

Տևողությունը՝ 150 րոպե

Յուրաքանչյուր ճիշտ պատասխան գնահատվում է 0,25 միավոր (ընդհանուրը՝ 20 միավոր)

TASK 1. READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1 Icebergs are massive blocks of ice, irregular in shape; they float with only about 12 percent of
2 their mass above the sea surface. They are formed by glaciers-large rivers of ice that begin inland in
3 the snows of Greenland, Antarctica and Alaska-and move slowly toward the sea. The forward
4 movement, the melting at the base of the glacier where it meets the ocean, and waves and tidal
5 action cause blocks of ice to break off and float out to sea.

6 Icebergs are ordinarily blue to white, although they sometimes appear dark or opaque
7 because they carry gravel and bits of rock. They may change color with changing light conditions
8 and cloud cover, glowing pink or gold in the morning or evening light, but this color change is
9 generally related to the low angle of the Sun above the horizon. However, travelers to Antarctica
10 have repeatedly reported seeing green icebergs in the Weddell Sea and, more commonly, close to
11 the Amery Ice Shelf in East Antarctica.

12 One explanation for green icebergs attributes their color to an optical illusion when blue ice
13 is illuminated by a near-horizon red Sun but green icebergs stand out among white and blue
14 icebergs under a great variety of flight conditions. Another suggestion is that the color might be
15 related to ice with high levels of metallic compounds, including copper and iron. Recent
16 expeditions have taken ice samples from depths-from the glacial ice shelves along the Antarctic
17 continent. Analyses of these cores and samples provide a different solution to the problem.

18 The ice shelf cores, with a total length of 215 meters were long enough to *penetrate* through
19 glacial ice-which is formed from the compaction of snow and contains air bubbles- and to continue
20 into the clear, bubble-free ice formed from sea water that freezes onto the bottom of the glacial ice.
21 The properties of this clear sea ice were very similar to the ice from the green iceberg. The
22 scientists concluded that green icebergs form when a two-layer block of shelf ice breaks away and
23 capsizes (turns upside down), exposing the bubble-free shelf ice that was formed from sea water.

24 A green iceberg that stranded just west of the Amery Ice Shelf showed distinct layers: bubbly
25 blue-white ice and bubble-free green ice is separated by a one-meter-long ice layer containing
26 sediments. *The green ice portion was textured by sweater erosion.* Where cracks were present, the
27 color was light green because of light scattering; where no cracks were present, the color was dark
28 green. No air bubbles were present in the green ice, suggesting that the ice was not formed from
29 the compression of snow but instead from the freezing of sweater. Large concentrations of single-
30 celled organisms with green pigments (coloring substances) occur along the edges of the ice shelves
31 in this region, and the seawater is rich in their decomposing organic material. The green iceberg
32 did not contain large amounts of particles from these organisms, but the ice had *accumulated*
33 dissolved organic matter from the sea-water. It appears that unlike salt, dissolved organic
34 substances are not *excluded* from the ice in the freezing process. Analysis shows that the dissolved
35 organic material absorbs enough blue wavelengths from solar light to make the ice appear green.

36 Chemical evidence shows that platelets (minute flat portions) of ice form in the water and

37 then **accrete** and stick to the bottom of the ice shelf to form a slush (partially melted snow). The
38 slush is compacted by an unknown mechanism, and solid, bubble-free ice is formed from water
39 high in soluble organic substances. When an iceberg separates from the ice shelf and capsizes, the
40 green ice is exposed.

1. According to **paragraph 1**, all of the following are true of icebergs **EXCEPT**:
 - a. They do not have a regular shape.
 - b. They are formed where glaciers meet the ocean.
 - c. Most of their mass is above the sea surface.
 - d. Waves and tides cause them to break off glaciers.
2. According to **paragraph 2**, what causes icebergs to sometimes appear dark or opaque?
 - a. a heavy cloud cover
 - b. the presence of gravel or bits of rock
 - c. the low angle of the Sun above the horizon
 - d. the presence of large cracks in their surface
3. The word **penetrate** in **line 18** is closest in meaning to
 - a. collect
 - b. pierce
 - c. melt
 - d. endure
4. According to **paragraph 4**, how is glacial ice formed?
 - a. by the compaction of snow
 - b. by the freezing of seawater on the bottom of ice shelves
 - c. by breaking away from the ice shelf
 - d. by the capsizing of a two-layer block of shelf ice
5. According to **paragraph 4**, ice shelf cores helped scientists explain the formation of green icebergs by showing that
 - a. the ice at the bottom of green icebergs is bubble-free formed from frozen seawater
 - b. bubble-free ice is found at the top of the ice shelf
 - c. glacial ice is lighter and floats better than ice
 - d. the clear sea ice at the bottom of the ice shelf is similar to ice from a green iceberg
6. Why does the author mention that **"The green ice portion was textured by seawater erosion?"**
 - a. to explain why cracks in the iceberg appeared light green instead of dark green
 - b. to suggest that green ice is more easily eroded by seawater than white ice is
 - c. to support the idea that the green ice had been the bottom layer before capsizing
 - d. to explain how the air bubbles had been removed from the green ice
7. The word **accumulated** in **line 32** is closest in meaning to
 - a. collected
 - b. frozen
 - c. released
 - d. covered
8. The word **excluded** in **line 34** is closest in meaning to
 - a. kept out
 - b. compressed
 - c. damaged
 - d. gathered together
9. The word **accrete** in **line 37** is closest in meaning to
 - a. advance
 - b. transfer
 - c. flatten out
 - d. come together
10. Which of the following is **NOT** explained in the passage?
 - a. Why blocks of ice break off where glaciers meet the ocean
 - b. Why blocks of shelf ice sometimes capsize after breaking off
 - c. Why green icebergs are commonly produced in some parts of Antarctica
 - d. Why green icebergs contain large amounts of dissolved organic pigments

TASK 2. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE CORRECT FORM – PREDICATE, INFINITIVE , GERUND OR PARTICIPLE

Slowly but surely the coastline of Britain, nowadays, is being worn away by an advancing sea. The country which once (1) ... (rule) the waves now (2) ... (rule) by them, with huge forces threatening (3) ... (destroy) vast areas of human and wildlife habitat. Already some of Britain's last wild, natural areas (4) ... (disappear), and experts (5) ... (fear) that this is just the beginning. It (6) ... (estimate) that there (7) ... (be) a 38-55 cm rise in average sea levels by the year 2100. According to the Department of the Environment, during the next 50 years at least 10,000 hectares of farmland (8) ... (turn into) mud flats and salt marshes by the increases in sea levels. Rather than trying to prevent the erosion, the present government (9) ... (use) a method of 'managed retreat' by (10) ... (create) new defenses further inland and (11) ... (allow) low-lying coastal farm land to be abandoned to the sea. However, many of the country's major cities could also (12) ... (affect); London, Bristol and Cardiff all (13) ... (expect) severe flooding as our sea defences (14) ... (destroy) by the rising tides. We hope measures (15) ... (take) to prevent the coming destructions.

TASK 3. CHOOSE THE CORRECT VARIANT

A "typical" British family **1(used to consist/is used to consisting/was used to consist)** of mother, father and two children, but in recent years there **2(had been/are/ have been)** many changes in family life. Some of them have been **3(resulted/led/caused)** by new laws and **4(other/others/the other)** are the result of changes in society. For example, since the law made it easier to get a divorce, there has been an increase **5(of/for/in)** the number of **6(-/a/the)** divorced. This means that there are a lot of one-parent families. Society is now **7(a lot/ much more/much)** tolerant than it used to be with unmarried couples and lonely parents. Another change **8(has been caused/ has caused/ had been caused)** by the fact that people are living longer nowadays. As a result of these changes there are many **9(habitats /homesteads/ households)** which **10(consist / contain /comprise)** of only one person or one adult and children.

People often move away from their home town to work, and so the family becomes scattered. **11(However/Although/Thus)**, members of extended family-grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins- **12(hold/stand/keep)** in touch, but **13(less/fewer/little)** of each other **14(that/what/than)** they used to. Christmas is the traditional season for reunions. **15(Although/ Despite/In spite)** the family group is smaller nowadays than it used to be, relatives often travel many miles in order to spend the holiday together.

TASK 4. USE THE WORD GIVEN IN CAPITALS AT THE END OF EACH LINE TO FORM A WORD THAT FITS IN THE GAP IN THE SAME LINE

There is a well-known (1) ... , ' School days are the best days of your life'. No **SAY**
(2) ... at school ever believes it though, and by the time you realise it's true, **STUDY**
it's too late! It's when you're worried about your (3) ... situation and are **FINANCE**

beginning to hate the (4) ... of working in an office or factory every day that	BORE
you look back fondly on the (5) ... times you had at school. When you're still at	EXCITE
school you often (6) ... on the negatives, like having to pay attention during a	FOCUS
tedious chemistry lesson, being punished for bad (7) ... (when you didn't do	BEHAVE
anything wrong anyway) or feeling (8) ... in an exam because you don't know	HELP
any of the answers (and, in fact, had completely (9) ... the questions too!). But	UNDERSTAND
it's quite (10) ... to complain about things and then have great memories	ACCEPT
afterwards.	

TASK 5. SOME OF THE LINES ARE CORRECT, AND SOME HAVE A WORD WHICH SHOULD NOT BE THERE. IF A LINE IS CORRECT, PUT A TICK (✓). IF A LINE HAS A WORD WHICH SHOULD NOT BE THERE, WRITE THE WORD.

POSITIVE THINKING

 to 0 Positive thinking does not mean you to have to find every
 v 00 idea absolutely wonderful. It does mean you have to be
 1 ready to explore an idea and to try and bring out whatever
 2 good features it ought has. The next step might be to find
 3 the weaknesses in case the idea and to try and strengthen
 4 them, rather than for using them simply as an excuse for
 5 rejecting the whole idea. Finally, the idea, after it has
 6 been explored, may not be used up because there is a
 7 better one or because, good though it is, it is not the suitable.
 8 There is nothing wrong with being positive about an idea
 9 at first and then rejecting it later, when you can see that
 10 it won't to work. It is easy to be negative and critical and
 11 it is time we had showed less respect for this kind of
 12 destructive thinking and emphasized on creative thinking
 13 more. We should first make ourselves list the positive things
 14 about an idea before we criticize it. Too much talent is wasted
 15 in negatively thinking. So remember – think positive!

TASK 6. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE USING THE WORD FOR EACH BLANK THAT BEST FITS THE MEANING OF THE SENTENCE AS A WHOLE

- My younger brother constantly misbehaves and is always causing _____.
A hostility B generosity C violence D courtesy E mischief
- The teacher only has one copy of the worksheet right now, so she is going to _____ it and give the new copy to her student.
A translate B multiply C duplicate D plagiarize E expand
- The professor told her students about the project months in advance so that they would have _____ time to complete their work.
A chronological B constant C insufficient D sufficient E standard

4. My mother's _____ salary never left us with enough money to afford luxuries such as vacations, new cars, or nice clothes.
 A meager B high C supportive D tremendous E prosperous
5. The attorney suggested that the witness's testimony was _____ because the witness was a known liar.
 A sincere B amazing C insane D unreliable E innocent
6. Though the advertisement for the used car said it was in a good condition, Jose quickly noticed several _____ in the automobile.
 A incidents B luxuries C flaws D claims E diseases
7. I have always preferred _____ areas to urban ones because I really like the countryside.
 A city B rural C attractive D quiet E magnificent
8. Jackie is full of _____ and believes she can achieve almost any goal she sets for herself.
 A confidence B hesitate C concern D comfort E anxiety
9. Unlike the misleading television documentary, the biography was _____.
 A interesting B accurate C fantastic D phony E false
10. The town decided to make the fair _____ occurrence, meaning it will take place every year.
 A an apparent B a common C a weekly D an annual E a biennial

TASK 7. FIND THE SYNONYM OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS IN CAPITALS

1. The **ABANDONED** boat was found miles away from the shore; they never found out who had been on it.
 A) cherished B) deserted C) shabby D) unabashed
2. Larry was so **ABSORBED** in his novel that he forgot about his dinner cooking in the oven.
 A) engrossed B) obliged C) enlivened D) devastated
3. The use of fertilizers and improved methods of controlling plant and animal diseases has **BOOSTED** farm product.
 A) exaggerated B) supplemented C) increased D) submitted
4. We were shocked by the **BRUTALITY** of the hooligans. They were simply like a herd of violent animals.
 A) politeness B) eagerness C) happiness D) cruelty
5. The pilot changed direction **ABRUPTLY**, causing great panic in the plane.
 A) slowly B) hesitantly C) unexpectedly D) reasonably