

ՄԻԱՍՆԱԿԱՆ
ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ
(ՓՈՐՁՆԱԿԱՆ)

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ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

Տարբերակ 2

Խմբի համարը

Նստարանի համարը

Հարգելի՜ր հիմորդ,

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 ինսայելու 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 ինսամքով 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.

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

3. The word **device** in line 5 is **NOT** synonymous to
 - a) material
 - b) equipment
 - c) machine
 - d) mechanism
4. According to Paragraph 2, lines 9–17, Backster
 - a) began a new experiment on people
 - b) poured coffee on the device
 - c) burnt the leaves of the plants
 - d) held an experiment on a plant
5. The sentence “*he decided to go further*” means that
 - a) he intended to go on with the experiment
 - b) he decided to stop the experiment
 - c) he decided to go away
 - d) he quit the work and went faraway
6. Backster was surprised to see that
 - a) the leaves of the plant burnt
 - b) he had destroyed his laboratory
 - c) the plant could react to his thoughts
 - d) the polygraph was out of order
7. The word **expand** in line 18 is **NOT** synonymous to
 - a) enlarge
 - b) increase
 - c) develop
 - d) cease
8. According to Paragraph 3, lines 18–21,
 - a) the crabs showed a violent reaction on the polygraph
 - b) the crabs showed no reaction on the polygraph
 - c) plants feel the existence of other life forms
 - d) Backster discovered other lifeforms
9. The word **bond** in line 22 means
 - a) connection
 - b) difference
 - c) comparison
 - d) contrast
10. The text is mainly about
 - a) Lie detection
 - b) Growing plants
 - c) sensitivity of plants
 - d) experiments on crabs

II. Ընտրել ճիշտ տարբերակը:

Choose the right option.

Late at night a young man who was going home from the railway station felt he (11)_____. He got very nervous, turned around and asked: “What (12)_____? Why are you following me?” “I want to find Mr. Smith. I know if I follow you, I (13)_____his place. He (14)_____next to you,” answered the other man with a smile.

11. a) was following b) has been following c) had been followed d) was being followed
12. a) are you wanting b) have you wanted c) do you want d) did you want
13. a) will find b) will have found c) will be found d) would find
14. a) was living b) will be living c) lives d) lived

Don't you hate it when people say things like “Let's be careful, (15)_____we? It always seems to me as if two of us (16)_____to do something together, but in fact the other person (17)_____anything. I would prefer it if they just (18)_____,” “You should be careful”, because that's what they really mean.

15. a) shall b) should c) would d) will
16. a) are going b) will c) will be d) would
17. a) wasn't doing b) won't be doing c) doesn't do d) didn't do
18. a) said b) are saying c) have said d) will say

Some years ago, a team of researchers reported that they could speed up learning in worms by feeding them with a mash of fellow worms that already (19)_____ the task under question. Everyone got very excited. If worms (20)_____ to learn by eating the “memory molecules” of the already-trained worms, (21)_____ memory pills be invented? Students joked about grinding up professors, professors joked about doing brain transplants in students. However not everyone who tried to repeat the experiment got the same results, and the talk of memory pills (22)_____ away.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 19. a) are learned | b) have learned | c) are learning | d) had learned |
| 20. a) have | b) couldn't | c) should | d) were able |
| 21. a) could | b) need | c) ought | d) may |
| 22. a) had faded | b) faded | c) are fading | d) were fading |

Whether we find a joke funny or not, largely depends on where we (23)_____ up. The sense of humour is mysteriously bound up with national characteristics. A Frenchman, for instance, (24) _____ find it hard to laugh at a Russian joke. In the same way, a Russian might fail to see anything amusing in a joke which (25)_____ make an Englishman laugh to tears.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 23. a) had brought | b) have been brought | c) will be brought | d) will bring |
| 24. a) has to | b) ought to | c) might | d) mustn't |
| 25. a) would | b) is to | c) had to | d) ought |

III. Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը

Choose the appropriate option.

26. “Did you hear about that concert?”

“There was _____ news about it on TV last night.”

- a) many
- b) lot
- c) a lot of
- d) much of

27. “Didn't you know that Greg was in hospital last month?” “No, I didn't.

_____, I would certainly have visited him.”

- a) Had I known
- b) Did I know
- c) Have I known
- d) Would I know

28. “The pupils are making _____!”

“Indeed, they are very excited today.”

- a) such much noise
- b) too much noise
- c) such a noisy
- d) a lot noise

29. "Is Marsha still here?"
"No. She was the first _____."
a) leaving
b) leave
c) to leave
d) in leaving
30. "I took the TOEFL It was _____."
"Had you studied a lot before you took it?"
a) real hardly
b) real hard
c) really hard
d) really hardly
31. "I can't stand this hot weather!"
"_____. Dreadful, isn't it?"
a) So can't I
b) Neither can I
c) So, I can't
d) Nor I can
32. "When are you going to present your paper?"
"Only after I have completed the experiment _____ to make a report presentation."
a) I shall be able
b) I will be able
c) will be able I
d) shall I be able
33. Jim and Susan study at the same University. The _____ studies Arts and Jim studies Science.
a) latter
b) late
c) latest
d) later
34. "You had better take the dog out of the car."
"You are right; it's not fair to make the dog wait in the car _____."
a) on such a hot day
b) in such hot day
c) on a such hot day
d) during such a hot days
35. "Did you enjoy your holiday?"
"Yes, it was _____ holiday I had ever had."
a) the most enjoyable
b) the least enjoyable
c) the most enjoyed
d) more enjoyable

36. "Kate is more beautiful than her sister."
 "I don't think so. She is not _____ her sister."
- so beautiful than
 - such beautiful than
 - so beautiful as
 - as beautifully as
37. My new glasses cost me _____ the last pair that I bought.
- times three
 - three times more
 - three times as much as
 - as much three times as
38. "Don't you know why Sam did not arrive at work in his car?"
 "He is _____ at the garage so he has to use his elder brother's Ford."
- having repaired it
 - having it repaired
 - having it repair
 - having it repairing

**IV. Ընտրել համատեքստին
 համապատասխանող տարբերակը:**

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

The world's (39)_____ is not only growing, it is also becoming more urbanized. An (40) _____ number of people are moving to cities in the (41)_____ of having a better life. The cities promise steady work and higher salaries. With more money, people think they can (42)_____ for their families more easily. We cannot get rid of megacities-they are here to stay. What we should (43)_on, however, is building "villages" inside the cities.

39. a) population b) populated c) popular d) popularly
40. a) increasingly b) increasing c) increase d) increasable
41. a) hopeful b) hopeless c) hope d) hoping
42. a) provider b) providing c) provided d) provide
43. a) concentrate b) concentration c) concentrating d) concentrator

**V. Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը
 համապատասխանող տարբերակը.**

Choose the right option.

44. Yesterday I quarreled with my boss _____.
- for what I am terribly sorry
 - about which I am terribly sorry
 - that I am terribly sorry about
 - from whom I am terribly sorry
45. Stars are hot bodies that give out light of their own, _____.
- which planets shine only by reflecting light
 - on contrary, planets shine only by reflecting light
 - for planets shine only by reflecting light
 - while planets shine only by reflecting light

46. I like sweets very much. _____, I try not to have too much sugar in my tea.
- How
 - As a matter of fact
 - However
 - In contrast
47. My partner is an interesting character. _____ I like her so much.
- That's why
 - As
 - However
 - Nevertheless
48. _____ several unsuccessful attempts, Robert Peary reached the North Pole on April 6, 1909.
- After
 - He made
 - When
 - His
49. _____ Albert Einstein went to school, neither his parents nor his teachers thought much of his mental abilities.
- Unless
 - So
 - Even
 - When
50. The children were alone in the house all day long. _____, it was in complete mess.
- Consequently
 - However
 - Nevertheless
 - Even though

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

51.

1. *Tina said: "I will solve this problem tomorrow."*

Tina promised to solve that problem the next day.

2. *Andy asked Lucy to give him one more chance to prove it.*

Andy said: "Lucy must give me one more chance to prove it."

3. *"If you saw my father, you'd recognize him at once," she said to me.*

She said to me that if I saw her father I'd recognize him at once.

4. *"Let's stay in till the rain has stopped," Jim said.*

Jim suggested staying in till the rain had stopped.

5. *Peter said: "When do I have to take the book back?"*

Peter wondered when he has to take the book back.

52.

1. *David told me that he had had a job interview the previous day.*

David said: "I have had a job interview yesterday."

2. *"How did you learn about the accident yesterday?" she said.*

She asked me if how I had learnt about the accident the day before.

3. *"Remember to switch off the light when you've finished, Jane," said her mother.*

Jane's mother reminded her to switch off the light when she had finished.

4. *Daniel said: "Soledad, will you write down your e-mail address, please?"*

Daniel asked Soledad to write down her e-mail address.

5. *"Let's go to the swimming pool next week," Rudy says.*

Rudy suggested going to the swimming pool the next week.

53.

1. *My mother said, "Don't eat so much junk food!"*

My mother forbade me to eat so much junk food.

2. *The pupils asked the teacher, "May we go out for a minute?"*

The pupils asked the teacher if they must go out for a minute.

3. *"I'm not very satisfied with my job," said Peter.*

Peter complained that he was very satisfied with his job.

4. *"How much did you pay to stay in the student hostel?" she asked me.*

She asked me how much I had paid to stay in the student hostel.

5. *"If you eat too much chocolate, you'll feel sick," my mother said to me.*

My mother warned me that I'd feel sick if I ate too much chocolate.

54.

1. *"I don't know where Bill is living at the moment," said Nicky.*

Nicky said she didn't know where was Bill living then.

2. *"I'm not going to worry about the money any longer," said Elaine.*

Elaine said she wasn't going to worry about the money any longer.

3. *"What do you think of the hotel food?" I asked her.*

I asked her what she had thought of the hotel food.

4. *"Are you thinking of changing flats?" I asked her.*

I asked her if she was thinking of changing flats.

5. *She said she really didn't know where they had been.*

"I really don't know where we were," she said.

55.

1. *"If I were you, I wouldn't lend my car to anyone," Andy said.*

Andy advised me not to lend my car to anyone.

2. *"Do you know what time the next bus leaves," Catherine asked.*

Catherine asked if I knew what time the next bus left.

3. *Henry refused to stay awake till late at night.*

Henry told me, "Don't stay awake till late at night."

4. *"Would you come to the station with me?" I asked him.*

I asked him to come to the station with me.

5. *"Don't be afraid of him, I'll help you," she said to me.*

She told me not to be afraid of him and promised to help me.

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).

56

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

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

Optimists are more likely to start new projects and are generally more prepared to take_. Upbringing is obviously very important for your attitude to the world. Some people are brought up to depend too much on others and grow up forever blaming other people when anything goes wrong. Most optimists, on the___ hand, have been brought up not to regard failure as the end of the world –they just get on with their lives.

1. rewarding 2. forming 3. other 4. opposite 5. fears 6. risks 7. boring

VIII. Ընտրել քերականորեն ճիշտ ձևակերպած հարցական նախադասությունները
Choose the correctly formulated questions.

57

1. There are some general rules to observe, aren't they?
2. Can you tell me why you returned the cheque to Mr. Wallis?
3. Are you going to Palm Springs next week or go tomorrow?
4. Their family is small, aren't they?
5. When do you think the tourists will be taken to Garni?

58

1. Would you stay with us and to watch the talk show on TV?
2. Where did you use to go in the evenings when you lived in Vienna?
3. Do you know what problem did an American inventor run into?
4. You have to get up early tomorrow, haven't you?
5. Do you know when Mr. Smith arrived at work?

59

1. Do you know what time the plane takes off?
2. Please help me download this program, will you?
3. How long had been you waiting for Ken when he arrived?
4. You ought to apologize to them, shouldn't you?
5. Who did he go to South America with?

60

1. I think you can't punish me for something I didn't do, don't I?
2. Do you think are there any snakes in these rocks?
3. There's nothing interesting in this issue of the magazine, is there?
4. The manager needn't write the report about our expenses, need he?
5. Can you tell me how long you've known Sally?

61

1. How long have you been practicing in the language laboratory?
2. Should I buy a rocking chair or an armchair?
3. Where does work your ex-boyfriend?
4. This puzzle's designed to stimulate thinking, hasn't it?
5. Nobody blamed her for the accident, did they?

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.

Googling something has become a way of life and the person responsible _____ changing the way people look things up is Larry Page.

Born in Michigan in 1973, Page is a business magnate, computer programmer, and co-founder of Google. His current net worth is estimated at \$32 billion putting him at No. 19 _____ Forbes Magazine's list of billionaires.

_____ childhood Page has been interested in finding out how mechanical things work. He credits his older brother for showing him how to take things_, and to reassemble them, but invention is what interests Page most. Page began his first Google page while still a student at Stanford. He developed a new algorithm that was superior _____ every search engine in use in 1996. This site at Stanford would evolve to the Google search engine today.

1. for 2. apart 3. inside 4. since 5. beside 6. to 7. on

X. Ընտրել այն նախադասությունները որոնցում կա ավելորդ բառ:

Choose the sentences with an odd word.

63.

1. Not only did he give us good advice but he also helped us do the work.
2. Scientists have discovered that at least ninety percent of the human race is right-handed.
3. I haven't picked up my mail for two days and I don't really care for.
4. My mother asked me if how we could help a neighbour of ours.
5. Adventure holidays are only recommended for those who want to return from their holidays more exhausted than when they left.

64.

1. His remark was so funny that I couldn't help from laughing.
2. The boss suggested that I will look for another job.
3. More than 20 million people throughout the world died from influenza in 1918 and 1919.
4. Labels in your clothes tell you how long to care for those clothes.
5. The first professional baseball game took place in 1846 when the New York Nine defeated the New York Knickers.

65.

1. If he were elected president, he would have make a lot of changes.
2. I liked the Armenian literature and I used to read a lot when I was at school.
3. Unless they don't repair this road, there is a serious risk of an accident on it.
4. As soon as I learnt that I had been accepted for that post, I cheered up.
5. While in some parts of the world it is jewelry that indicates high economic status, in others, it is fur coats.

66.

1. A lie can travel halfway around the world while the truth is putting on its shoes.
2. Truth persuades by teaching, but doesn't never teach by persuading.
3. It is the responsibility of intellectuals to speak the truth and expose lies.
4. All truths are easy to have understand once they are discovered; the point is to discover them.
5. The truth that makes men free is for the most part the truth which men prefer not to hear.

67.

1. The human eye does actually sees everything upside down.
2. Light enters into the eye through the cornea and changes its direction when it hits the lens.
3. The light from the lens rotates upside down and is projected onto the retina.
4. The images we see remain inverted until they reach the part of our brain called *visual cortex*.
5. The visual information is processed and turned into the finalized images that we see.

XI. Տրված նախադասություններից որո՞նք են կրավորական սեռով ճիշտ ձևակերպված:

Choose the correctly formulated Passive constructions.

68.

1. This big house is made of brick.
2. The suspect had told the police an unassailable alibi.
3. Was designed the first helicopter by Leonardo da Vinci?
4. This major social problem should be settled at once.
5. The local party workers have adopted Mr. Green as their representative for the coming election.

69

1. The golf match was postponed because of the heavy rain.
2. A fixed salary will be paid to you.
3. The students impressed by the professor's lecture.
4. They're going to perform Beethoven's *Fifth Symphony* next week.
5. *Caprice No.24 in A minor* has served as an inspiration for many prominent composers.

70.

1. These delicious pies are made from milk, honey and butter.
2. Where the summit being held?
3. The old and the handicapped are being taken care of.
4. The candidate was listened to with great interest.
5. Leonardo da Vinci's fascination with science aided him in mastering the realistic art form.

71.

1. The non-fiction novel had written by a young author.
2. We were shown the way to Trafalgar Square.
3. The car had driven at a very high speed.
4. Yesterday morning the workers were paid the wages.
5. The museum was founded by a wax sculptor Marie Tussaud.

72.

1. Who was invented the paper by?
2. *Gayane* is a four-act ballet with music by Aram Khachaturian.
3. According to church tradition, newly ordained priests are given new names.
4. The president of our country was elected last year.
5. Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone.

XII. Համապատասխանացնել բառերը և սահմանումները

Match the words and their definitions.

73.

- A) Introduction
- B) Expansion
- C) Conclusion
- D) Contribution

- 1) a gift or payment to a common fund or collection
- 2) the action of becoming larger or more extensive
- 3) the process of becoming smaller
- 4) the first part of a book, etc. giving its general idea
- 5) the end, finish or last part of something

74.

- A) Old-fashioned
- B) Odd
- C) Contemporary
- D) Similar

- 1) having a resemblance in appearance, character, or quantity
- 2) no longer used or admired by most people
- 3) living or occurring at the same time
- 4) extremely large in size, amount, or degree
- 5) different to what is usual or expected; strange

75.

- A) Inner
- B) Average
- C) Complicated
- D) Available

- 1) right or appropriate for a particular person, purpose, or situation
- 2) being or located inside
- 3) able to be used or obtained
- 4) typical or normal; ordinary
- 5) difficult to understand

76.

- A) Design
- B) Arrangement
- C) Composition
- D) Frame

- 1) the action of putting something in order
- 2) the parts or elements of which something is made
- 3) a border of wood in which a picture is set
- 4) a tool made of wood
- 5) a drawing or an outline from which something may be made

XIII. Համապատասխանեցնել նախադասության երկու մասերը:

Match the beginning and the end of the sentences.

77.

- A) In the past teens usually spent a lot of money on sweets, but now
- B) Most of the boys and girls in my class seem to
- C) I prefer texting my friends on my mobile – I hate
- D) The most common jobs for a woman of her age are

- 1. and these days people use instant messaging to talk to friends.
- 2. it means some of them are working.
- 3. spend a lot of free time on computers.
- 4. sitting in front of a computer for hours.
- 5. they spend most of it on mobile phone cards.
- 6. babysitting, washing and cleaning the house.

78.

- A) Apart from being an inspirational source
- B) According to the historical evidence
- C) Netting and hooking are two methods still
- D) The people who live in coastal areas have a diet of seafood

- 1. the sea is also a means of livelihood for many people.
- 2. containing a lot of fish.
- 3. used by fishermen as the traditional form of fishing.
- 4. fishing was done by ancient people right from the Stone Age period.
- 5. depend on fishing for their livelihood.
- 6. recognizing as a traditional occupation.

79.

- A) Talk about sport in any language,
- B) The British were the first people to write down rules for a lot of sports,
- C) As the rules of lots of different sports spread all over the world,
- D) While some people just watch it for the thrill of the race,

80.

- A) In Sweden the winters are very cold,
- B) The sari has its own distinctive style
- C) Young people in my country are casual
- D) You can find many pubs in Dublin

- 1. and sooner or later you'll find yourself using English words.
- 2. even in sports like tennis which was invented by the French.
- 3. the Derby is watched on TV by millions of people all over Britain.
- 4. it was one of the first sporting events to be shown on television.
- 5. a lot more watch it for the money.
- 6. so did the language of sport.

- 1. with their jeans and T-shirts.
- 2. so children and teenagers are more casual than their parents.
- 3. and they are open all day.
- 4. so overcoats and ski jackets are very common.
- 5. depending on which part of India it comes from.
- 6. because many people wear western- style clothes.