

Լուսինե Աթոյան



ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

բանավոր
քննության
հարցատոմսերի
նմուշների
ժողովածու

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ՎԱՐՑԱՏՈՄՍ

ԵՐԵՎԱՆ 2017

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Ա Ն Գ Լ Ե Ր Ե Ն

9-րդ դասարանի բանավոր քննության
հարցատոմսերի նմուշների ժողովածու

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«Կոունկ տպագրատուն» ՍՊԸ
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ՆԱԽԱԲԱՆ

Սույն ժողովածուն ստեղծվել է ուսուցողական նպատակներով՝ որպես «Անգլերեն» առարկայից հանրակրթական դպրոցի 9-րդ դասարանի ավարտական քննությանը նախապատրաստվելու օժանդակ ձեռնարկ:

Ժողովածուի նպատակն է օգնել «Անգլերեն» առարկայից քննություններին նախապատրաստվողներին ձեռք բերելու առաջադրանքները կատարելու հմտություն, ինչպես նաև կրկնելու յուրացված նյութը:

Ժողովածուն օգտակար կարող է լինել ինչպես հանրակրթական դպրոցի ավարտական դասարանի շրջանավարտների, դիմորդների, այնպես էլ անգլերենի ուսուցիչների համար:

Ցանկանում ենք հաջողություն

Examination Card 1

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

- 1 Gardening is growing and caring for plants as an enjoyable leisure activity.
2 For some people gardening is a form of exercise, a way to save money on food,
3 or a way to ensure that fruits and vegetables are free chemicals. For others, gardening
4 is a profession: landscape gardeners design, install, and maintain gardens for a living.
5 Unlike farmers, who typically produce large quantities of crops using complex
6 equipment, gardeners usually produce plants in smaller quantities.
7 Evidence of gardening dates back to 6000 BC. For much of history, functional
8 gardens were more important than pretty ones-people relied on their gardens not only
9 for fruits and vegetables but also for plants used to make medicines. Decorative
10 gardens were found only in the estates of **wealthy** people who had slaves or servants
11 to tend the gardens. Gardening for pleasure did not become widespread until the
12 development of the middle class, around 1500 AD. With money and time to spare,
13 many began to create gardens for enjoyment.
14 Today gardening is practiced all over the world. With a little soil, some seeds, and
15 a few basic tools, even inexperienced gardeners can enjoy the rewards of creating a
16 garden and watching it grow.

1 According to paragraph one (lines 1-4)

- a) Gardening is the best way to save money.
- b) Fruits and vegetables must be free from chemicals.
- c) Gardeners usually produce plants in larger quantities.
- d) Farmers usually produce more crops than gardeners.

2 The word **wealthy** in line 10 is synonymous to

- a) leisure
- b) rich
- c) pleasure
- d) jewelry

3 Functional gardens were important for people, because

- a) they liked fruits very much.
- b) they didn't want to have pretty gardens any more.
- c) they used their plants to make medicines.
- d) they couldn't rely on decorative gardens.

4 Which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned in the text?

- a) Only rich people must have gardens.
- b) For some people gardening is a form of exercise.
- c) Gardeners usually produce plants in smaller quantities.
- d) Today gardening is practiced all over the world

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

Williamsburg (1) _____ a city in Virginia. (to be) Some people from England (2) _____ there in 1633. (to move) They (3) _____ the settlement after King William III. (to name)

Today many tourists (4) _____ Williamsburg. (to visit) They see homes and shops that look as they did in colonial days. The visitors enjoy walking through the beautiful gardens. They listen to guides dressed in costumes. They can even (5) _____ where Patrick Henry made a famous speech. (to see)

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Հյուրանոցի տնօրենը մեզ շատ լավ դիմավորեց, մենք շատ գոհ էինք:

2. Եթե անձրևը չհաղարի, մենք չենք կարողանա դուրս գալ:

3. Ոչ ոք չի կարողանում թարգմանել այս տեքստը, այնպես չէ՞:

4. Կարծում եմ դուք շատ հեշտությամբ կկարողնաք սովորել անգլերեն:

5. Մենք պետք է շտապեինք, որովհետև ժողովն արդեն սկսվել էր:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

London

Examination Card 2

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 September is the ninth month of the year. However, the word *September* comes from
2 the Latin word *septem*, which means "seven." This is because long ago a different
3 calendar was used in which September was indeed the seventh month. When Julius
4 Caesar, leader of Rome, changed the calendar, he made September the ninth month.
5 September is a time of change. With autumn and winter approaching, temperatures
6 usually begin to drop somewhat. It is also a productive time of the year since this is
7 when farmers harvest some of their vegetables and fruit, especially apples, which have
8 finished their growing season.

9 September has thirty days. The **major** US holiday in September is Labour Day. This
10 holiday, which comes on the first Monday of the month, is in honour of all people who
11 work. September the seventh is Brazil's Independence Day and Chile's is the
12 eighteenth. Armenia's Independence Day is September the twenty-first.

1 According to the text

- a) Labour Day is celebrated on the first Monday of every month.
- b) Brazil and Chile celebrate Independence Day on the same day.
- c) Brazil and Armenia celebrate some of their holidays in September.
- d) Chile became independent before Brazil.

2 The word **major** in line 9 may best be replaced

- a) free
- b) main
- c) interesting
- d) necessary

3 September 18 is an important day in

- a) Brazil
- b) Chile
- c) the US
- d) Armenia

4 Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text?

- a) Armenia's independence day is in September.
- b) September is a time of change.
- c) the Latin word "septem" means "seven"
- d) Julius Caesar, leader of Rome, made the seventh month of the year longer.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

In 1869, a special new waterway (1)_____. (to be completed)

It connects the Mediterranean and the Red Sea and (2)_____ the Suez Canal.
(to be called)

Some sections of the canal (3)_____ very narrow, so two ships can't pass there at the same time. (to be) One ship must wait in a special place until the canal is passable again.

The construction of the canal (4)_____ in 1859 and continued until 1869. (to begin) In honor of the completion of the canal, a famous Italian composer (5)_____ a special opera. (to write)

An international agreement states that ships of all nations can use the canal.

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Աննան արդեն Մերիից վերցրել է բոլոր անհրաժեշտ գրքերը:

2. Ի՞նչ էիր քննարկում Թոմի հետ, երբ ես ներս մտա:

3. Մեր հյուրերը կժամանեն այսօր ուշ երեկոյան, այնպես չէ՞:

4. Աննայի մայրը վստահ է, որ նա լավ կհանձնի իր քննությունները:

5. Ես ոչինչ չկարողացա ուտել, չնայած ծաշն արդեն եփված էր:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

Seasons and Weather

Examination Card 3

1. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

- 1 All around the world, people drink tea. But tea does not mean the same thing to
2 everybody. In different countries people have very different ideas about tea-drinking.
3 In China, for example, tea is always served when people get together. The Chinese
4 drink it any time of day, at home or in teahouses. They prefer their tea plain, with
5 nothing else in it.
6 Tea is also popular in Japan. The Japanese have a special way of drinking tea called a
7 tea ceremony. It is very old and full of meaning. Everything should be done in a special
8 way in the ceremony. There is even a special word for it in Japanese language.
9 Another tea-drinking country is England. In England, the late afternoon is "teatime".
10 Almost everyone has a cup of tea then. The English usually make tea in a teapot and
11 drink it with cream and sugar. They also eat cakes, cookies, and little sandwiches at
12 teatime. In the United States people have tea mostly for breakfast and after meals.
13 Americans usually use tea bags to make tea. Tea bags are faster and easier than making
14 tea in teapots. In the U.S., many Americans drink cold tea – "iced tea". They
15 sometimes drink iced tea from cans, with soda.

1 The text is about

- a) Chinese tea
- b) How tea is important
- c) English teatime
- d) ways of drinking tea in different countries

2 According to the text, tea is popular

- a) all over the world.
- b) only in the United States.
- c) only in English-speaking countries.
- d) in Asian countries.

3

Tea ceremony is a

- a) kind of Japanese tea.
- b) special way of serving tea in Japan.
- c) kind of restaurant.
- d) special time of the afternoon.

4

Iced tea is popular

- a) in winter
- b) in England
- c) for breakfast
- d) in the United States

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

Chess (1) _____ one of the oldest board games. (to be) The origins of chess are uncertain, although there are a number of legends regarding its invention. In fact, chess (2) _____ in India in the sixth or seventh century AD. (to originate) The game's popularity quickly spread through Persia and from there (3) _____ to Europe. (to come) The rules and pieces used in the game have undergone changes over the centuries.

Modern chess owes much to the Spaniard Ruy Lopez de Segura, who in 1561 (4) _____ the first book on how to play the game. (to write) In it, he (5) _____ the concept of 'castling', which had not been part of the game until then. (to introduce)

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Ես չեմ կարող հագնել այս զգեստը, այն շատ փոքր է:

2. Եթե դու ժամանակին չգաս, մենք կգնանք առանց քեզ:

3. Ոչ որ չի ցանկանում խոսել նրա հետ այդ մասին, այդպես չէ՞:

4. Կարծում եմ անգլերենը չափազանց դժվար է մեկ տարում սովորելու համար:

5. Ես կարծում եմ, որ նրանք կկատարեն այս աշխատանքը հաճույքով:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

London

Examination Card 4

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 My interest in Chinese food started many years ago, when I had my first job. I was a
2 young reporter from the Daily Journal in San Francisco. Our office wasn't far from
3 Chinatown. I usually managed to arrange my schedule so that I could go there at least
4 two or three times a week for a good meal. The first time I ever ate Chinese food I
5 loved it. And since then, it just tastes better and better to me. The first thing I noticed
6 was the fresh taste of the meat and vegetables. When I learned more about the food, I
7 began to understand why it has this unique feature. About 5000 years ago, China lost
8 much of its wood because of over population and poor management of its forests. This
9 loss was very bad for the country, of course, but it turned out to be very good for the
10 food. Wood became very expensive and **hard** to get, so the Chinese had to either find a
11 substitute for their valuable wood, or learn how to use it better. There weren't any
12 substitutes available, so people found ways to economize. In order to economize in
13 cooking, they had to use very little wood. So they started cutting their meat and
14 vegetables into small pieces before they put them in the hot oil. That way the food
15 cooked faster and they saved their fuel. The food prepared in this manner kept its fresh
16 flavor – and it's this flavor that attracts people to the art of Chinese cooking.

1 According to the text China lost much of its wood,

- a) because of its overpopulation and bad management of forests.
- b) because wood became very valuable.
- c) as the country was overpopulated and they wanted to have good food.
- d) because of its poor economy.

2 What was the first thing the author noticed about Chinese food?

- a) its low price.
- b) the fresh taste of the meat and vegetables.
- c) it contained no fat at all.
- d) it came in big pieces.

3 The word **hard** in line 10 is synonymous to

- a) strong
- b) dangerous
- c) difficult
- d) impossible

4 Which of the following is mentioned in the text?

- a) In order to economize the Chinese cut their food into big pieces.
- b) The Chinese cut the food into small pieces for saving their fuel.
- c) The food was cooked faster when it was put into hot water.
- d) The Chinese found a substitute for their valuable wood.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

I have just finished an absolutely marvelous book by Charlotte Bronte called *Jane Eyre*. It is one of the most unforgettable book I (1)_____ever _____. (to read)
Although it (2)_____ written over 150 years ago it is still very powerful. (to be)

Charlotte Bronte was one of the finest English novelists of the last century. She (3)_____ in 1816. (to be born) *Jane Eyre* was Charlotte's second novel. It (4)_____ popular very soon. (to become)

What the reader (5)_____ about *Jane Eyre* is the description of a young girl's struggle for freedom and independence. (to like)

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Դու շատ հետաքրքիր նկարներ կտեսնես, եթե գաս այս թանգարան:

2. Արդեն շատ ուշ էր, բայց Թոմը դեռ չէր ավարտել այդ աշխատանքը:

3. Մեր ուսուցչուհին ավելի շատ ուշադրություն է դարձնում մեր արտասանությանը:

4. Դավիթին թույլ կտան արտասահման գնալ ամռանը:

5. Մենք որոշել ենք ամառային արձակուրդներին գնալ ծովափ:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

Washington

Examination Card 5

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 There is no one who hasn't heard of Walt Disney; he is one of the most famous
2 figures in the twentieth century and yet most people hardly know anything about
3 him. Although he became one of the most successful men in history, he left school
4 at the age of sixteen and then studied art for a short time. By the early years of this
5 century, he had already started to produce cartoons in Hollywood in partnership with
6 his brother Roy, who, for some reason, never managed to become as **famous** as
7 Walt. Disney is perhaps most well known on account of his lovable cartoon
8 character, Mickey Mouse, who first appeared in 1928 in a film called *Steamboat*
9 *Willie*. One of the most popular cartoon films of all time is *Snow White and the*
10 *Seven Dwarfs* which was the first full-length cartoon in the history of the cinema.
11 By the 1950s, Walt Disney had become one of the world's major producers of
12 films for cinema and television. He also published books for children.

1 It's mentioned in the text that Walt Disney is a

- a) cartoon translator
- b) great producer
- c) cartoon character
- d) well-known actor

2 Walt Disney started to produce cartoons

- a) with his brother Roy in 1950.
- b) in the early years of the twentieth century.
- c) in Hollywood in 1928.
- d) when he was still at school.

3 The word **famous** in line 6 is synonymous to

- a) popular
- b) perfect
- c) extraordinary
- d) talented

4

Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the text?

- a) He left school at the age of sixteen.
- b) Everyone has heard of Walt Disney.
- c) People know everything about Walt Disney.
- d) His brother is not as famous as he.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

Mark Twain (1)_____ to go to the opera by his friend. (to be invited) He was very rich. During the performance, the friend's wife talked all the time. She talked so much that it (2)_____ very difficult for Mark Twain to listen to the opera. (to be) At the end of the performance she (3)_____ to Mark Twain and said: (to turn) "Oh, my dear Mark Twain, I want you to be with us again next Friday night. The opera will be "Carmen". I'm sure you (4)_____ it." (to like). "Thank you very much," said Mark Twain, "that will be fine. I (5)_____ never _____ you in "Carmen". (to hear)

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Դու կարող ես կատարելագործել քո անգլերենը՝ սովորելով նոր բառեր:

2. Բոլոր կանգնած էր պատուհանի մոտ առանց իմանալու ինչ անել:

3. Երբ իմ հյուրերը ներս մտան, նա ինձ մենակ թողեց նրանց հետ:

4. Երեխաներին չի թույլատրվում զբոսանքի գնալ առանց ծնողների:

5. Տեղեկացրեք նրանց, որ մենք չենք կարող ավարտել այս աշխատանքը ժամանակին:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

My Native Town

Examination Card 6

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 An Englishman who was in France for a short visit wanted to go back to
2 England. He had enough money to pay only for the ticket. As he knew that the
3 trip would take only two days, he decided that he could live without eating those
4 two days. So he bought a ticket and got on the ship. When dinner time came, he
5 was very hungry, but he said he wasn't hungry. In the evening he was still more
6 hungry, but when the waiter came to ask him to have supper, he said he was
7 seasick, and he went to bed hungry.

8 Next morning the Englishman felt half-dead with hunger: "I'll eat," he said
9 to himself, "even if they throw me out into the sea." So when dinner time came
10 he went into the dining-room and ate everything that was on the table before him.
11 After dinner he quickly got up and went to his cabin.

12 In the evening when the ship was not far from London, he ate his supper and
13 said to the waiter, "Bring me the bill for my meals".

14 "But you paid for your meals, when you bought the ticket," answered the
15 waiter.

1 According to paragraph 1 (lines 1-7)

- a) An Englishman had enough money to live in France.
- b) The waiter asked him to have supper with him.
- c) An Englishman always went to bed without eating.
- d) An Englishman was short of money and paid only for his tickets.

2 Next morning the Englishman decided to eat something, because

- a) he knew that they'd throw him out into the sea.
- b) he was very hungry and couldn't stand it any longer.
- c) he found the way to the dining-room.
- d) he liked the French cuisine very much.

3 After dinner the Englishman went to his cabin very quickly, because he

- a) was ashamed as he couldn't pay for his dinner.
- b) forgot his money in his cabin.
- c) was very tired.
- d) didn't like his dinner.

4 Which of the following statements is true?

- a) He was already in London.
- b) He paid for his meal with the ticket.
- c) The waiter paid for his meal.
- d) He would stay in France for two days.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

English life is full of traditions and the English (1)_____ to be conservative. (to be known) They (2)_____ things which are familiar to them, (to accept) and they are suspicious of anything that (3)_____ strange and foreign. (to be) Many English people are very reserved and won't talk to others, especially foreigners. Englishmen (4)_____ displaying any emotion even in dangerous and tragic circumstances. (not to like) If you (5)_____ yourself to him without an introduction, he is likely to treat you with suspicion. (to present)

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Այս տիկինը շատ հարուստ է և նա իր ամբողջ ժամանակը անցկացնում է ճամփորդելով:

2. Երբ պրն. Սմիթը և նրա ընկերները կանգնեցին պանդոկի մոտ, արդեն շատ ուշ էր:

3. Անգլերենը ժամանակակից տեխնոլոգիաների աշխատանքային լեզուն է:

4. Դուք նույն ինստիտուտն եք ավարտել, այնպես չէ՞:

5. Ես չճանաչեցի Լիլիթին, քանի որ նա շատ էր փոխվել:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Examination Card 7

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 The Olympics have a very long history. They began in 776 BC and took place
2 every four years for nearly 1.200 years at Olympia, in Greece. The citizens of all
3 the Greek states were invited to take part in the Games. The **prizes** were wreaths
4 made of the branches of olive trees.

5 In 394 AD the games were stopped by the Roman Emperor Theodosius, and
6 they were not held again until 1896. The games of 1896 were held at Athens
7 and they were the first international Olympic Games. All the nations of the world
8 were invited to send athletic teams.

9 From then and until the present time the Olympic Games have been
10 international and the number of athletes taking part and the number of events
11 on the programme have increased. In these games only amateurs or non-
12 professional athletes can take part. Each country sends teams for as many
13 of different events as possible. The winners of each event are given a certain
14 number of points. The International Olympic Committee decides where each
15 Olympics will take place. They ask a city (not a country) to be the host.

1 The Olympic Games became international

- a) in 394 AD.
- b) at the end of the nineteenth century.
- c) at the end of the eighteenth century.
- d) in 776 BC.

2 The word **prizes** in line 3 may best be replaced by

- a) rewards
- b) surprises
- c) praises
- d) gifts

3 Who can **NOT** take part in the Olympic Games?

- a) Anybody who is interested in sport.
- b) Any non-professional athlete.
- c) Professional sportsmen.
- d) The host country.

4 The International Olympic Committee

- a) makes decisions about the city where the Olympics are to take place.
- b) asks a country to organize the Olympic Games.
- c) asks the host cities to take part in the Olympics.
- d) is the host in the country where the Olympics are to take place.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

Charles Dickens was very fond of children. One morning he (1) _____ in the little square, (to walk) when he (2) _____ a little girl who was playing with a big doll. (to see) Suddenly the doll fell on the ground and broke. The girl (3) _____ to cry. (to begin) Dickens went up to her and said: "Come to my house, little girl, and we (4) _____ if we can find another doll there." (to see) So they went to Dickens's house where there were a lot of dolls. Dickens (5) _____ a big doll and gave it to her. (to take) She was happy to have a new doll.

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Ես հարցրեցի նրան, թե երբ պատրաստ կլինեն իմ փաստաթղթերը:

2. Ես կարծում եմ, որ նա լավ դերասան կդառնա:

3. Հիշում եմ քնարկվեց, երբ բոլորը ներկա էին:

4. Ես արդեն ավարտել եմ իմ թարգմանությունը և հիմա կարող եմ հանգստանալ:

5. Մեծ Բրիտանիայում ամենահեղինակավոր համալսարանները Օքսֆորդն ու Քեմբրիջն են:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

The United States of America

Examination Card 8

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 British homes are usually small. Old people, young families and unmarried
2 people do not usually live together. Many English people love old houses, and
3 these are often more expensive than modern ones. They also love gardening, and
4 you will see gardens everywhere you go: in towns, villages and out in the country.
5 Some are very small, with just one tree and a few flowers. Others are enormous,
6 with **plenty of** flowers and enough vegetables and fruit trees to feed a family.

7 There are 22 million homes in Britain – big homes and small homes, old cottages
8 and new high-rise buildings, houses and flats.

9 Two thirds of the families in Britain own their own homes. Millions of these
10 “owner-occupied” houses are the same, with two or three bedrooms and a bathroom
11 upstairs, a sitting room, a dining room and a kitchen downstairs and a small garden
12 at the back and front of the house. To pay for their house, home owners borrow
13 money from a “building society” and pay back a little every month.

14 One quarter of British people live in rented state-owned homes, called “council
15 houses”. Many of these are flats, but some are houses, each with a small piece of
16 garden. Other people rent their homes from private owners.

17 There are many different kinds of homes in Britain, but there are not enough! It
18 is often very difficult for young people to find a home when they want to start a
19 family.

1 According to paragraph one (lines 1-6)

- a) Old houses are more expensive than new ones.
- b) British homes are too old.
- c) Only old houses have gardens.
- d) Only enormous gardens have everything.

2 The word **plenty of** in line 6 is synonymous to

- a) fond of
- b) tired of
- c) kind of
- d) a lot of

3 "Owner-occupied" houses are

- a) very much alike.
- b) quite different from each other.
- c) not good for living.
- d) only for large families.

4 It's mentioned in the text that

- a) Two thirds of the families in Britain have their own homes.
- b) There are only big homes and small gardens in Britain.
- c) All the houses are the same - with two or three bedrooms.
- d) There are many homes in Britain and they are enough for everybody.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

One Sunday morning he (1) _____ along a very small street. (to walk) He was looking into the shop windows and admiring the old buildings. Suddenly he (2) _____ hungry. (to feel) He (3) _____ to stop for lunch in the nearest restaurants. (to decide) It seemed quite ordinary - but then he (4) _____ a sign in the window. (to notice) The sign said: "We can serve everything. You name it and we (5) _____ it." (to serve)

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Նրանք մեկնելու են երկուշաբթի թե՛ երեքշաբթի:

2. Ես կզանգահարեմ քեզ հենց տուն հասնեմ:

3. Մայրիկդ կզայրանա՞ եթե չհասցնես ավարտել դասերդ:

4. Որքան ժամանակ կպահանջվի քեզանից թարգմանությունը ավարտե
համար:

5. Անգլիացի դպրոցականները հագնում են դպրոցական համազգեստ:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

My Family

Examination Card 9

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 Have you ever thought about the kind of books people used long ago? It is only in
2 the last 500 years that books have been printed on paper. Before that time the
3 only way of making books was to write them out by hand. No one knows when
4 writing first began.

5 The invention of paper played a very **important** part in the development of
6 books. In the 11th century the art of papermaking reached Europe but no trace of
7 printing was found in Europe until 1423. The knowledge of the methods of printing
8 spread so quickly over the Continent of Europe that by the year 1487 nearly every
9 country had started printing books.

10 Later people began to learn how to make paper more quickly and cheaply and of
11 better quality. As a result of this, books became much lighter and smaller.

12 The first person to print books in the English language was William Caxton. By
13 the 16th century books looked very much as they do today and since then very little
14 change has been made in their appearance.

1 The main idea of the text is about

- a) the Continent of Europe
- b) book printing
- c) the invention of handwriting
- d) William Caxton

2 The art of papermaking reached Europe

- a) in 1487
- b) in the 16th century
- c) in 1423
- d) in the 11th century

3 The word **important** in line 5 can best be replaced by

- a) significant
- b) interesting
- c) sympathetic
- d) necessary

4

Why did the books become much lighter and smaller?

- a) People learnt to make paper more quickly and of poor quality
- b) People learnt to make paper more cheaply and without quality
- c) People learnt to make paper more quickly and of better quality
- d) People learnt to make paper more expensively and of better quality

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

After I had had lunch at a village inn, I (1) _____ for my bag. (to look) I (2) _____ it on the chair beside the door but it wasn't there! (to leave) As I (3) _____ it, the inn-keeper came in. (to look for)

"Did you have a good meal?" he asked.

"Yes, thank you," I answered, "but I can't pay the bill. I haven't got my bag."

The inn-keeper (4) _____ and immediately went out. (to smile) In a few minutes he returned with my bag and (5) _____ it back to me. (to give)

"I am sorry," he said. "My dog had taken it into the garden. He often does this."

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Բոլոր ուղևորները ստիպված էին սպասել ևս մեկ ժամ:

2. Մոնան դաշնամուր շատ ավելի լավ է նվագում, քան Անին:

3. Այդ հարցը կքննարկվի հաջորդ ժողովի ժամանակ:

4. Թոմը շատ լավ է երգում, այնպես չէ՞:

5. Բացի Անգլերենից, նա գիտի Ֆրանսերեն և Իսպաներեն:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

My Flat

Examination Card 10

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line numbers

1 It is very important to eat healthy food because food is the main source of energy
2 for our body. Not all kinds of food are equally useful and bad food can even do
3 harm to your health. For example, fast food makes you fat and fat is believed to be
4 one of the major causes of many diseases. On the contrary, healthy food **contains**
5 the right balance of protein, fat and is rich in vitamins, so if we want to stay healthy,
6 we should eat only healthy food.

7 In recent years eating habits have changed because people are now more health-
8 conscious than they used to be. The fashion for healthy food is growing all the time.
9 People are encouraged to eat less fat and more fiber. High fiber foods and low fat
10 foods can now be found in all shops and supermarkets. Moreover, now we have an
11 opportunity to eat healthy dishes from international cuisine. Dishes from China, for
12 instance, use very little oil and are much healthier than the usual way of frying.
13 Another example is spicy food from India, which clean out the body's system and
14 help fight illnesses.

15 People start to think about their food when they think that they are too fat. The
16 most popular way to lose weight and avoid gaining it is following a diet. Some
17 people count the number of calories they eat every day. This is called a calorie-
18 controlled diet. On the one hand, it is good if you cut out snacks and desserts. On
19 the other hand, excessive dieting may be dangerous, because people cut out foods
20 which are necessary for their health.

1 According to paragraph one (lines 1-6)

- a) All kinds of food are equally useful for our body.
- b) We should eat only healthy food, but it doesn't contain the right balance of vitamins.
- c) Fast food makes you fat and fat is the cause of disease.
- d) Fast food is the main source of energy.

2 The word **contain** in line 4 may best be replace by

- a) include
- b) enlarge
- c) depend
- d) bring

3 In recent years eating habits have changed because

- a) people start to eat more fat and less fiber.
- b) people start to pay more attention to their food.
- c) people start to eat only Chinese food.
- d) people start to eat spicy food from India.

4 Which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned in the text?

- a) If we want to stay healthy, we should eat only healthy food.
- b) Some people count the number of calories they eat every day.
- c) Excessive dieting may be dangerous for people.
- d) Every person must count the number of calories he eats every day.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

If one takes proper care of one's health, (1) _____ meals at regular hours, does one's morning exercises and stops worrying about small things, one can do without the doctor for ages. (to have) If you ever fall ill, go and (2) _____ a doctor or telephone or send for him at once. (to see) Remember the English proverb: "Good health (3) _____ above wealth." (to be)

Last month when I (4) _____ home from my summer holidays, I went to see my brother. (to return) We had not seen each other for a long time.

"How pale you look, Victor! What is the matter with you?" I asked. I saw that he (5) _____, his eyes were red and his face was pale. (to tremble) I put my hand on his forehead and I felt at once that he had a high temperature.

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Հյուրերը դեռ չեն ժամանալ: Նրանք մի փոքր կուշանան:

2. Բացի Թեդից բոլորը հանձնեցին քննությունը:

3. Իմ ավագ եղբայրը շատ լավ թենիս է խաղում:

1

4. Այս ճաշասենյակը շատ մեծ է և լուսավոր:

5. Կամ ես կամ իմ ընկերը կմիանանք իրենց խմբին մի շաբաթից:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

My Friend

Examination Card 11

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 Why are the English so worried about their weather? The answer is that they
2 cannot accept the fact that, unlike the rest of Europe, they have a terrible climate.
3 It may be colder in Scandinavia, but at least they have the excitement of snow.
4 They hardly ever have snow, just rain and fog. But when they say to each other,
5 "Isn't it **dreadful** weather today? It's pouring with rain," they sound surprised, as
6 though it is very unexpected, when in fact it has been raining every day, for two
7 weeks. Surprisingly, few people take much notice of the weather reports in the
8 newspapers, on radio and television. And anyway, the English never believe what
9 they say will happen. Also they like to be surprised.

10 As soon as they wake up in the morning, they go to the window and open the
11 curtains "to see what the weather was doing" as if they expect at least a hurricane,
12 or a snowstorm. As for the weather-forecaster, his job is simple. Whenever there is
13 a major sporting event like Ascot, Wimbledon or an important cricket match, he
14 knows that it is sure to rain!

1 According to paragraph one (lines 1-9)

- a) The English don't like snow.
- b) The climate is terrible in Scandinavia.
- c) The climate in England is awful.
- d) The rest of Europe has a terrible climate.

2 The word **dreadful** in line 5 is **NOT** synonymous to

- a) horrible
- b) fearful
- c) frightful
- d) wonderful

3 The English don't pay attention to the weather reports as they don't

- a) believe them.
- b) like to be surprised.
- c) have time.
- d) watch TV.

4 Which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned in the text?

- a) The English like to be surprised.
- b) They go to the window to see what the weather is like.
- c) They know about the snowstorm.
- d) It always rains in England.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

A few days ago Joe (1) _____ to the new barber shop. (to go)

When he (2) _____ the barber shop he felt a sharp smell of paint. (to enter)

The walls had been painted and the shop had been opened **only a few days** before. He (3) _____ yet _____ time to go there. (not to have) He ~~had to wait~~ for his turn.

He (4) _____ and looked round. (to sit down) He liked ~~the new~~ barber shop very much. It (5) _____ light and clean. (to be)

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Եթե մենք նրան չօգնենք, նա չի կարողանա ավարտել աշխատանքը:

2. Թումը ասաց, որ նա չի կարող ընդունել մեր առաջարկը:

3. Զորքը նկատեց, որ անձրևանոցը մոռացել է տանը:

4. Տնօրենը ասաց, որ փաստաթղթերը պատրաստ կլինեն ժամը 3-ին:

5. Երբ ես խոսեցի նրա հետ, նա շատ բարկացած էր:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

My Hobby

Examination Card 12

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line Number

1 In the Far and Middle East parts of Africa, South America and Europe, the first
2 thing most Western people notice is the respect everyone has for the old. Older men
3 and women live with their married children and are important members of the
4 family. They look after the children, help with the cooking, give advice and often
5 rule family life. Living in an extended family has advantages for everyone. A small
6 child, for example, knows many people from the very beginning, not just his mother
7 and father. When his mother goes out, it doesn't matter. He'll stay with someone
8 who loves him - an aunt or sister or grandmother.

9 For a young mother and father there are also advantages. They can go out to work
10 and grandmother will look after the house and the children. This is important for
11 grandmother too. She sees her grandchildren grow up. She is needed and loved.

12 The nuclear family is the **product** of the West. The typical family consists of
13 father, mother and two children. If the mother goes out to work, she must leave
14 them with a stranger- someone who looks after them as a job, for money. If there is
15 a divorce or separation the child's life will change completely.

16 As for the old, too many old people live alone- in special flats or homes. They
17 hardly ever see their children and grandchildren. They have nothing important to do.

1 The main idea of the first paragraph (1-8) is that

- a) people must respect everyone from Europe.
- b) every child must live in an extended family.
- c) married couples can rule family life.
- d) older men and women are important members of their family.

2 What are the advantages for young parents?

- a) They can go out any time they want.
- b) They will have grandchildren too.
- c) They will look after their house themselves.
- d) They will be needed and loved.

3 The word **product** in line 12 may best be replaced by

- a) reason
- b) result
- c) present
- d) direction

4 Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the text?

- a) Living in an extended family has advantages for everyone.
- b) The nuclear family is the product of the West.
- c) The child's life is more interesting if there's a divorce in the family.
- d) Many old people live alone and don't see their children and grandchildren.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

Thomas Isherwood arrived at Tindaro by the morning train. He was tall and thin. His eyes (1) _____ blue and his face was brown. (to be) He looked tired as he (2) _____ well in the train. (not to sleep) He wore a grey overcoat and a blue and white scarf, and a brown hat.

No one (3) _____ to meet him, and he walked slowly along the platform carrying a brown leather suitcase. (to come) He looked for a porter and gave him the luggage ticket.

He (4) _____ Italian, not a word of it. (not to know) He was a typical Englishman just capable of asking "How much"-- "give me the change."

He said only one word to the porter - "Taxi". His luggage (5) _____ into the taxi and then he himself got in. (to be put)

"Hotel Flora," said Thomas.

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Բժիշկն ասաց, որ ստիպված եմ թողնել ծխելը:

2. Դուք գիտե՞ք, որ նա տաս տարի ապրել է Լոնդոնում:

3. Աննան ասաց, որ ինքը գիտի մի քանի օտար լեզու:

4. Ծնողներս կվերադառնան Մոսկվայից այսօր երեկոյան:

5. Երբ ես խոսեցի նրա հետ, նա շատ բարկացած էր:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

My School

Examination Card 13

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 There are lots of different ways of communication nowadays such as letters and
2 telegrams, telephones and the Internet, but perhaps the most popular one is a
3 mobile phone.

4 People choose to use mobile phones for communication because they are very
5 convenient. First of all, they are small enough to fit into our pockets so we can
6 easily take it everywhere and always stay in touch. Besides, they allow us not only
7 to phone, but to send small messages, which is very cheap. What is more, if you
8 have one of the new multimedia mobiles, you can use the Net, play games, watch
9 TV programmes and take photos.

10 However, some people are against mobile phones because they think that
11 radiation from mobile leads to cancer, which hasn't been actually proved.

12 I believe it's a good idea to have a mobile with you everywhere, even at school,
13 because in case of emergency we can contact our parents to let them know that we
14 are OK or to ask for help. Besides, if we need some information or advice, we can
15 always get in touch with our friends or parents.

16 There are some other means of communication which are becoming extremely
17 popular nowadays, for example, e-mail or instant messaging which allow you to
18 keep in touch through the Internet. Instant messaging is more immediate than e-mail
19 because you don't have to check your inbox for new messages as they appear
20 instantly. Another advantage is that more than two people at a time can join in a
21 conversation.

22 Today modern technologies offer people great opportunities for communication
23 and many people choose instant messaging as the best way of communication.

1 People use mobile phones for communication, because

- a) they are very small and convenient.
- b) they allow us to play games.
- c) they are convenient only for taking photos.
- d) they are very cheap.

2 It's good to have a mobile with you everywhere, because

- a) you can contact only your parents and ask for money.
- b) you can always get in touch with your friends or parents.
- c) you always need some information or advice.
- d) you can ask your friend to help you.

3 The word **offer** in line 22 may best be replaced

- a) supply
- b) reserve
- c) suggest
- d) refer

4 Which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned in the text?

- a) If you have one of the new multimedia mobiles, you can use the Net.
- b) Many people choose instant messaging as the best way of communication.
- c) There are different means of communication which are not popular.
- d) Instant messaging is more immediate than e-mail.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

Margaret asked: "Why (1) _____ you _____ to go back to school?"
(to want) Margaret, Joan and Allan (2) _____ down the road to the little village
school (to walk).

"Because I like to know things," Allan said.

"Why don't you like to go to school?"

"You (3) _____ when you get there." (to see)

Allan (4) _____ to see how dirty the school was (to be
surprised).

When lessons began, Allan (5) _____ (to be disappointed).

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Անգլիացի հայտնի դերասանը կժամանի վաղը:

2. Նա ասաց, որ այդ նամակը ուղարկել էր երկու շաբաթ առաջ:

3. Կամ Ջոնը կամ Աննան ստիպված կլինեն նորից գնալ այնտեղ:

4. Ես այնքան հեռու էի բեմից նստած, որ ոչինչ չկարողացա տեսնել:

5. Իմ եղբայրը ոչ ոքի չի ծանաչում այս քաղաքում:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

My Day

1

2

3

Examination Card 14

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

- 1 A Frenchman, who was going to travel in the USA heard many tales about how
2 difficult it is to get food and good service in the restaurants in America.
3 On his first day in the USA when he wanted his dinner he went from restaurant
4 to restaurant but could not get a meal – it was the dinner hour and there were so
5 many people in the restaurants that the waiters didn't even want to talk to him.
6 After some time, very tired and hungry, he came to a small eating place. To his
7 surprise, a waiter met him at the door took him to one of the empty tables and
8 asked:
9 "What will the gentlemen order?"
10 "A plate of beef and a few friendly words."
11 A few minutes later the waiter put a hot plate of beef before the Frenchman.
12 "Well," said the man happily. "The beef looks nice. And how about those
13 friendly words?"
14 The waiter took a sheet of paper and wrote: "Don't eat that beef!"

1 What tales did the Frenchman hear about the USA?

- a) It was dangerous to drive there.
- b) It was hard to get good meals.
- c) It was difficult to find a room there.
- d) It was impossible to eat their food.

2 Why couldn't he get a meal on his first day in the USA?

- a) It was too late.
- b) The restaurants were overcrowded.
- c) He couldn't speak English.
- d) He didn't want to eat anything.

3 How did the waiter meet him in the small eating place?

- a) He didn't pay attention to him.
- b) He sent him away from the restaurant.
- c) He greeted him warmly.
- d) He asked him to go out.

4 What did the Frenchman order?

- a) only soup
- b) fried potatoes
- c) meat course
- d) only friendly words

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

Mrs. Cross is an old lady who (1) _____ in a village in the country outside Bristol. (to live)

Last week she (2) _____ an accident (to have).

It (3) _____ and she was walking to the village store. (to rain)

She (4) _____ on the wet road, fell down and broke her leg (to slip).

By chance, a local farmer (5) _____ by in his car (to pass). He went back to his farm and telephoned for an ambulance.

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Հոգւածը կիրապարակվի այս ամսագրում հաջորդ ամիս:

2. Վաղը տնօրենը զբաղված կլինի և չի կարողանա ընդունել ձեզ:

3. Մենք ստիպված էինք թարգմանությունը կատարել բանավոր:

4. Մի՛ անհանգստացեք ես կզգուշացնեմ նրան ձեր այցի մասին:

5. Երբ Արամը զանգեց, ես արդեն ավարտել էի իմ դասերը:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

My Favourite Book

Examination Card 15

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 Once my uncle Theo applied for a post in Camford University. There were many
2 candidates, but about fifteen candidates, including Theo, were asked to come to
3 Camford. There is only one hotel in Camford, and the man who shared the room
4 with Theo was a fellow called Adams.

5 The committee interviewed all the candidates and the number was reduced to two,
6 Theo and Adams. The committee could not decide which of the two to take, so they
7 decided that each candidate must give a public lecture. The lecture was to be given
8 in three days' time. For three days Theo never left his room. He worked day and
9 night. Adams didn't seem to do anything.

10 The day of the lecture came. And Theo discovered that the typewritten copy of his
11 speech had disappeared. The Head said that Adams was the first to start. Adams
12 calmly took his stolen speech out of his pocket and read it. Now it was Theo's turn.
13 But what could he do? He could only repeat the lecture, word for word.

14 After the lecture the Head said, "the candidate we have chosen is —Mr. Theo.
15 We were impressed by the lecture of Mr. Adams. But Mr. Adams read his lecture to
16 us. When Mr. Theo's turn came, he repeated that speech, word for word, from
17 memory, though of course, he had never seen a line of it before. Now a fine memory
18 is absolutely necessary for this post, that's why we decided that Mr. Theo was
19 exactly the man we wanted."

1 According to paragraph one (lines 1-4)

- a) Only Theo was asked to come to Camford.
- b) Theo and Adams had to stay together.
- c) There were fifteen candidates for the post.
- d) There is no hotel in Camford.

2 After the interview, the committee decided

- a) to take two candidates for that post.
- b) that the two candidates would give a public lecture.
- c) to choose neither Theo nor Adams.
- d) that all the candidates were good.

3 What happened on the day of the lecture?

- a) Theo was the first to start the lecture, but he refused.
- b) Theo discovered that the typewritten copy of his speech had disappeared.
- c) Adams took his speech that he had written and began to read.
- d) Adams started to repeat the lecture word for word, as he had good memory.

4 According to paragraph four (lines 14-19), the Head announced that

- a) Adams didn't impress them.
- b) Theo's memory was not necessary.
- c) Adams was the best man for that post.
- d) Theo was the winner.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

Long ago in England, candles (1) _____ to tell time (to be used). Each candle (2) _____ into twelve parts by colours or by notches (to be divided). People (3) _____ how long it took for the candle to burn down to a notch or to a new colour (to know). When three parts of the candle (4) _____ down, an hour had passed by (to burn). Each candle lasted four hours. Six candles (5) _____ from one sunrise until the next (to last).

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Ես տեղյակ չեմ, դուք հրավիրված եք թե ոչ:

2. Մենք չենք կարող աշխատել հանգստյան օրերին:

3. Հիանալի եղանակ է: Եկեք գնանք զրոսանքի:

4. Այս ֆիլմը շատ հետաքրքիր է, այնպես չէ:

5. Մինչ մենք քննարկում էինք այդ հարցը, նրանք ներս մտան:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

My Plans for the Future

Examination Card 16

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

- 1 Britain has more than 90 universities. British universities can be divided into several
2 categories. The foremost universities are the University of Oxford and the University of
3 Cambridge, both founded in the Middle Ages. The term Oxbridge is used to refer to both
4 schools as a single entity. Another type of university is the so-called redbrick variety-old
5 and solid schools built in the 19th century when bricks were the standard building material.
6 The large number of ultramodern universities that sprouted up in the last half of the 20th
7 century are often called cement block and plate-glass universities. London has its own great
8 schools, the enormous University of London and its world-famous college, the London
9 School of Economics.
- 10 Students interested in advanced education can also attend polytechnics, which are
11 schools dedicated to the sciences and applied technology. An education act in 1992
12 changed the status of these colleges to universities. Higher education can also be obtained
13 through the Open University, **founded** in 1969, which offers extension courses taught
14 through correspondence, television and radio programs, and videocassettes. It also sponsors
15 local study centers and residential summer schools. The purpose of the Open University is
16 to reach people who may not ordinarily be qualified for university study.

1 The main idea of the text is about.

- a) the Universities of London
- b) the British who can get education
- c) the Open University of London
- d) the education which can be obtained in the Open University

2 In the last half of the 20th century the Universities are called

- a) redbrick Universities.
- b) cement block and plate-glass Universities.
- c) enormous Universities.
- d) world-famous Universities.

3 The word **founded** in line 13 is synonymous to

- a) introduced
- b) completed
- c) established
- d) started

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

- a) Students interested in advanced education can also attend polytechnics.
- b) Higher education can also be obtained through the Open University.
- c) The Open University sponsors television and radio programs.
- d) The Open University is found in 1969.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

To many people the word "Hollywood" (1) _____ 2 meanings. (to have)
Hollywood is an area in Los Angeles. Hollywood (2) _____ also the American movie industry. (to be)

It was just farmland at the beginning of the 20th century. Early American movies (3) _____ in other places, such as New York and Chicago. (to be made)

In 1917 a director was making a film in Chicago. Because of cold weather he couldn't finish the film. He took a trip to southern California and (4) _____ it was the perfect place for making films. (to realize)

Next year his company built a movie studio in Hollywood. Other companies (5) _____ his example. (to follow)

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Մարդիկ երբեմն հանգանք են գործում՝ առանց հասկանալու այդ:

2. Մերին երջանիկ է, քանի որ ունի բարի և հասկացող ամուսին:

3. Խնդիրն այն էր, որ նա չգիտեր ում մեղադրել:

4. Սելին միշտ պատասխանում է հեռախոսազանգերին, եթե նա իր գրասենյակում է:

5. Դու կկարողանաս վերադարձնել այս գիրքը ժամանակին:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

My Summer Holidays

Examination Card 17

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 I am sure that reading is an essential part of our lives. Only in books you can
2 find the answers to all your questions. Books can tell us a lot about the modern
3 world and ancient times. Besides, they can help us to explore new ideas and
4 expand our outlook. What is more, books teach us to be kind and honest. While
5 reading we learn how to solve our problems and make people happy. Finally, I
6 think that reading is the perfect way to spend free time and not to be bored.

7 There are a lot of **different** kinds of books in the world, for example, thrillers,
8 historical novels, science fiction, adventure books and others. Teenagers all over
9 the world like reading about adventures because they enjoy characters who go
10 through dangers to complete their mission. Boys are also fond of thrillers and
11 detective stories because they have interesting story lines and unusual endings. As
12 for girls, they prefer romances, historical novels and poetry.

13 Some people argue that we won't read printed books in the future. We would
14 watch films or read books on-line. Of course, the Internet allows people to find
15 information about everything, but I don't believe that computers will replace
16 printed books, because printed books have certain advantages over electronic
17 media. First of all, they are cheaper and easier to use. Secondly, printed books
18 don't need electricity and you can take a book with you wherever you like, even
19 to bed. What's more, a printed book is better for human eyes than a computer
20 screen. So I think that printed books will coexist with computers and will always
21 be a part of human culture.

1 According to paragraph 1 (lines 1-6)

- a) Books find the answers to our questions.
- b) Books can solve our problems.
- c) Books teach us a lot of things.
- d) Books teach us how to spend our time.

2 The word **different** in line 7 is synonymous to

- a) various
- b) dangerous
- c) famous
- d) adventurous

3 Boys like detective stories because

- a) they have unusual endings.
- b) they have already read romances.
- c) they have uninteresting plot.
- d) they have many characters.

4 Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the text?

- a) Printed books have certain advantages over electronic media.
- b) Printed books don't need electricity.
- c) You can take a book with you wherever you like.
- d) Computer screen will be a part of human culture.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

I (1) _____ dinner at a restaurant when Harry came in. (to have) Harry (2) _____ in a lawyer's office years ago, but now he is working at a bank. (to work) He gets a good salary, but he always borrows money from his friends and never (3) _____ it back. (to pay)

Harry saw me and came and sat at the same table. He has never borrowed money from me. While he was eating, I (4) _____ him to lend me \$2. (to ask) To my surprise, he gave me the money immediately. "I (5) _____ never _____ any money from you," Harry said, "so now you can pay for my dinner. (to borrow)"

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Այգին ծածկված էր գույնզգույն տերևներով:

2. Կարիք չկա գնալ այնտեղ այս մառախլապատ եղանակին:

3. Երբ մենք ներս մտանք, նրանք դեռ ծիծաղում էին:

4. Չուշանաք: Մենք պետք է այնտեղ լինենք ժամանակին:

5. Երբ ես տեսա նրան, նա ծխում էր միջանցքում:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

My Winter Holidays

Examination Card 18

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 London was founded in the first century A.D. by the Romans. They left London
2 in the 5th century and the city was largely abandoned. By the 8th century it was again
3 a busy trading center, and in the 11th century London became the capital of England.
4 Edward the Confessor built a palace and an abbey at Westminster. The Norman
5 period saw the construction of the Tower, old St. Paul's Cathedral and many
6 churches and monasteries.

7 Medieval London grew in importance as a trading centre and in 1215 its citizens
8 won the right to elect their own leader, or Lord of Mayor.

9 The Great Fire of 1666 destroyed three-quarters of the city. Sir Christopher
10 Wren rebuilt St. Paul's Cathedral and designed 51 churches. The rebuilding of
11 London followed the medieval street plan, but the old wooden houses were replaced
12 by buildings of brick, to reduce the future fire risk. During the 19th century London
13 spread **rapidly** into the suburbs. As a result of it new forms of transport were
14 developed including the underground railway system.

15 Britain was then at the height of her Imperial Powers and this is expressed in
16 such buildings as the Houses of Parliament and St. Pancras Station.

1 It's stated in the first paragraph (lines 1-6) that

- a) London was a busy trading center in the 1st century.
- b) Edward the Confessor built many churches and monasteries.
- c) London became abandoned in the 5th century.
- d) Edward the Confessor constructed the Tower.

2 The houses were replaced by buildings of bricks, because

- a) the wooden houses were too old.
- b) the fire risk was too high.
- c) the Great Fire destroyed the city.
- d) the citizens couldn't live there any longer.

3 The word **rapidly** in line 13 means

- a) cheaply
- b) slowly
- c) quickly
- d) easily

4 Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the text?

- a) The Tower was constructed during the Norman period.
- b) The citizens won the right of election in Medieval London.
- c) St. Paul's Cathedral was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren.
- d) St. Pancras Station was designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

■ Write the verbs in the right tense form.

Last summer my friend's parents (1) _____ him to London (to take). His father had to do some work there. They had to go there by plane. My friend (2) _____ never _____ before and he was a little afraid (to fly). He tried not to show a but when they took their seats in the plane, he (3) _____ his eyes (to close). His father (4) _____ at him and told him to look out of the window (to laugh). "Look how bright the sun shines, and how small the houses and trees (5) _____ from here," he said (to look).

■ Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Մայրը ջերմաստիճանը շատ ցածր է լինում:

2. Ես ասաց, որ վերադարձել է Փարիզից երկու շաբաթ առաջ:

3. Ե՛վ տնօրենը և՛ ուսուցիչները շատ հավանեցին իմ ելույթը:

4. Ես հասկացա, որ շատ դժվար կլինի անել այդ աշխատանքը մենակ:

5. Ես դա արդեն քննարկել եմ ժողովի մասնակիցների հետ:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

Means of Communication

Examination Card 19

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 Compared to the United States, fewer people go on to higher education in Britain,
2 and there is more emphasis on segregation pupils at the lower levels on the basis of
3 ability. National tests at the ages of 7, 11, and 14 assess students' progress. Schools
4 must provide religious education for all pupils, although parents can withdraw their
5 children from it. Full-time school begins at age 5 in Great Britain. In addition, about
6 half of 3- and 4- year-olds are enrolled in specialized nursery schools or in nursery
7 classes at primary schools.

8 In Britain, the term form is used to designate grade; old boys and old girls refer
9 to people who have graduated from a school. Private schools or independent schools
10 are called public schools, a term that means just the opposite in the United States.
11 What are called public schools in the United States are called state schools in Britain.
12 Grammar schools are university preparatory schools, most of which have been
13 replaced by comprehensive schools catering to students of all academic abilities.
14 Secondary modern schools provide vocational education rather than preparation for
15 university entrance.

16 At the age of 16, prior to leaving school, students are tested in various
17 subjects to earn a General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE). If they wish
18 to go on to higher education at a university, they take Advanced Level examinations,
19 commonly known as "A" Levels. About a third of British students leave school as
20 soon as possible after turning 16, usually taking lower - level jobs in the
21 workforce. Those who stay in school past the age of 16 may pursue either further
22 education or higher education. Further education is largely vocational. Students may
23 also stay in school until age 18 to prepare for higher education.

1 According to paragraph 1 (lines 1-7)

- a) fewer people go on to higher education in Britain in comparison to the USA.
- b) full time school is for children from the age of 7.
- c) there aren't nursery schools in Britain.
- d) there are schools for 3 and 4 -year-olds children in the USA.

2 It's stated in paragraph 2 (lines 8-15) that

- a) public schools are only in Britain.
- b) grammar schools provide vocational education .
- c) secondary modern school are called public schools.
- d) public schools are called state schools in Britain.

3 The word **various** in line 16 may best be replaced by

- a) different
- b) modern
- c) interesting
- d) necessary

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

- a) Student are tested in various subjects for getting a GCSE.
- b) Before 16 students want to leave school.
- c) Students may stay in school until age 18.
- d) Students who stay in school after the age of 16 want to get further education.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

By the end of the 1980s Britain's working population — the workforce (1) _____ around 22 million (**to be**). Those in employment include full-time, part-time and self-employed people.

People are employed in three sectors: primary, manufacturing and service. The primary sector is concerned with raw materials such as cereals and minerals. Processing these materials (2) _____ the field of the manufacturing sector (**to be**). The service sector (3) _____ services of various kinds such as transport or distribution, but does not manufacture goods (**to provide**). Employment (4) _____ also _____ into sections according to types of work and social class (**to be divided**). These categories (5) _____ professional, manual and non-manual (**to include**).

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Մենք պետք է շտապեինք, որովհետև ժողովն արդեն սկսվել էր:

2. Ես ոչինչ չկարողացա ուտել, չնայած ծաշն արդեն եփված էր:

3. Ես կարծում եմ, որ նրանք կկատարեն այս աշխատանքը հաճույքով:

4. Տեղեկացրեք նրանց, որ մենք չենք կարող ավարտել այս աշխատանքը ժամանակին:

5. Թեղի քույրը քեզ կդիմավորի օդանավակայանում:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

My Meals

Examination Card 20

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 During the 16th and 17th centuries, coffee was introduced into one European
2 country after another, many accounts are recorded of its prohibition or approval as a
3 religious, political, and medical potion. Coffee gained popularity as a beverage in the
4 London coffee houses, which became centers of political, social, literary, and
5 eventually business influence. The first coffeehouse in London was established about
6 1652. In Europe, too, the coffeehouse flourished later in the 17th century. In such
7 North American cities as Boston, New York City, and Philadelphia, coffeehouses
8 became **popular** beginning in the late 1600s.

9 Until the close of the 17th century, the world's limited supply of coffee was
10 obtained almost entirely from the province of Yemen in southern Arabia. But, with the
11 increasing popularity of the beverage, the propagation of the plant spread rapidly to
12 Java and other islands of the Indonesian archipelago in the 17th century and to the
13 USA in the 18th century. Coffee cultivation was started in the Hawaiian Islands in
14 1825. But the 20th century the greatest concentration of production was centered in
15 the Western Hemisphere - particularly Brazil.

16 In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, industrial roasting and grinding machines
17 came into use, vacuum-sealed containers were invented for ground roasts, and
18 decaffeination methods for green coffee beans were developed. After 1950 the
19 production of instant coffee was perfected. The popularity of instant coffee led to
20 increased production of the cheaper Robusta beans in Africa.

1 It's stated in paragraph 1 (lines 1-8) that

- a) coffee was introduced into European countries in the 16th and 17th centuries.
- b) coffee gained popularity only in London.
- c) the first coffeehouse in London was opened in the late 1600s.
- d) coffee was introduced to New York at the beginning of the 16th century.

2 The word **popular** in line 8 may best be replaced by

- a) famous
- b) interesting
- c) familiar
- d) similar

3 According to the paragraph 2 (lines 9-15), the limited supply of coffee was obtained

- a) from Philadelphia.
- b) from Yemen.
- c) from Island.
- d) from the USA.

4 When was the coffee production centered in the Western Hemisphere?

- a) in the 17th century
- b) in the 18th century
- c) in the 20th century
- d) in the 19th century

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

In 1951 96 per cent of people in work in Britain (1) _____ (to have) full-time jobs and the majority of these (70 per cent) (2) _____ by men (to be held). By 1988 25 per cent of jobs were part time and 45 per cent of workers (3) _____ women: (to be) so one basic trend in employment in the 1980s was a general rise in the number of part-time jobs for women, particularly in service industries. The number of people who (4) _____ self-employed also rose considerably, increasing by over half a million between 1983 and 1987 (to be). This (5) _____ due to changing work, patterns and to the high levels of unemployment of the 1980s (to be).

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Մենք որոշել ենք ամառային արձակուրդներին գնալ ծովափ:

2. Ես չճանաչեցի Լիլիթին, քանի որ նա շատ էր փոխվել:

3. Կամ ես կամ իմ ընկերը կմիանանք իրենց խմբին մի շաբաթից:

4. Բացի Անգլերենից, նա գիտի Ֆրանսերեն և Իսպաներեն:

5. Մեծ Բրիտանիայում ամենահեղինակավոր համալսարանները Օքսֆորդն ու Էմբրիջն են:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

Travelling

1. Hand the text and answer the questions.

2. Read the text and answer the questions.

3. Read the text and answer the questions.

4. Read the text and answer the questions.

5. Read the text and answer the questions.

6. Read the text and answer the questions.

7. Read the text and answer the questions.

8. Read the text and answer the questions.

9. Read the text and answer the questions.

10. Read the text and answer the questions.

11. Read the text and answer the questions.

12. Read the text and answer the questions.

13. Read the text and answer the questions.

14. Read the text and answer the questions.

15. Read the text and answer the questions.

16. Read the text and answer the questions.

17. Read the text and answer the questions.

18. Read the text and answer the questions.

19. Read the text and answer the questions.

20. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. According to paragraph 1, the first car was made in 1885.

2. According to paragraph 2, the first car was made in 1885.

3. According to paragraph 3, the first car was made in 1885.

4. According to paragraph 4, the first car was made in 1885.

5. According to paragraph 5, the first car was made in 1885.

6. According to paragraph 6, the first car was made in 1885.

7. According to paragraph 7, the first car was made in 1885.

8. According to paragraph 8, the first car was made in 1885.

9. According to paragraph 9, the first car was made in 1885.

10. According to paragraph 10, the first car was made in 1885.

11. According to paragraph 11, the first car was made in 1885.

12. According to paragraph 12, the first car was made in 1885.

13. According to paragraph 13, the first car was made in 1885.

14. According to paragraph 14, the first car was made in 1885.

15. According to paragraph 15, the first car was made in 1885.

16. According to paragraph 16, the first car was made in 1885.

17. According to paragraph 17, the first car was made in 1885.

18. According to paragraph 18, the first car was made in 1885.

19. According to paragraph 19, the first car was made in 1885.

20. According to paragraph 20, the first car was made in 1885.

1. Everyone could buy it.

2. It was very cheap and easy to use.

3. It was very cheap and easy to use.

4. It was very cheap and easy to use.

5. It was very cheap and easy to use.

6. It was very cheap and easy to use.

7. It was very cheap and easy to use.

8. It was very cheap and easy to use.

9. It was very cheap and easy to use.

10. It was very cheap and easy to use.

11. It was very cheap and easy to use.

12. It was very cheap and easy to use.

13. It was very cheap and easy to use.

14. It was very cheap and easy to use.

15. It was very cheap and easy to use.

16. It was very cheap and easy to use.

17. It was very cheap and easy to use.

18. It was very cheap and easy to use.

19. It was very cheap and easy to use.

20. It was very cheap and easy to use.

Examination Card 21

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 When cars first started appearing on the streets of the world, few people took them
2 seriously. They were toys – playthings for grown men who didn't have much to do.
3 No one thought that the automobile would ever become the world's most popular
4 form of transportation.

5 When Henry Ford started selling his Model T in 1908, he changed all that. Ford
6 believed that a car should be low-cost transportation that everyone could afford. So he
7 decided to make such a car. First, he wanted a dependable automobile that would not
8 break down easily. Then he wanted a simple engine that almost everyone could fix.
9 Ford wanted to sell the car for a low price, so he had to make it at a low cost. So, he
10 made only one model and he made it in only one color – black.

11 In 1932, the Duesenberg brothers produced a car that many people think is the most
12 luxurious automobile ever made – the Duesenberg SJ. Every Duesenberg was custom-
13 made, so each one was different. But it usually weighed about 7000 pounds and had a
14 very wide wheelbase – 150 inches. It also had an **enormous** 400 horsepower engine
15 that could move the huge car from zero to 100 miles per hour in 17 seconds. It had the
16 finest silk, leather, silver and wood. An SJ was definitely expensive, but rich people
17 often felt they had to own one. Unfortunately, the car cost so much to produce that the
18 company lost money. In 1937, after making only 500 of them, the Duesenbergers
19 stopped production of the SJ forever.

1 According to paragraph 1 (lines 1-4)

- a) people thought that the first cars were toys for children.
- b) every person started to take them very seriously.
- c) they were playthings for grown men.
- d) they liked the first cars very much.

2 Henry Ford decided to make such a car that

- a) everyone could buy it.
- b) only rich people could afford it.
- c) would cost too much for everyone.
- d) would have different colors.

3 The word **enormous** in line 14 means

- a) numerous
- b) famous
- c) huge
- d) expensive

4 It's stated in the text that

- a) Ford wanted to sell the car for a high price.
- b) Rich people don't want to buy that car.
- c) the Duesenbergs stopped to produce the car.
- d) the Duesenbergs didn't like the model.

■. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

Yesterday Helen (1) _____ at seven thirty. (to wake up) She (2) _____ a quick shower, a cup of coffee, got into her car and drove to work. (to leave) She found a parking space outside the office door. "That (3) _____ very strange," (to be) she (4) _____ as she walked up to the front door of the office building; (to think) usually there were a lot of cars outside the office.

The door (5) _____ when she tried to open it. (to be locked) This was very unusual.

■I. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Աշակերտները մեծ հետաքրքրությամբ են լսում նրա դասերը:

2. Դժվար է հասկանալ, թե ինչու նա հրաժարվեց մեր օգնությունից:

3. Նրանք զբոսանքի կգնան ժամը 5-ին: Դու կարող ես գնալ նրանց հետ:

4. Երբ ես ստանամ նրա նամակը, ես քեզ կասեմ այդ մասին:

5. Անգլիացի դպրոցականները հագնում են դպրոցական համազգեստ:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

My School

Examination Card 22

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 Madrid is the capital of Spain, and is located right in the centre of the country. It's
2 also the largest city in Spain, with over three million residents. Madrid is a centre for
3 government and finance, and is an **important** manufacturing centre for the automotive
4 and aircraft industries. In addition, it's one of the major publishing centers for the
5 Spanish-speaking world.

6 The people of Madrid are called Madrilenos. Many Madrilenos work from 10 a.m.
7 to 2 p.m. Then, at two o'clock, many stores and offices are closed. The custom started
8 so that people could take an afternoon nap or siesta. Those who take a siesta go back to
9 work again from five to eight o'clock. However, recently, many businesses have
10 stopped closing for siesta and stay open from nine to five o'clock. Nevertheless, many
11 people still work late, until eight in the evening.

12 Like many people throughout Spain, Madrilenos eat dinner late, usually between 10
13 p.m. and midnight, and theatres and cinemas begin performances late. The local style is
14 to keep late hours, especially in summer. During the hot months of July and August,
15 the temperature is often over a hundred degrees Fahrenheit, or thirty-eight degrees
16 Celsius. But Madrilenos have a variety of ways to stay cool. For example, they stroll up
17 and down the streets or sit and talk at outdoor cafes; they can also go to discos that
18 have an outdoor swimming pool.

1 Stores and offices are closed, because

- a) Madrilenos have an afternoon nap.
- b) they are very tired and don't want to work.
- c) they don't want to work any longer.
- d) many stores are overcrowded.

2 What do Madrilenos do in summer?

- a) They go home after 2 p.m.
- b) They find different ways to stay cool.
- c) They don't go outdoors.
- d) They spend all the time in the swimming pool.

3 According to the text

- a) They work until 2 p.m.
- b) Madrilenos like to eat dinner late.
- c) They don't work in summer.
- d) Madrilenos don't go back to work after 5.

4 The word **important** in line 3 is synonymous to

- a) interesting
- b) significant
- c) established
- d) famous

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

Peter (1) _____ Nick that they had no homework for the next day and suggested going to the cinema (to remind). He said that he (2) _____ a film for a long time (to see). It turned out that Nick (3) _____ no money (to have), but Peter said he had enough money for both of them. Nick thanked him and promised to pay back the money on Monday. At that moment their friend John appeared. He asked where they were going, and Peter (4) _____ they were going to the cinema. (to answer) John wanted to know what film they were going to see. Peter said that they (5) _____ to see "War and Peace". (to go)

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Անհանգստանալու կարիք չկա: Այս հարցը նորից կքննարկվի հաջորդ անգամ:

2. Այս թանգարանը կառուցվել է շատ տարիներ առաջ:

3. Նա դպրոցը երկու տարի առաջ է ավարտել թե՛ երեք:

4. Երբ ես խոսեցի նրա հետ, նա շատ բարկացած էր:

5. Իմ եղբայրը ոչ ոքի չի ծանաչում այս քաղաքում:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Examination Card 23

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 The newspaper is a publication usually issued on a daily or weekly basis, the main
2 function of which is to report news. Many newspapers also provide readers with
3 special information, such as weather reports, television schedules, and listings of
4 stock prices. They provide commentary on politics, economics, and arts and culture,
5 and sometimes include entertainment features, such as comics and crossword
6 puzzles. In nearly all cases and in varying degrees, newspapers depend on
7 commercial advertising for their income.

8 Readers rely on newspapers to provide detailed background information and analysis,
9 which television and radio newscasts rarely offer. Newspapers not only inform readers
10 that an event happened but also help readers understand what led up to the event and
11 how it will affect the world around them.

12 The staff of a large newspaper works under the constant pressure of deadlines to
13 bring news to readers as quickly as human energy and technological devices **permit**.
14 Reporters, photographers, artists, and editors compile articles and graphics-sometimes
15 in just a few hours. Page designers assemble articles, photos, illustrations,
16 advertisements, and eye-catching headlines into page layouts, then rush their work to
17 the printer. Printing technicians may work through the night operating printing presses
18 that can make more than 60,000 copies per hour.

1 According to paragraph 1 (lines 1-7) the main function of the newspaper is

- a) to report news.
- b) to exclude entertainment features.
- c) to find special information.
- d) to provide his workers with news.

2 It's stated in paragraph 2 (lines 8-11) that

- a) the newspaper staff works under pressure.
- b) the newspaper brings news to readers as quickly as possible.
- c) page designers print 60.000 copies per hour.
- d) reporters work very quickly to earn money.

3 The word **permit** in line 13 is synonymous to

- a) allow
- b) affect
- c) estimate
- d) originate

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

- a) Many newspapers provide readers with job.
- b) Newspapers depend on commercial advertising for their income.
- c) Newspapers provide commentary on politics, economics.
- d) Reporters, editors compile articles and graphics sometimes in just a few hours.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

She looked at her watch, it was exactly nine o'clock! "The door is never locked at nine o'clock," she said to herself. She (1) _____ out her key and unlocked the door (to take).

As she walked into the office, Helen saw that all the windows (2) _____. (to be closed) It was summer and her secretary opened the windows and curtains when she arrived in the morning. But Helen's secretary wasn't at her desk. "(3) _____ there anybody here?" (to be) she shouted nervously. There was no answer.

Helen went to her office and (4) _____ down behind her desk. (to sit) "What's the matter? Where's everyone?" Then she saw her diary on the desk. "Oh no!" she said. "Today (5) _____ Sunday!" (to be)

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1 Մեր հյուրերը կժամանեն այսօր ուշ երեկոյան, այնպես չէ:

2 Ինչ էիր քննարկում Թոմի հետ, երբ ես ներս մտա:

3. Աննան արդեն խոսել է և Մերիի և Անիի հետ, նրանք երկուսն էլ համաձայն գալ մեզ հետ:

4. Ես հասկացա, որ շատ դժվար կլինի անել այդ աշխատանքը մենակ:

5. Այս մարզադաշտը կառուցվել է հինգ տարի առաջ:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

My Hobby

Examination Card 24

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 Chinese New Year is the celebration of the New Year in Chinese communities
2 around the world. The date of the Chinese New Year is determined by the lunar
3 calendar, so festivities begin with the new cycle of the moon that falls between
4 January 21 and February 19. Each year is named for one of 12 symbolic animals in
5 sequence. The animals are: the rat, ox, tiger, hare, dragon, serpent, horse, ram,
6 monkey, rooster, dog, and boar.

7 The New Year celebration is the most important and the longest of all
8 Chinese festivals, traditionally lasting for two weeks. During this period, towns
9 and villages are decorated with coloured lanterns, floral exhibitions, and brightly
10 coloured banners with New Year greetings. Preparations traditionally began in the
11 home the week before the New Year, when families thoroughly clean their houses to
12 symbolically sweep away all traces of misfortune. They also pay off debts, add a
13 new coat of red paint to doors and windowpanes, and decorate the home with
14 flowers. To avoid bad luck, parents warn their children to be on their best
15 behaviour. On the evening before the New Year, families gather for a feast
16 of **various** dishes of seafood and dumplings. Each dish has symbolic meaning, often
17 signifying good luck and prosperity. At midnight, families light fireworks to attract
18 the attention of benevolent gods and to frighten away evil spirits. The fireworks last
19 until dawn, although celebrants may light more fireworks for the next two weeks.

1 According to paragraph 1 (lines 1-6), festivities begin

- a) from January 21 up to February 19.
- b) after the lunar calendar.
- c) after the celebration of the New Year.
- d) before the year of symbolic animals.

2 Families light fireworks, because they want to

- a) attract the attention of evil spirits.
- b) frighten away benevolent gods.
- c) attract the attention of benevolent gods.
- d) show others how to do it.

3 The word **various** in line 16 is synonymous to

- a) tasty
- b) different
- c) extraordinary
- d) unusual

4 Which of the statements is **NOT** mentioned in the text?

- a) The New Year celebration is the shortest of all Chinese festivals.
- b) During this period, towns and villages are decorated with coloured lanterns.
- c) At midnight, families light fireworks.
- d) The fireworks last until dawn.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

When Mr. Brown retired, he (1) _____ a small cottage in a seaside village. (to buy) The cottage (2) _____ in fifteen eighty eight, but was in a good condition. (to be built) Mr. Brown was looking forward to a quiet life, but in the summer holidays he (3) _____ a shock. (to get) Hundreds of tourists came to the seaside village.

Mr. Brown's cottage (4) _____ the most interesting building in the village and many of the tourists came to see it. (to be) From morning till night there were tourists outside the cottage. They kept looking through the windows and many of them even (5) _____ into Mr. Brown's garden. (to go)

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Աշակերտները կկարողանան այս մրցույթին մասնակցել հաջորդ շաբաթ:

2. Նրանք մնգլիայում եղել են երկու տարի առաջ:

3. Տնօրենը դեռ զբաղված է, դուք ստիպված կլինեք սպասել նրան:

4. Երբ անձրևները սկսվեն, երեխաները չեն կարողանա խաղալ այստեղ:

5. Անգլիացիները շատ են սիրում խոսել եղանակի մասին:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

Means of Communication

Examination Card 25

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 According to legend tea has been known in China since about 2700 BC. For
2 millennia it was a medicinal beverage obtained by boiling fresh leaves in water, but
3 around the 3rd century AD it became a daily drink, and tea cultivation and processing
4 began. The first published account of methods of planting, processing and drinking
5 came in 350 AD. Around 800 the first seeds were brought to Japan, where cultivation
6 became established by the 13th century. The Chinese from Amoy brought tea
7 cultivation to the island of Formosa (Taiwan) in 1810. Tea cultivation in Java began
8 under the Dutch, who brought seeds from Japan in 1826 and workers, and
9 implements from China in 1833.
10 In 1824 tea plants were discovered in the hills along the frontier between Burma
11 and the Indian state of Assam. The British introduced tea culture into India in 1836
12 and into Ceylon (Sri Lanka) in 1867. At first they used seeds from China, but later
13 seeds from the Assam plant were used.
14 The Dutch East India Company carried the first consignment of China tea to Europe
15 in 1610. In 1669 the English East India Company brought China tea from ports in
16 Java to the London market.
17 Later, teas grown on British estates in India and Ceylon reached Mincing Lane, the
18 centre of the tea trade in London. By the late 19th and early 20th centuries, tea
19 growing had spread to Georgia and Iran and extended to non-Asian countries and to
20 Africa, to Argentina, Brazil, America and to Australia.

1 Tea has been known in China

- a) since 2700 BC.
- b) after 3rd century.
- c) after the 13th century.
- d) from 1810.

2 Tea cultivation in Java began under the Dutch, who brought

- a) seeds from China.
- b) workers from Japan.
- c) implements from Amoy.
- d) seeds from Formosa.

3 The word **market** in line 16 means

- a) a place where people buy and sell goods
- b) a place where people play games
- c) a place where people celebrate their birthdays
- d) a place where people spend their free time

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

- a) The British introduced tea culture into India in 1836.
- b) The Dutch East India Company carried the first China tea to London in 1669.
- c) By the late 19th century tea growing had spread to Georgia.
- d) By the early 20th century tea growing had spread to non Asian countries.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

It (1) _____ a typical summer afternoon; (to be) the sun (2) _____, the cars were creeping slowly round the corner of the park. (to shine) Five or six children (3) _____, near the fountain. (to play) All the world was wearing shorts or T-shirts, or bathing costumes; yet Walter Harrison, sitting on a park bench in his overcoat, was feeling cold and lonely. "When will it all end?" he (4) _____. (to think) After a few minutes, he (5) _____ up and walked through the park gates. (to get) His adventure was about to begin...

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Անհանգստանալու կարիք չկա: Մենք ինքներս կմաքրենք այս սենյակը:

2. Այս գրադարանը կառուցվել է տաս տարի առաջ:

3. Տիկին Մերին տանը կլինի երկու ժամից, այնպես չէ:

Examination Card 26

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 On the first day of the New Year, people put on new clothes to symbolize the
2 discarding of the old year and its misfortunes. Then they give gifts to friends and rela
3 tives. These usually includespecial rice flour cakes and fruits. Many adults,
4 **particularly** married ones, also follow an ancient custom of giving small red packets
5 of money to children, unmarried adults, and employeesor servants.

6 Among the most spectacular festivities of Chinese New Year are the dragon and
7 lion dances. As many as 50 or more people support long paper dragons and lions
8 while dancing in processions down city streets. The dancers perform to the beating of
9 gongs and drums, while other celebrants perform acrobatic displays. Some of the
10 performers may occasionally reach up to take red money packets or fruits and
11 vegetables hung from store-fronts. The celebrations end with the lantern festival, an
12 event in which merchants hang lighted paper lanterns outside their shops. Many of
13 the lanterns rotate with the heat of the candles they contain. Children often parade
14 through the streets during the lantern festival, carrying lanterns of various shapes and
15 patterns.

1 According to paragraph 1 (lines 1-5), people

- a) put on new clothes to be happy.
- b) give present to their friends and relatives.
- c) give rice flour cakes to their servants.
- d) symbolized the discarding of the new year with their old clothes.

2 The word **particularly** in line 4 may best be replaced by

- a) especially
- b) really
- c) finally
- d) increasingly

3

What are the most spectacular festivities of China New Year?

- a) wearing new clothes
- b) giving presents
- c) dragon and lion dances
- d) support long paper dragons

4

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

- a) The celebrations end with the lantern festival.
- b) Merchants often parade through the street during the lantern festival.
- c) Many of the lanterns rotate with the heat of the candles they contain.
- d) Children often parade through the streets during the lantern festival.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

Jewellery and coins (1) _____ last night from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Smiths. (to be stolen) At about 1.30 a.m., a young man (2) _____ in the Smiths' garden by a neighbour. (to be seen) The police were informed immediately by the neighbour's wife. Ten minutes later, the man was caught as he (3) _____ the garden and was taken to the police station for questioning. (to leave) His pockets were searched. Rings and gold coins worth over £3000 were found. When the man was questioned about the theft, he (4) _____, (to say) "It was easy. A window (5) _____ and the safe wasn't locked". (to be open)

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Մենք շատ լավ ժամանակ կանցկացնենք մեր հյուրերի հետ միասին, այնպես չէ՞:

2. Ինչպես եք առաջարկում լուծել այս խնդիրը, Թոմ:

3. Այս պատմական գրքերը կթարգմանվեն լավագույն մասնագետների կողմից:

4. Ես կօգնեմ քեզ, եթե դու կարողանաս բերել բոլոր փաստաթղթերը:

5. Այս քաղաքի փողոցները շատ մաքուր են և ընդարձակ:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

Travelling

Examination Card 27

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 The White House , the official home of the United States president, was not built in
2 time for George Washington to live in it. It was begun in 1792 and was ready for its
3 first inhabitants, President and Mrs. Adams, who moved in on November 1, 1800.
4 When the Adames moved in, the White House was not yet complete, and the
5 Adamses suffered many inconveniences: for example the main staircase was
6 incomplete, which hindered movement from floor to floor. Thomas Jefferson, the
7 third president improved the comfort of the White House in many respects and added
8 new architectural features such as the terraces on the east and west ends.

9 When the British forces burned the White House on August 24, 1814, President
10 Madison was forced to leave. All that **remained** after the fire was the exterior walls,
11 the interior was completely destroyed. It was not until December of 1817 that the
12 following president, James Monroe, was able to move into a rebuilt residence. Since
13 then, the White House has continued to be modified but has been continuously
14 occupied by each succeeding U. S. president.

1 George Washington didn't live in the White House, because

- a) it had been burned by the British.
- b) he did not like the architectural features.
- c) he did not want to suffer the inconveniences.
- d) construction had not yet been completed.

2 According to the text, when James Monroe came to the White House, it had been

- a) repressed.
- b) reconstructed.
- c) relocated.
- d) reserved.

3 The word **remained** in line 10 means

- a) stayed
- b) found
- c) explored
- d) existed

4 It is stated in the text that John Adams was

- a) the first president of the United States.
- b) the second president of the United States.
- c) the third president of the United States.
- d) the fourth president of the United States.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

If you have left school and (1)_____ a job, don't despair. **(not to get)** Jobs (2)_____ in the local papers under "Situations Vacant". **(to be advertised)** Go to your local Job Centre or Employment Office. If they haven't got a suitable job for you, at least good advice (3)_____ there. **(to be given)** Also, remember to read notices. Job vacancies are posted up on notice boards outside firms and factories. Local jobs are displayed on cards in shop windows and at post offices. When you have found a job that (4)_____ you, make an appointment for an interview. **(to interest)** Sometimes, an interview is arranged by telephone, but often a written application (5)_____. **(to be required)**

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Իմ ավագ եղբայրը երեկ մնացել էր տանը, քանի որ հիվանդ էր:

2. Դժվար է հասկանալ, թե ինչու նրանք չեն ցանկանում օգտվել այդ հնարավորությունից:

3. Աննան խոսում է նրա հետ հենց այդ հանդիպման մասին այս պահին:

4. Ես կարծում եմ, որ այդ կոնֆերանսը կտևի երեք օր:

5. Եթե դու գնես այդ մեծ տունը, դու չես կարողանա վերանորոգել այն:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

My Flat

Examination Card 28

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 George Gershwin grew up in New York City, and he first **made** his living playing
2 popular music on the piano in "Tin Pan Alley", the music publishing district of New
3 York. It was there that he developed a strong feel for the popular music of the time
4 that served as a basis for the popular songs that he composed.

5 In addition to his love of popular songs, he enjoyed jazz and believed that jazz was
6 the primary source of truly American folk music. Jazz had, prior to Gershwin's time
7 been performed by small jazz bands and soloists, but Gershwin believed that jazz
8 could serve as the basis for serious symphonic works. Gershwin became the link
9 between jazz and serious classical music with such works as his jazz concert
10 "Rhapsody in Blue" and the jazz-inspired orchestral piece "An American in Paris".

1 The text mainly discusses

- a) George Gershwin's popular music
- b) Tin Pan Alley
- c) American jazz
- d) Rhapsody in Blue

2 The word **made** in line 1 could best be replaced by

- a) constructed
- b) earned
- c) worked
- d) built

3 It's stated in the text that Tin Pan Alley is

- a) a piano shop
- b) a music studio
- c) an area in New York City
- d) a street where Gershwin lived

4

Gershwin believed that jazz

- a) was real American traditional music
- b) should only be played in small bands
- c) was not serious music
- d) was not as enjoyable as popular music

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

My friend, Herbert, has always been fat, but things got so bad recently that he decided to go on a diet. He (1) _____ his diet a week ago. **(to begin)** The list included most of the things Herbert loves: butter, potatoes, rice, beer, milk, chocolate and sweets. Yesterday I (2) _____ him a visit. **(to pay)** I rang the bell and (3) _____ to see that Herbert was still as fat as ever. **(to be surprised)** He led me to his room and hurriedly (4) _____ a large parcel under his desk. **(to hide)** When I asked him what he was doing, he (5) _____ and then put the parcel on the desk. **(to smile)**

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Ես պատրաստվում եմ գնալ այգի: Ես գիտեմ, որ երեխաները զբոսնում են այնտեղ:

2. Մեր խումբը կատարել է այս աշխատանքը վաղ առավոտից:

3. Այդ աշխատանքը քեզ առաջարկվել էր մի քանի ամիս առաջ:

Examination Card 29

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 The concept of fashion implies a process of style change, because fashions in dress,
2 as well as in furniture and other objects, have taken very different forms at different
3 times in history. Most people follow fashion to some extent, because fashion refers to
4 much more than the haute couture, the exclusive and expensive clothing produced by
5 leading designers. Even schoolchildren are aware that fashions exist, and change, in
6 running shoes. Nevertheless, we do tend to distinguish, however imprecisely, between
7 basic clothing, such as blue jeans, parkas, and T-shirts, and the latest trendy fashions
8 created by fashion designers. Fashion reflects the society of which it is a part. It has
9 been influenced by wars, conquests, laws, religion, and the arts. Individual
10 personalities have also had an **impact** on fashion. Royalty and heads of state have set
11 fashion, and in the 20th century media stars have emerged as leaders of fashion.
12 Fashion also has its critics, who have at times denounced fashion as irrational,
13 frivolous, tyrannical, and immoral. Why should pink be in fashion one season and grey
14 the next season? Why do people follow fashion when they have enough clothes
15 already? A common accusation is that fashion designers accelerate fashion change to
16 create new business. Yet no new fashion succeeds until people are ready to accept it.
17 The final decision about what to buy, or whether to buy anything at all, belongs to the
18 consumer. Ultimately fashions change because many people like new and different
19 styles.

1 The concept of fashion means

- a) style change.
- b) furniture change.
- c) people change.
- d) society change.

2 Fashion has been influenced

- a) only by schoolchildren.
- b) by a religious person.
- c) only by individual stars.
- d) by individual personalities.

3

The word **impact** in line 10 may best be replaced by

- a) connection
- b) influence
- c) reflection
- d) association

4

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

- a) fashion is a part of the society
- b) fashion is influenced by different things
- c) fashion also has its critics
- d) fashion designers are changed by people

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

Skateboarding (1) _____ recently _____ a very popular sport. (to become) All a person needs to enjoy this sport (2) _____ a skateboard, good balance, and some practice. (to be) It is a good idea to use helmets and kneepads because even the best skateboards (3) _____ sometimes. (to fall) To begin skateboarding, put one foot on the skateboard and push forward with the other foot. When you get moving fast enough put both feet on the board. You (4) _____ your balance by moving your arms and body. (to keep) The more you practice the easier it (5) _____. (to become)

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Ես արդեն մի քանի ամիս է ինչ չեմ տեսել նրան: Դու գիտես, թե որտեղ է նա:

2. Ջոնը կարողանում է կարդալ դասը այնքան լավ որքան Թեդը:

3. Ինձանից կպահանջվի երկու ժամ այդ քաղաք հասնելու համար:

4. Դու կարող ես այդ դժվար դասը մենակ սովորել:

5. Նրա մեքենան գողացել են մի քանի ժամ առաջ:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

My Friend

Examination Card 30

I. Read the text and answer the questions.

Line number

1 Of all furniture forms, the chair may be the most interesting. While most other forms
2 are intended to support objects, the chair supports men. The social history of the chair
3 is as interesting as its history as an art and craft. The chair is not merely a physical
4 support and an aesthetic object; it is also an indicator of human worthiness. One is
5 offered a chair; one does not just sit down anywhere at all without being asked to do
6 so. Chair forms may also **involve** an indication of rank. At the old royal courts there
7 were social distinctions between sitting on a chair with arms, on a chair with back but
8 no arms, and having to make with a stool. In the 20th century the director's or
9 manager's chair has been an indicator of superior dignity, and even in democratic
10 parliaments the speaker sits on a raised level.

11 As a furniture form, the chair encompasses a wealth of variations. There are chairs
12 designed to match man's age and physical condition (the high chair, the wheelchair)
13 and for his position in society (the executive chair, the throne). In the 20th century there
14 were chairs to be born in (birth chairs); were chairs to die in (the electric chair). There
15 are chairs with one, two, three, and four legs, chairs with or without arms, and chairs
16 with or without backs. There are chairs that can be folded, chairs on wheels, and chairs
17 on runners.

1 According to paragraph 1 (lines 1-10), chair supports

- a) not only objects but men.
- b) only objects.
- c) neither men nor objects.
- d) only men.

2 The word **involve** line 6 is synonymous to

- a) include
- b) indicate
- c) inform
- d) invade

3 In the 20th century the director's chair has been an

- a) an indicator of high dignity.
- b) an indicator of high position.
- c) an indicator of high wealth.
- d) an indicator of high man's age.

4 According to paragraph 2 (lines 11-17), chairs are designed to match

- a) man's dignity.
- b) man's age and physical conditions.
- c) man's wealth.
- d) man's work.

II. Write the verbs in the right tense form.

One day in April I was in Thompson Ditch with my cousin Mike and my friend Joe. Joe (1)_____ to be out-of-doors. (to love) His school teacher (2)_____ that Joe was lazy. (to say) But my cousin Mike said that Joe wasn't lazy, hesimply (3)_____ to study. (not to like)

It was a bright Saturday morning. We were sure the day (4)_____ warm. (to be) We had two sausage sandwiches each, and ten cents for the three of us. We decided to walk to the can also that we (5)_____ there about noon. (to get)

III. Translate the sentences from Armenian into English.

1. Եթե Ջորջը վաղը գա, ես կգնամ կինո նրա հետ:

2. Որտե՞ղ ես ցանկանում նշել քո ծննդյան տարեդարձը:

3. Մենք կկարողանաք հանդիպել վաղը երեկոյան:

4. Այս ամրոցը կվերանորոգվի հաջորդ տարի:

5. Մի անհանգստացե՛ք: Մենք կհասցնենք ավարտել այդ աշխատանքը ժամանակին:

IV. Speak on the following topic.

My Plans for the Future