

# ՄԻԱՄՆԱԿԱՆ ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

2017

## ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

### ԹԵՍՏ 5

Խմբի համարը

Նստարանի համարը

#### Հարգելի՛ դիմորդ

Խորհուրդ ենք տալիս առաջադրանքները կատարել ըստ հերթականության: Ուշադիր կարդացե՛ք յուրաքանչյուր առաջադրանքի պահանջը 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 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:

Մաղթում ենք հաջողություն:

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

Line number

1. Dreams are made up of a series of mental pictures that form during sleep.
2. People, places and events in dreams often seem very real to the person who is
3. dreaming. Anything that can happen to you in real life can happen in a dream.
4. However, very often dreams do not seem to make sense. Time might be unimportant.
5. In your dreams, you might be in one place one minute, and the next minute you
6. might be somewhere else. The strong feelings you have during the day can influence
7. the content of your dreams. Dreams can be pleasant, or they can be very unpleasant.
8. Unreal events often take place in dreams.
9. Some people think they dream only once in a while. Others think they don't dream
10. at all. Sleep studies, however, **indicate** that everyone dreams every night. If you
11. think you don't dream, you probably just forget your dreams by the time you
12. wake up. Scientists do not know what causes dreams or why people need to
13. dream. Some experts think that dreams help people sort out their feelings. Others
14. think that dreams reflect recent experiences people have had.

1 According to the text,

- a) dreams can be both enjoyable and disagreeable
- b) strong feelings during the day are the basis for pleasant dreams
- c) no dreams make sense
- d) most dreams seem to make sense

2 According to Paragraph 3, lines 9–14,

- a) some people don't dream at all
- b) people, as a rule, forget what they dream
- c) some people dream only once in a while
- d) people dream every night

3 According to the text, dreams

- a) help scientists sort out their feelings
- b) can reflect our recent experience
- c) are always remembered
- d) are not investigated at all

4 The word **indicate** in line 10 means

- a) contain
- b) include
- c) show
- d) realize

5

The author thinks that

- a) nobody can tell for sure what causes dreams
- b) dreams can affect strong feelings
- c) real events often take place in dreams
- d) unreal events often take place during the day

## II. Ընտրել ճիշտ տարբերակը:

**Choose the right option.**

Dear Sir,

I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to inquire about an item which (7) \_\_\_\_\_ on one of your buses on Monday, June 6 at about 6.30 p.m. When I got off I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ that one of my suitcases (9) \_\_\_\_\_. It was a dark brown leather suitcase with metallic handles. There were some important documents in it. If you (10) \_\_\_\_\_ my suitcase, please, contact me on 661-499.

Yours faithfully, a passenger.

6

- a) am writing
- b) wrote
- c) shall write
- d) have written

7

- a) had been left
- b) left
- c) was left
- d) was leaving

8

- a) was realized
- b) realized
- c) was realizing
- d) had realized

9

- a) missed
- b) was missed
- c) was missing
- d) had missed

10

- a) will find
- b) would find
- c) have been found
- d) have found

The British (11) \_\_\_\_\_ to be among the worst tippers in the world. But is that because they simply (12) \_\_\_\_\_ the rules? Customs (13) \_\_\_\_\_ between countries, so it is not surprising that in Tokyo they do things differently from London. In British restaurants, for example, a tip (14) \_\_\_\_\_ in the bill and this is the case in most Northern European countries.

11

- a) consider
- b) is considered
- c) are considering
- d) are considered

12

- a) don't know
- b) aren't known
- c) haven't known
- d) aren't knowing

13

- a) differed
- b) differ
- c) are differing
- d) had differed

14

- a) is including
- b) includes
- c) is included
- d) has included

Two men (15) \_\_\_\_\_ along one summer day. Soon it became too hot to go any further and, seeing a large plane tree nearby, they (16) \_\_\_\_\_ themselves on the ground to rest in its shade. Gazing up into the branches one man said to the other: "What a useless tree this is. It does not have fruit or nuts that we (17) \_\_\_\_\_ eat and we cannot even use its wood for anything." "Don't be so ungrateful," rustled the tree in reply. "I (18) \_\_\_\_\_ extremely useful to you at this very moment, shielding you from the hot sun. And you call me a good-for-nothing!"

15

- a) are walking
- b) have walked
- c) were walking
- d) have been walking

16

- a) were throwing
- b) have thrown
- c) throw
- d) threw

17

- a) need
- b) are able
- c) can
- d) are allowed

18

- a) am being
- b) has been
- c) was being
- d) will be

### III. Ընտրել համատեքստին համապատասխանող խոսքիմասային ձևը:

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

Research by (19) \_\_\_\_\_ has shown that the stereotype that women talk more than men may not be (20) \_\_\_\_\_. In the study, hundreds of university students were fitted with recorders and the total number of words they used during the day was then (21) \_\_\_\_\_. The results showed that women speak about 16,000 words a day and men speak only slightly fewer. In fact, the four most (22) \_\_\_\_\_ people in the study were all men.

Women are experts at gossiping – and they often talk about (23) \_\_\_\_\_ things, or at least that's what men have always thought. However, according to research, when women talk to women their conversations are not trivial at all, and cover many more topics than when men talk to other men.

19

- a) psychological
- b) psychologism
- c) psychology
- d) psychologists

20

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

21

- a) counted
- b) account
- c) countable
- d) countless

22

- a) talk
- b) talkatively
- c) talkative
- d) talking

23

- a) trivially
- b) triviality
- c) trivialism
- d) trivial

**IV. Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:  
Choose the appropriate option.**

24 “Is Masha still here?”  
“No. She was the first \_\_\_\_\_.”

- a) to leave
- b) in leaving
- c) leaving
- d) leave

25 “I don’t like Chinese food.”  
“\_\_\_\_\_ my husband.”

- a) So does
- b) Neither is
- c) Either does
- d) Neither does

26 “How do you like my article?”  
“The more I read it \_\_\_\_\_ I get in it.”

- a) the more interested
- b) more interested
- c) more interesting
- d) the more interesting

27 “Excuse me. How do I get to the nearest supermarket?”  
“Take \_\_\_\_\_.”

- a) the nine bus
- b) Bus Nine
- c) Bus ninth
- d) the bus nine

28 “Today, you showed that you can control your nerves. This is clearly going to help you when you speak \_\_\_\_\_ public.”  
“Thanks. I appreciate your opinion.”

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

29

“What’s wrong with your car?”

“The rear mirror needs \_\_\_\_\_.”

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

30

“Did they enjoy the concert yesterday?”

“I don’t think so. The singers were \_\_\_\_\_ that they walked out in the middle.”

- a) so bad
- b) too bad
- c) so badly
- d) such bad

31

“It was reported in the newspaper that \_\_\_\_\_ killed during the riot last night was fifteen.”

- a) the number of peoples
- b) number of the people
- c) the number of people
- d) a number of people

32

“Hi Nick, I hear you were in New York, did you like it?”

“\_\_\_\_\_ all the cities I have visited, I like New York the best!”

- a) In
- b) Of
- c) For
- d) From

33

“The dinner was fantastic!”

“I always \_\_\_\_\_ my best to please my guests.”

- a) do
- b) am
- c) make
- d) have

34

“Christine is moving to Los Angeles.”

“I think \_\_\_\_\_ will make everyone sad.”

- a) her to leave
- b) her leaving
- c) she leaves
- d) she leaving



35

“When you were living in the country, were there a lot of deer?”

“Yes, but hardly ever \_\_\_\_\_ any.”

- a) did we see
- b) we saw
- c) did we saw
- d) we did see

36

“It is not very cold. I don’t think we need these big jackets.”

“I don’t think so, \_\_\_\_\_.”

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

37

“You seem to know this area very well.”

“Yes, I used \_\_\_\_\_ here.”

- a) to live
- b) lived
- c) living
- d) to living

38

“I wonder if they will include our names in the list of participants.”

“They \_\_\_\_\_. I don’t want to take part in the competition anymore.”

- a) would rather no
- b) would better not
- c) had rather not
- d) had better not

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

39

1. *“Linda, when are you going to introduce your fiancé to us?” I asked.*  
I asked Linda when was she going to introduce her fiancé to us.
2. *Rudy asked Sarah where she was going that weekend.*  
Rudy asked, “Where is Sarah going this weekend?”
3. *“Roland, will you be going to Lee’s party tomorrow?” asked Debby.*  
Debby asked Roland if he would be going to Lee’s party the following day.
4. *The babysitter said, “Don’t sit the baby here, Irene! It’s not safe.”*  
The babysitter warned Irene not to sit the baby there as it was not safe.
5. *“I have guests from Germany today,” says the head of the department.*  
The head of the department says he has guests from Germany today.

40

1. *“Are you thinking of changing flats?” I asked her.*  
I asked her if she was thinking of changing flats.
2. *She said she really didn’t know where they had been.*  
“I really don’t know where they were,” she said.
3. *“I don’t know where Bill is living at the moment,” said Nicky.*  
Nicky said she didn’t know where was Bill living then.
4. *“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.
5. *“What do you think of the hotel food?” I asked her.*  
I asked her what she had thought of the hotel food.

41

1. *Peter said: “I may bring someone with me to the party tomorrow.”*  
Peter said he might bring someone with him to the party the following day.
2. *Our teacher said to us, “Be quiet, please!”*  
Our teacher said that we must be quiet.
3. *The policeman asked the boy where he had taken it.*  
The policeman said to the boy: “Where did you take it?”
4. *He said: “I really want to buy this new car for you.”*  
He told to me he really wants to buy this new car for him.
5. *“Do you think you could live entirely on your own for six months,” said Tom, “or would you get bored?”*  
Tom asks if I thought I could live entirely on my own for six months or if I would get bored.

42

1. *“Did you have to complete the task yesterday?” Susan asked.*  
Susan asked if did I have to complete the task yesterday.
2. *He told the boy not to tell him such nonsense.*  
He said to the boy, “Don’t tell me such nonsense!”
3. *Peter said to me, “Why haven’t you turned to me before?”*  
Peter asked me why I hadn’t turned to him before.
4. *Jessie warned Tom not to take the wrong bus.*  
“Make sure you don’t take the wrong bus, Tom,” said Jessie.
5. *“You’d better leave your things with Annie,” said Mark.*  
Mark said I had to leave my things with Annie.

**VI. 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).**

Before the \_\_\_\_\_ of money, people used to get the goods and services they wanted by swapping things with others. The system was entirely \_\_\_\_\_ on an agreement between both people, each of whom needed to have what the other wanted to exchange.

The system of exchange started to work much more \_\_\_\_\_ with the introduction of money. By using precious metals which had been officially \_\_\_\_\_ and made into coins, it became possible to sell what you produced in \_\_\_\_\_ for coins, and then use the coins to buy anything you wanted from a third party.

- 43 1. place 2. dependent 3. return 4. fast 5. weighed 6. invention 7. smoothly

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

44

1. I hope he's grown out of that bad habit, hasn't he?
2. Your garden fence needs repairing, needn't it?
3. Why he took *Gulliver's Travels* with him on his journey?
4. What did happen yesterday when I phoned you?
5. Do you know the harms that smoking causes?

45

1. Will you still be on board the ship on Saturday?
2. Have you been discussing me with your friends?
3. He's decided to settle the case out of court, isn't he?
4. Developing questionnaires demands great care, doesn't it?
5. What does your decision depend on?

46

1. They have to receive a long-term loan, haven't they?
2. Have they had any problems with their son lately?
3. Can you tell me where have I to register my luggage?
4. They were listening to the news when he came, weren't they?
5. He ought to help his friends, shouldn't he?

47

1. Can your brother render this text in English or you can?
2. Aren't you fed up with eating bacon and eggs every morning?
3. Do you think we are doing the right thing?
4. He's got a web camera on his mobile phone, doesn't he?
5. Let's go to Scotland in July, will you?

**VIII. Համապատասխանեցնել բառերը և սահմանումները:**

**Match the words and their definitions.**

48

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| A) Tolerant  | 1) filled with great emotion  |
| B) Violent   | 2) using physical force to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something         |
| C) Impatient | 3) easily annoyed because of having to wait for something long                |
| D) Talkative | 4) fond of or given to talking  |
|              | 5) able to accept what other people say or do even if you don't agree with it |

49

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

50

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| A) Caring    | 1) displaying kindness and concern for others                 |
| B) Shy       | 2) embarrassed in the company of other people                 |
| C) Sociable  | 3) certain about your abilities                               |
| D) Confident | 4) having a strong sense of humour                            |
|              | 5) willing to talk and engage in activities with other people |

**IX. Կարդալ տեքստը և պատասխանել հարցերին՝ ընտրելով ճիշտ տարրերակը:  
Read the text and answer the questions choosing the right answer.**

Line number

1. What is superstition? According to dictionaries it is the traditional
2. belief in the power of the supernatural; fear of the unknown; any
3. **blindly accepted belief.**
4. All of us to a more or less extent believe in some signs and it's
5. quite natural. We inherited these beliefs from primitive religions.
6. **They** are based on human psychology and closely connected with
7. man's fear of bad luck and his wish to succeed. Education is unable to
8. save us from superstitions and only by understanding their nature we
9. may overcome our fears. It has become a part of any culture today,
10. although it was more alive a hundred years ago. Some people though
11. claim not to be superstitious it is still a part of them.
12. Superstition has grown for something, as there is no smoke
13. without fire. Religions, diseases, and fire might have been the most
14. essential reasons for them. But no one knows who was the first man
15. to decide that opening an umbrella in a house is bad luck. For
16. example, salt which itself never spoils and provides long life for other
17. foods was the symbol of **immortality**. Therefore, it was used in all
18. sacred rituals and served as a defense against evil. The avoidance of
19. number 13 goes back to Scandinavian mythology and it is not
20. surprising that in most hotels all over the world you will not find a
21. room with this number.
22. There are no people, no culture, no nation without at least a few
23. superstitions, many of which others might consider **odd**, eccentric or
24. even childish. Some of them may seem strange today, but they can be
25. better understood by studying their psychological, social and
26. entertainment value to those who believe in them.

51 What is the main topic of the text?

- a) Superstitions are part of any culture and still are observed.
- b) Diseases and fires are caused by superstition for some people.
- c) Customs and traditions are undoubtedly based on superstition.
- d) The belief of supernatural goes back to Scandinavian mythology.

52 It can be implied from the text that

- a) superstitions are meant to help people to succeed.
- b) all of us unquestionably believe in some signs and it's natural.
- c) a century ago superstitions were more widely spread.
- d) people inherited superstitions from religious education.

53 The word **they** in line 6 refers to

- a) superstitions
- b) religions
- c) signs
- d) beliefs

54 The word **immortality** in line 17 could most easily be replaced by

- a) abundance
- b) fertility
- c) eternity
- d) holiness

55 The word **odd** in line 23 means

- a) childish
- b) special
- c) strange
- d) frightening

56 According to the text, salt served

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

57 The author states that number 13

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

58 Which of the following reflects the idea of **blindly accepted belief**?

- a) a worshipped idol to rely on
- b) a belief under suspicion
- c) a belief which gives rise to doubt
- d) no facts call the belief into question

59 The text claims that

- a) every culture has at least some superstition.
- b) people aren't confined to believe in magic.
- c) there are few nations devoid of superstition.
- d) cultures tend to avoid strange superstition.

60

Where in the text does the author bring examples of common superstitions?

- a) Lines 16-21
- b) Lines 22-26
- c) Lines 1-5
- d) Lines 11-14

**X. Ընտրել նախադասության բովանդակությանը համապատասխանող տարբերակը:  
Choose the appropriate option.**

61

Ecologists try to find out how the Earth's environments can be preserved \_\_\_\_\_ living things will continue to survive on the planet.

- a) in case
- b) so that
- c) now that
- d) in order to

62

\_\_\_\_\_ water sports can be very enjoyable, they can also lead to injuries.

- a) That
- b) Unless
- c) Despite
- d) Although

63

Knowledge of history is a good thing, because knowing \_\_\_\_\_ helps us face the future.

- a) that has happened beforehand
- b) before what has happened
- c) what has happened before
- d) that what has happened before

64

Not until a student has mastered algebra \_\_\_\_\_ the principles of geometry, trigonometry, and physics.

- a) he begins to understand
- b) begins to understand
- c) he can begin to understand
- d) can he begin to understand

**XI. Ընտրել այն նախադասությունները որոնցում կա ավելորդ բառ:**

**Choose the sentences with an odd word.**

65

1. If I were you I wouldn't tell her the news about her boyfriend.
2. The top of the Mount Ararat, on which Noah's Ark landed, is always covered with snow.
3. We couldn't have managed to finish the work but for the secretary's help.
4. To keep up your teeth shiny and bright, brush them occasionally with salt.
5. The disappearance of Amelia Earhart during the first round-the-world flight in 1937 remains a mystery.

66

1. Noise pollution includes sonar effects which are extreme harmful for the environment.
2. Researchers have concluded that our response to noise may be much more than annoyance.
3. Noise causes damage not only to the ear and brain but also to the heart and stomach, too.
4. Environmental pollution consists of five basic of types: air, water, soil, noise and light.
5. Air pollution is caused by the injurious smoke emitted by cars, buses, trucks, trains, and factories.

67

1. Since childhood Picasso showed a strong interest in painting.
2. Eating food that has more calories than you use will cause you to gain weight.
3. Michael's sister insisted on to staying there till the rain had stopped.
4. Rush hour in a provincial town is certainly not so busy as in London, but even so there are plenty of people moving about.
5. More than a three thousand years ago, the Greek people developed a very sophisticated society.

68

1. At the end of the work you may have judge the workman.
2. You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make it to drink.
3. As adult children grow up, their families take care of their physical needs, such as food, clothing and shelter.
4. The Statue of Liberty is the first to greet the visitors to New York.
5. The Lake Michigan is the sixth largest freshwater lake in the world.

69

1. The Italian artists Raffaello Sanzio and Tiziano are called *Raphael* and *Titian* in English language.
2. There is no surviving record as to when, how or by whom the Great Pyramid was constructed.
3. Most people are right-handed, so most objects in the world have been designed for their convenience.
4. If you can tell if how much you love, it means you love little.
5. While my brothers were on vacation, they spent most of their time fishing.



**XII. Ա. 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).**

Whatever its origins, chess was known to exist in India as early as 500 B.C., and it eventually spread \_\_\_\_\_ India to Persia, where it took on much of the terminology that today is part of the game. Foot soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ the Persian army were called *piyadah*, which became the pawns of today's game, and the Persian chariot was a *ruk*, which became the rook. The Persian king was the *shah*, which evolved \_\_\_\_\_ the name *chess*. *Shahmat*, which means 'the king is dead' became the expression *checkmate*. This expression is used \_\_\_\_\_ the game to indicate that one player's king is on the verge \_\_\_\_\_ being captured.

70

1. among 2. in 3. from 4. into 5. during 6. opposite 7. of

**Բ. Տեքստում բաց են թողնված նախադասություններ: Լրացնել տեքստը՝ տեղադրելով համապատասխան նախադասությունը (տրված տարբերակներից երկուսն ավելորդ են):**  
**Fit the missing sentences into the gaps of the following text (two of them are odd).**

Rowenta and Billy Wrangler are model high school students. They study hard. \_\_\_\_\_. And next year Rowenta and Billy will be attending Harvard University. What makes them different from most students is that they don't go to school. \_\_\_\_\_. Since kindergarten, they've studied at home. \_\_\_\_\_. Parents kept their children out of public schools so they could provide religious education at home. Today, as the home-schooling trend continues to grow, parents are more likely to consider home-schooling as an option because they believe schools don't do a very good job of teaching and are occasionally dangerous places. \_\_\_\_\_. The answer in many cases is yes. In many studies, students taught at home ranked average or above average when compared to students who went to public schools. \_\_\_\_\_. "They are very well prepared for academic challenges," says Patricia Riordan, the dean of admissions at George Mason University.

71

1. More importantly, these students are often more self-directed and have a greater depth of knowledge.
2. Why do parents want to teach their kids at home rather than send them to school?
3. The home-schooling trend began in the US in the 1980s.
4. In fact they have never been to school.
5. But can parents really do a better job?
6. They do extremely well on achievement tests.
7. School provides the best education these children can get.

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

72

1. G. Washington is known to all Americans as “The Father of the Nation”.
2. The dynamite had invented by Alfred Nobel.
3. Charlie Chaplin is considered one of the most famous stars of the early days of Hollywood.
4. He will have published several poems by the end of the year.
5. What holidays are celebrated in your country in autumn and winter?

73

1. My neighbor’s garden is choked by weeds.
2. Stradivari’s violins often used slightly smaller dimensions.
3. David Beckham’s fashion-forward haircuts and tattoos were closely observed in the British press.
4. He wasn’t trusting by his friends as he often broke his promises.
5. Plums and apricots are strongly recommended to pregnant women.

74

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

75

1. The coach was calculated to carry six regular passengers.
2. They are not ready to gamble their careers on this matter.
3. The boy had sneaked out of the room while we were talking.
4. I will have sent the money to you without any delay by next week.
5. The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus was built to honor the goddess of the moon and the hunt Artemis, the daughter of Zeus and Leto.

76

1. Life’s a succession of lessons which must be lived to be understood.
2. Father’s shirt is being ironed by my younger sister.
3. The Amazon Rainforest gets its life from the majestic Amazon River.
4. Many people had rescued from the floods by fire-fighters.
5. Is English spoken in many countries all around the world?

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

77

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A) Parents have always had many challenges in raising their children, | 1) that we should stop trying to control them.                                      |
| B) It is really difficult to raise a child,                           | 2) they see in their children.  |
| C) Today's parents have observed many changes in their children       | 3) however, perhaps never more than today.  |
| D) Many parents say they don't like the changes                       | 4) especially when you are the only parent and there is no one else to support you. |
|   | 5) he hasn't gone outside to play in months.  |
|   | 6) who frequently play video or computer games.                                     |

78

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A) Researchers advise keeping electronic devices out of bedrooms, | 1) are at a great risk of developing brain tumours.                   |
| B) Some research suggests that heavy users of mobile phones       | 2) though it is still unknown exactly how or why.                     |
| C) Over three billion people use cell phones every day            | 3) and many talk for more than an hour a day.                         |
| D) Many cordless phones emit dangerous levels of radiation        | 4) or at least six feet from your pillow.                             |
|   | 5) even when they are not in use.                                     |
|   | 6) are not concerned about the effects of cigarettes on their health. |

79

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A) People are also learning English from their friends on the Internet | 1) and it is not always the same as the English they learn in the classroom.    |
| B) While the population of Europe and America is growing old,          | 2) it is the dominant language in youth style.                                  |
| C) Young peoples' tastes influence the design of goods;                | 3) that's why children pick up foreign languages easily.                        |
| D) English plays an important role in a teenager's world since         | 4) but can't remember anything about it.  |
|  | 5) whole industries are appearing to help teenagers spend their time and money. |
|  | 6) those in developing countries are becoming younger.                          |

80

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A) It is definitely worth visiting the dome of the church and the mosaic of | 1) as there is a lot to see.                                 |
| B) Visitors are advised to allow at least 2 hours for their visit           | 2) to design the tallest tower in the world.                 |
| C) The church of Hagia Sophia was   | 3) to stand in a queue for at least 40 minutes.              |
| D) When waiting to go on a ride to Disneyland you have                      | 4) with all the famous pictures there.                       |
|   | 5) built in 537 AD by the Emperor Justinian I.               |
|   | 6) the Virgin Mary, which are both quite spectacular to see. |