____ ?
- isn't it
 - aren't you
 - is it
 - do you
92. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?
- Can you describe how the stranger looks like, you have seen?
 - Can you describe how does the stranger you have seen look like?
 - Can you describe how the stranger you have seen looks like?
 - Can you describe how the stranger you have seen look like?
93. Which is the best question for the underlined part of the sentence?
You had to wait for him for an hour.
- How long have you to wait for him?
 - When did you have to wait for him?
 - How long did he have to wait for you?
 - How long did you have to wait for him?

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

No, he didn't use to work for me.

- a) Did he use to work for me or for my sister?
- b) What did he use to do?
- c) Why didn't he use to work for you?
- d) Did he use to work for you?

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

I was the only one who was thirsty and wanted some water.

- a) Who wanted some water?
- b) What did I want?
- c) I was the only one who wanted some water, wasn't I?
- d) How much water did I want?

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

He drew a picture of a girl with flowers in her hat, _____?

- a) didn't he
- b) wasn't he
- c) was he
- d) did he

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

Yes, the train leaves for Bath at ten sharp.

- a) Does the train leave at ten sharp?
- b) The train leaves at six sharp, doesn't it?
- c) Does the train leave at ten or earlier?
- d) When does the train leave?

98. Which of the following questions is correctly formulated?

- a) How often the volcano has erupted?
- b) How often has erupted the volcano?
- c) How often has the volcano erupted?
- d) The volcano, how often has it erupted?

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

Please help me to download this program, _____?

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

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

Nobody wanted to be present at the meeting, _____?

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

LEVEL B**Section 8**

Կարդալ տեքստը և պատասխանել հարցերին՝ ընտրելով ճիշտ տարրերակը:

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

Text 1

Line number

1. Elizabeth “Betsy” Ross (1752-1836) was a Philadelphia
2. seamstress, and, according to legend, the designer of the first
3. American flag, the “Stars and Stripes”, a rectangle of red and white
4. stripes with a circle of stars in one corner.
5. The legend of her role began in 1870, when her grandson William
6. J. Canby presented a paper about Ross at a meeting of the Historical
7. Society of Pensilvania. According to Canby’s paper, General George
8. Washington visited Ross’s home frequently, and Ross sewed clothes
9. for him.
10. One day, George Washington came to her house and asked that
11. she design a flag for the soon-to-be independent American nation.
12. Ross made alterations to the **rough** sketch that Washington gave her
13. and created the first American flag. Canby’s story has become part of
14. American folklore, but there are doubts about its accuracy.
15. To begin with, his story was recorded 94 years after the events **it**
16. describes and was told to him when he was a small boy. Canby says
17. Ross and Washington’s meeting took place in June of 1776, but
18. historians have found no mention of meetings about a flag in
19. government records, or in Washington’s personal diaries and writings.
20. Finally, Canby asserted that the Betsy Ross Flag was in use soon after
21. the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, but Congress
22. did not officially adopt national **colors** until 1777.
23. Ross may not have designed the Stars and Stripes, but she
24. definitely made flags of some kind for the new American State. The
25. **minutes** of the State Navy Board of Pennsylvania for May 29, 1777,
26. refer to “an order on William Webb to Elizabeth Ross for fourteen
27. pounds twelve shillings, and two pence, for making ship’s colors.”

1. Paragraph 1 (lines 1-4) of the text most likely discusses
 - a) Elizabeth Ross's life
 - b) the first American flag
 - c) the sightseings of Philadelphia
 - d) the rectangles and circles of the flag

2. According to the text, what was the relationship between George Washington and Betsy Ross?
 - a) They were friends.
 - b) They were romantically involved.
 - c) Betsy Ross did work for him
 - d) George Washington was her landlord.

3. The word **rough** in line 12 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 - a) unfinished
 - b) inappropriate
 - c) bumpy
 - d) hard

4. According to the author, Canby's story
 - a) is extremely accurate
 - b) cannot be verified
 - c) has been forgotten
 - d) is definitely false

5. The author implies that Canby's story may be inaccurate because
 - a) Candy hadn't witnessed.
 - b) he deliberately falsified historical documents.
 - c) George Washington was uninterested in flag design.
 - d) Betsy Ross never made clothes for George Washington.

6. The term **colors** in line 22 is closest in meaning to
 - a) nation
 - b) Congress
 - c) flag
 - d) shade

7. Which word refers to **it** in paragraph 4 in line 15?
 - a) years
 - b) story
 - c) events
 - d) 94

8. Which of the following conclusions about Betsy Ross could best be drawn from this passage?
- Ross wanted to be remembered for her work on America's first flag.
 - Ross made flags, but she may not have designed the Stars and Stripes.
 - Ross was well paid for her work as a flag designer.
 - Ross met several times with George Washington, but he never gave her a sketch of the Stars and Stripes.
9. Where in the text does the author tell when the Congress officially adopted the new flag?
- Lines 16-17
 - Lines 1-3
 - Lines 6-7
 - Lines 20-22
10. The word **minutes** in line 25 is closest in meaning to
- time
 - record
 - payment
 - script

Text 2

Line number

- The organization that today is known as the Bank of America did
- start out in America, but under quite a different name. Italian American
- A. P. Giannini established this bank on October 17, 1904, in a
- renovated saloon in San Francisco's Italian community of North Beach
- under the name Bank of Italy, with immigrants and first-time bank
- customers comprising the majority of his first customers. During its
- development, Giannini's bank survived major crises in the form of a
- natural disaster and a major economic upheaval that not all other banks
- were able to overcome.
- One major test for Giannini's bank occurred on April 18, 1906,
- when a massive earthquake struck San Francisco followed by a raging
- fire that destroyed much of the city. Giannini obtained two wagons and
- teams of horses, filled the wagons with the bank's reserves, mostly in
- the form of gold, covered the reserves with crates of oranges and
- escaped from the **chaos** of the city with his clients' funds protected. In
- the aftermath of the disaster Giannini's bank was the first to resume
- operations. Unable to install the bank in a proper office setting,
- Giannini opened up a shop on the Washington Street Wharf on a
- makeshift desk created from boards and barrels.
- In the period following the 1906 fire the Bank of Italy continued to
- prosper and expand. By 1918 there were twenty-four branches of the

22. Bank of Italy, and by 1928 Giannini had acquired numerous other
23. banks, including a Bank of America located in New York City. In 1930
24. he **consolidated** all the branches of the Bank of Italy, the Bank of
25. America in New York City, and another Bank of America that he had
26. formed in California into the Bank of America, National Trust and
27. Savings Association.
28. A second major crisis for the bank occurred during the Great
29. Depression of the 1930s. Although Giannini had already retired prior to
30. the darkest days of the Depression, he became incensed when his
31. successor began selling off banks during the bad economic times.
32. Giannini resumed leadership of the bank at the age of 62. Under
33. Giannini's leadership the bank **weathered the storm of** the Depression
34. and moved into a phase of overseas development.

1. According to the text, Giannini
- opened the Bank of America in 1904
 - worked in a bank in Italy
 - set up the Bank of America prior to setting up the Bank of Italy
 - later changed the name of the Bank of Italy
2. Where did Giannini open his first bank?
- In New York City.
 - In what used to be a bar until October 1904.
 - On Washington street Wharf.
 - On a makeshift desk.
3. According to the text, which of the following is **NOT** true about the San Francisco earthquake?
- It happened in 1906.
 - It occurred in the aftermath of a fire.
 - It caused problems for Giannini's bank.
 - It was a tremendous earthquake.
4. It can be inferred from the text that Giannini used crates of oranges after the earthquake
- to hide the gold.
 - to fill up the wagons.
 - to provide nourishment for his customers.
 - to protect the gold from the fire.
5. The word **chaos** in line 15 is closest in meaning to
- legal system
 - extreme heat
 - overdevelopment
 - total confusion

6. The word **consolidated** in line 24 is closest in meaning to
- a) hardened
 - b) merged
 - c) moved
 - d) sold
7. The passage states that after his retirement, Giannini
- a) began selling off banks
 - b) caused economic misfortune to occur
 - c) supported the bank's new management
 - d) returned to work
8. The expression **weathered the storm of** in line 33 could best be replaced by
- a) found a cure for
 - b) rained on the parade of
 - c) survived the ordeal of
 - d) blew its stack at
9. Where in the text does the author describe Giannini's first banking clients?
- a) Lines 2-5
 - b) Lines 6-7
 - c) Lines 12-13
 - d) Lines 14-16
10. How is the information in the text presented?
- a) In chronological order
 - b) In order of importance
 - c) A cause followed by an effect
 - d) Classifications with examples

Text 3

Line number

1. Harvard University, today recognized as part of the top echelon of
2. the world's universities, came from very inauspicious and humble
3. beginnings.
4. This oldest of American universities was founded in 1636, just
5. sixteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. Included in the
6. Puritan emigrants to the Massachusetts colony during this period were
7. more than 100 graduates of England's prestigious Oxford and

8. Cambridge universities, and these university graduates in the New World
9. were determined that their sons would have the same educational
10. opportunities that **they** themselves had had.
11. Because of this support in the colony for an institution of higher
12. learning, the General Court of Massachusetts appropriated 400 **pounds**
13. for a college in October of 1636 and early the following year decided
14. on a parcel of land for the school; this land was in an area called
15. Newetowne, which was later renamed Cambridge after its **English**
16. **cousin** and is the site of the present-day university.
17. When a young minister named John Harvard, who came from the
18. neighboring town of Charlestowne, died from tuberculosis in 1638, he
19. willed half of his estate of 1700 pounds to the fledgling college. In
20. spite of the fact that only half of the bequest was actually paid, the
21. General Court named the college after the minister in appreciation for
22. what he had done.
23. The amount of the bequest may not have been large, particularly by
24. today's standards, but it was more than the General Court had found it
25. necessary to appropriate in order to open the college.
26. Henry Dunster was appointed the first president of Harvard in
27. 1640, and it should be noted that in addition to serving as president, he
28. was also the entire faculty, with an entering freshman class of four
29. students. Although the staff did expand **somewhat**, for the first century
30. of its existence the entire teaching staff consisted of the president and
31. three or four tutors.

1. The main idea of this text is that
 - a) Harvard is one of the world's most prestigious universities.
 - b) what is today a great university started out small
 - c) John Harvard was key to the development of a great university
 - d) Harvard University developed under the auspices of the General Court of Massachusetts
2. The text indicates that Harvard is
 - a) one of the oldest universities in the world.
 - b) the oldest university in the world.
 - c) one of the oldest universities in America
 - d) the oldest university in America.
3. The pronoun **they** in line10 refers to
 - a) Oxford and Cambridge universities
 - b) university graduates
 - c) sons
 - d) educational opportunities

4. The expression **English cousin** in line 15 refers to
- a city
 - a relative
 - a person
 - a court
5. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned about John Harvard?
- What he died of.
 - Where he came from.
 - Where he was buried.
 - How much he bequeathed to Harvard.
6. The text implies that
- Henry Dunster was an ineffective president
 - someone else really served as president of Harvard before Henry Dunster
 - Henry Dunster spent much of his time as president managing the Harvard faculty.
 - the position of president of Harvard was not merely an administrative position in the early years.
7. The word **somewhat** in line 29 could best be replaced by
- back and forth
 - to and fro
 - side by side
 - more or less
8. Where in the text is it indicated how much money Minister Harvard was really responsible for giving to the university?
- Lines 3-7
 - Lines 7-11
 - Lines 12-15
 - Lines 17-22
9. It can be inferred from the text that the Puritans who traveled to the Massachusetts colony were
- rather well educated
 - rather rich
 - rather supportive of the English government
 - rather undemocratic

10. The word **pounds** in line 12 is probably
- a) types of books
 - b) college students
 - c) units of money
 - d) school campuses

Text 4

Line number

1. It was the first photograph that I had ever seen, and it **fascinated**
2. me. I can remember holding it at every angle in order to catch the
3. **flickering** light from the oil lamp on the dresser. The man in the
4. photograph was unsmiling, but his eyes were kind. I had never met
5. him, but I felt that I knew him.

6. One evening when I was looking at the photograph, as I always did
7. before I went to sleep, I noticed a shadow across the man's thin face. I
8. moved the photograph so that the shadow lay perfectly around his
9. hollow cheeks. How different he looked!

10. That night I could not sleep, thinking about the letter that I would
11. write. First, I would tell him that I was 11 years old, and that if he had
12. a little girl my age, she could write to me instead of him. I knew that
13. he was a very busy man. Then I would explain to him the real purpose
14. of my letter. I would tell him how wonderful he looked with the
15. shadow that I had seen across his photograph, and I would most
16. carefully suggest that he grow whiskers.

17. Four months later when I met him at the train station near my home
18. in Westfield, New York, he was wearing a full beard. He was so much
19. taller than I had imagined from my tiny photograph.

20. "Ladies and gentlemen", he said, "I have no speech to make and no
21. time to make **it** in. I appear before you that I may see you and that you
22. may see me." Then he picked me right up and kissed me on both
23. cheeks. The whiskers scratched. "Do you think I look better, my little
24. friend?" he asked me.

25. My name is Grace Bedell, and the man in the photograph was
26. Abraham Lincoln.

1. The author wants to explain
- a) how Grace Bedell took a photograph of Abraham Lincoln.
 - b) why Abraham Lincoln wore a beard.
 - c) why the first photographs were significant in American life.
 - d) why Westfield is an important city.

2. The word **fascinated** in line 1 could best be replaced by
 - a) interested
 - b) frightened
 - c) confused
 - d) disgusted

3. The word **flickering** in line 3 could best be replaced by
 - a) burning constantly
 - b) burning unsteadily
 - c) burning very dimly
 - d) burning brightly

4. The man in the photograph
 - a) was smiling
 - b) had a beard
 - c) had a round, fat face
 - d) looked kind

5. What did Grace Bedell do every night before she went to sleep ?
 - a) She wrote letters.
 - b) She looked at the photograph.
 - c) She made shadow figures on the wall.
 - d) She read stories.

6. The little girl could not sleep because she was
 - a) sick
 - b) excited
 - c) lonely
 - d) sad

7. Why did the little girl write the man a letter?
 - a) She was lonely.
 - b) She wanted his daughter to write to her.
 - c) She wanted him to grow a beard.
 - d) She wanted him to visit her.

8. The word **it** in line 21 stands for
 - a) time
 - b) speech
 - c) photograph
 - d) station

9. It can be inferred from the text that
- Grace Bedell was the only one at the train station when Lincoln stopped at Westfield
 - there were many people waiting for Lincoln to arrive on the train
 - Lincoln made a long speech at the station in Westfield
 - Lincoln was offended by the letter
10. Why did the author wait until the last line to reveal the identity of the man in the photograph?
- The author did not know it.
 - The author wanted to make the reader feel foolish.
 - The author wanted to build the interest and curiosity of the reader.
 - The author was just a little girl.

Text 5

Line number

1. Scientists have developed a new bionic computer chip that can be
2. **mated** with human cells to combat disease. The tiny device, smaller
3. and thinner than a **strand** of hair, combines a healthy human cell with
4. an electronic circuitry chip. Doctors can control the activity of the cell
5. by controlling the chip with a computer.
6. It has long been established that cell membranes become permeable
7. when exposed to electrical impulses. Researchers have conducted
8. genetic research for years with a trial-and-error process of bombarding
9. cells with electricity in an attempt to introduce foreign substances such
10. as new drug treatments or genetic material. They were unable to apply
11. a particular level of voltage for a particular purpose. With the new
12. invention, the computer sends electrical impulses to the chip, which
13. **triggers** the cell's membrane pores to open and activate the cell in order
14. to correct diseased tissues. It permits physicians to open a cell's pores
15. with control.
16. Researchers hope that **eventually** they will be able to develop more
17. advanced chips whereby they can choose a **particular** voltage to
18. activate particular tissues, whether they be muscle, bone, brain, or
19. **others**. They believe that they will be able to implant multiple chips
20. into a person to deal with one problem or more than one problem.
1. The author implies that scientists are excited about the new technology because
- it is less expensive than current techniques.
 - it allows them to be able to shock cells for the first time.
 - it is more precise than previous techniques.
 - it is possible to kill cancer with a single jolt.

2. The word **mated** in line 2 is closest in meaning to
 - a) avoided
 - b) combined
 - c) introduced
 - d) developed

3. The word **strand** in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 - a) type
 - b) thread
 - c) chip
 - d) color

4. The author states that scientists previously were aware that
 - a) they could control cells with a separate computer.
 - b) electronic impulses could affect cells.
 - c) electric charges could harm a person.
 - d) cells interact with each other through electrical charges.

5. The author implies that up to now, the point of applying electric impulse to cells was to
 - a) kill them.
 - b) open their walls to introduce medication.
 - c) stop growth.
 - d) combine cells.

6. The word **triggers** in line 13 is closest in meaning to
 - a) damages
 - b) causes
 - c) shoots
 - d) assists

7. The word **others** in line 19 refers to other
 - a) researchers
 - b) chips
 - c) voltages
 - d) tissues

8. The word **eventually** in line 16 is closest in meaning to
 - a) finally
 - b) in the future
 - c) possibly
 - d) especially

9. The word **particular** in line 17 is closest in meaning to
- huge
 - slight
 - specific
 - controlled
10. The author indicates that it is expected doctors will be able to
- place one large chip in a person to control multiple problems.
 - place more than one chip in a single person.
 - place a chip directly inside a cell.
 - place a chip inside a strand of hair.

Text 6

Line number

1. Bees, classified into over 10000 **species**, are insects found in almost
2. every part of the world except the northernmost and southernmost
3. regions. One commonly known species is the honeybee, the only bee
4. that produces honey and wax. Humans use the wax in making candles,
5. lipsticks, and other products, and use the honey as a food. While
6. gathering the nectar and pollen with **which** they make honey, bees are
7. **simultaneously** helping to fertilize the flowers on which they land.
8. Many fruits and vegetables would not survive if bees did not carry the
9. pollen from blossom to blossom.
10. Bees live in a structured environment and social structure within a
11. hive, which is a nest with storage space for the honey. The different
12. types of bees each perform a unique function. The worker bee carries
13. nectar to the hive in a special stomach called a honey stomach. Other
14. workers make beeswax and shape it into a honeycomb, which is a
15. waterproof mass of six-sided compartments, or cells. The queen lays
16. eggs in completed cells. As the workers build more cells, the queen
17. lays more eggs.
18. All workers, like the queen, are female, but the workers are smaller
19. than the queen. The male honeybees are called drones; they do not
20. work and cannot sting. They are developed from unfertilized eggs, and
21. their only job is to impregnate a queen. The queen must be fertilized in
22. order to lay worker eggs. During the season when less honey is
23. available and the drone is of no further use, the workers block the
24. drones from eating the honey so that they will starve to death.

1. Which of the following is the best title for this text?
- The many species of Bees
 - The Honeybee. Its characteristics and usefulness
 - The useless drone
 - Making honey

2. The word **species** in line 1 is closest in meaning to
 - a) mates
 - b) varieties
 - c) killers
 - d) enemies
3. The word **which** in line 6 stands for
 - a) fertilizer
 - b) nectar and pollen
 - c) honey
 - d) bees
4. The word **simultaneously** in line 7 is closest in meaning to
 - a) stubbornly
 - b) concurrently
 - c) skillfully
 - d) diligently
5. According to the text, a hive is
 - a) a type of honey
 - b) a nest
 - c) a type of bee
 - d) a hole
6. According to the text, the drone
 - a) collects less honey than the workers
 - b) mates with the queen and has no other purpose
 - c) comes from eggs fertilized by other drones
 - d) can be male or female
7. The author implies that
 - a) bees are unnecessary in the food chain
 - b) drones are completely dispensable
 - c) the queen can be a worker
 - d) drones are never females
8. According to the text, honey is carried to the hive in a honey stomach by the
 - a) workers
 - b) queens
 - c) drones
 - d) males
9. In what way does the reading imply that bees are useful in nature?
 - a) They pollinate fruit and vegetable plants.
 - b) They kill the dangerous drones.
 - c) They make marvelous creations from wax.
 - d) They create storage spaces.

10. All of the following are characteristic of a honeycomb except
- it contains hexagonal sections.
 - it is made of wax.
 - it is made of honey.
 - it is waterproof.

Text 7

Line number

1. What is superstition? According to dictionaries it is the traditional
2. belief in the power of the supernatural; fear of the unknown; any
3. **blindly accepted belief.**

4. All of us to a more or less extent believe in some signs and it's
5. quite natural. We inherited these beliefs from primitive religions.
6. **They** are based on human psychology and closely connected with
7. man's fear of bad luck and his wish to succeed. Education is unable to
8. save us from superstitions and only by understanding their nature we
9. may overcome our fears. It has become a part of any culture today,
10. although it was more alive a hundred years ago. Some people though
11. claim not to be superstitious it is still a part of them.

12. Superstition has grown for something, as there is no smoke
13. without fire. Religions, diseases, and fire might have been the most
14. essential reasons for them. But no one knows who was the first man
15. to decide that opening an umbrella in a house is bad luck. For
16. example, salt which itself never spoils and provides long life for other
17. foods was the symbol of **immortality**. Therefore, it was used in all
18. sacred rituals and served as a defense against evil. The avoidance of
19. number 13 goes back to Scandinavian mythology and it is not
20. surprising that in most hotels all over the world you will not find a
21. room with this number.

22. There are no people, no culture, no nation without at least a few
23. superstitions, many of which others might consider **odd**, eccentric or
24. even childish. Some of them may seem strange today, but they can be
25. better understood by studying their psychological, social and
26. entertainment value to those who believe in them.

1. What is the main topic of the text?
- Customs and traditions are undoubtedly based on superstition.
 - The belief of supernatural goes back to Scandinavian mythology.
 - Superstitions are part of any culture and still are observed.
 - Diseases and fires are caused by superstition for some people.

2. It can be implied from the text that
 - a) a century ago superstitions were more widely spread.
 - b) people inherited superstitions from religions education.
 - c) superstitions are meant to help people to succeed.
 - d) all of us unquestionably believe in some signs and it's natural.

3. The word **they** in line 6 refers to
 - a) signs
 - b) beliefs
 - c) Superstitions
 - d) religions

4. The word **immortality** in line 17 could most easily be replaced by
 - a) holiness
 - b) abundance
 - c) fertility
 - d) eternity

5. The word **odd** in line 23 means
 - a) strange
 - b) frightening
 - c) childish
 - d) special

6. According to the text, salt served
 - a) to treat people from being wicked.
 - b) as a means to frighten and escape from evil.
 - c) for cultures to bring about great amount of soil.
 - d) as a special symbol to make somebody's life endless.

7. The author states that number 13
 - a) is a common number in Scandinavian mythology
 - b) brings good luck to many hotels all over the world
 - c) frightens evil and brings wealth to many families
 - d) is an unfavorable symbol in many cultures

8. Which of the following reflects the idea of **blindly accepted belief**
 - a) a belief which gives rise to doubt
 - b) no facts call the belief into question
 - c) a worshiped idol to rely on
 - d) a belief under suspicion

9. The text claims that
- There are few nations devoid of superstition.
 - Cultures tend to avoid strange superstition.
 - Every culture has at least some superstition.
 - People aren't confined to believe in magic.
10. Where in the text does the author bring examples of common superstition.?
- Lines 1-5
 - Lines 11-14
 - Lines 16-21
 - Lines 22-26

Text 8

Line number

1. Graphology is the study of handwriting. Often the term refers to
2. the analysis of handwriting to discover the personality traits of the
3. writer. Handwriting has interested observers for many centuries. In the
4. Orient, Chinese called attention to the relationship between handwriting
5. and personality as early as the 11th century.
6. It has been found that handwriting changes as a result of age,
7. illness, and emotional stress. The handwriting of adults is so
8. characteristic of them that it has been estimated that there is less than
9. one chance in 68 billion that 2 individuals will be found to have
10. identical handwriting. It must be mentioned that it is not always
11. possible to determine age and sex from writing. It is also not always
12. possible to recognize **resemblance** in the handwriting of blood
13. relatives, although there is considerable similarity between the
14. handwriting of identical twins. However, this similarity is not as great
15. as other characteristics such as height, weight and intelligence.
16. Graphologists claim that each of the handwriting elements has
17. specific meaning. Thus, usually large handwriting is said to
18. characterize the ambitious, imaginative person; very small writing the
19. critical person. However, one should not forget that there may be more
20. than one cause for the same effect. Very small writing may be caused
21. by **myopia**: magnification of script may be the reason of the loss of
22. motor control. Handwriting analysis helps to advise people on what
23. jobs they should choose and they can even select a suitable marriage
24. partner by **scrutinizing** his or her character. Our handwriting continues
25. to change until our late teens. Then it settles into a certain style.
26. Handwriting often makes its final changes during adulthood. All these
27. changes indicate our feelings and characteristics.

1. What is the main topic of the text?
 - a) Magnification of scripts at some age.
 - b) Handwriting as a means of investigation.
 - c) The history of graphology and its restrictions.
 - d) How to improve one's handwriting in adulthood.
2. The text implies that
 - a) Handwriting changes mostly as a result of illness and sometimes marriage.
 - b) Handwriting interested only Japanese researchers and Chinese investigators.
 - c) The handwriting of adults is more or less a representative of their character.
 - d) Graphology is a study of handwriting as well as an analysis of physiology.
3. The author of the text states that
 - a) it is not always workable to verify age and sex from one's handwriting.
 - b) each of the handwriting elements cannot have a definite meaning.
 - c) emotional stress can be caused by the age and sex of an individual.
 - d) large handwriting characterizes a person as a serious individual.
4. The word **resemblance** in line 12 can best be replaced by
 - a) witness
 - b) trustworthiness
 - c) capability
 - d) likeness
5. According to the text
 - a) Magnification of script isn't an indicator of feelings and control.
 - b) Changes in handwriting indicate our intelligence and mood.
 - c) Handwriting transformation shows our feelings and characteristics.
 - d) Beautiful handwriting changes into bad when still in teens.
6. The word **scrutinizing** in line 24 means
 - a) covering
 - b) examining
 - c) driving out
 - d) trying
7. Which of the following is mentioned in the text about twins?
 - a) No matter how similar twins may be, their handwriting may differ.
 - b) Twins usually don't have identical handwriting as ordinary people have in their adulthood.
 - c) The handwriting of twins is a subject for scientists to be investigated in the near future.
 - d) The analysis of twins' handwriting helps to advise people on what jobs they should choose.

8. The word **myopia** in line 21 is probably
- a) loss of motor control
 - b) a type of disease
 - c) some kind of water
 - d) a type of writing
9. The author claims that
- a) Teenagers' handwriting almost always tend to remain the same.
 - b) Adulthood is the only period for handwriting change.
 - c) Changes in our handwriting occur almost never.
 - d) Handwriting usually changes when we are still teenagers.
10. Where in the text does the author mostly describe handwriting similarities among relatives?
- a) Lines 1-5
 - b) Lines 6-10
 - c) Lines 11-13
 - d) Lines 16-20

Text 9

Line number

1. There are four basic stages that human beings pass through
2. when they enter and live in a new culture. This process is called
3. culture shock which is the way our brain and our personality reacts
4. to the strange new things we **encounter** when we move from one
5. culture to another. Culture begins with the "honeymoon stage".
6. This is the period of time when we first arrive in which everything
7. about the new culture is joyful and exciting.
8. We may be suffering from "jet lag" but we are thrilled to be in the
9. new environment, seeing new sights, eating new kinds of food.
10. The second stage can be more difficult. After we have settled
11. down into our new life, working or studying, buying groceries, we
12. can become very tired and begin to miss our homeland and our
13. family, girlfriend/boyfriend, pets. All the little problems seem to be
14. much bigger and more disturbing when you face them in a foreign
15. culture.
16. The third stage is called the "adjustment stage". This is when you
17. realize that things are not so bad in the host culture. You realize
18. that you are becoming stronger by learning to take care of yourself
19. in the new place. Things are still **intractable** but you are now a
20. survivor!
21. The fourth stage can be called "at ease at last". Now you feel
22. quite comfortable in your new surroundings. You can **cope with**
23. most problems that occur. You may still have problems with the
24. language, but you know you are strong enough to deal with them. If
25. you meet someone from your country who has just arrived, you can
26. be the expert on life in the new culture and help them to deal with
27. their culture shock.

1. When does cultural shock happen?
 - a) when you move to a big city
 - b) when you meet foreign people for the first time
 - c) when you go to live in a foreign culture
 - d) when you reach your teens
2. According to the text how do you feel during the first stage of culture shock?
 - a) lonely and depressed
 - b) bored and homesick
 - c) happy and excited
 - d) angry and frustrated

3. The word **encounter** in line 4 means
 - a) meet
 - b) hesitate
 - c) disgust
 - d) cooperate
4. How could the third stage be described?
 - a) enthusiasm
 - b) rejection
 - c) anger
 - d) adaptation
5. The word **intractable** in line 19 may best be replaced by
 - a) interesting
 - b) difficult
 - c) solvable
 - d) habitual
6. The author states that the fourth stage of cultural shock is
 - a) tense but positive
 - b) negative and stressful
 - c) relaxed
 - d) full of fear
7. The word **cope with** in line 22 is most likely
 - a) create
 - b) estimate
 - c) experience
 - d) manage
8. The text implies that
 - a) cultural shock starts still in teens
 - b) cultural shock is a psychological process
 - c) usually adults experience cultural shock
 - d) cultural shock is a process of maturing
9. The best title for the text would be
 - a) The four basic stages that human beings pass through.
 - b) Suffering from "jet lag" and its consequences.
 - c) Cultural shock and its consequences.
 - d) Problems seem to be much bigger and more disturbing.
10. Where in the text does the author give the definition of cultural shock?
 - a) Lines 2-5
 - b) Lines 6-9
 - c) Lines 11-16
 - d) Lines 12-15

Text 10

Line number

1. The 'unknown' world has always been around us. We have begun to
2. investigate the universe the ocean, the planet we live on. Yet, one of
3. the greatest mysteries – the man himself and his unbelievable abilities
4. – remains unsolved.

5. In Russia several cases have been reported recently of people who
6. can read and detect colours with their fingers, and even see through
7. solid doors and walls. One case concerns an eleven-year-old schoolgirl,
8. Vera Petrova, who has normal vision but who can also **perceive** things
9. with different parts of her skin, and through solid walls. This ability
10. was first noticed by her father. One day she came to his office and
11. happened to put her hands on the door of a locked safe. Her father and
12. an employee of his were busy discussing a certain business problem.
13. Suddenly she asked her father why he kept so many old newspapers
14. locked away there. Moreover, she described the way **they** were done up
15. in bundles.

16. Vera's **curious** talent was brought to the notice of scientific research
17. institute in the town of Ulyanovsk, near where she lives. In April she
18. was given a series of tests by a special commission which consisted of
19. very distinguished scientists and doctors of different spheres. During
20. these tests she was able to read a newspaper through a vague screen.
21. What's more, by moving her elbow over a child's game of Lotto she
22. was able to describe the figures and colours printed on it, and in
23. another instance, wearing stockings and slippers, to make out with her
24. foot the **outlines** and colours of a picture hidden under a carpet. That
25. was really fantastic. But the commission was to accept that the girl did
26. have extraordinary abilities.

27. Other experiments, carried out by another scientific group, showed
28. that her knees and shoulders had a similar sensitivity. During all these
29. tests Vera was blindfold. Indeed, except when blindfold, she lacked
30. the ability to perceive things with her skin. It was also found out
31. that although she could perceive things with her fingers this ability
32. ceased the moment her hands were wet.

1. What is the main idea of the text?
 - a) Some people have the ability to 'see' through different obstacles.
 - b) Some people can read and detect colours with closed eyes.
 - c) Most people can 'see' not only with their eyes but also with their skin.
 - d) There are very few people who can describe the figures and colours with their bare feet.

2. The text implies that
 - a) nowadays science can explain everything.
 - b) most people are well aware of the talents a human being can have.
 - c) there are people whose abilities can puzzle the scientists.
 - d) experiments, held by the special commission, proved that some people have normal vision.

3. The word **perceive** in line 8 means
 - a) catch
 - b) distinguish
 - c) take
 - d) miss

4. Vera's father accidentally discovered that his daughter possessed unusual powers of perception when
 - a) she entered his office and saw the old newspapers in bundles on the safe.
 - b) she touched the unlocked safe in his office.
 - c) she suddenly described the unlocked safe and asked what there was.
 - d) she could tell that there were packs of old newspapers in the unlocked safe.

5. The pronoun **they** in line 14 stands for
 - a) bundles
 - b) newspapers
 - c) hands
 - d) walls

6. Which of the options is **NOT** synonymous to word **outlines** in line 24?
 - a) shapes
 - b) forms
 - c) contours
 - d) volumes

7. Vera was unable to perceive objects with her skin when
 - a) she was blindfold.
 - b) she was not blindfold.
 - c) she was wearing stockings and slippers.
 - d) she was to read through an unclear screen.

8. The word **curious** in line 16 can best be replaced by
 - a) ordinary
 - b) inquiring
 - c) peculiar
 - d) mystic

9. Where in the text does the author describe the tests given to Vera by the special commission?
- Lines 24-29
 - Lines 1- 5
 - Lines 17-19
 - Lines 6-10
10. Which statement is true according to the text?
- Vera lost her ability to perceive objects with her fingers when it rained suddenly.
 - Vera never had any difficulty in perceiving things with her fingers.
 - Vera became incapable of perceiving things when she moved her elbow over a game of Lotto.
 - Vera lost the ability to perceive objects with her fingers whenever her fingers got wet.

Text 11

Line number

- An Italian explorer, Verrazano, about whom little is known, would
- never even dream or imagine that one day his name will forever be
- connected with a place which did not seem so noteworthy and relevant
- from the first sight. Thus he sailed into New York Harbour in 1524.
- Being inspired with the new discoveries of his time, he was eager to
- find new and not investigated unknown lands which would bring
- wealth and prosperity to his motherland and - why not - to his own
- family, too. In his diary he made another ordinary note and described
- the harbor as "a very **agreeable** situation located within two small hills
- in the midst of which flowed a great river". Though Verrazano is by no
- means considered to be an outstanding explorer, his name will
- probably remain immortal, for in 1965, one of the greatest bridges in
- the world was named after him.
- The Verrazano Bridge, which was designed by Othmar Amman,
- joins Brooklyn to Staten Island. It has a span of 4260 feet. The bridge
- is so long that the shape of the earth has to be taken into account by its
- designer.
- Four huge cables are supported by two great towers. They are built
- on **immense** underwater platforms made of steel and concrete. The
- platforms extend to a depth of over 100 feet under the sea. These alone
- took sixteen months to build. Above the surface of the water, the
- towers rise to a height of **about** 700 feet. They support the cables from
- which the bridge has been suspended. Each of the four cables contains
- 26,108 lengths of wire. It has been estimated that if the bridge
- were packed with cars, it would still only be carrying a third of its **total**
- capacity**. However, size and strength are not the only important things

27. about this bridge. It is not only considered to be a notable achievement
28. in engineering but is also believed to have a great aesthetic effect. It is
29. not surprising that this gigantic construction has become one of the
30. famous attractions in New York. Yet, we cannot but confess that
31. despite its immensity, it is both simple and elegant, fulfilling its
32. designer's dream to create 'an enormous object drawn as faintly as
33. possible'.

1. What is the main topic of the text?
 - a) Verrazano was an outstanding Italian explorer.
 - b) Verrazano has designed the greatest bridge in the world with huge capacity.
 - c) Verrazano is a platform the length of which is 100 feet.
 - d) Verrazano is one of the well-designed and faintly-drawn bridges in the world.

2. According to the text
 - a) the surface of the water has been taken into account while the bridge was being built.
 - b) the whole bridge is built from steel and concrete.
 - c) the designer of the bridge was to take into account the earth's shape while making the necessary calculations.
 - d) the size and the strength are the only important things about this bridge.

3. The word **agreeable** in line 9 does **NOT** mean
 - a) pleasant
 - b) comfortable
 - c) suitable
 - d) respectful

4. The following statement probably implies
Though Verrazano is by no means considered to be an outstanding explorer, his name will probably remain immortal...
 - a) In spite of being immortal, Verrazano will be an outstanding explorer.
 - b) Although Verrazano was a famous explorer his name will never be forgotten.
 - c) Despite the fact that Verrazano was not a well-known explorer his name will perhaps be remembered for ever.
 - d) Even though Verrazano was not an explorer at all he will be called immortal.

5. The word **immense** in line 19 may best be replaced by
- a) large
 - b) gigantic
 - c) tiny
 - d) insignificant
6. Which of the following mentioned in the text is about the platforms?
- a) These alone took sixteen months to build.
 - b) They support the cables from which the bridge has been suspended.
 - c) Two great towers support four huge cables.
 - d) Each of the four cables contains 26,108 lengths of wire.
7. The word **about** in line 22 means
- a) concerning
 - b) regarded
 - c) approximately
 - d) nearby
8. Where in the text does the author describe the structure of the bridge?
- a) Lines 15 – 26
 - b) Lines 7 – 9
 - c) Lines 1 – 6
 - d) Lines 28-33
9. It is stated in the text that
- a) the bridge is unable to hold a lot of cars.
 - b) the bridge is able to hold only a third of the packed cars on it.
 - c) the bridge is ill-designed and it will collapse as soon as possible.
 - d) the bridge is designed to carry even more cars than it can actually hold.
10. It was the designer's dream
- a) to build immense underwater platforms supported by huge towers.
 - b) to join Brooklyn to Staten Island.
 - c) to create something both immortal, impossibly faint and pleasing to everybody's taste.
 - d) to construct a really huge object which would seem graceful and not so heavy.

Text 12

Line number

1. In recent decades, scientific and technological developments
2. have dramatically changed human life on our planet, as well as our
3. views both of ourselves as individuals and of the universe as a
4. whole. The desire to find some hints of any life in our Solar System
5. and to get more precise information on other planets, has always
6. moved us forward.

7. Of the six outer planets, Mars, commonly called the Red Planet, is
8. the closest to Earth. Mars, 42000 miles in diameter and 55 percent
9. of the size of Earth, is 34 600 000 miles from Earth and
10. 141 000 000 miles from the Sun. It takes this planet, along with its
11. two moons, Phobos and Deimos, 1.88 years to circle the Sun,
12. compared to 365 days for the Earth.

13. For many years, Mars had been thought of as the planet with the
14. man-made canals, **supposedly** discovered by an Italian astronomer,
15. Schiaparelli, in 1877. For many years we were quite certain that
16. other intelligent life exists in universe. Moreover, these so-called
17. 'man-made canals' made us think that the Red Planet was the
18. planet to host intelligent life. Yet, with the United States spacecraft
19. Viking I's landing on Mars 1976, the man-made canal theory was
20. proven to be only a **myth** and the expectation, to meet there
21. something or somebody intelligent, disappointed us greatly.

22. Viking I, after landing on the soil of Mars, performed many
23. scientific experiments and took numerous pictures. The pictures
24. showed that the red colour of the planet is due to the reddish, rocky
25. Martian soil.

26. No biological life was found, though it had been speculated by
27. many scientists. The Viking also monitored many weather changes
28. including violent dust storms. Some water vapor, polar ice, and
29. frost below the surface were found, indicating that at one time there
30. were significant quantities of water on this **distant** planet. Evidence
31. collected by the spacecraft shows some present volcanic action,
32. though the volcanoes are believed to be inactive, if not dead.

1. Which statement is **NOT** true according to the text?
- Mars has two moons.
 - It takes longer for Mars to circle the Sun than it takes Earth.
 - Martian soil is rocky.
 - Mars is larger than Earth.

2. The planet was thought to have man-made canals until
 - a) Schiaparelli discovered them in 1877.
 - b) Vikings conquered the planet with the help of an Italian astronomer.
 - c) Viking I took down on the planet and picked the necessary information.
 - d) Phobos and Martian sent the necessary information to Earth.

3. The word **supposedly** in line 14 could best be replaced by
 - a) actually
 - b) certainly
 - c) unquestionably
 - d) presumably

4. Mars has been nicknamed
 - a) Viking I
 - b) the Red Planet
 - c) Deimos
 - d) Martian

5. The word **myth** in line 20 is closest in meaning to
 - a) fact
 - b) event
 - c) legend
 - d) mystery

6. According to the text, after the spacecraft had landed on Mars
 - a) it became obvious that there did not exist any life.
 - b) the soil of Mars became red.
 - c) many weather changes occurred in its atmosphere.
 - d) many scientists began to speculate on violent dust storms.

7. What is the main idea of the text?
 - a) Very little of Martian landscape has changed over the years.
 - b) Scientists are no longer interested in the planet as there is no life on it.
 - c) The recent landing of the spacecraft provided the scientists with more realistic information.
 - d) Evidence collected by Viking shows the rocky Martian soil in action.

8. The word **distant** in line 30 is **NOT** synonymous to
 - a) far-away
 - b) remote
 - c) far-off
 - d) nearby

9. The text describes Martian volcanoes as
- constantly erupting though no one knew about it.
 - having significant qualities.
 - possessing certain activity.
 - motionless and boring.
10. Where in the text does the author speak about the existence of water on the planet in remote times?
- Lines 28-30
 - Lines 16 – 20
 - Lines 11 – 16
 - Lines 1 – 3

Text 13

Line number

1. Although both Luther Burbank and George Washington Carver
2. **drastically** changed American agriculture and were close friends
3. besides, their methods of working could hardly have been more
4. dissimilar.
5. Burbank’s formal education ended with high school, but he was
6. inspired by the works of Charles Darwin. In 1872, on his farm near
7. Lunenburg, Massachusetts, he produced his first “**plant creation**”- a
8. superior potato developed from the Early Rose variety. It still bears his
9. name.
10. After moving to Santa Rosa, California, in 1875, Burbank created a
11. stream of creations, earning the nickname “the plant wizard.” He
12. developed new varieties of fruits, vegetables, flowers, and other plants,
13. many of which are still economically important. He began his work
14. some thirty years before the rediscovery of Gregor Mendel’s work on
15. heredity, and while he did not participate in the developing science of
16. plant genetics, **his** work opened the country’s eyes to the productive
17. possibilities of plant breeding. However, the value of his contributions
18. was diminished by his methods.
19. He relied on his keen memory and power of observation and kept
20. records only for his own use. He thus dissatisfied attempts by other
21. scientists to study his achievements.
22. Carver, on the other hand, was a careful researcher who took
23. **thorough** notes. Born a slave, he attended high school in Kansas,
24. Simpson College in Iowa, and Iowa State College, which awarded him
25. a master’s degree. When the eminent black educator Booker T.
26. Washington offered him a position at Tuskegee Institute in
27. Alabama he accepted. While Burbank concentrated on developing new
28. plants, Carver found new uses for existing ones. He produced hundreds
29. of synthetic products made from the soybean, the sweet potato, and

30. especially the peanut, helping to free Southern agriculture from the
31. tyranny of cotton.
1. What is the author's main purpose in writing the text?
 - a) To compare the products created by two agricultural scientists
 - b) To demonstrate how Carver and Burbank influenced American agriculture
 - c) To contrast the careers and methods of two scientists
 - d) To explain how Charles Darwin inspired both Carver and Burbank
 2. The word **drastically** in line 2 means
 - a) dramatically
 - b) primarily
 - c) accidentally
 - d) possibly
 3. According to the text, which of the following best describes the relationship between Burbank and Carver?
 - a) They were competitors.
 - b) Carver was one of Burbank's teachers.
 - c) Burbank invited Carver to work with him.
 - d) They were close friends.
 4. It can be inferred that Burbank's first **plant creation** is known as the
 - a) Early Rose potato
 - b) Burbank potato
 - c) Lunenberg potato
 - d) Wizard potato
 5. The word **his** in line 16 refers to
 - a) George Washington Carver
 - b) Gregor Mendel
 - c) Luther Burbank
 - d) Charles Darwin
 6. The word **thorough** in line 23 could be best replaced by
 - a) complete
 - b) general
 - c) puzzling
 - d) confusing

7. The author implies that a significant difference between the techniques of Burbank and those of Carver is that
- while Carver kept careful research records, Burbank did not
 - Carver popularized his achievements, but those of Burbank were relatively unknown
 - Unlike Burbank, Carver concentrated mainly on developing new varieties of plants
 - Burbank bred both plants and animals, but Carver worked only with plants
8. According to the text, what school awarded Carver a master's degree?
- Simpson College
 - Iowa State College
 - Tuskegee Institute
 - The University of Alabama
9. Carver developed new uses for all of the following crops EXCEPT
- cotton
 - soybeans
 - peanuts
 - sweet potatoes
10. At what point in the text does the author focus on Burbank's weaknesses as a researcher?
- Lines 4-7
 - Lines 5-9
 - Lines 14-16
 - Lines 19-21

Text 14

Line number

- Certain animals have an intuitive awareness of quantities. They know,
- without analysis, the difference between a number of objects and a
- smaller number. In his book *The Natural History of Selbourne* (1786),
- the naturalist Gilbert White tells how he **cautiously** removed one egg a
- day from a plover's nest, and how the mother laid another egg each day
- to make up for the missing one. He noted that other species of birds
- ignore the absence of a single egg but **abandon** their nests if more than
- one egg has been removed. It has also been noted by naturalists that a
- certain type of wasp always provides five-never four, never six-
- caterpillars for each of their young have something to eat when the
- eggs hatch. Research has also shown that both mice and pigeons can be
- taught to distinguish between **odd** and even numbers of food pieces.
- These and similar accounts have led some people to infer that
- creatures, other than humans can actually count. They also point to

15. dogs that have been taught to respond to numerical questions with the
16. correct number of barks, or to horses that seem to solve arithmetic
17. problems by stomping their hooves the proper number of times.
18. Animals respond to quantities only when they are connected to
19. survival as a species-as in the case of the eggs-or survival as
20. individuals-as in the case of food.
21. There is no transfer to other situations or from concrete reality to the
22. abstract notion of numbers. Animals can “count” only when the
23. objects are present and only when the numbers involved are small-no
24. more than seven or eight.
25. In lab experiments animals trained to “count” one kind of object were
26. unable to count any other type.
27. The objects, not the numbers, are what interest them. Animals’
28. **admittedly** remarkable achievements simply do not amount to
29. evidence of counting, nor do **they** reveal more than inborn instincts,
30. refined by the genes of following generations, or the results of clever,
31. careful conditioning by trainers.

1. What is the main idea of this text?
 - a) Careful training is required to teach animals to perform tricks involving numbers.
 - b) Animals cannot “count” more than one kind of object.
 - c) Of all animals, dogs and horses can count best
 - d) Although some animals may be aware of quantities, they cannot actually count.
2. Why does the author refer to Gilbert White’s book in line 3?
 - a) To show how attitudes have changed since 1786
 - b) To contradict the idea that animals can count
 - c) To provide evidence that some birds are aware of quantities
 - d) To indicate that more research is needed in this field
3. The word **cautiously** in line 4 is closest in meaning to
 - a) quickly
 - b) secretly
 - c) occasionally
 - d) stubbornly
4. The word **abandon** in line 7 could best be replaced by
 - a) leave
 - b) rebuild
 - c) watch
 - d) guard

5. The word **odd** in line 12 refers to
- a) unusual numbers
 - b) numbers such as 1,3,5 and so on
 - c) lucky numbers
 - d) numbers such as 2,4,6 and so on
6. The author mentions that all of the following are aware of quantities in some way **EXCEPT**
- a) plovers
 - b) mice
 - c) caterpillars
 - d) wasps
7. How would the author probably characterize the people who are mentioned in lines 12-13?
- a) As mistaken
 - b) As demanding
 - c) As clever
 - d) As foolish
8. The word **admittedly** in line 28 means
- a) improbably
 - b) arguably
 - c) apparently
 - d) undeniably
9. The word **they** in line 29 refers to
- a) numbers
 - b) animals
 - c) achievements
 - d) genes
10. Where in the passage does the author mention research that supports his own view of animals' inability to count?
- a) Lines 3-5
 - b) Lines 9-11
 - c) Lines 12-13
 - d) Lines 21-22

Text 15

Line number

1. Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few
2. speakers to become the dominant language of international
3. communication. English as we know it today emerged around 1350,
4. after having incorporated many **elements** of French that were
5. introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s,
6. English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not
7. extended even as far as Wales, Scotland, or Ireland. However,
8. during the **course** of the next two centuries, English began to spread
9. around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave
10. trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small enclaves of
11. English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the
12. world. As these communities **expanded**, English gradually became the
13. primary language of international business, banking, and diplomacy.
14. Currently, about 80 percent of the information stored on computer
15. systems worldwide is in English. Two-thirds of the world's science
16. writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology,
17. advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers.
18. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and
19. over half of **these** are non-native speakers, constituting a larger
20. number of non-native users than any other language in the world.

1. What is the main topic of this text?

- a) The number of non-native users of English
- b) The French influence on the English language.
- c) The expansion of English as an international language.
- d) The use of English for science and technology.

2. The word **elements** in line 4 means

- a) declaration
- b) features
- c) curiosities
- d) customs

3. Which lines in the passage best summarize how English was initially extended to many areas of the world?

- a) Lines 1-3
- b) Lines 3-6
- c) Lines 8-13
- d) Lines 14-17

4. Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England?
- a) in 1066
 - b) around 1350
 - c) before 1600
 - d) after 1600
5. According to the text, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world **EXCEPT**
- a) the slave trade
 - b) the Norman invasion
 - c) missionaries
 - d) colonization
6. The word **course** in line 8 means
- a) subject
 - b) policy
 - c) time
 - d) track
7. The word **expanded** in line 12 could be best replaced by
- a) prospered
 - b) organized
 - c) separated
 - d) enlarged
8. According to the text, approximately how many non-native users of English are there in the world today?
- a) a quarter million
 - b) half a million
 - c) 350 million
 - d) 700 million
9. The word **these** in line 19 refers to
- a) controllers
 - b) users
 - c) native speakers
 - d) non-native speakers
10. According to the text, which of the following is **NOT** true?
- a) French rather than English is the most common language in the globe.
 - b) Most of the information installed in the computers is in English
 - c) Most scientific documents in the world are written in English
 - d) English became the most widely used language under some circumstances.

Text 16

Line number

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

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

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

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

24 This feature allows drivers to keep their hands on the wheel and eyes on
25 the road. One of the most recent advancements in cellular technology
26 comes from Brightcell Technologies. It is called the Triflex Hands-free
27 phone kit. The Triflex turns a cell phone into a speakerphone.
28 It works by plugging a DC adapter into the car's cigarette lighter or power
29 outlet. The phone is placed in the cradle of the kit and a special connector
30 in the base recharges your unit, saving battery power and converting your
31 conversations into speakerphone mode. The safety means necessary to
32 achieve safe driving while talking on the phone can be accomplished
33 through the application of good engineering and human factors design
34 practice.

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

1. It's stated in paragraph 1 (lines 1-5) that
 - a) many Americans do their daily work while driving.
 - b) many accidents have taken place in the roads.
 - c) many people use cellular phones in the USA.
 - d) cellular phones don't allow people to concentrate while driving.

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

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

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

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

6. Why should cell phone use be banned while driving?
 - a) Cell phones are easy to use.
 - b) Car accidents due to cell phone use are increasing.
 - c) Drivers can easily talk and drive at the same time.
 - d) Cell phones are easy to hold while driving.

7. People who want cell phones banned while driving would agree that
 - a) cell phone safety features will reduce accidents.
 - b) safety features won't increase driver attention.
 - c) cell phones can be safely used while driving.
 - d) voice activated phones will keep driver's attention.

8. The word **related** in line 38 is synonymous to
- participated
 - rejected
 - repeated
 - connected
9. Which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned in the text?
- There are many good aspects to cellular use in the car.
 - Ericsson, Motorola, and Nokia have created many cellular phones.
 - The Triflex turns a cell phone into a speakerphone.
 - People think that cell phone usage while driving is solving this problem.
10. What is the writer's opinion of using cell phones while driving?
- Cell phones should never be used in a car.
 - Cell phones should never be used for work.
 - Reports on accidents should never be while driving.
 - Cell phones can be used while driving.

Text 17

Line number

1. Video games were first introduced in the 1970s. By the end of that
2. decade they had become a preferred childhood leisure activity. When video
3. game sales rose in the late 1980s. After the introduction of the Nintendo
4. system parents became **concerned** about the effects on their children. Some
5. research suggested that playing video games affected children's physical
6. functioning.
7. The effects from playing video games for hours at a time ranged from
8. triggering seizures to causing heart rate and blood pressure changes. Serious
9. adverse physical effects, however, seemed to be limited to a small number of
10. players. More recent research has begun to find a connection between
11. children's playing of violent video games and aggressive behaviour.
12. Some research studies on the impact of violent video games on normal
13. children reported harmful effects. Performing violent actions in video games
14. may lead children to become more aggressive than passively watching
15. violent acts on television or in movies. The more children practice violent
16. acts, the more likely **they** are to perform violent acts.
17. Other studies show that in playing video games, normal children can
18. develop a sense of skill which they might not otherwise achieve. Researchers
19. identified benefits associated with creative and pro-social uses of video
20. games.
21. Some educational professionals, while allowing that video games **permit**
22. children to engage in a somewhat creative dialogue, **maintain** that this
23. engagement is highly limited compared to other activities, such as creative

24. writing.
25. Another problem seen by critics of video games is that the games stress
26. individual action rather than co-operation. A common game scenario is that
27. of a character performing an aggressive act against an enemy.
28. One study found that each of the top 10 Nintendo video games was based
29. on a theme of an individual working alone against an evil force. The world
30. of video games has little sense of community and few team players. Also,
31. most video games can't be played by more than one player at a time.
32. A ban on video games won't work. Parents must limit playing time,
33. monitor game selection and allow video game use as a reward.

1. It's stated in paragraph 1 (lines 1-6) that
- Video games had physical effects on children.
 - Video games had leisure effects on children.
 - Video games had perfect effects on children.
 - Video games had creative effects on children.
2. The word **concerned** in line 4 may best be replaced by
- worried
 - afraid
 - astonished
 - frustrated
3. According to paragraph 3 (lines 12-16) video games
- teach children to cooperate
 - teach children to be aggressive
 - teach children to watch movies
 - teach children to be players
4. The pronoun **they** in line 16 stands for
- children
 - acts
 - games
 - studies
5. Which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned in the text?
- While playing video games children are engaged to somewhat creative dialogue.
 - While playing video games children can develop a sense of skill.
 - While playing violent video games children become more aggressive.
 - While playing violent video games children become more creative.

6. The word **permit** in line 21 is synonymous to
- consent
 - allow
 - limit
 - agree
7. A common video game scenario is
- an aggressive act against an enemy.
 - an interesting talk with an enemy.
 - an individual cooperation with an enemy.
 - an important action for an enemy.
8. The word **maintain** in line 22 means
- to insist
 - to find
 - to rule
 - to effect
9. It is stated in the text that parents
- must limit their children's playing time.
 - must select games for their children.
 - must find time to play with their children.
 - must give rewards to their children.
10. We may conclude from the text that banning video games
- will be good.
 - always works.
 - will never work.
 - will damage our children.

Text 18

Line number

- In summer 2007 England and Wales experienced some of the wettest
- weather and worst floods since 1766, the date when weather records began.
- There were several periods of very heavy rainfall which resulted in the
- worst flooding in living memory. Almost 50,000 houses and just under
- 7,000 businesses were flooded. This effect extended to the daily lives of
- everyone in these areas as transport, schools, power and water supplies
- were all seriously affected.
- The problem seems to be that the infrastructures in England and Wales
- are not prepared for sudden **downpours**. When a large amount of rain
- comes in a short time, drains and rivers cannot cope with the volume of
- water. This can lead to flooding, the location of which is extremely

12. difficult to predict. The situation would have been much worse if the UK's
13. Environment Agency had not been well prepared. Flood warnings were
14. sent out to thousands of businesses and homes. Many people managed to
15. leave danger areas as a result of these warnings and travel to safer places.

16. However, these record-breaking floods still caused a huge amount of
17. damage and personal loss for thousands of people. Many people were
18. moved into temporary accommodation, having been forced to leave their
19. homes. Many of those whose homes were saved still lost personal
20. possessions that cannot be **replaced**.

21. The Environment Agency continues to support these victims of the
22. floods. Part of the successful damage limitation strategy that prevented the
23. effects of the flooding being any worse than **they** were, was the way that
24. different organizations worked together. This joined-up approach was part
25. of a carefully planned strategy to cope with such flooding.

26. Some examples of the groups who participated in the damage limitation
27. activity were the Met office (weather forecasters); the police (who used
28. their control centres for communication); the fire service (who used
29. equipment to help people); the Royal Air Force (who used helicopters to
30. rescue people from the most dangerous areas); and the local councils (who
31. helped place sand bags in vulnerable areas as well as clean up afterwards).

1. According to paragraph 1 (lines 1-7),
 - a) flooding in England and Wales resulted in heavy rainfall.
 - b) weather was not recorded before 1766.
 - c) the flood hardly affected the daily lives of the population.
 - d) periods of very heavy rainfall refer to the year 1766.
2. The word **downpour** in line 9 means
 - a) flood
 - b) water supplies
 - c) rainfall
 - d) infrastructures
3. The reason why sudden downpours caused the flooding could be explained by the fact that
 - a) power and water supplies were badly damaged.
 - b) the daily busy life of the inhabitants of the area brought to serious problems.
 - c) it is difficult to predict the location of flooding.
 - d) it is impossible for drains and rivers to cope with big amounts of water.
4. The word **replaced** in 20 stands for
 - a) recovered
 - b) misplaced
 - c) rearranged
 - d) saved

5. The word **they** in line 23 refers to
 - a) different organizations working together
 - b) damage limitation
 - c) successful strategy
 - d) the effects of the flooding

6. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the passage?
 - a) All the people who suffered from the flood lost their homes.
 - b) Many groups participated in the damage limitation activity.
 - c) Many people were provided with temporary accommodation.
 - d) Had the UK's Environment Agency not been well prepared, the situation would have been much worse.

7. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - a) The support of the Environment Agency is limited to the prevention of flooding.
 - b) Many people received warnings from the Environment Agency about the upcoming disaster.
 - c) The UK's Environment Agency had not been well prepared.
 - d) But for the UK's Environment Agency, the flooding could have been worse.

8. The Met office and the Royal Air Force are examples of
 - a) local councils
 - b) flood participants
 - c) damage imitation groups
 - d) strategy planning groups

9. According to paragraph 5 (lines 26-31),
 - a) only the local councils placed sand bags in dangerous areas
 - b) the Royal Air Force helicopters were used to remove people from damaged areas.
 - c) the police control centres were used for a variety of purposes.
 - d) weather forecasters provided very little help.

10. The purpose of the text is to
 - a) congratulate those who worked hard to limit the damage caused by the floods.
 - b) discuss the increasing problems of flooding caused by global warming.
 - c) criticise the UK Environment Agency for insufficient preparation work.
 - d) give information about the flooding in England and Wales in the summer of 2007.

Text 19

Line number

1. Any list of the greatest thinkers in history contains the name of the
 2. brilliant physicist Albert Einstein. His theories of relativity led to
 3. entirely new ways of thinking about time, space, matter, energy, and
 4. gravity. Einstein's work led to such scientific advances as the
 5. control of atomic energy, even television as a practical application of
 6. Einstein's work. In 1902 Einstein became an examiner in the Swiss
 7. patent office at Bern. In 1905, at age 26, he published the first of five
 8. major research papers. The first one provided a theory explaining
 9. Brownian movement, the zig-zag motion of microscopic particles in
 10. suspension.
 11. The second paper laid the foundation for the photon, or quantum,
 12. theory of light. In it he proposed that light is composed of separate
 13. packets of energy, called quanta or photons, that have some of the
 14. properties of particles and some of the properties of waves. A third
 15. paper contained the "special theory of relativity" which showed that
 16. time and motion are relative to the observer, if the speed of light is
 17. constant and the natural laws are the same everywhere in the universe.
 18. The fourth paper was a mathematical addition to the special theory of
 19. relativity. Here Einstein presented his famous formula, $E = mc^2$,
 20. known as the energy mass equivalence. In 1916, Einstein published his
 21. general theory of relativity. In it he proposed that gravity is not a force,
 22. but a curve in the space-time continuum, created by the presence of
 23. mass.
 24. Einstein spoke out frequently against nationalism, the **exalting** of one
 25. nation above all others. He opposed war and violence and supported
 26. Zionism, the movement to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine.
 27. When the Nazis came to power in 1933, they denounced his ideas.
 28. He then moved to the United States. In 1939 Einstein learned that two
 29. German chemists had split the uranium atom. Einstein wrote to
 30. President Franklin D. Roosevelt warning him that this scientific
 31. knowledge could lead to Germany developing an atomic bomb. He
 32. suggested the United States begin its own atomic bomb research.
1. Einstein's primary work was in the area of
 - a) chemistry
 - b) biology
 - c) physics
 - d) engineering

2. Which of the following inventions is mentioned in the text as a practical application of Einstein's discoveries?
 - a) Radio
 - b) Automobiles
 - c) Computers
 - d) Television
3. According to the text, Einstein supported all of the following except
 - a) the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.
 - b) nationalism
 - c) atomic bomb research in the United States.
 - d) the defeat of the Nazis.
4. In which country was Einstein born?
 - a) Switzerland
 - b) United States
 - c) Germany
 - d) Israel
5. What is "Brownian movement"?
 - a) The zig-zag motion of microscopic particles in suspension
 - b) The emission of electrons from solids when struck by light
 - c) The motion of photons in light
 - d) The basis of the theory of relativity
6. Einstein was a citizen of all of the following countries EXCEPT
 - a) Belgium
 - b) Germany
 - c) United States
 - d) Switzerland
7. It is clear from the text that the author feels
 - a) Einstein's work in physics was somewhat tarnished by his conservative political views.
 - b) Albert Einstein was one of the most brilliant thinkers in history.
 - c) Einstein's work in physics, though theoretically impressive, led to few practical applications.
 - d) Einstein's theories have been consistently proven incorrect.
8. According to Einstein's special theory of relativity,
 - a) all properties of matter and energy can be explained in a single mathematical formula
 - b) light is composed of separate packets of energy.
 - c) time and motion are relative to the observer.
 - d) some solids emit electrons when struck by light.

9. The word **exalting** in line 24 means
- elevation.
 - criticism.
 - support.
 - elimination.
10. According to Einstein, light is composed of separate packets of energy called
- electrons.
 - photoelectrons.
 - quanta.
 - gamma rays.

Text 20

Line number

- He brought an entirely new level of style and sophistication to jazz
- music. Although a gifted piano player, Duke Ellington used the
- orchestra as his principal instrument. He considered himself a
- composer and arranger rather than just a musician, like Jelly Roll
- Morton before him.
- It was in 1917 when Duke began playing music professionally in
- Washington, D.C. Stride piano players like James P. Johnson and
- Willie "The Lion" Smith influenced his piano technique. Duke led a
- band called The Washingtonians, which played at The Hollywood Club
- in Manhattan (the club was later renamed as the Kentucky Club). This
- band acquired a style all its own when trumpet player Bubber Miley
- joined it, bringing with him his unique plunger-mute style of playing.
- Called the "Jungle Sound," **this sound** came to be largely responsible
- for Ellington's early success. A good example of this style of playing is
- the song East St. Louis Toodle-Oo. In 1924, the group recorded their
- first album, Choo Choo (Gotta Hurry Home and Rainy Nights (Rainy
- Days). However, the band didn't **hit the big time** until after Irving
- Mills became their manager and publisher in 1926. In 1927, the band
- re-recorded versions of East St. Louis Toodle-Oo, then debuted two
- songs that would be associated with Duke the for rest of his career, Black and
- Tan Fantasy and Creole Love Call. Ellington's Orchestra,
- unlike many of its **contemporaries**, was able to make the transition
- from hot jazz of the 1920s to 1930s swing music. One song it played,
- It Don't Mean a Thing (If It Ain't Got That Swing), even came to
- define the era. What kept the Ellington Orchestra a major force in jazz
- was this very ability to adapt and grow with the times.
- The fame and influence of Ellington continued to grow throughout
- the 40s and 50s. His band continued to come up with jazz standards
- like Take the 'A' Train, Perdido, The 'C' Jam Blues, and Satin Doll.
- Duke wrote several religious pieces in the 1960s. He also composed
- The Far East Suite, then also collaborated with a highly **diverse** group

32. of jazz musicians, among them Charles Mingus and Max Roach with
33. whom he played a trio.

1. What is the main topic of this text?
 - a) the life of Duke Ellington
 - b) the shift from jazz to swing music
 - c) the music of Duke Ellington
 - d) the development of jazz music
2. The expression **this sound** in line 13 refers to
 - a) plunger-mute style
 - b) jazz standards
 - c) jazz fusion style
 - d) rock & roll
3. The expression **hit the big time** in line 17 can best be replaced by
 - a) form
 - b) known
 - c) fail
 - d) succeed
4. The word **contemporaries** in line 22 is closest in meaning to
 - a) artists
 - b) peers
 - c) rivals
 - d) followers
5. According to the text, Duke Ellington worked as all of the following EXCEPT as a
 - a) band leader
 - b) singer
 - c) manager
 - d) composer
6. Which musical band does the text say did Duke Ellington help in forming?
 - a) Ellington's Orchestra
 - b) Hollywood Club
 - c) Kentucky Club
 - d) The Washingtonians
7. The word **diverse** in line 31 means
 - a) varied
 - b) many
 - c) few
 - d) inverted

8. When did Duke Ellington compose church music?
- a) in the 1960s
 - b) in the 1950s
 - c) in the 1940s
 - d) in the 1930s
9. Which of the following statements would the author most probably agree with?
- a) Duke Ellington's resistance to change caused the collapse of his musical career.
 - b) Duke Ellington did most of his jazz compositions in collaboration with others.
 - c) Duke Ellington's classical compositions are his greatest contribution to music.
 - d) Duke Ellington's sophisticated musical style greatly influenced the jazz genre.
10. All of the following statements about Duke Ellington are true EXCEPT
- a) He was a major influence in jazz music.
 - b) He had always performed with his own band.
 - c) He trained several bands to perform his jazz music.
 - d) He composed many songs that defined a certain period.

Section 9

Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:

Choose the right option.

1. The melting point is the temperature _____ a solid changes to a liquid.
 - a) at which
 - b) when
 - c) unless
 - d) while
2. Most folk songs are ballads _____ have simple words and tell simple stories.
 - a) what
 - b) that
 - c) when
 - d) although
3. In 1850, Yale University established Sheffield Scientific School, _____.
 - a) where engineers were educated
 - b) engineers were educated there
 - c) in which were engineers educated
 - d) where were engineers educated
4. The size and shape of a nail depends primarily on the function _____ it is intended.
 - a) so that
 - b) for which
 - c) in spite
 - d) as if
5. No one knows what color dinosaurs were _____ no sample of their skin has survived.
 - a) because
 - b) because of
 - c) because that
 - d) it is because
6. _____ they are tropical birds, parrots can live in temperate or even cold climates.
 - a) Even though
 - b) Despite
 - c) Nevertheless
 - d) But

7. _____ added to a liquid, antifreeze lowers the freezing temperature of that liquid.
- a) When
 - b) Even
 - c) As if
 - d) In spite
8. _____ advertizing is so widespread in the United States, it has had an enormous effect on American life.
- a) Since
 - b) In case
 - c) Unless
 - d) In spite
9. _____ people are increasingly linked over long distances by electronic communications, many of them still prefer face-to-face encounters.
- a) In spite of
 - b) Although
 - c) But
 - d) Yet
10. _____ together in one place, they form a community.
- a) Whenever living people
 - b) When people who live
 - c) When people living
 - d) Whenever people live
11. _____ managed by an independent governor and board of directors, the Bank of Canada is owned by the Canadian government.
- a) Although
 - b) Due to
 - c) Even
 - d) However
12. _____, the seeds of the Kentucky coffee plant are poisonous.
- a) Until they have been cooked
 - b) Cooking them
 - c) They have been cooked
 - d) Cooked until
13. Natural silk is still highly prized _____ the availability of similar artificial fabrics.
- a) in spite of
 - b) moreover
 - c) however
 - d) nevertheless

14. You'd better do physical exercises _____ you will be fat before your twentieth birthday.
- a) or
 - b) in spite
 - c) but
 - d) although
15. _____ through a prism, a beam of white light breaks into all the colors of the rainbow.
- a) When shines
 - b) It shines
 - c) It is shone
 - d) When shone
16. One basic question psychologists have tried to answer is _____ people learn.
- a) how
 - b) even
 - c) as if
 - d) in case
17. It was in 1875 _____ joined the staff of the astronomical observatory at Harvard University.
- a) that Anna Winlock
 - b) Anna Winlock, who
 - c) as Anna Winlock
 - d) Anna Winlock then
18. Heavy industry developed rapidly in Alabama primarily _____ its rich natural resources.
- a) so that
 - b) in spite
 - c) as if
 - d) owing to
19. In order to grow vegetables properly, gardeners must know _____.
- a) that the requirements for each vegetable
 - b) what are each vegetable's requirements
 - c) what the requirements for each vegetable are
 - d) that is required by each vegetable

20. For many years people have wondered _____ life exists elsewhere in the universe.
- a) whether
 - b) so that
 - c) even if
 - d) though
21. Tom kept none of the promises _____.
- a) that he had made
 - b) than he had made
 - c) when he had made
 - d) because he had made
22. The children got hungry in the middle of the afternoon _____.
- a) even though they had eaten lunch
 - b) after they had eaten lunch
 - c) even they had eaten lunch
 - d) therefore they had eaten lunch
23. Whether we are going or not _____.
- a) has not been decided yet
 - b) while has been decided
 - c) have they decided
 - d) they haven't decided
24. The Empire State building, the largest building in New York, _____.
- a) it was built in 1933
 - b) was built in 1933
 - c) that was built in 1933
 - d) when built in 1933
25. They follow her _____.
- a) wherever she goes
 - b) whatever she goes
 - c) however she goes
 - d) nowhere she goes
26. _____ you're fond of singing foreign songs, why don't you translate these lyrics?
- a) Owing to
 - b) Due to
 - c) Since
 - d) As long

27. _____ a lack of time, they couldn't succeed in choosing the most appropriate subject for their report.
- a) Because of
 - b) Although
 - c) As
 - d) Despite of
28. They couldn't raise the wages of their employees _____ the financial position of the company.
- a) since
 - b) due to
 - c) because
 - d) as
29. Geysers have often been compared to volcanoes _____ they both emit hot liquids from below the Earth's surface.
- a) due to
 - b) because
 - c) in spite of
 - d) even
30. _____ a novelty in the late nineteenth century, photography was limited to the rich.
- a) Unless
 - b) Due
 - c) Despite
 - d) Still
31. The President of the U.S. appoints the cabinet members, _____ their appointments are subject to Senate approval.
- a) due
 - b) unless
 - c) because
 - d) but
32. Scientists are now beginning to conduct experiments on _____ noise pollution can trigger different sorts of health risks.
- a) since
 - b) still
 - c) unless
 - d) how

33. Farce is a _____excite laughter through exaggeration and extravagance rather than by realistic imitation of life.
- a) drama intended to form to
 - b) form intended to drama of
 - c) drama form of intended to
 - d) form of drama intended to
34. In Prehistoric _____of western Utah was covered by Lake Bonneville.
- a) times, a large part
 - b) times, there was a large part
 - c) part of the time
 - d) for large parts of time
35. Humans reach physical maturity more slowly than_____.
- a) most other large mammals were
 - b) most other large mammals
 - c) does most other large mammals
 - d) the most other large mammals
36. Though they travel _____ Central America, the swallows always make a punctual return to the mission in Capistrano.
- a) not far as
 - b) far as away
 - c) as far as
 - d) away as far
37. _____ contained in the chromosomes, and they are thought of as the units of heredity.
- a) Genes which are
 - b) Genes are
 - c) When genes
 - d) Because of genes
38. This evening after he got home, he was scolded by his mother _____the extravagant green dye in his hair.
- a) since
 - b) as
 - c) because of
 - d) in spite of

39. When played in certain ways, the bassoon can produce comical sounds, _____ it is sometimes referred to as the clown of the orchestra.
- a) or
 - b) that
 - c) whether
 - d) so
40. It is said he was a man, _____ to have the vision of an eagle and courage of a lion.
- a) which appeared
 - b) he appeared
 - c) that appears
 - d) and appears
41. _____ he works hard, John is not doing well in his career.
- a) Although
 - b) Because
 - c) Despite of
 - d) In spite of
42. The sky is dark. It looks _____ it will start raining soon.
- a) even if
 - b) even though
 - c) as if
 - d) if
43. _____ Johnson & Smith reached great heights in the business world, they encountered many great difficulties in promoting their theories and methods.
- a) Before
 - b) Despite of
 - c) Due to
 - d) Still
44. _____ getting the highest result in the class, John still had problems with the teacher.
- a) Despite of
 - b) In spite of
 - c) Even though
 - d) Nonetheless

45. _____ photosynthesis were to stop, life would disappear from Earth.
- a) For
 - b) However
 - c) If
 - d) Although
46. _____ is your own business.
- a) Who you work for
 - b) Whose you work for
 - c) Who for you work
 - d) You work for whom
47. _____ older, Liza Minelli looks more and more like her mother, Judy Garland.
- a) She grows
 - b) So that she grows
 - c) As she grows
 - d) In spite she grows
48. _____ other cells in the body, nerve cells are not healed or replaced when they are damaged or destroyed.
- a) Unlike
 - b) Despite of
 - c) Even if
 - d) But
49. _____ for a few species that live on the ground, most monkeys live in trees.
- a) Besides
 - b) Though
 - c) Except
 - d) All but
50. _____ is the biggest city in Michigan , it is not the capital.
- a) Unless Detroit
 - b) If Detroit
 - c) Although Detroit
 - d) Despite of Detroit
51. _____ black cats are bad luck is considered a superstition rather than a fact.
- a) That
 - b) Though
 - c) However
 - d) Even

52. Travelers had better get their reservations well in advance _____ they want to fly during the Christmas holidays.
- but
 - despite
 - if
 - however
53. _____ are not filed by the 15th of April, penalties and interest may be added to the unpaid balance.
- For taxes of income
 - Income taxes that
 - With taxes of income
 - If income taxes
54. My grade depends on _____.
- what I master calculus
 - whether calculus mastered by me
 - whether I master calculus
 - when master calculus
55. The cost of shipping a car is related to _____.
- how much does it weigh
 - how it weighs much
 - that it weighs
 - how much it weighs
56. _____ in many colleges and universities, Latin is no longer spoken as an everyday tongue.
- Although they are still studied
 - Although he is still studied
 - Although this still studies
 - Although it is still studied
57. _____ similar in appearance, the tangerine and the clementine are unlike each other in taste.
- Due to
 - Although
 - Despite
 - In spite
58. _____ built as a private home for Elvis Presley, Graceland is now open to the public.
- Although
 - Despite
 - Nevertheless
 - Due

59. _____ her father's advice , Sarah Dade chose medicine as her course of studies.
- a) Although
 - b) Against
 - c) Moreover
 - d) However
60. Not until a student has mastered algebra _____ the principles of geometry, trigonometry, and physics.
- a) he can begin to understand
 - b) can he begin to understand
 - c) he begins to understand
 - d) begins to understand
61. It would be impossible to say that Spanish _____ Japanese.
- a) is like to
 - b) is exactly like
 - c) likes
 - d) is not alike
62. _____ leaves from certain trees, such as the maple and sassafras, turn bright colors.
- a) During the fall
 - b) While the fall
 - c) The fall comes
 - d) When comes fall
63. _____ the 1930s and 1940s, F.D. Roosevelt was elected to the presidency four times.
- a) Since
 - b) During
 - c) Until
 - d) While
64. Although born in Germany, _____ a citizen of the United States in 1940.
- a) but Albert Einstein became
 - b) that Albert Einstein became
 - c) Albert Einstein became
 - d) since became Albert Einstein
65. Benjamin West contributed a great deal to American art: _____.
- a) painting, teaching, and lecturing
 - b) painting, as a teacher and lecturer
 - c) painting, teaching, and as a lecturer
 - d) painting, a teacher, and a lecturer

66. Almost everyone fails _____ on the first try.
- a) is passing the driver's test
 - b) to pass the driver's test
 - c) to have passed the driver's test
 - d) passing the driver's test
67. _____ in space, a rocket has to be powerful enough to break out of the pull of the Earth's gravity.
- a) It is travel
 - b) To travel
 - c) That travel
 - d) Travel
68. One problem with all languages is _____ they are full of irregularities.
- a) when
 - b) so
 - c) that
 - d) yet
69. Here is the report and document _____ for you last week.
- a) that I have prepared
 - b) I have prepared that
 - c) who have prepared
 - d) which have I prepared
70. The knee is _____ other joints in the body as it cannot twist without injury.
- a) to be damaged more than likely
 - b) more likely to be damaged than
 - c) likely to be more than damaged
 - d) more than likely to be damaged
71. One of the laws states _____ the greater the distance between galaxies, the greater is the speed of separation.
- a) because of
 - b) despite
 - c) still
 - d) that
72. The Academy of poets _____ the 1930's provides financial assistance to working poets.
- a) was founded in
 - b) was founded
 - c) which was founded in
 - d) when it was founded

73. He came as soon as he could _____ to help me to complete the work by midnight.
- a) in order
 - b) therefore
 - c) so that
 - d) provided that
74. _____ we already improved our English, we couldn't understand an Englishman who was trying to ask something.
- a) as
 - b) still
 - c) while
 - d) though
75. _____ my neighbour waters the flowers everyday and takes care of them the garden will soon become a pleasant place.
- a) Provided that
 - b) Until
 - c) Nevertheless
 - d) Even if
76. The house was cosy and clear _____ I didn't hesitate to rent it for some weeks.
- a) however
 - b) accordingly
 - c) in case
 - d) yet
77. _____ better, the team would have been able to defeat the opponent.
- a) If it prepares
 - b) If prepares
 - c) Preparing
 - d) Had it prepared
78. _____ Java Man, who lived before the first Age, is the first manlike animal.
- a) Believed generally is
 - b) It is generally believed that
 - c) Generally believed it is
 - d) That is generally believed

79. _____ is necessary for the development of strong bones and teeth.
- It is calcium
 - That calcium
 - Calcium
 - Although calcium
80. I still cannot get used to _____.
- while I drive on the left
 - drive on the left
 - when I drive on the left
 - driving on the left
81. _____ the snow stopped, the children ran into the yard to make a snowman and ski.
- However
 - Because of
 - While
 - After
82. He had hardly begun to speak, _____ he was interrupted by a shriek.
- when
 - than
 - otherwise
 - while
83. She behaves _____ she were the boss of the company and the staff obeys humbly.
- as though
 - as long as
 - even though
 - because
84. _____ she had never been fired, she felt that the director was going to do it in the following month.
- moreover
 - unless
 - provided that
 - even though
85. Many minerals break along smooth surfaces called cleavage planes, _____ parallel to internal layers of atoms.
- which they are
 - which
 - and they
 - which are

86. _____ exact statistics vary because of political changes, more than two hundred separate nation states are included in the official lists at any one time.
- a) Although
 - b) In spite
 - c) Nevertheless
 - d) Consequently
87. _____, Carl Sandburg is also well known for his multivolume biography of Lincoln.
- a) He is an eminent American poet
 - b) The eminent American poet
 - c) The eminent American poet who is
 - d) Despite an eminent American poet
88. Before Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin, many people died _____
- a) infecting with simple bacteria
 - b) infections were simple bacteria
 - c) from simple bacterial infections
 - d) infecting of simple bacteria
89. _____ it was late and our children had already gone to bed, we didn't feel tired and sleepy.
- a) Because
 - b) Although
 - c) If
 - d) As
90. They have lived in our neighbourhood for a long time, _____ I knew them well.
- a) when
 - b) since
 - c) therefore
 - d) while
91. She is a good specialist, _____ I didn't hesitate to ask her for help.
- a) so that
 - b) although
 - c) even though
 - d) that's why

92. I am working on my English from morning till late at night _____ I can enter a university.
- a) so that
 - b) if
 - c) that's why
 - d) in case
93. George showed me some pictures _____ by his father.
- a) which were they painted
 - b) that been painted
 - c) they were painted
 - d) that were painted
94. The games children play become increasingly complex _____ they become older.
- a) due to
 - b) as
 - c) so
 - d) so that
95. What's the name of the man _____ ?
- a) you borrowed his car
 - b) which car you borrowed
 - c) whose car you borrowed
 - d) his car you borrowed
96. I _____ feel very tired when I wake up in the morning.
- a) still
 - b) unless
 - c) since
 - d) already
97. He is learning English _____ he can get a better and more interesting job.
- a) when
 - b) so that
 - c) although
 - d) as soon as
98. I don't know him very well, _____ I have met him socially on a couple of occasions.
- a) unless
 - b) although
 - c) when
 - d) so that

99. I don't mind if you go out for lunch _____ you're back for the meeting at two.
- a) as long as
 - b) while
 - c) until
 - d) as if
100. We will go ahead with the project _____ our partners refuse to help us.
- a) even if
 - b) though
 - c) because
 - d) consequently
101. A telephone recording tells callers _____.
- a) what time starts the movie
 - b) when does the movie start
 - c) what time the movie starts
 - d) the movie starts what time
102. George knew how to improve his test scores _____ he did not have enough time to study.
- a) despite
 - b) but
 - c) due to
 - d) unless
103. Colin told me about his new job, _____ very much.
- a) that he's enjoying
 - b) which he's enjoying
 - c) where he's enjoying
 - d) he's enjoying it
104. Ben likes walking, especially _____.
- a) when the weather is cool
 - b) when is the weather cool
 - c) the weather when is cool
 - d) when it is cool weather
105. I'm going shopping for food this evening _____ I don't have to go at the weekend.
- a) until
 - b) while
 - c) as if
 - d) so that

106. You can come to the meeting _____ you have nothing to say.
- a) so that
 - b) even if
 - c) while
 - d) despite
107. I couldn't sleep _____ I was very tired.
- a) though
 - b) despite
 - c) so that
 - d) in order
108. It's not cold now, but take your coat with you _____ it gets colder.
- a) in case
 - b) if
 - c) unless
 - d) while
109. Public television stations are different from commercial stations _____.
- a) because they receive money different and different types of shows
 - b) for money and program types
 - c) in the areas of funding and programming
 - d) because the former receives money and has programs differently from the latter
110. A good student must know _____.
- a) even if to how effectively study
 - b) so that to study effectively
 - c) how to study effectively
 - d) still to study effectively
111. Dave lost his job and was short of money, so _____ his flat and go to live with his brother.
- a) that he did was to sell
 - b) what he did was to sell
 - c) whatever he did to sell
 - d) while he sold
112. Many of the international problems we are facing now _____.
- a) linguistic incompetences
 - b) are the result of misunderstandings
 - c) are because of understanding themselves
 - d) lacks of the intelligent capabilities of understanding each other

113. After Barlow was arrested, his wife and daughters were questioned by the police _____ they knew nothing about his business affairs.
- a) even though
 - b) so that
 - c) in spite
 - d) because of
114. I like travelling by ship _____ the sea is not rough.
- a) as long as
 - b) unless
 - c) despite
 - d) in spite of
115. I'm playing tennis tomorrow _____ it doesn't rain.
- a) providing
 - b) unless
 - c) until
 - d) because
116. You might not remember the name of the hotel, so write it down _____ you forget it.
- a) in case
 - b) unless
 - c) so that
 - d) as if
117. Having finished lunch, _____.
- a) the detectives began to discuss the case
 - b) the case was discussed again by the detectives at the table
 - c) they are going to discuss on the case together
 - d) because the detectives were beginning to discuss the case
118. Joan _____ that she could not attend classes the following week.
- a) while informed by her professors
 - b) which her professors informed
 - c) that informed her professors
 - d) informed her professors
119. _____ Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamon's tomb, than strange reports appeared in the newspapers.
- a) Not lately
 - b) Soon after
 - c) No sooner had
 - d) Hardly ever had

120. When travelling it is advisable to write your name and address on your bag _____.
- a) unless you lose it
 - b) if you lose it
 - c) when you lose it
 - d) in case you lose it
121. The children were alone in the house all day long. _____, it was in complete mess.
- a) Consequently
 - b) However
 - c) Nevertheless
 - d) Even though
122. It is so annoying to find somebody in your own room _____.
- a) at reading your personal letters
 - b) has been reading your personal letters
 - c) reading your personal letters
 - d) without reading your personal letters
123. Some parts of the White House, _____ the US president lives and works, are open to the public.
- a) that
 - b) which
 - c) where
 - d) whenever
124. Many English words (for example, 'work' and 'rain') can be used _____.
- a) like verbs and nouns
 - b) as verbs and nouns
 - c) as well as verbs and nouns
 - d) as they are verbs and nouns
125. In summer a lot of tourists usually walk round the town _____.
- a) looking at the sights and taking photographs
 - b) walked round the town and took photographs
 - c) when looking at the sights with taking photographs
 - d) without sightseeing and photographs
126. The fur traders are sure there would be more unemployment and less choice for fashion industry because of _____.
- a) their opponents have banned fur trade campaign
 - b) their opponents' fur trade banning campaign
 - c) their opponents are against fur trading
 - d) their opponents had banned fur trade campaign

127. The teacher suggested that her students _____ experiences in Europe.
- write a composition on their
 - to write composition about the
 - wrote some compositions of his or her
 - had written any compositions for his
128. Travelling by sea can be much more fascinating _____.
- as long as you are seasick
 - providing that you are seasick
 - even though you are seasick
 - unless you are seasick
129. The buses are so expensive these days, _____.
- you will need also to take a taxi
 - you may as well take a taxi
 - you may be able to take taxi
 - you may as good as take taxi
130. _____, but he had also predicted the danger that the nearby two villages could face.
- Not only did the Polish scientist study the active volcano
 - Provided the Polish scientist studied the active volcano
 - Not only the Polish scientist would study the active volcano
 - Only the Polish scientist did not study the active volcano
131. Spiders are not insects, as many people think. _____, they are not even related to them.
- Even though
 - Consequently
 - Moreover
 - However
132. Modern alpinists try to climb mountains by a route _____ will give them a good sport.
- what
 - which
 - where
 - as if
133. Their office consisted of two rooms, _____ was used as a conference room.
- the larger of which
 - the largest of what
 - the largest of them
 - largest which

134. Ann _____. She left three months ago.
- a) still does not work here
 - b) doesn't work here any more
 - c) no more works here
 - d) any longer works here
135. I just wonder _____ spent her last year holiday.
- a) while she
 - b) yet she
 - c) how often she
 - d) where she spent
136. _____ Albert Einstein went to school, neither his parents nor his teachers thought much of his mental abilities.
- a) Unless
 - b) So
 - c) Even
 - d) When
137. Yesterday Jack was having a party but Sheila couldn't come, _____ was a pity.
- a) while
 - b) which
 - c) so
 - d) what
138. Swimming is a beneficial exercise, _____ aerobic activity and uses a number of muscle groups.
- a) not only because it provides
 - b) because it both provides
 - c) for provision
 - d) as result of providing
139. _____ in Japan as after that terrible earthquake.
- a) Never was the situation so serious
 - b) Not only was the situation so serious
 - c) Never the situation was so serious
 - d) No sooner had the situation been so serious
140. After the interruption, the speaker went on talking _____.
- a) like nothing had happened
 - b) though nothing had happened
 - c) in spite of nothing had happened
 - d) as if nothing had happened

141. People _____ from other countries are called immigrants.
- a) who come to live in America
 - b) come to live in America
 - c) that live in America
 - d) which live in America
142. Jane started feeling sad _____ couldn't come to her party.
- a) by two of her best friends
 - b) till two of her best friends
 - c) for two of her best friends
 - d) because of two of her best friends
143. At last I found the information _____.
- a) that I was looking for
 - b) what I was looking for
 - c) in which I was looking for
 - d) because I was looking for
144. After six months of hard work _____ is a vacation.
- a) that I really need of
 - b) which I really need
 - c) this I really need
 - d) what I really need
145. _____ Mary didn't know how to swim, she jumped into the pool.
- a) However
 - b) Although
 - c) When
 - d) While
146. _____ the fact that we warned him about it he continued his work.
- a) Though
 - b) In spite
 - c) Despite
 - d) Because
147. _____ graduating from university, George went to New York to start his career.
- a) Because
 - b) After
 - c) While
 - d) During

148. I didn't tell him what I thought _____ he wouldn't be upset.
- a) even if
 - b) in case
 - c) because of
 - d) so that
149. The other day I met a man _____ in television.
- a) who sister work
 - b) while sister works
 - c) whose sister works
 - d) whom sister work
150. _____ several unsuccessful attempts, Robert Peary reached the North Pole on April 6, 1909.
- a) After
 - b) He made
 - c) When
 - d) His
151. Atlanta is the city _____ the Olympic Games were held in 1996.
- a) which
 - b) when
 - c) where
 - d) while
152. Sarah put the papers back into the file _____ them.
- a) once she had copied
 - b) so she had copied
 - c) for she had copied
 - d) what she had copied
153. The car suddenly went out of control _____ the driver's experience with driving on snowy roads.
- a) in spite of
 - b) in order
 - c) despite of
 - d) because
154. We worked all night on the decorations for the party, _____ we couldn't finish the job properly.
- a) however
 - b) even if
 - c) as though
 - d) as a matter of

155. School was cancelled for the day _____ the biggest snow storm in five years.
- a) due to
 - b) as though
 - c) only if
 - d) in fact
156. The bride's parents spent a lot on the wedding, _____ she felt that she had to pay at least some of it back.
- a) consequently
 - b) otherwise
 - c) whenever
 - d) whether
157. Birds make nests in trees _____ hide their young in the leaves and branches.
- a) can where they
 - b) where they can
 - c) where can
 - d) from where they
158. Kitchen appliances called blenders began _____ in the 1930s.
- a) using
 - b) to use
 - c) which used
 - d) to be used
159. Birthdays _____ occasions for congratulations.
- a) that usually considered
 - b) are usually considered
 - c) usually considering birthdays
 - d) that consider usually
160. _____ the painting looked like genuine Picasso, the signature was definitely a fake.
- a) despite
 - b) in spite of
 - c) although
 - d) while

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

William Henry Gates III was born on October 28, 1955. (1) _____ . He co-founded the software giant Microsoft and turned it into the world's largest software company. He is the best known entrepreneur of the PC revolution. He has also written two best-selling books and started his own charity with his wife. Gates was fascinated with electronics from a young age. (2) _____. He contacted them to see if they were interested in a computer programme he had written. This led to the creation of Microsoft. (3) _____. This deal made Microsoft a major player in the IT industry. Gates was in charge at Microsoft from 1975 until 2006. He was an active software developer at the beginning. (4) _____. He helped make this vision come true and developed many products that are now part of modern life. His management style has been studied and copied around the world. Gates stepped down as Microsoft CEO in June 2008. (5) _____. They provide funds for global problems that are ignored by governments and other organizations. 'Time' magazine voted Gates as one of the biggest influences of the 20th Century.

1.

- a) He claimed he had a version of Basic for the 8080 microprocessor and was ready to do business.
- b) IBM is a company whose management was tied to old technology.
- c) A typical example of the Gates technique can be demonstrated by his relationship with IBM.
- d) He is one of the world's richest people and perhaps the most successful businessman ever.

2.

- a) In 1975 he read about a small technology company.
- b) It was a task so difficult that many claimed it was impossible.
- c) It is a hard life competing against the new technicians.
- d) When he grew up, his interests did not change.

- 3.
- a) Above all he is a technical whiz kid.
 - b) Gates later struck a deal with IBM that put Microsoft's Windows on IBM computers.
 - c) The creation of Microsoft set the beginnings of the IT industry.
 - d) Of course, that wealth is largely the result of Microsoft's astronomical share price.
- 4.
- a) He became a billionaire by copying IBM's management style.
 - b) But Microsoft makes money on every copy of OS/2 that IBM sells.
 - c) He had a vision that computers could change everyone's life.
 - d) Gates is addicted to competition and to winning.
- 5.
- a) He now spends his time with his wife, Melinda, focusing on their charitable foundation.
 - b) Gates himself draws a salary around \$300 000.
 - c) By the time he was 16, he had already set up a company.
 - d) Basic was immediately pirated by computer companies all over the world.

Text 2

A list of Benjamin Franklin's inventions reveals a man of many talents and interests. It was the scientist in Ben that brought out the inventor. His natural curiosity about things and the way they work made him try to find ways to make them work better. Ben had poor vision and needed glasses to read. He got tired of constantly taking them off and putting them back on, so he decided to figure out a way to make his glasses let him see both near and far. (1)_____. Today, we call them bifocals. Even though Ben is not famous for his study of bioscience, he was interested in how the human body works and looked for ways to help it work better. For example, Ben's older brother John suffered from kidney stones and Ben wanted to help him feel better. Ben developed a flexible urinary catheter that appears to have been the first one produced in America. During Ben's lifetime, he made eight voyages across the Atlantic Ocean. (2)_____ As early as 1784, Franklin suggested following the Chinese model of dividing ships' holds into watertight compartments so that if a leak occurred in one compartment, the water would not spread throughout the hold and sink the ship. Everyone knows the story of Ben's famous kite flight. Although he made important discoveries and advancements, Ben did not "invent" electricity. (3)_____ In colonial

America, most people warmed their homes by building a fire in a fireplace even though it was kind of dangerous and used a lot of wood. (4)_____. His invention of an iron furnace stove allowed people to warm their homes less dangerously and with less wood. (5)_____.

1.

- a) Benjamin Franklin was one of the Founding Fathers of the United States of America.
- b) He invented the lightning rod, bifocals, the Franklin stove.
- c) He had two pairs of spectacles cut in half and put half of each lens in a single frame.
- d) He formed both the first public lending library in America and first fire department in Pennsylvania.

2.

- a) Toward the end of his life, he became one of the most prominent abolitionists.
- b) He married his first wife, Anne Child, in about 1677 in Ecton and emigrated with her to Boston in 1683.
- c) The ocean was unusually stormy.
- d) These long journeys gave him a lot of time to learn about ships and how they worked.

3.

- a) He did, however, invent the lightning rod which protected buildings and ships from lightning damage.
- b) A noted polymath, Franklin was a leading author and printer, satirist, political theorist, politician, scientist.
- c) Franklin was interested in science and technology, and gained international fame for his famous experiments.
- d) He attended Boston Latin School but did not graduate; he continued his education reading greedily.

4.

- a) As a diplomat during the American Revolution he secured the French alliance.
- b) Ben figured that there had to be a better way.
- c) Franklin became a newspaper editor, printer, and merchant in Philadelphia.
- d) He played a major role in establishing the University of Pennsylvania.

5.

- a) The furnace stove that he invented is called a Franklin stove.
- b) At age 17, Franklin ran away to Philadelphia.
- c) Later it was sold in several printer shops around town.
- d) However, he thought using more wood would be more preferable.

Text 3

Martin Luther King was born in Atlanta, Georgia on 15th January, 1929. Both his father and grandfather were Baptist preachers who had been actively involved in the civil rights movement.

King graduated from Morehouse College in 1948. After considering careers in medicine and law, he entered the ministry. (1)_____. Over the next few months King read several books on the ideas of Gandhi, and eventually became convinced that the same methods could be employed by blacks to obtain civil rights in America. (2)_____. King was also influenced by Henry David Thoreau and his theories on how to use nonviolent resistance to achieve social change.

After his marriage to Coretta Scott, King became pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama. In Montgomery, like most towns in the Deep South, buses were segregated. (3)_____. After the arrest of Rosa Parks, King and his friends, Ralph David Abernathy, Edgar Nixon, and Bayard Rustin helped organize protests against bus segregation. It was decided that black people in Montgomery would refuse to use the buses until passengers were completely integrated. King was arrested and his house was fire-bombed.

(4)_____.

In 1957 King joined with the Reverend Ralph David Abernathy and Bayard Rustin to form the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). (5)_____.

1.

- a) While studying at Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania, King heard a lecture on Mahatma Gandhi.
- b) King travelled the country making speeches and inspiring people to become involved in the civil rights movement.
- c) He argued that as African Americans made up 10% of the population they had considerable economic power.
- d) The campaign to end segregation at lunch counters in Birmingham, Alabama, was less successful.

2.

- a) He was particularly struck by Gandhi's words: "Through our pain we will make them see their injustice".
- b) King never stressed the importance of the ballot.
- c) No one else but Gandhi influenced King's decisions.
- d) They employed a method of terrorizing the local black population.

- 3.
- a) On 1st December, 1955, Rosa Parks, a middle-aged tailor's assistant, who was tired after a hard day's work, refused to give up her seat to a white man.
 - b) The book was to have a considerable influence on the civil rights movement.
 - c) In Greensboro, North Carolina, a small group of black students read the book and decided to take action themselves.
 - d) The students were often injured, but following the teachings of King they did not hit back.
- 4.
- a) Others involved in the Montgomery Bus Boycott also suffered from harassment and intimidation, but the protest continued.
 - b) The boycott came to an end on 15th January, 1929.
 - c) This included the activities of the Freedom Riders in their campaign against segregated transport.
 - d) During the 1960 presidential election campaign John F. Kennedy argued for a new Civil Rights Act.
- 5.
- a) After the successful outcome of the Montgomery Bus Boycott, King wrote *Stride Toward Freedom* (1958).
 - b) The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom on 28th August, 1963, was a great success.
 - c) Estimates on the size of the crowd varied from between 250,000 to 400,000.
 - d) The new organization was committed to using nonviolence in the struggle for civil rights, and SCLC adopted the motto: "Not one hair of one head of one person should be harmed."

Text 4

When we are children, our siblings – (1)_____. At the end of life, they are often our oldest friends and oldest enemies. The effect of sibling relationships in childhood can last a lifetime. Many experts say that the relationship among brothers and sisters explains a great deal about family life, especially today when brothers and sisters often spend more time with one another than with their parents.

(2)_____.Sister pairs are the closest. Brothers are the most competitive. Sisters are usually more supportive of each other. They are more talkative, frank, and better at expressing themselves and sharing their feelings. (3)

_____.

Experts agree that the relationship among siblings is influenced by many factors. For example, studies have shown that both brothers and sisters become more competitive and aggressive (4) _____. But parental treatment is not the only factor. Genetics, gender, life events, people, and experiences outside the family all shape the lives of siblings. Recently, one researcher demonstrated another factor in sibling relationships. It was discovered that children dislike watching their siblings fight. (5)_____ -supporting one sibling and punishing the other.

1.

- a) that is, our brothers and sisters are our first friends and first enemies.
- b) that is, some siblings have good relationships, but other siblings have bad relationships.
- c) that is, siblings are our oldest friends in life.
- d) that is, sibling relationships are among the most important relationships in life.

2.

- a) Studies have shown that sibling relationships between sister-sister pairs and brother-brother pairs are different.
- b) Studies have shown that sisters get along better with their sisters than with their brothers.
- c) Females and males generally have different relationships.
- d) Siblings spend a lot of time together because they have to.

3.

- a) On the other hand, brothers are usually more competitive with each other.
- b) However, sister-brother pairs are the most competitive.
- c) It appears, children avoid arguments that their siblings have.
- d) It's hard to believe that brothers hate their sisters.

4.

- a) when their parents treat them even a little bit differently from one another.
- b) when their parents get along better.
- c) when their parents punish them.
- d) when their parents don't support them.

5.

- a) The fact is, siblings hate to fight.
- b) In fact, they respond to arguments by taking sides.
- c) There are many causes of good and bad sibling relationships.
- d) In fact , siblings support their brothers in an argument.

Text 5

Rowenta and Billy Wrangler are model high school students. (1)_____. They do extremely well on achievement tests. And next year Rowenta and Billy will be attending Harvard University. What makes them different from most students is that they don't go to school. (2) _____. Since kindergarten, they've studied at home.

(3) _____. Parents kept their children out of public schools so they could provide religious education at home. Today, as the home-schooling- trend continues to grow, parents are more likely to consider home-schooling as an option because they believe schools don't do a very good job of teaching and are occasionally dangerous places. (4)_____.

The answer in many cases is yes. In many studies, students taught at home ranked average or above average when compared to students who went to public schools. (5)_____. "They are very well prepared for academic challenges," says Patricia Riordan, the dean of admissions at George Mason University.

1.

- a) They hardly study.
- b) They study hard.
- c) They used to study better.
- d) They are models.

2.

- a) In fact they have never been to school. Since kindergarten, they've studied at home.
- b) They are in grade eight now.
- c) However, they are the top students in class.
- d) School provides the best education these children can get.

3.

- a) The home – schooling trend began in the US in the 1980s.
- b) The home construction began in the US in the 1980s.
- c) School building was common in the US in the 1980s.
- d) Home-schooling was not favored in 1980s.

4.

- a) But can parents really do a better job?
- b) But why should parents educate their kids?
- c) What do their kids learn at home?
- d) Why do parents want to teach their kids at home rather than send them to school?

5.

- a) More importantly, these students have many advantages.
- b) More importantly, these students are often more self - directed and have a greater depth of knowledge.
- c) More importantly, these students are self- centered and study for the sake of grades.
- d) More importantly, these students are hardly ever smart and almost never excel their peers.

Text 6

All of you are enrolled in this introductory education course because you want to become teachers. I'd like to introduce this course with a little information about the life of a teacher a century ago. (1) _____. And I think you'll appreciate how much the life of a teacher has changed over the past century.

Early in the twentieth century, the life of a teacher was quite different from what it is now.(2)_____.The rules weren't just about how a teacher could conduct herself in the classroom and on the school grounds. There were also numerous rules that governed just about everything a teacher did.

Here are some of the rules.(3)_____. For example, they were sometimes told not to wear colorful clothing, not to dye their hair or wear it loose, and not to wear their skirts above the ankle. Teachers' whereabouts during after-school hours were also strictly regulated.

(4) _____. There were rules requiring teachers to be home after 8:00 in the evening, and there were some rules forbidding them to leave town without permission. (5)_____ They were also sometimes forbidden to spend time with men or to marry if they wanted to remain teachers.

1.

- a) I hope you'll understand this information about early teachers.
- b) Hopefully, you will learn more about experienced teachers
- c) Besides, I'd like to talk about school administrators
- d) You will hopefully understand this information about American history

- 2.
- a) There were very many strict teachers
 - b) There were very strict rules that governed every aspect of the teacher's life
 - c) There were very humorous rules that governed all aspects of the teacher's life
 - d) There were quite strict rules established by the teachers themselves
- 3.
- a) Teachers had to follow strict rules about their appearance
 - b) Pupils had to wear uniform at school
 - c) Teachers had to follow strict rules about team teaching
 - d) Teachers had to establish strict rules about their pupils' appearance.
- 4.
- a) There were rules forbidding teachers to go to bars and to ice-cream parlors
 - b) Teachers were required to eat ice-cream in ice-cream parlors
 - c) There were rules forbidding pupils to go to bars and to ice-cream parlors
 - d) There were rules forbidding teachers to attend meetings
- 5.
- a) No permission was necessary if teachers wanted to go out of town
 - b) Teachers were forbidden to smoke or to drink
 - c) Smoking and drinking were hardly ever forbidden
 - d) Teachers fought for their rights and won the battle

Text 7

There was once a harper who played such beautiful music. The king heard of him and sent messengers to bring him to the palace.

"I will neither eat nor sleep till I have seen your face and heard the sound of your harp". (1)_____. The messengers said it over and over until they knew it by heart, and when they reached the harper's house they called:

"Harper! Come out and listen, for we have something to tell you that will make you glad".

(2)_____, for he had a wife and a child and a little brown dog; and he was sorry to leave them and they were sorry to have him go. "Stay with us," they begged; but the harper said: "I must go, for it would be impolite to disappoint the king; but as sure as holly berries are red and pine is green, I will come back by Christmas day and sing the Christmas songs by my own fireside".

(3)_____ and went away with the messengers to the king's palace.

When he got there the king welcomed him with joy, and many things were done in his honour. No matter what he was doing, however, feasting or resting, singing or listening to praises, he never forgot the promise that he had made to his wife; and

when the day before Christmas came, (4)_____. Now the king was sad to have the harper leave him, and he said to him: "I will give you a horse that is white as milk, as glossy as satin, and fleet as a deer, if you stay to play and sing before my throne on Christmas day".

But the harper answered, "I cannot stay, for I have a wife and a child and a little brown dog; and I have promised them to be at home by Christmas day. (5)_____.

"Harper, stay," they seemed to say, "Do not venture out today".

But the harper said, "The snow may fall, but I must go, for I have promised my family to be at home by Christmas day".

1.

- a) This was the message the messengers failed to send to the harper.
- b) The king was pleased to hear the song and ate his food.
- c) This was the desired message the king sent to the harper.
- d) The harper came to the palace and played for the king.

2.

- a) Once the harper received the news he did not hesitate
- b) When the harper heard the king's message he was sad
- c) Thus, the king was glad and happy to see the harper
- d) So, he was a clever harper and earned enough money

3.

- a) When he had promised this he hung his harp upon his back
- b) Therefore he refused the king's message to play a song for him
- c) It was a Christmas time full of dances, songs, and parties
- d) His family agreed to go to king's palace and make him happy

4.

- a) The king welcomed the harper with sorrow and did not let him go.
- b) The king was sad to hear that the harper had already gone home.
- c) They were happy to celebrate it with his wife and his children.
- d) He took his harp in his hand and went to say good-bye to the king.

5.

- a) The sun was shining in the sky and birds were singing a lovely melody for him.
- b) The messengers were passing the harper's house and they exclaimed to him.
- c) He had not gone far when the little white snow-flakes came down from the sky.
- d) His wife didn't want to tell him anything about that.

Text 8

The Russian winter of 1910 was the severest in memory. Because of its location, a popular hotel suffered particular loss of business. No one had stayed there for weeks and the owner had laid off most of his staff. One evening, he was surprised to hear a knock on his front door. Upon opening it, he saw a bearded old man. (1)_____. He was freezing cold and starving hungry. He asked if the hotelier could give him a meal and a bed for the night. "I can certainly do that", said the hotelier, "For one night's accommodation plus a meal, the charge is three roubles. Can you pay?" The old man confessed that he had no money. But if he was sent away, he would die in the cold. (2)_____. The old man was obviously very hungry and soon was given bread and soup. The old man thanked the hotelier for the food and said, "You won't see the going of me in the morning. (3)_____". The hotelier said nothing but did not expect to see either the three roubles or the man ever again.

In the spring, the hotelier decided to go to the great cathedral in the city to give thanks to God for the hotel's recovery and success. (4)_____. He was drawn in particular to one image in a far corner. As he drew closer, he noticed a familiar image. (5)_____ It read, "Saint Nicholas". He reached for a candle to place in front of the icon and as he moved the loose earth into which he would fix the candle, his hand touched something small and hard. It was a coin, a rouble. Beside it were two more.

1.
 - a) There was standing a bearded old man who was selling candies.
 - b) The old man said that he had been out in the snow for several days.
 - c) The old man went away after being treated in a bad manner.
 - d) There were a lot of people gathering in the hotel and shouting.

2.
 - a) The old man was sent away, anyway.
 - b) The old man paid for the services and stayed in the hotel.
 - c) The hotelier felt sorry for the old man and told him to come inside.
 - d) The hotelier locked the door leaving the old man outside.

3.
 - a) I will pay you the three roubles when I have it.
 - b) However, I am here and ready to help with your business.
 - c) Yet, it is really nice to meet you again on this cold winter day.
 - d) Therefore, it's better to pay the money now rather than wait until spring.

- 4.
- a) The country had a difficult time and it was impossible to run a business.
 - b) When he reached the cathedral he saw the old man sitting in the corner.
 - c) The hotelier decided to pay off the debts and make himself free of them.
 - d) Once inside, his eyes fell upon the icons that decorated the walls.
- 5.
- a) He wrote his name on the stony wall of the cathedral.
 - b) He looked at the name inscribed beneath the image.
 - c) He heard a strange noise and became frightened.
 - d) The hotelier seemed to be followed by a strange image.

Text 9

One day, rumor spread that the king's son was holding something in his hand and he would give half of his gold to whoever guessed what it was. (1)_____. Because he was the king's son, everybody thought that it would be natural for him to be holding either gold or some other valuable thing. Thus, people came one after another. (2)_____.

In these lands there was a boy who had no home or family. He would wander, spending each night in a different place, and the people named him Grasshopper. Hearing the rumor of the king's son's contest, the boy said to himself, (3) "_____. Either you will die tomorrow of hunger, or today the king's son will kill you." (4)_____. Inside, he found the king's son and said, "I will tell you what you have in your hand."

The king's son challenged him, saying, "Come on, peasant! I wish that you would guess."

The Grasshopper stood in front of the king's son for several minutes weighing his thoughts thoroughly, yet, he could not guess. (5)_____. "Oh Grasshopper, you are dead, you are dead. . ." he said to himself.

The king's son called the servants and ordered to give the boy half of his fortune.

"Not only did he guess that I have a grasshopper in my hand," the king's son said, "but he also knew that it was dead."

- 1.
- a) The king and his people were cruel and warlike men
 - b) Those who couldn't guess on their first try would be beheaded
 - c) They didn't want to show their cruelty and pretended to be kind
 - d) The king's son was holding gold and silver in his hand

- 2.
- a) Some people guessed the king's son's secret and took the gold away
 - b) Nobody passed by the king's castle as it was dangerous
 - c) None happened to make a correct guess and they were all killed
 - d) The king's son told everyone what he had in his hand
- 3.
- a) "Grasshopper, come on, let's try!"
 - b) Grasshopper, jump!
 - c) I know the answer
 - d) The king's son is my best friend
- 4.
- a) Grasshopper didn't take his chance to become rich
 - b) Taking his chance, Grasshopper went to walk
 - c) The king's son heard Grasshopper's whisper
 - d) Taking his chance, he calmly travelled to the palace
- 5.
- a) The king's son started to shout at Grasshopper angrily
 - b) Grasshopper's heart started to beat when he realized his fate
 - c) Grasshopper was a smart boy and began to think a little bit
 - d) The servants got ready to give the boy some gold

Text 10

The woodlands were alive with color when William Penn arrived for the first time, in 1682. It was late October, still the best time of the year in the Northeast.

(1) _____. There was work to be done; not least finding the right spot for the city that would be the centerpiece of his new colony. (2) _____. It was the same name as that of one of the early Christian cities in Asia Minor which, when translated, means "City of Brotherly Love". Penn borrowed the name because it suited perfectly the ideal community he had in mind.

The spot he picked on the banks of the Delaware River, had a small harbor and a beach. (3) _____. What he wanted, he said, was a "green country town".

In his travels he had seen the great cities of Europe and hadn't always liked what he saw. (4) _____. His new city would have a plan for growth and that, he was convinced, would make it one of the great cities of the world. For openers, he ordered that Philadelphia would have no crooked streets. They would all be straight and wide, and they would all lead to the river. He told his surveyors that he also

wanted the roads to lead out of the city, so that it would be convenient to reach other cities yet unbuilt. (5) _____ He specified that no houses could be built within 200 paces of the harbor so there would be plenty of room for a future commercial center.

1.
 - a) But he wasn't there to admire the countryside.
 - b) They were there for a few years, until 1860, when they built greenhouses.
 - c) This area, out in West Philadelphia, really was quite rural in the late 19th century – according to this history of the Craig Nursery.
 - d) West Philadelphia, though now so much built over, stretched to the open horizons in the 19th century.
2.
 - a) He had already given it a name, of course.
 - b) Though much of West Philadelphia was wetlands before it was built over with buildings and streets and avenues there were also many areas there that were high and dry.
 - c) Alexander MacElwee, botanist and horticulturalist, documented much of the flora of the Philadelphia area, and he extensively recorded what was growing in West Philadelphia.
 - d) For example, on April 15, 1893, MacElwee writes that, “On Thursday eve I went out Lancaster Ave”.
3.
 - a) The land around it was high enough to provide a perfect place for a city and William Penn had a perfect city in mind.
 - b) A couple months later he was walking through West Philadelphia again, when he came across a sycamore maple.
 - c) This company has a deep connection to Philadelphia, and an interesting one, too
 - d) In 1856, Alexander Craig died at the young age of 48, and the business was taken over by his wife and sons.
4.
 - a) He was also well aware of the cities that had already been established in the New World and knew they were growing without a plan.
 - b) He also mentions, from an entry dated the 6th of April 1893, that “There’s a little tree near the narrow ridge of rock in the center”.
 - c) And therefore, we know that this was a dry point, too, even though it had a plant growing there.
 - d) MacElwee also went to the “52nd St. Woods”, where he found some red maple.

5.

- a) He pointed out that new streets would eventually have to be added and ordered that space be left for them before any land was sold for building.
- b) There was expansion, and by 1919 there was a large and impressive Victorian residence fronting more than 125,000 square feet of glass.
- c) William Craig, a son of Robert Craig's, who had not joined the family business, had briefly operated his own greenhouses.
- d) It was a different world back then, as it is a different world now, but that former time is still there, in archives and libraries.

Text 11

Sam Lewis was a customs officer. (1) _____ It wasn't a busy town and there wasn't much work. The road was usually very quiet and there weren't many travellers. (2) _____.

About once a week, he used to meet an old man. His name was Draper.

(3) _____. The truck was always empty. (4) _____. Once he asked Draper about his job. Draper laughed and said, "I'm a smuggler."

Last year Sam retired and went on holiday to Bermuda where one day in a luxury hotel he met Draper. (5) _____. The answer was... "Trucks!"

1.

- a) He used to spend his holiday in a small town
- b) He worked in a small border town
- c) Sam Lewis worked day and night
- d) He worked in a village not far from a town

2.

- a) Every day he had lunch with Draper
- b) It seemed to be a very difficult job
- c) It was quite a boring job but Sam liked an easy life
- d) That day Sam had a lot of work to do

3.

- a) He was always punctual when arriving at the border
- b) They had been friends for many years
- c) He sold trucks cheaply at the border
- d) He always arrived at the border in a big truck.

4.

- a) Sam searched the truck but he never found anything
- b) He lived alone not far from the Customs office
- c) He suddenly found gold and other riches there
- d) The truck was full of goods

5.

- a) He asked if he had smuggled well
- b) He asked Draper what he had smuggled
- c) He asked if he knew any places of interest there
- d) He asked whether he was enjoying his holidays there

Text 12

Every morning, billionaire Milton Petrie walked from his New York apartment and bought a newspaper from the ragged old man on the street corner.

(1) _____ Petrie learned that he was very ill in the city hospital. Immediately he paid his hospital bill and later, when the man died, paid for his funeral.

(2) _____ Whenever he read about personal disasters in his newspaper Petrie sent generous cheques, especially to the families of policemen or firemen injured at work. He also sent cheques to a mother who lost five children in a fire, and a beautiful model, whose face was cut in a knife attack.

(3) _____. He said that he was lucky in business and he wanted to help those less fortunate than himself. 'The nice thing is, the harder I work, the more money I make, and the more people I can help.'

Milton Petrie died in 1994 when he was 92. His will was 120 pages long because he left \$150 million to 383 people. His widow, Carroll, his fourth and last wife, said his generosity was a result of the poverty of his early years.

(4) _____. His father was a Russian immigrant, who became a policeman, but he never arrested anyone as he was too kind.

(5) _____.

1.

- a) One morning he found him in rich clothes
- b) One morning the man wasn't there
- c) One day the man was found dead there
- d) The next morning the man was eager to see him

2.

- a) Milton Petrie disliked helping people, especially those in need
- b) The old man was the only person that Milton Petrie helped with his money
- c) The old man was just one of many people that Milton Petrie helped with his money
- d) There were many people whom Milton Petrie refused to help

3.

- a) He could hardly be considered a successful businessman
- b) He gave up supporting others with money as people didn't appreciate it
- c) He went bankrupt because of his generosity
- d) It cost him millions of dollars, but he still had millions left

4.

- a) He was from an affluent family
- b) His family were poor but kind-hearted
- c) His family had a big fortune
- d) Rich as his father was, his family received no support

5.

- a) All the criminals were afraid of him
- b) His heart had hardened as a result of dealing with criminals
- c) He was so kind that he set all the criminals he had arrested free
- d) He couldn't even give a parking ticket

Text 13

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) No car was able to complete the race.
- b) Some drivers spent more time under the cars than in them.
- c) The explosion hadn't damaged the 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 halfway on the road.
- d) Yet, it was the slowest car of the last race.

- 5.
- a) It was just like the race of modern cars and bored everyone present.
 - b) It proved once more that this kind of race 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 14

I decided to visit a fortune teller called Madam Brown. Her colorful tent was in a village fair. (1) _____. She looked very strange, and there was a smell of unusual herbs. I gave her the money she asked for.

(2) _____. "A relation of yours is coming to see you. She will be arriving this evening. (3) _____. You will be happy to hear that as you haven't seen her for so long. The moment you leave this tent you will get a big surprise. A woman you know well will rush towards you.

(4) _____. That is all."

As soon as I went outside I forgot all about the fortune-teller as my wife rushed towards me. "Where have you been hiding?" she asked impatiently. (5) _____. "She is going to spend the weekend with us." As she walked away I followed her out of the fair.

1.

- a) I went into her tent and she told me to sit down.
- b) I went into her tent and she told me to wait outside.
- c) I changed my mind and did not enter the tent.
- d) I left the fair at once as I was in a hurry.

2.

- a) She got surprised and said she would do nothing for me.
- b) She said nothing and sent me away.
- c) She smiled and looked into the crystal ball.
- d) She said she was very busy and I would go there in the evening.

3.

- a) However, she will leave as soon as possible.
- b) Moreover, she intends to stay for a few days.
- c) Moreover, she intends to stay in another town.
- d) However, she does not want to see you and your family.

4.

- a) She will invite you to a restaurant to mark a special occasion.
- b) She will tell you something important and you will come back to me.
- c) She will tell your sister is leaving and you have to see her off at the station.
- d) She will tell you something urgent, and you will leave the fair in a great hurry.

5.

- a) Your sister will be here soon, and we must be at the station to meet her.
- b) Your sister has already left and we have to go home.
- c) Your sister wants to see Madam Brown and we are going to the station.
- d) Your sister likes Madam Brown's colourful tent and we must take it to her.

Text 15

After reading an article entitled "Cigarette Smoking and Your Health" I lit a cigarette to calm my nerves. I smoked with concentration and pleasure. (1)_____. For a whole week I did not smoke at all. During this time I suffered terribly but my wife suffered even more. (2) _____. My bad temper and my enormous appetite were sometimes unbearable even for me. My friends kept on offering me cigarettes and cigars. (3) _____. This picture would amaze everybody and they would even make no effort to hide their smiles or laughter. After seven days of this I went to a party. I felt extremely uncomfortable with my packet of sweets. (4) _____. So when my old friend Brian urged me to accept a cigarette, it was more than I could bear. (5)_____. My wife was delighted that the things had returned to normal once more. As Brian pointed out, it is the easiest thing in the world to give up smoking. He himself has done it lots of times.

1.

- a) I was sure this would be my last cigarette
- b) I was sure this was my second cigarette
- c) My wife has always been against my smoking
- d) My friend took it away from me

2.

- a) To tell the truth I was taken to hospital because of my ruined health
- b) I was happy with the idea I was going to give up smoking
- c) My wife started to smoke alone
- d) To tell the truth I had all the usual symptoms of someone giving up smoking

- 3.
- a) As I saw it I wanted to leave the place without even saying ‘good bye’ to anybody
 - b) In return to this I would produce a packet of sweets which I ate rather unhappily
 - c) In return to this I would smoke a cigar
 - d) As my wife saw it she left the room at once
- 4.
- a) Everybody wanted me to offer them sweets
 - b) Everybody was amazed because my sweets looked very delicious
 - c) Everybody regretted they were smoking and approved my choice
 - d) Everybody around me was smoking and gazing at my packet
- 5.
- a) I took one guiltily, lit it and smoked with satisfaction
 - b) I refused to take it and went on eating my sweets
 - c) My wife forbade me to take the cigarette
 - d) I took one and threw it into the rubbish box

Text 16

Armenians love bread. (1)_____ Armenian archaeologists have uncovered ancient fire pits strikingly similar to the tonir ovens that are still used to bake lavash. So how is it that 1,000 years later, Armenian-Americans are born into a world of Wonder Bread? (2)_____ He reports: “My mother indulged me in this habit while my father just shook his head.” (3)_____. Doug learned from his family that making bread was always the first chore of the day, and always women’s work. “Mom inherited this role, although she baked more like once or twice a week. The rest of the time, we relied on Tony the Bread Man, who delivered fresh Italian loaves from a big, blue van.” (4)_____ But I’d lose interest by the next day when the bread started to harden. Then my father insisted that I keep dipping and chewing without complaint. (5)_____ As a 10-year-old refugee, he was trampled and shoved out of line while waiting for the day’s ration: a single slice of bread.

- 1.
- a) And there is evidence that they were the first to bake bread.
 - b) In the past, however, they didn’t use so much bread
 - c) This love for bread happens to be a comparatively new phenomenon
 - d) Wine is also popular among Armenians

2.
 - a) Most Armenia-Americans immigrated at the beginning of the 20th century
 - b) Doug admits that he gobbled up tons of soggy, pre-sliced white bread as a kid.
 - c) "Wonder Bread" is a kind of bread preserved since ancient times
 - d) Doug's mother baked tasty bread every day

3.
 - a) To Armenians of his father's generation, bread was life.
 - b) This means that he had a headache
 - c) However, Doug's Mom never baked bread
 - d) Doug never got interested how bread was made.

4.
 - a) This bread was perfect for soaking up the broth in Mom's dolma .
 - b) The bread never became stale
 - c) Even though we bought it, we threw it away that very day
 - d) Italian loaves remained fresh for several days and never hardened

5.
 - a) Years later, he continued to eat Wonder Bread with dolma.
 - b) Years later, he shared a memory that explained a lot.
 - c) Years later, he passed the bread around the table.
 - d) Years later, he asked for more bread from the blue van.

Text 17

Most people are taught at school that Columbus is one of the greatest heroes of western civilization. For a lot of people, he not only discovered America but introduced the arts, law and religion to the primitive tribes of the New World.

(1) _____

Which view is more reliable?

In the 15th century, the Portuguese were one of the most powerful nations on earth. By the end of the century, they were sailing further and further into the Atlantic, in search of a new route to India. (2) _____ It seemed the most sensible thing to do, but the journey was much further than they thought.

No European before had deliberately sailed ships away from land, with no certainty of getting back home safely.

In 1492 Columbus sailed west with three small ships: the *Nina*, the *Pinta* and the *Santa Maria*. After three weeks, on October 12, Columbus and his crew arrived at an island in the Bahamas inhabited by the Indians. (3) _____ Columbus wrote in his Diary: " They brought us parrots and balls of cotton, and many other things."

When the gold Columbus found was not enough, he made the natives into slaves. Columbus thought the Indians were gentler and more intelligent than he had expected. (4) _____ During his later voyages to the Caribbean he imposed

terrible punishment on the Indians.

Five hundred years later, Christopher Columbus remains an enigma. He clearly had a strong desire for riches. (5)_____. However, his attempt to create a colony was disastrous.

1.
 - a) For others he is responsible for the introduction of slavery and the destruction of native American culture.
 - b) Others know very little about Columbus's education and childhood.
 - c) For others he was the first to sail across the Atlantic.
 - d) Others know that he was the man who discovered India.

2.
 - a) They thought the best way to do this was by sailing south round Africa and eastwards.
 - b) Columbus decided to stop the journey and sail back home safely.
 - c) They thought the best way to do this was to sail close to the land.
 - d) They decided to take the shortest way and they appeared to be right.

3.
 - a) When Columbus and his sailors came ashore, the Indians began to fight against them.
 - b) When they came ashore, the Indians ran to greet them bringing food and gifts.
 - c) When they arrived, the Indians got frightened and ran away.
 - d) When they came ashore, the Indians brought gold for them.

4.
 - a) This is why he thought they would make good servants and slaves.
 - b) This is why he couldn't make them into slaves.
 - c) That is why he did not want to take them with him.
 - d) He decided to impose punishment on them.

5.
 - a) He was determined to find gold - in this he was successful
 - b) He wanted to make the natives into slaves.
 - c) He wanted to find America and become the most famous man in the world.
 - d) He was determined to find parrots, cotton and many other things.

Text 18

Although many people will insist that they aren't superstitious, omens and superstitions actually play a part in all our lives. Commonsense should, by rights, triumph over instinct. But that's not always the case! (1)_____ . You will automatically flinch even though you know the glass will protect you. Instinct wins over common sense!

Superstitions too are primitive instincts that continue to lurk in the back of our mind, no matter how intelligent or practical a person we might be. At the same time, how can we condemn beliefs which have primarily come from early man's effort to understand and explain Nature and his own Existence?

Why do people believe in superstitions? Superstitions come in three main forms each one having its own explanation. (2)_____ .

Love letters should always be written in ink according to some superstitions. To write in pencil is an ill-omen for the courtship. It is not a good omen to propose by mail and if a girl receives two letters from different lovers at the same time, she will marry neither of them.

(3)_____ And only the person conducting the service should pick it up, or the life of the couple may turn out unhappily.

(4)_____ . Unable to resist this temptation, some girls will try on their dress but leave off a shoe or a glove, out of respect for this old tradition.

(5)_____ . It is likely that people observed certain unfortunate experiences after having performed an action. They will have avoided repeating these for fear of attracting further misfortune on their way. Sometimes there was a sensible explanation for avoiding certain actions. Walk under a ladder for instance and there's the danger of some paint, tools or a bucket falling on your head!

1.

- a) But throughout the ages, people have had serious reasons to hold their superstitions.
- b) Here are a few of the reasons that people throughout history have believed in superstitions
- c) Before the age of science and technology, many historic peoples feared spirits and powers lurking behind every stone and tree
- d) Suppose for instance, you're looking out of a window and someone kicks a football in your direction

2.

- a) These spirits were always trying to cause harm to people
- b) Since people did not have the knowledge to explain why certain catastrophic events happened, it was easy to blame an angry god or demon
- c) For example, people today still cover their mouths when they yawn, but we really have no reason to do so
- d) The first one implies that certain actions or omens will attract or signify bad luck

- 3.
- a) It is said to be an unlucky omen if the wedding ring is dropped during the wedding ceremony,
 - b) Since the open umbrella was the only thing out of the ordinary, it was blamed for the death
 - c) Many ideas, such as rocking an empty rocking chair, or breaking a mirror, are said to bring bad luck
 - d) So, some people avoid certain things in order to control their own fate
- 4.
- a) Seemingly, it is unlucky for a bride to make her own wedding dress or try it on before a full-length mirror
 - b) If someone broke something onto which the shadow or reflection appeared, people believed that their soul was harmed
 - c) Today we know that reflections and shadows are not part of our souls but if someone still believes it is bad luck to break a mirror, they are said to be superstitious
 - d) So a superstition is "a belief or practice" that people cling to even after new knowledge or facts prove that these beliefs are untrue
- 5.
- a) This is similar to the need for control in our unpredictable lives
 - b) Tiger Woods believes that red is a lucky color
 - c) How did this type of superstition originate?
 - d) Many people hang guardian angels from their rear-view mirrors to avoid automobile accidents

Text 19

Albert Einstein is known all over the world as a brilliant theoretical physicist and the founder of the theory of relativity. He is perhaps the greatest scientist of the 20th century. Some of his ideas made possible the atomic bomb, as well as television and other inventions.

He was born in 1879 in a small German town.(1)_____. Neither his parents nor his schoolteachers thought much of his mental abilities. His uncle often joked; "Not everybody is born to become a professor."

In 1895 Albert failed the entrance examination to a technical college in Zurich. (2)_____. After graduating the college, Einstein started a work at the Swiss Patent Office in Bern. In 1905 he wrote a short article in a science magazine. (3)_____. Later he became a professor in several European Universities and in 1914 moved to Berlin as a member of Prussian Academy of Sciences. After ten years of hard work he created his "General Theory of Relativity." In 1921 Einstein received the Noble prize for Physics. A Jew, and the

pacifist, he was attacked by the Nazis and when Hitler came to power in 1933 he decided to settle in the United States.

(4)_____. His letter greatly influenced the decision to build an atomic bomb, though he took no part in Manhattan Project. After the war he spoke out passionately against nuclear weapons and repression. Einstein died in 1955.

(5)_____.

1.

- a) It was then that he became a famous scientist
- b) By that time he had already founded the Relativity theory
- c) The Einstein family soon moved to Munich, where Albert went to school
- d) There Einstein spent all his life

2.

- a) A year later, however, he managed to pass the exam and entered the college
- b) Einstein was not admitted to a technical college in Zurich
- c) Einstein gave up the idea of studying in a technical college
- d) Einstein left Zurich since he didn't want to study at college

3.

- a) This was an article about military aggression
- b) This was his "Special Theory of Relativity"
- c) The article didn't impress anyone
- d) The article wasn't published

4.

- a) Einstein joined the repression and expansion movement
- b) In 1939 Albert Einstein wrote a letter to President Roosevelt, at the request of several prominent physicists, outlining the military potential of nuclear energy and the dangers of Nazis lead in this field
- c) Einstein warned the Nazis of the potential of the nuclear energy
- d) Einstein took an active part in Manhattan Project

5.

- a) Einstein's theory of Relativity doesn't exist any longer
- b) Soon people forgot about Einstein's inventions
- c) Scientists don't estimate the significance of his discoveries
- d) The artificial element "einsteinium" has been named in his honour

Text 20

John Winston Ono Lennon, MBE (9 October 1940 – 8 December 1980) was an English musician, singer and songwriter who rose to worldwide fame as a founder member of The Beatles.

Born and raised in Liverpool, Lennon became involved as a teenager in the skiffle craze. (1)_____ As the group disintegrated towards the end of the decade, Lennon embarked on a solo career that produced the critically acclaimed albums “John Lennon/Plastic Ono Band” and “Imagine”, and iconic songs such as “Give Peace a Chance” and “Imagine”. After his marriage to Yoko Ono in 1969, he changed his name to John Ono Lennon. Lennon disengaged himself from the music business in 1975 to devote time to raising his infant son Sean, but re-emerged with Ono in 1980 with the new album “Double Fantasy”. He was murdered three weeks after its release.

Lennon was born in war-time England, on 9 October 1940 at Liverpool Maternity Hospital to Julia and Alfred Lennon, a merchant seaman who was away at the time of his son's birth. He was named John Winston Lennon after his paternal grandfather, John "Jack" Lennon, and then Prime-Minister Winston Churchill.

(2)_____. But the cheques stopped when he went absent without leave in February 1944. When he eventually came home six months later, he offered to look after the family. (3)_____ After her sister, Mimi Smith, twice complained to Liverpool's Social Services, Julia handed the care of Lennon over to her. In July 1946 Lennon's father visited Smith and took his son to Blackpool, secretly intending to emigrate to New Zealand with him. Julia followed them—with her partner at the time, 'Bobby' Dykins—and after a heated argument his father forced the five-year-old to choose between them. (4)_____. It would be 20 years before he had contact with his father again. (5)_____.

1.

- His first band, “The Quarrymen”, evolved into “The Beatles” in 1960.
- He regularly visited his cousin, Stanley Parkes, who lived in Fleetwood.
- Seven years Lennon's senior Parkes took him on trips, and to local cinemas.
- After Parkes's family moved to Scotland, the three cousins often spent their school holidays together there.

2.

- His father was often away from home but sent regular pay cheques to 9 Newcastle Road, Liverpool, where Lennon lived with his mother.
- Lennon was raised as an Anglican and attended Dovedale Primary School.
- His mother bought him his first guitar in 1956, an inexpensive Gallotone Champion acoustic.
- Lennon failed all his GCE O-level examinations, and was accepted into the Liverpool College of Art.

3.

- a) The Beatles evolved from Lennon's first band, the Quarrymen.
- b) But Julia-by then pregnant with another man's child-rejected the idea
- c) George Harrison joined the band as lead guitarist.
- d) Like the other band members, Lennon was introduced to Preludin while in Hamburg.

4.

- a) The Lennon-McCartney songwriting partnership yielded eight of its fourteen tracks.
- b) Lennon twice chose his father, but as his mother walked away, he began to cry and followed her .
- c) The Beatles achieved mainstream success in the UK during the beginning of 1963.
- d) Lennon was on tour when his first son, Julian, was born in April.

5.

- a) Throughout the rest of his childhood and adolescence he lived with his aunt and uncle, Mimi and George Smith, who had no children of their own.
- b) They later travelled to Maharishi's ashram in India for further guidance, where they composed most of the songs for The Beatles and Abbey Road.
- c) With Epstein gone, the band members became increasingly involved in business activities.
- d) At the end of 1968, Lennon featured in the film The Rolling Stones Rock and Roll Circus.

Section 11

Ընտրել ավելորդ բառը:

Choose the odd word.

1. “Alice in Wonderland”, was first published in 1865, has since been translated into thirty languages.
 - a) was
 - b) published
 - c) has
 - d) translated
2. At the start of the American revolution, lanterns were hung in the Old North Church as a signal that the British were coming to.
 - e) of
 - f) were
 - g) the
 - h) to
3. Before he died, Linus Pauling had won two Nobel Prizes: the 1954 Nobel Prize in the Chemistry and the 1962 Nobel Peace Prize.
 - a) he
 - b) had
 - c) the
 - d) Peace
4. A patient suffering from amnesia may have partial or total loss of the memory.
 - a) a
 - b) from
 - c) of
 - d) the
5. Helium has the most lowest boiling point of all substances.
 - a) the
 - b) most
 - c) lowest
 - d) all
6. Florida has become the twenty-seventh of State in the United States in 1845.
 - a) has
 - b) the
 - c) of
 - d) in

7. The Peace Corps was established on March 1, 1961 by the President John F. Kennedy.
- was
 - on
 - by
 - the
8. The study demonstrated that neither experience nor awareness will not improve chances.
- the
 - neither
 - nor
 - not
9. Some of the eye in movements used in reading are actually unnecessary.
- of
 - the
 - in
 - are
10. Most of people had written with quill pens until pens with metal points became popular in the middle of the nineteenth century.
- of
 - until
 - with
 - the
11. To determine an object's force, then the mass and the speed of the object must be measured.
- to
 - then
 - the
 - be
12. John Chapman became such famous in American folklore as "John Appleseed" after he had planted apple trees throughout the northeastern part of the United States.
- such
 - as
 - after
 - the

13. Operas can be to broadly classified as either comedies or tragedies.
- a) to
 - b) broadly
 - c) classified
 - d) or
14. Inside the Lincoln Memorial where is a large statue of Lincoln made from white marble.
- a) the
 - b) where
 - c) is
 - d) of
15. Plans for both the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank were drawn and up.
- a) for
 - b) both
 - c) the
 - d) and
16. The closer it gets to December 21, the first day of winter, the shorter than the days become.
- a) the
 - b) to
 - c) of
 - d) than
17. The Spanish introduced not only horses, but also cattle to the North American continent too.
- a) the
 - b) but
 - c) also
 - d) too
18. Despite of much public criticism, history has proved Jimmy Carter to have been more politically astute than many other past U.S. presidents.
- a) of
 - b) to
 - c) than
 - d) other

19. The plants that they belong to the family of ferns are quite varied in their size and structure.
- they
 - belong to
 - are
 - their
20. Despite of the increase in air fares, most people still prefer to travel by plane.
- despite
 - of
 - still
 - to
21. Beside the value of the dollar declines as the rate of inflation rises.
- Beside
 - the
 - declines
 - as
22. People voice their opinions first in small groups or among friends and with acquaintances.
- their
 - first
 - and
 - with
23. Before TV, the common man have never had the opportunity to see and hear his leaders express their views.
- have
 - never
 - had
 - their
24. After he had run for half a mile, and he passed the stick to the next runner.
- had
 - for
 - and
 - the
25. Never before have so many people in the US been interested in soccer with.
- never
 - have
 - the
 - with

26. First raise your right hand, and then, you should repeat after me.
- a) raise
 - b) then
 - c) should
 - d) after me
27. When a patient's blood pressure is much higher than it should be, a doctor usually insists that he will not smoke.
- a) a
 - b) much
 - c) than
 - d) will
28. Although the two signatures are supposed to be exactly the same, but they are not at all alike.
- a) the
 - b) the
 - c) but
 - d) all
29. The assigned text for history class it contains more than twenty chapters.
- a) the
 - b) for
 - c) it
 - d) than
30. The new machine is processes 50 percent more than the previous machine.
- a) new
 - b) is
 - c) percent
 - d) the
31. Shopping in the downtown area of the city it has improved a lot in recent years.
- a) downtown
 - b) it
 - c) improved
 - d) a lot
32. The US Congress consists of both the Senate and the House of Representatives either.
- a) both
 - b) House
 - c) of
 - d) either

33. She used to visit her friend when she has lived in London.
- a) to
 - b) her
 - c) has
 - d) in
34. When a country is in an early step of development, so investments in fixed capital are vital.
- a) When
 - b) in
 - c) so
 - d) fixed
35. Although in English these questions have been formed by changing the word order of a statement, whereas in some languages the word order remains the same.
- a) although
 - b) changing
 - c) word
 - d) the
36. Operas can be broadly classified as either comedies or are tragedies.
- a) broadly
 - b) as
 - c) or
 - d) are
37. We had better to send the letter today and receive the answer as soon as possible.
- a) had
 - b) to
 - c) and
 - d) the
38. They were used to live such awful weather and overcame all the difficulties with great ease.
- a) were
 - b) live
 - c) and
 - d) with

39. That people living here are accustomed to treating their enemies in a good manner is something which we have already learned.
- that
 - here
 - a
 - which
40. I tried not to hide my feelings and made him understand that I admired in him and was ready to support the plan.
- him
 - that
 - in
 - was
41. When we travelled through London we didn't visit in Botanical Garden since the weather was unbearable and we were afraid to catch a cold.
- through
 - in
 - since
 - a
42. The poet had us to realize that things have changed and they never stay the same or last for centuries.
- to
 - have
 - they
 - for
43. Several years have passed on since they got married, but even now when they meet their hearts palpitate as if it was the very first day.
- several
 - on
 - even
 - very
44. When they arrived home early in the morning they were shocked to find that somebody had broken out the house during the night.
- they
 - that
 - out
 - the

45. The most children all over the world tend to eat junk food, that is why our government is engaged in working out a plan to prevent it.
- a) the
 - b) to
 - c) in
 - d) out
46. As they have parted, Marlin and Bob hardly meet in the café anymore and try to erase the memories of their love story.
- a) as
 - b) have
 - c) anymore
 - d) the
47. Despite of her fever, she continued going to work and spending hours at the office desk without thinking about her health.
- a) of
 - b) going
 - c) spending
 - d) about
48. My sister spent a great deal of time in the library near our house because she was used to read much and learn about medicine.
- a) a
 - b) because
 - c) was
 - d) much
49. While I was travelling home, I felt very depressed because I had wasted on the whole evening looking unsuccessfully for my suitcase.
- a) very
 - b) because
 - c) on
 - d) looking
50. By changing your habits of the conditions that surrounding you, you can lower the risk or reduce the damage of disease.
- a) that
 - b) you
 - c) or
 - d) the

51. Computer is a wonderful invention, which it has spread out from business to most families and has become very popular nowadays.
- a) a
 - b) which
 - c) out
 - d) to
52. The history of the English language really started with the arrival of three Germanic tribes who have invaded Britain during the 5th century AD.
- a) the
 - b) really
 - c) have
 - d) during
53. A certain man planted a rose and watered it faithfully and before it blossomed, he has examined it.
- a) and
 - b) it
 - c) before
 - d) has
54. When I left from my home town, my life changed completely, I had not known what I should expect or how I would be affected in education.
- a) when
 - b) from
 - c) should
 - d) how
55. Morse code was an more important way to send messages before the telephone and radio were invented.
- a) Morse
 - b) more
 - c) messages
 - d) were
56. When babies are about around fifteen months old, they can pick up objects and put them into small containers.
- a) when
 - b) about
 - c) up
 - d) them

57. Young people are interested in the politics, but it is very frustrating as you don't feel you can really make a difference.
- a) the
 - b) it
 - c) you
 - d) a
58. The brothers Grimm intended their fairy tales to be studied by scholars of German literature and not to be enjoyed as simple as stories by children.
- a) The
 - b) their
 - c) by
 - d) as
59. Graphology, the science of handwriting analysis, interested in people as far back as in the 2nd century.
- a) handwriting
 - b) in
 - c) far
 - d) century
60. In the company of human beings, parrots demonstrate a remarkable talent for mimicry, for which they never use in the forest.
- a) the
 - b) beings
 - c) remarkable
 - d) for
61. State universities bear the name of its state, and its the achievements are recognized as state achievements.
- a) bear
 - b) its
 - c) the
 - d) are
62. The Earth is the one only planet with a large amount of oxygen in its atmosphere.
- a) the
 - b) one
 - c) amount
 - d) its

63. Plants, which make up 90 percent of visible living in organisms, get their food energy from sunlight.
- a) make
 - b) percent
 - c) in
 - d) food
64. Computers, which keep constant track of inventories and handle all billing, have become the backbone of the most large business firms.
- a) which
 - b) constant
 - c) become
 - d) most
65. As we were entering the building, I noticed a sign that someone had put above of the door which said, "Be alert."
- a) were
 - b) someone
 - c) of
 - d) said
66. I really do regret not learning to play the piano when I had to so many opportunities to learn and practice at school.
- a) do
 - b) the
 - c) to
 - d) learn
67. Science is the process of gathering the knowledge and answering questions about the world and how it works.
- a) is
 - b) the
 - c) questions
 - d) it
68. During the 1700s, Philadelphia developed into the most wealthiest city in the American colonies.
- a) During
 - b) developed
 - c) most
 - d) the

69. He didn't know who it was and couldn't imagine why they did it, but there must have been somebody to who started the rumour that he was from London and very wealthy.
- it
 - there
 - to
 - from
70. Because I suspected that our bill was too very high, I asked our waiter if he would check it again and he agreed with me, there had been a mistake.
- Because
 - very
 - would
 - with
71. We spent a great deal of time looking through a large number of books to help him find a little of information about Bermuda, but he knew most of it already.
- deal
 - through
 - of
 - already
72. I'm not trying to work more, but quite often I have no time for lunch or I don't have much of an appetite, and so I no any longer take a whole hour for my lunch break.
- more
 - quite
 - any
 - a
73. I did not know you wouldn't be coming, at the least you could have telephoned me.
- the
 - not
 - be
 - have
74. Two men who recently spent five days on a coral island though wished they had stayed there longer.
- a
 - who
 - though
 - there

75. Sam was used to live in London, but his company had transferred him to a better position in Manchester.
- a) position
 - b) was
 - c) live
 - d) to
76. The Amazon valley is extremely important to the ecology of the earth, because of forty percent of the world's oxygen is produced there.
- a) of
 - b) the
 - c) world's
 - d) to
77. Jane said she would certainly rather lend me her new movie camera if I wanted to use it on my first trip to Europe.
- a) rather
 - b) she
 - c) her
 - d) first
78. This notice says children are allowed to use the swimming pool provided they are not with an adult.
- a) are
 - b) provided
 - c) this
 - d) not
79. It turned out that the London Branch of the company was the biggest one and they actually had at the least one specialist for every aspect of the law.
- a) the
 - b) that
 - c) actually
 - d) one
80. All the students are looking forward to spending their free spare time relaxing in the sun this summer.
- a) forward
 - b) the
 - c) relaxing
 - d) spare

81. The recent crises proved once more that the global economy has been become increasingly unstable.
- a) increasingly
 - b) recent
 - c) been
 - d) that
82. I haven't seen her for such a long time that I have forgotten what do she looks like.
- a) do
 - b) looks
 - c) a
 - d) that
83. While we were on holiday, we spent most of our time doing energetic things like as sailing, water skiing and swimming.
- a) water
 - b) as
 - c) like
 - d) were
84. When I was being a child, my father read a story for me before bedtime.
- a) being
 - b) my
 - c) a
 - d) before
85. In ancient times and throughout the Middle Ages, most of people believed that the earth was motionless.
- a) throughout
 - b) of
 - c) that
 - d) ancient
86. Although my son, Nick, was never brilliant at the school he always used to get reasonably good marks.
- a) he
 - b) son
 - c) the
 - d) reasonably

87. The water in the Great Salt Lake is at least four times more saltier than sea water.

- a) water
- b) at
- c) the
- d) more

88. Before trains were invented people were used to travel on horsebacks or in coaches.

- a) were
- b) before
- c) in
- d) invented

89. Despite of Nellie's fear of heights, she decided to fly with a group of her classmates to the Bahamas during the spring recess.

- a) the
- b) heights
- c) of
- d) her

90. Not having a car, therefore she finds it difficult to get around.

- a) around
- b) therefore
- c) it
- d) not

91. The most laziest man I ever knew was Jack the piano player from New York.

- a) most
- b) laziest
- c) ever
- d) the

92. He said he could have sleep twenty-four hours a day without waking up.

- a) could
- b) have
- c) a
- d) without

93. He said he is not known as an especially lazy type because his father that never gets out of bed.

- a) as
- b) especially
- c) that
- d) out

94. On Easter Sunday the Jack wakes his father up, dresses him and takes him to church.
- a) on
 - b) the
 - c) up
 - d) to
95. Jack sits down and falls asleep on the way up between the narrow winding stairs to his fourth floor room.
- a) down
 - b) on
 - c) between
 - d) to
96. Jack got so tired before of climbing four flights of stairs that he decided he would sleep under his piano.
- a) so
 - b) before
 - c) of
 - d) under
97. Please, wait for a little while dinner is being cooked and if we can eat then.
- a) for
 - b) a
 - c) being
 - d) if
98. Climate change has to be one of the biggest problems facing people in today.
- a) has
 - b) be
 - c) the
 - d) in
99. Most daytime TV shows are a boring soap operas that put me to sleep so I don't watch them.
- a) a
 - b) that
 - c) to
 - d) so
100. Right now you can go on the internet and purchase that tickets for the 2012 Olympic Games which will be held in London.
- a) now
 - b) go
 - c) that
 - d) held

101. The doctor advised her to see a specialist for the treatment of her skin and problem.
- a) advised
 - b) see
 - c) the
 - d) and
102. Coca Cola has become one of the most popular soft drinks in the world and which has turned this American company into a global business.
- a) has
 - b) soft
 - c) and
 - d) this
103. My parents used to make me to do the washing up after dinner every evening.
- a) to
 - b) up
 - c) the
 - d) every
104. He had better not to waste any more time, if he wants to arrive early.
- a) better
 - b) to
 - c) more
 - d) he
105. Thank you for your letter! I am sorry about I haven't written for a long time.
- a) your
 - b) for
 - c) about
 - d) a
106. The Olympic Games take a place every four years and each time are organized by different country.
- a) the
 - b) are
 - c) a
 - d) time
107. Some people believe that the human beings will never use up all the natural resources on earth.
- a) Some
 - b) that
 - c) the
 - d) up

108. I didn't expect Ann to spend so much of her time helping to me.
a) of
b) to
c) so
d) her
109. The French Quarter is the most famous and the most oldest section of New Orleans.
a) most
b) the
c) famous
d) of
110. Liquids take off the shape of any container in which they are placed.
a) off
b) any
c) which
d) placed
111. Platinum is harder than copper and is almost as pliable as the gold.
a) harder
b) almost
c) as
d) the
112. The first recorded use of natural gas to light street lamps it was in the town of Frederick, New York in 1825.
a) recorded
b) to
c) it
d) was
113. Not only are botanical gardens are places of beauty, they serve scientific and educational purposes as well.
a) not
b) botanical
c) are
d) as well
114. That diamonds which are a form of carbon has been known since the late eighteenth century.
a) that
b) which
c) are
d) the

115. Martha Graham, was one of the pioneers of modern dance, didn't begin dancing until she was twenty-one.
- a) was
 - b) the
 - c) of
 - d) dancing
116. In 1791 Quebec was divided into two sections, Upper Canada and Lower Canada, they both of which were ruled by elected assemblies.
- a) was
 - b) they
 - c) which
 - d) were
117. In the United States, where water treatment is generally the responsibility of municipal governments.
- a) the
 - b) where
 - c) treatment
 - d) generally
118. Canada has adopted the dollar as its monetary unit in 1878.
- a) has
 - b) the
 - c) as
 - d) its
119. The Black Hills of South Dakota are covered along with dense pine forests.
- a) the
 - b) are
 - c) along
 - d) with
120. Scientists believe that continents which once formed a single continent surrounded by an enormous sea.
- a) that
 - b) which
 - c) by
 - d) an
121. Though the galaxy Andromeda is the most distant object visible to observers in the Northern Hemisphere.
- a) though
 - b) the
 - c) most
 - d) to

122. While most students turned the assignment in on time, but a few asked for an extension.
- a) most
 - b) in
 - c) but
 - d) for
123. No one is admitted to the academy unless he or she meets the most education requirements.
- a) no
 - b) is
 - c) meets
 - d) most
124. The chapters were taught by the professor this morning will be on next week's exam.
- a) the
 - b) were
 - c) by
 - d) week's
125. The portraits were exhibited in the Houston Museum last month are now on display in Dallas.
- a) were
 - b) the
 - c) on
 - d) display
126. A pride of lions can contain up to forty lions, including one to three males, several females, and then cubs.
- a) pride
 - b) up
 - c) to
 - d) then
127. When a flag is hung upside down, and it is an internationally recognized symbol of distress.
- a) when
 - b) upside
 - c) and
 - d) it

128. Nearly of the 1800 poems that Emily Dickinson wrote, 24 were given titles and 7 were published during her lifetime.
- a) nearly
 - b) of
 - c) that
 - d) were
129. From 1860 to 1861 The Pony Express became one of the most colorful episodes in American post history.
- a) Pony
 - b) became
 - c) episodes
 - d) post
130. As early as 4000 B.C., people used iron from meteorites to make both ornaments, weapons, tools and utensils.
- a) as
 - b) from
 - c) both
 - d) and
131. In an ordinary optical microscope, an electric bulb or sunlight is used as a light for the stage.
- a) an
 - b) or
 - c) a
 - d) the
132. As a pure white sugar, dextrose is used mainly in the candy, baked goods, and canned goods.
- a) pure
 - b) mainly
 - c) the
 - d) goods
133. Paul Dunbar wrote poetry in standard English language about traditional poetic subjects and about the heroes of black Americans.
- a) standard
 - b) language
 - c) about
 - d) black

134. In America, the Indians used crude oil for fuel and medicine hundreds of years before the first white settlers have appeared.
- a) the
 - b) crude
 - c) of
 - d) have
135. When radio programs became popular approximately around 1925, many people stopped attending movies.
- a) when
 - b) radio
 - c) approximately
 - d) many
136. 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
137. The fruit of the plantain looks much like a banana, but it's not so sweet or so pleasing in their flavor.
- a) the
 - b) much
 - c) but
 - d) their
138. The typical United States trade and union is primarily a local organization devoted to the advancement and protection of the economic interests of its members.
- a) typical
 - b) and
 - c) economic
 - d) its
139. Neither effective speaking and proficient writing are generally seen as requirements for a professor to achieve tenure.
- a) neither
 - b) and
 - c) generally
 - d) as

140. John Steinbeck he wrote down-to-earth accounts of individuals and families who suffered through the Great Depression.
- a) he
 - b) accounts
 - c) through
 - d) the
141. Listening to recorded books while during driving is a means of utilizing time wisely.
- a) to
 - b) recorded
 - c) during
 - d) wisely
142. As a company grows up in size, it is important to maintain communication among the various departments.
- a) as
 - b) up
 - c) in
 - d) the
143. After the data have been received and reviewed, the finance department as employees should be able to determine the best course of action.
- a) after
 - b) been
 - c) as
 - d) best
144. The issues learned during the early stages of the project caused to the researchers to initiate additional research.
- a) the
 - b) early
 - c) to
 - d) additional
145. Individuals with chronic liver disease are gravely at risk for premature death, heart seizures, strokes as well as hypertension, jaundice, and malnutrition too.
- a) with
 - b) are
 - c) and
 - d) too

146. A metal crown which is usually installed only in teeth that don't have the upper portions of their body structure damaged.
- a) which
 - b) usually
 - c) that
 - d) their
147. With cable broadband, you can go from one web page to another much more quickly than you can go with a dial-up modem or DSL, and you can load web pages more readily.
- a) from
 - b) more
 - c) go
 - d) can
148. Petunia Foods, Inc was based in Idaho until it moved to Princeton, New Jersey in the 2003, when it finally finished construction of its permanent head office.
- a) was
 - b) it
 - c) the
 - d) its
149. For long prized for its medicinal value, ginseng these days has become the most common of energy-boosting drinks particularly for high-performance athletes.
- a) for
 - b) medicinal
 - c) of
 - d) particularly
150. Whatever their religious persuasion, Americans have tended to share a common faith in as the most effective means of achieving of a better future for themselves.
- a) their
 - b) common
 - c) as
 - d) of

ANSWER KEY**Section 1**

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

Section 2

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

Section 3

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|
| 1. | 1a | 2c | 3a | 4d | 5d | |
| 2. | 1d | 2c | 3b | | | |
| 3. | 1d | 2b | 3d | 4d | 5c | |
| 4. | 1d | 2b | 3d | 4d | 5a | |
| 5. | 1d | 2a | 3a | 4a | 5a | |
| 6. | 1b | 2a | 3c | | | |
| 7. | 1a | 2a | 3b | 4a | | |
| 8. | 1a | 2a | 3a | 4b | | |
| 9. | 1a | 2b | | | | |
| 10. | 1a | 2a | 3a | | | |
| 11. | 1a | 2a | 3a | | | |
| 12. | 1a | 2a | 3a | 4a | | |
| 13. | 1a | 2b | 3a | 4b | 5a | |
| 14. | 1a | 2b | 3c | 4d | 5a | |
| 15. | 1a | 2d | 3a | | | |
| 16. | 1a | 2 a | 3b | | | |
| 17. | 1c | 2b | 3d | | | |
| 18. | 1c | 2b | 3d | 4a | | |
| 19. | 1d | 2a | 3c | 4c | 5a | |
| 20. | 1b | 2a | 3b | 4a | 5b | |
| 21. | 1c | 2c | 3b | 4a | | |
| 22. | 1d | 2b | 3a | 4c | 5c | |
| 23. | 1b | 2c | 3b | 4d | 5a | 6a |
| 24. | 1a | 2b | 3a | 4a | 5b | 6a |
| 25. | 1d | 2d | 3d | 4b | | |
| 26. | 1b | 2a | 3b | 4d | | |
| 27. | 1d | 2d | 3a | 4b | | |
| 28. | 1a | 2b | 3c | | | |
| 29. | 1b | 2c | 3c | | | |
| 30. | 1d | 2d | 3b | | | |
| 31. | 1b | 2d | 3d | 4c | | |
| 32. | 1b | 2a | 3c | 4b | 5b | |
| 33. | 1d | 2a | | | | |
| 34. | 1c | 2a | 3d | | | |
| 35. | 1c | 2a | | | | |
| 36. | 1b | 2a | | | | |
| 37. | 1d | 2b | 3c | | | |
| 38. | 1b | 2b | 3d | | | |
| 39. | 1c | 2d | 3a | 4a | | |
| 40. | 1a | 2c | 3d | | | |
| 41. | 1c | 2b | 3c | 4d | | |
| 42. | 1a | 2a | 3a | | | |
| 43. | 1a | 2c | 3b | 4a | | |

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|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 44. | 1a | 2c | 3b | | |
| 45. | 1d | 2b | 3c | | |
| 46. | 1b | 2c | 3c | 4a | |
| 47. | 1c | 2b | 3a | 4c | |
| 48. | 1a | 2a | | | |
| 49. | 1d | 2c | 3d | 4a | 5c |
| 50. | 1d | 2d | | | |
| 51. | 1c | 2c | 3d | | |
| 52. | 1b | 2d | 3c | | |
| 53. | 1c | 2b | 3a | | |
| 54. | 1d | 2b | 3a | 4b | |
| 55. | 1a | 2a | 3b | 4a | |
| 56. | 1d | 2a | 3a | | |
| 57. | 1a | 2a | 3b | | |
| 58. | 1a | 2a | 3b | | |
| 59. | 1a | 2a | 3b | | |
| 60. | 1a | 2a | 3b | 4a | |

Section 4

1d 2d 3d 4b 5d 6b 7b 8d 9a 10d 11c 12a 13a 14d 15d 16b 17c
18d 19c 20c 21d 22a 23a 24b 25b 26c 27d 28c 29c 30c 31b 32b 33a
34a 35d 36c 37c 38a 39a 40c 41c 42c 43c 44a 45c 46a 47d 48d 49a
50a 51a 52c 53c 54c 55b 56a 57a 58a 59c 60b 61a 62d 63c 64b 65d
66c 67b 68a 69d 70c 71b 72a 73d 74b 75c 76c 77a 78c 79d 80c 81a
82a 83c 84d 85d 86c 87b 88a 89b 90c 91d 92b 93a 94c 95c 96b 97c
98d 99d 100b 101a 102b 103a 104c 105a 106c 107b 108a 109c
110c 111b 112c 113b 114b 115a 116a 117a 118c 119a 120b 121d
122a 123b 124d 125d 126b 127 d 128c 129b 130c 131b 132a 133c
134c 135d 136d 137c 138b 139c 140a 141b 142d 143c 144b 145a
146d 147b 148c 149b 150c 151d 152b 153a 154c 155c 156b 157b
158b 159c 160a 161d 162b 163c 164c 165c 166b 167b 168c 169a
170a 171b 172a 173c 174a 175b 176b 177a 178a 179b 180b 181a
182c 183a 184d 185a 186b 187c 188a 189a 190a 191b 192c 193a
194b 195b 196c 197c 198c 199a 200c 201b 202c 203b 204b 205a
206a 207c 208b 209a 210a 211a 212a 213a 214a 215a 216b 217c
218a 219a 220a 221d 222c 223a 224a 225c 226c 227a 228d 229d
230b 231b 232b 233b 234c 235c 236d 237c 238a 239d 240b
241 d 242d 243c 244d 245c 246b 247c 248b 249d 250a 251 d
252b 253c 254d 255a 256d 257d 258d 259c 260d 261a 262b 263d
264c 265a 266b 267c 268c 269d 270a 271b 272d 273d 274a 275c
276a 277b 278d 279a 280c 281a 282b 283c 284b 285b 286a 287a
288a 289c 290c 291d 292c 293d 294a 295a 296a 297d 298a
299a 300a

Section 5

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

Section 6

- 1a 2b 3a 4a 5b 6d 7a 8c 9a 10a 11a 12d 13b 14a
15a 16a 17a 18a 19a 20a 21a 22a 23a 24b 25b 26a
27a 28a 29b 30b 31b 32a 33c 34b 35c 36 d 37b 38c
39a 40d 41d 42c 43a 44a 45b 46a 47a 48a 49a 50a
51a 52a 53a 54a 55a 56a 57d 58b 59d 60a 61a 62b
63a 64c 65a 66a 67a 68a 69a 70a 71a 72a 73a 74a
75a 76a 77a 78d 79c 80c 81c 82b 83c 84b 85a 86c
87c 88b 89d 90a91b 92b 93b 94d 95b 96c 97a 98c
99b 100d

Section 7

1c 2a3d 4a 5c 6a 7d 8a 9d 10b 11b 12a 13b 14a 15a
16a 17a 18a 19a 20a 21a 22a 23a 24b 25b 26b 27a
28d 29a 30b 31c 32a 33d 34b 35a 36c 37a 38b 39a
40a 41a 42a 43d 44a 45a 46b 47a 48a 49c 50c 51a
52b 53d 54a 55c 56a 57c 58a 59b 60c 61a 62d 63b
64d 65a 66a 67b 68a 69c 70a 71d 72a 73c 74a 75d
76d 77d 78b 79c 80c 81b 82b 83b 84d 85b 86d 87a
88b 89b 90a 91d 92c 93d 94d 95b 96a 97a 98c
99b 100a

Section 8

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

Section 9

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

Section 10

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

Section 11

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