

# ՄԻԱՄՆԱԿԱՆ ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

2021

## ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

ԹԵՍՏ 3

Խմբի համարը

Նստարանի համարը

### *Հարգելի՛ դիմորդ*

Խորհուրդ ենք տալիս առաջադրանքները կատարել ըստ հերթականության: Ուշադիր կարդացե՛ք յուրաքանչյուր առաջադրանք և պատասխանների առաջարկվող տարբերակները: Եթե Ձեզ չի հաջողվում որևէ առաջադրանքի անմիջապես պատասխանել, ժամանակը խնայելու նպատակով կարող եք այն բաց թողնել և դրան անդրադառնալ ավելի ուշ:

Ձեր առջև դրված թեստ-գրքույկի էջերի դատարկ մասերը Դուք ազատորեն կարող եք օգտագործել սևագրության համար: ***Թեստ-գրքույկը չի ստուգվում: Ստուգվում է միայն պատասխանների ձևաթուղթը:***

Առաջադրանքները կատարելուց հետո չմոռանաք պատասխանները ուշադիր և խնամքով նշել պատասխանների ձևաթղթում: Պատասխանների ձևաթղթի ճիշտ լրացումից է կախված Ձեր քննական միավորը:

**Ցանկանում ենք հաջողություն:**

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

Line number

1. How come it is so difficult to find English food in England? In Greece you eat Greek
2. food, in France French food, in Italy Italian food, but in England, in any High Street in the
3. land, it is easier to find Indian and Chinese restaurants than English ones. In London you can
4. eat Chinese, Portuguese, Lebanese, Japanese, Russian, Polish, and Italian - but where are
5. the English restaurants? It is not only in restaurants that foreign dishes are replacing
6. traditional British food. In every supermarket, sales of pasta, pizza are booming. Why has
7. this happened? What is wrong with the cooks of Britain that they prefer cooking pasta to
8. potatoes? Why do the British choose to eat spaghetti instead of shepherd's pie? Why do they
9. now like cooking in wine and olive oil? But perhaps it is a good thing. After all, this is the
10. 21<sup>st</sup> century and we can get ingredients from all over the world in just a few hours.
11. Anyway, wasn't English food always disgusting and tasteless? Wasn't it always boiled to
12. death and swimming in fat? The answer to these questions is a **resounding** "No", but to
13. understand this, we have to go back to before World War II .
14. The British have in fact always imported food from abroad. From the time of the Roman
15. invasion, foreign trade was a major influence on British cooking. English kitchen, like the
16. English language **absorbed** ingredients from all over the world - chickens, rabbits, apples,
17. and tea. All of these and more were successfully incorporated into British dishes.
18. Another important influence on British cooking was of course the weather. The good old
19. British rain gives us rich soil and green grass, and means that we are able to produce some
20. of the finest varieties of meat, fruit and vegetables, which don't need fancy sauce or
21. complicated recipes to disguise their taste. However, World War II changed everything.
22. Wartime women had to forget 600 years of British cooking, learn to do without foreign
23. imports, and cook their home-grown food. The ministry of Food published cheap, boring
24. recipes.
25. The joke of the war was a dish called Woolton pie (named after the Minister of Food!).
26. This consisted of a mixture of boiled vegetables covered in white sauce with mashed potato
27. on the top. Britain never managed to recover from the wartime attitude to food. They began
28. to believe that British food was boring, and they searched the world for sophisticated, new
29. dishes which gave hope of a better future. The British people became tourists at their own
30. dining table and in the restaurants of their land! This is a tragedy! Surely food is as much a
31. part of our culture as our landscape, our language, and our literature. Nowadays, cooking
32. British food is like speaking a dead language. However, there is still one small ray of hope.
33. British pubs are often the best places to eat well and cheaply in Britain, and they also
34. increasingly try to serve tasty British food.

1 Which is true about the British pubs?

- a) They are the best places.
- b) They serve tasty yet expensive food.
- c) They use only international recipes.
- d) They try to serve tasty British food.

2 Woolton pie consisted of

- a) boiled vegetables, white sauce and mashed potatoes.
- b) boiled vegetables and tomato sauce.
- c) mashed potato and white sauce.
- d) fried potatoes and boiled vegetables in sauce.

- 3** It is mentioned in the text that the British
- a) hate fancy sauces.
  - b) eat only traditional food in their homes.
  - c) don't like cooking with foreign ingredients.
  - d) buy lots of foreign ingredients.
- 4** According to Paragraph 3, British weather
- a) is always sunny and mild.
  - b) often ruins fruit and vegetables.
  - c) enables the British to produce good quality food.
  - d) is not such an important influence on British food as foreign trade.
- 5** Which of the words given below is **NOT** synonymous to the word *resounding* in line 12?
- a) loud
  - b) sonorous
  - c) faint
  - d) vibrant
- 6** The writer's final conclusion about the British cooking is that
- a) people can get good traditional British dishes in pubs.
  - b) there is no hope.
  - c) people can get British food only in expensive restaurants.
  - d) British food is mainly served in European cities.
- 7** Which word best expresses the meaning of the word *absorb* in line 16?
- a) buy
  - b) spend
  - c) assimilate
  - d) spoil
- 8** According to the text
- a) British people easily recovered from the wartime attitude to food.
  - b) language and literature are culturally more important than food.
  - c) literature and language are culturally as important as food.
  - d) nowadays it is usual for British people to cook only British food.
- 9** World War II had a great influence on British cooking because
- a) the Ministry of Food published cheap, boring recipes.
  - b) traditional British cooking was rediscovered and some good cheap recipes were produced.
  - c) people had limitless supplies of foreign and home-grown food then.
  - d) people started to think that British food was boring, so after the war they started to make the so called Woolton pies.

10

The writer believes that British cooking

- a) doesn't exist at all.
- b) has always been very bad.
- c) is good because it is not international.
- d) was good until World War II.

**II. Ընտրել ճիշտ տարբերակը:  
Choose the right option.**

People (11) \_\_\_\_\_ of having a personal means of communication for a long time. In the late 1960s, the idea (12) \_\_\_\_\_ so far in the future that it (13) \_\_\_\_\_ in the science fiction series. Since the 1980s, however, mobiles (14) \_\_\_\_\_ a part of everyday life. Although they initially (15) \_\_\_\_\_ as a status symbol for successful business people, mobile use has spread to include practically everyone in the developed world, old and young alike.

11

- a) dream
- b) have been dreaming
- c) will have dreamt
- d) are dreaming

12

- a) were seeming
- b) had seemed
- c) seemed
- d) would seem

13

- a) was including
- b) was included
- c) included
- d) had included

14

- a) becoming
- b) became
- c) have become
- d) would become

15

- a) have been seen
- b) were seen
- c) saw
- d) have seen

Last afternoon we went to the pictures. There was a big queue waiting to go in. Soon we got in. The film (16)\_\_\_\_\_ already\_\_\_\_\_ and it was very dark in there. We (17)\_\_\_\_\_ go down some stairs to find our seats.

We (18)\_\_\_\_\_ there watching the film when something hit me on the head. It was an ice-cream tub. I turned round to see who it was and a little boy, who (19)\_\_\_\_\_ two rows behind me said, "I am very sorry. It (20)\_\_\_\_\_ to hit the boy in front."

**16**

- a) was started
- b) had started
- c) started
- d) has started

**17**

- a) may
- b) had to
- c) were allowed
- d) can

**18**

- a) will be sitting
- b) sat
- c) had sat
- d) were sat

**19**

- a) has been sitting
- b) is sitting
- c) had sat
- d) was sitting

**20**

- a) would mean
- b) was meaning
- c) had meant
- d) was meant

There are things that happen in nature which can be dangerous to us. Hurricanes, earthquakes fires, and volcanic eruptions are examples of what (21) \_\_\_\_\_ natural hazards. For example, People (22) \_\_\_\_\_ or hurt and property is destroyed. It usually takes a lot of time and money to recover. We can't control a natural hazard, but we can plan ways to have fewer problems if one (23) \_\_\_\_\_. Everyone (24) \_\_\_\_\_ to understand what to do before, during, and after a natural hazard happens.

21

- a) are called
- b) is called
- c) had been called
- d) call

22

- a) is killed
- b) killed
- c) are killed
- d) had been killed

23

- a) will occur
- b) occurred
- c) occur
- d) occurs

24

- a) needs
- b) could
- c) should
- d) have to

III. Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:  
Choose the appropriate option.

25

“I can't stand hot weather!”  
“\_\_\_\_\_ . Dreadful, isn't it?”

- a) Nor I can
- b) So can't I
- c) Neither can I
- d) So I can't

26

“Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ a little?”  
“No, I can wait as much as you want.”

- a) wait
- b) to waiting
- c) to wait
- d) waiting

27

“Could you tell me where my trousers are?”

“Haven’t you put \_\_\_\_\_ in the wardrobe?”

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

28

“I hate cleaning fish.”

“If you really do why don’t you \_\_\_\_\_ at the fishmonger’s?”

- a) to have them cleaned
- b) clean them
- c) have them cleaned
- d) have cleaned them

29

“Is the examination over?”

“No, \_\_\_\_\_ students haven’t been examined yet.”

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

30

“Your project \_\_\_\_\_ the committee.”

“That’s good news.”

- a) interested high
- b) highly interesting
- c) high interested
- d) highly interested

31

“I am not going to \_\_\_\_\_ this noise any longer.”

“Then you had better go for a walk in the garden.”

- a) give up
- b) give away
- c) put up with
- d) put off

32

“Who has been planning the dance?”

“Everyone in the club \_\_\_\_\_.”

- a) are
- b) is
- c) have
- d) has

33

“The \_\_\_\_\_ of the two was ready to attack the robber when the police arrived.”  
“Did they really arrive in time?”

- a) much young
- b) young
- c) younger
- d) youngest

34

“This coffee isn’t strong.”  
“The taste isn’t good \_\_\_\_\_.”

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

35

“Do you often go to the cinema?”  
“Not so much. I hardly ever watch films, \_\_\_\_\_ at the cinema.”

- a) whether on the TV or
- b) either on TV nor
- c) neither on the TV nor
- d) either on TV or

36

“Did you let Vince \_\_\_\_\_ the event?”  
“This time-but never again!”

- a) in planning
- b) to plan
- c) plan
- d) planning

37

“You look tired.”  
“I am \_\_\_\_\_ I can’t keep my eyes open.”

- a) very tired that
- b) so tired that
- c) such a tired
- d) too tired that

38

“Do you like living alone?”  
“Yes, and now I \_\_\_\_\_ for myself.”

- a) am used to cook
- b) used to cook
- c) used to cooking
- d) am used to cooking



**39**

“I’ve been accused of stealing money at work.”

“You \_\_\_\_\_ get a lawyer to help you with that.”

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

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

The Great Pyramid of Giza, a monument of wisdom and prophecy, was built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C. Despite its antiquity, (40)\_\_\_\_\_ aspects of its (41)\_\_\_\_\_ make it one of the (42)\_\_\_\_\_ great wonders of the world. The four sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on the north, south, east, and west – an (43)\_\_\_\_\_ engineering feat. Ancient Egyptians were great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were based on (44)\_\_\_\_\_ observations.

**40**

- a) certify
- b) certainty
- c) uncertainly
- d) certain

**41**

- a) constructor
- b) construction
- c) construct
- d) constructive

**42**

- a) truthful
- b) truth
- c) truly
- d) true

**43**

- a) incredible
- b) incredulous
- c) incredibly
- d) incredibility

**44**

- a) astronomical
- b) astronomy
- c) astronomer
- d) astronomically

V. Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:  
Choose the right option.

- 45 \_\_\_\_\_ Carl Sandburg is also well known for his multivolume biography of Lincoln.
- a) Despite an eminent American poet
  - b) He is an eminent American poet
  - c) The eminent American poet
  - d) The eminent American poet who
- 46 New England has large wooded areas; \_\_\_\_\_, the Great Lakes region has a lot of forestland.
- a) similarly
  - b) however
  - c) furthermore
  - d) since
- 47 Northern Canada is a cold, treeless region; \_\_\_\_\_, many people consider it extremely beautiful.
- a) Similarly
  - b) because of
  - c) however
  - d) moreover
- 48 Ann got a scholarship. \_\_\_\_\_, she could continue her studies at the university.
- a) Even though
  - b) Consequently
  - c) On the other hand
  - d) In addition
- 49 \_\_\_\_\_ Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamon's tomb, than strange reports appeared in the newspapers.
- a) Hardly ever had
  - b) Not lately
  - c) Soon after
  - d) No sooner had
- 50 Do you like jazz? You should go to the jazz festival \_\_\_\_\_ you like that kind of music.
- a) while
  - b) if
  - c) unless
  - d) although

**VI. Ընտրել ճիշտ փոխակերպված նախադասությունները:**  
**Choose the correctly transformed sentences.**

51

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

52

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

53

1. *Bella said to her brother: "Where are you planning to go this summer?"*  
Bella asked her brother where he was planning to go that summer.
2. *"I intended to do it tomorrow," he said, "but now I don't think I'll be able to."*  
He tells he intended to do it the next day but then he didn't think he'll be able to.
3. *David said to me: "What are you doing when I call you?"*  
David asked me if what I was doing when he called.
4. *"Do you want to buy any newspapers?" said Jack.*  
Jack asks if I wanted to buy any newspapers.
5. *"Don't touch the gates, lady," said the lift operator.*  
The lift operator warned the lady not to touch the gates.

1. *Sally suggested that we should have a short break.*  
Sally says, "Have a short break, will you?"
2. *Christine said, "I saw Amy at the bank on Monday."*  
Christine said she had seen Amy at the bank on Monday.
3. *The doctor said, "I'll send you the results as soon as they arrive."*  
The doctor said he would send me the results as soon as they arrived.
4. *"Does Brad know that you are leaving for Brussels the day after tomorrow?" asked Vivian.*  
Vivian asks if Brad knew I was leaving for Brussels in two days' time.
5. *Pete said, "When do I have to submit this report?"*  
Pete wanted to know when he had to submit that report.

1. *My mother said, "It's raining heavily, you'd better stay at home."*  
My mother said it was raining heavily and advised me to stay at home.
2. *Susan said to me, "As soon as I have finished I'll give you a call."*  
Susan said to me she'd given me a call as soon as she had finished.
3. *Tina said, "Have you heard how he is getting on?"*  
Tina asked had we heard how he was getting on.
4. *Robert said to me, "I haven't had time to visit the Tower yet."*  
Robert told me he hadn't had time to visit the Tower yet.
5. *Ann said, "Where were you two days ago?"*  
Ann asked where I had been two days before.

- VII. **Տեղադրել բառերը համատեքստում՝ բովանդակությանը համապատասխան (տրված բառերից երկուսն ավելորդ են):**  
**Fill in each gap with an appropriate word from the list below (two odd variants are given).**

In America, \_\_\_\_\_ wears jeans as leisure wear. Some people wear jeans all the time, even for work. But Americans are perhaps less \_\_\_\_\_ than other nations.

At the "G7" summit in Denver, in 1997, American President Bill Clinton gave all his visitors jeans, for a "Western evening". Tony Blair, the British Prime Minister, \_\_\_\_\_ them on, but other European leaders, \_\_\_\_\_ Chancellor Kohl of Germany and Jacques Chirac, the President of France, refused. Some people still think that jeans are not respectable clothes!

Not the young! Jeans are now the international uniform \_\_\_\_\_ by young people. Why? That is a good question!

1. including, 2. everyone, 3. put, 4. take, 5. formal, 6. buying, 7. worn

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

**57**

1. I guess you'll be ready for the trip in an hour, won't you?
2. Nobody was late for the meeting, were they?
3. You never say what you're thinking, are you?
4. Do you know how many guests there were at the festival last night?
5. Don't forget to take your passport, do you?

**58**

1. You'd like to see Speaker's Corner in Hyde Park, wouldn't you?
2. Why do most people on holiday go in summer?
3. The most unusual animals can be seen in this zoo, don't they?
4. Why do you think Ruby wants to talk to me?
5. Do you think horses eat lobsters?

**59**

1. Do you know where Jenny's parents work?
2. Can you explain why are your clothes wet?
3. He's afraid to dive from the high board, hasn't he?
4. Is the patient breathing as heavily now as in the morning was he?
5. He'd better change his attitude to people, hadn't he?

**60**

1. It's necessary for us to postpone the discussion of the matter, hasn't it?
2. Can you tell me where did you put the documents yesterday?
3. It will take them more than three hours to arrange the things, won't they?
4. Do you know why David was angry yesterday?
5. Linda's going to buy a new computer next year, isn't she?

**61**

1. Why do you think they sacrificed the first harvest of rice to the goddess of Sun?
2. Did Alan pass his examinations as successfully as David did?
3. Are the Greens very busy right now or are they free?
4. He's discussed the matter with his lawyer, isn't he?
5. That article's worth reading, hasn't it?

**IX. Լրացնել տեքստը՝ տեղադրելով համապատասխան նախդիրները/մակբայները (տրված տարբերակներից երկուսն ավելորդ են):**

**Fill in the gaps with the prepositions/adverbs given below (two of them are odd).**

62

Cubism is famous \_\_\_\_\_ paving the way to the 20<sup>th</sup> century Modern art movements. In its various forms, this artistic movement also inspired related movements of literature, music, and architecture.

Cubism was pioneered mainly \_\_\_\_\_ Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. It was considered to be \_\_\_\_\_ the most influential art movements \_\_\_\_\_ the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The term was broadly used in association \_\_\_\_\_ a wide variety of art produced in Paris (Montmartre) during the 1910s and 1920s.

1. through, 2. among, 3.in , 4. by, 5. out, 6. with, 7. for

**X. Ընտրել այն նախադասությունները որոնցում կա ավելորդ բառ:**  
**Choose the sentences with an odd word.**

63

1. Though every man desires to live long, but no man wishes to be old.
2. Never don't underestimate the power of stupid people in large groups.
3. There are obviously two educations: one should teach us how to make a living and the other – how to live.
4. Live as if you were to die tomorrow; learn as if you were to live for forever.
5. Wisdom comes not from age, but from education and learning.

64

1. Chronic lack of sleep is partly responsible for the prevalence of such a problems as high blood pressure and diabetes.
2. Apart from animals, people also suffer from permanent, glaring lights, too.
3. Artificial lights disturb our inner clocks that which leads to sleep difficulties.
4. Light at night postpones release of the sleep hormone melatonin, and decreasing the amount of sleep time.
5. Healthy sleep is of overwhelming importance for our body and brain.

65

1. I don't wish to be everything to everyone, but I would like to be something to someone.
2. An unfaithful friend is like a shadow which follows to you while the sun shines.
3. A friend is someone who understands your past, believes in your future, and accepts you just the way you are.
4. I don't need a friend who changes when I change and who nods when I nod; my shadow does that much more better.
5. True friendship comes when silence between two people is such comfortable.

66

1. Graphology, the science of handwriting analysis, interested in people as far back as in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.
2. Listening to recorded books while during driving is a means of utilizing time wisely.
3. Morse code was an important way to send messages before telephone and radio were invented.
4. Despite of the increase in air fares, most people still prefer to travel by plane.
5. The computer is a wonderful invention, which it has spread out from business to most families and has become very popular nowadays.

67

1. A recent report suggests that young people in the Britain have very little idea about classical music.
2. A man can hold a crocodile's mouth shut with nothing but his two hands.
3. These paintings shouldn't have been kept in a damp room.
4. In an effort to produce the largest, fastest, and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the Titanic.
5. Because the ship was travelling so fast, it was impossible to avoid from the ghostly looking iceberg.

**XI. Տրված նախադասություններից որո՞նք են կրավորական սեռով ճիշտ ձևակերպված:  
Choose the correctly formulated Passive constructions.**

68

1. It was later admitted that the information had been obtained from unreliable sources.
2. A whole week was needed to finish this part of the job.
3. Being washable and easy to apply, a latex paint was used.
4. You should be careful when working on electrical equipment.
5. That strange event is still being talked about.

69

1. The world-famous perfume Chanel No. 5, introduced by Chanel in 1922.
2. As a rule, their weekly work plan is discussed on Mondays.
3. My brother's car was to be fixed the day before yesterday.
4. Will your elder brother be allowed to take part in the race?
5. For nutritional reasons, we're often advised to consume the skins of fruits.

70

1. The lyrics and music of the UK anthem are officially considered to be of anonymous origin.
2. The candidate for the presidency had listened to with great interest.
3. The Jacobites were later defeated at Culloden on April 16, 1746.
4. The file was copied to a USB flash by John.
5. Didn't you know that the sweater had knitted by Mother?

71

1. Citizens forced into poverty by unfair government policies will usually support a new candidate.
2. Throughout the trial, the prisoner insisted on his lack of guilt.
3. Was this trade centre opened last year?
4. All the books mentioned in this catalogue can be borrowed from the library.
5. The hall hasn't decorated with artificial flowers.

72

1. The Nile, the world's longest river, stretches north for about 4,000 miles from East Africa to the Mediterranean.
2. This music seems to have heard from the next room.
3. Your drinks will be brought in a moment.
4. The police have issued a description of the burglar.
5. The motorbike George rode in the race was lent to him by Tom.

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

73

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

74

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| A) Introduce | 1) tell someone another person's name  |
| B) Report    | 2) give a spoken or written account of something that one has observed, heard, done, or investigated |
| C) Export    | 3) say things to support someone or something  |
| D) Defend    | 4) send goods or services to another country for sale  |
|              | 5) buy a product from another country  |

75

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| A) Goods    | 1) an amount of money that you owe                           |
| B) Ornament | 2) an attractive object which usually has no practical value |
| C) Property | 3) things that are produced to be sold                       |
| D) Debt     | 4) a mark that you are given for homework                    |
|             | 5) the things that one owns                                  |

76

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| A) Flood       | 1) the process of making something better  |
| B) Pollution   | 2) an overflow of a large amount of water beyond its normal limits                 |
| C) Misfortune  | 3) the presence in the environment of substances which make water, air, etc. dirty |
| D) Improvement | 4) a natural catastrophe that causes great damage                                  |
|                | 5) bad luck  |



**XIII. Համապատասխանեցնել նախադասության երկու մասերը:  
Match the beginning and the end of the sentences.**

77

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A) Children often complain that              | 1) their parents don't give them enough pocket money.       |
| B) If you want to be successful              | 2) their teacher of English is a good specialist.           |
| C) Sometimes at school certain               | 3) you must have talent and a lot of good luck.             |
| D) Unless children become parents in future, | 4) they'll never really know what it's like to be a parent. |
|  | 5) subjects are impossible to understand.                   |
|  | 6) they learnt how to treat their children.                 |

78

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A) Presently the detectives will be questioning the man | 1) which took place in the town central square on Sunday. |
| B) They will have rebuilt the theatre building          | 2) in connection with last night's robbery.               |
| C) Susan dared not utter a word to defend herself       | 3) by the end of the coming year.                         |
| D) The children will be                                 | 4) being well aware that she would lose her job.          |
|   | 5) enjoying their holidays in summer.                     |
|   | 6) lecture at 11:30 on Tuesday.                           |

79

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A) The once traditional British family has undergone    | 1) and many couples live together without getting married. |
| B) By the year 2030, it is estimated that there will be | 2) this would have been socially unacceptable in Britain.  |
| C) Today, people's views on marriage are changing       | 3) and put off having a baby until their late thirties.    |
| D) Today women prefer to concentrate on their jobs      | 4) great changes during the last decades.                  |
|   | 5) divorce was very difficult and expensive.               |
|   | 6) more single people than married ones.                   |

80

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A) Those who witnessed the accident                          | 1) the patient has been unconscious.                 |
| B) He recovered consciousness                                | 2) because he stayed up later than usual last night. |
| C) Ever since the operation                                  | 3) than he lost consciousness again.                 |
| D) No sooner had the boxer recovered after being knocked out | 4) when the doctor applied artificial respiration.   |
|  | 5) looked frightened and shocked.                    |
|  | 6) we had given him up for lost.                     |