

**TASK 1. Read the text and answer the questions, choosing the right answer. (8x0.25=2)****Կարդալ տեքստը և պատասխանել հարցերին՝ ընտրելով ճիշտ տարբերակը:**

The terms “coast” and “shore” are often used interchangeably, but there are actually differences between them. One difference is that “coast” applies only to oceans, but “shore” can apply to other bodies of water as well. A shore is the zone at the edge of an ocean, lake, or river that is subject to the regular action of tides, waves, and currents. The shore is the area between the high-water mark and the low-water mark, and thus every part of it is sometimes underwater. The shifting line where the shore meets the water is called the shoreline. An ocean shore extends seaward to the edge of the continental shelf—the **submerged** edge of the continental block—or to the beginning of the continental slope, which extends down into deep water.

A coast is the land just inland from the shore, beyond the usual reach of high water. On the shore side, the boundary of the coast—the coastline—may be either a cliff face or a line marking the inland limit of tidewater. On the landward side, the boundary is usually the edge of a highland or some other kind of terrain distinct from the shore; however, some coastal boundaries have no clear distinction. Many coasts are sea bottoms uplifted by earthquakes to become dry land, so they may show some features of shores, even though the sea never reaches them.

In areas where river valleys meet the sea along a rocky coast, bays are likely to occur. The direction of the structural “grain” of the coastal rock affects the shape of the coastline. If the grain is mostly parallel to the coast, as along the Oregon coast, the mouths of few rivers will indent the coastline because river valleys tend to follow the grain. Such coastlines—called Pacific type—are likely to be smooth, straight, or gently curving. On the other hand, if the grain of the rock is at an angle to the coast, as in Maine and Norway, many more valleys will reach the coastline, forming closely spaced bays. Such coastlines are of the Atlantic type.

Coasts and shores are areas of continuous change. Like all other terrain, coasts and shores are subject to the processes of weathering, erosion, deposition, and tectonic activity. Unlike other terrain, shores are also subject to the daily action of tides, waves, and currents. *These forces erode rocky shores and transport sand and debris from place to place, depleting some beaches and building up others.* During storms, waves crash against sea cliffs, weakening them and creating rockfalls and landslides. Storm waves **batter** beaches and—especially at high tide—rush beyond them, sweeping away docks, roads, and buildings. Over time, coastal processes change as tectonic activity raises, lowers, and disrupts the terrain and the sea bottoms near shores. Coastal processes are also affected by changes in sea level due to melting glaciers and changes in the density and temperature of ocean water.

- Why does the author discuss the terms “coast” and “shore” in paragraph 1?**
  - To show how each term has changed over time
  - To describe how a coast can change into a shore
  - To clarify the distinctions between the two terms
  - To explain why more people use the term “coast”
- The word “submerged” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to**
  - moveable
  - irregular
  - celestial
  - underwater
- All of the following statements accurately describe coasts and shores EXCEPT**
  - A shore is the area at the water’s edge, and a coast is the land next to the shore.
  - A coast extends to the continental shelf; a shore extends inland to a highland.
  - Only oceans have coasts, but lakes, rivers, and oceans all have shores.
  - A coast is beyond the high-water mark, but a shore is at times underwater.
- According to the passage, why do many coasts have characteristics of shores?**
  - “Coast” and “shore” are the same thing.
  - Both coasts and shores are shaped by tides.
  - Many coasts are former sea bottoms.
  - Shorelines move inland because of erosion.
- It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that the Oregon coast is**
  - relatively straight
  - lined with cliffs
  - very rainy
  - indented with bays
- Which of the following is given as a cause of the different shapes of Pacific and Atlantic coastlines?**
  - A difference in direction of the structural “grain” of coastal rock
  - Different rates of erosion caused by tides, waves, and currents
  - A difference in the frequency of offshore tectonic activity
  - Differences in population and the amount of developed land
- Which sentence below best expresses the essential information in the italicized sentence in paragraph 4?**
  - The forces of erosion improve the appearance of some beaches, while completely destroying others.
  - Some shores are very rocky, and others have beautiful sandy beaches that encourage people to move there.
  - Tides, waves, and currents wear away shores in some places and deposit sand and rock elsewhere along the shore.
  - Because of powerful natural forces that erode shores, it’s impossible to predict which beaches are safe to build on.
- The word “batter” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to**
  - create
  - strike
  - improve
  - avoid

**TASK 2. Select the answer choice that best maintains the meaning of the original sentence if you use it in place of the word that is underlined. (8x0.5=4)**

**Հնարել այն պատասխանը, որն ունի ընդգծված բառի իմաստը:**

On June 25, 1859, a Swiss banker witnessed a battle and its aftermath—an experience that would change his life and the lives of millions more. Jean Henri Dunant was in Italy, hoping to get the authorization of Emperor Napoleon III to import windmills into what was then the French colony of Algeria. He never got his interview with Napoleon. Instead, the emperor and his ally, the king of Sardinia, **mobilized** troops against Austria in the hill town of Solferino. Dunant spent the days that followed the battle working among the thousands of injured soldiers. “The gentleman in white,” as the soldiers called him, knelt in the dust in his linen suit, bathing their **festering** wounds and offering sips of water.

On his return to Geneva, Switzerland, Dunant was **beset** with concern over the lack of organized medical care on the battlefield. Obsessed with the idea of trying to **alleviate** future suffering and hoping to arouse in others his own **fervent** conviction that Europe’s wounded soldiers should never again have to endure such **dire** suffering, he wrote a booklet titled *A Memory of Solferino*. In the final sentence, he set forth his plan in a question: “Would it not be possible, in time of peace and quiet, to form relief societies for the purpose of having care given to the wounded in wartime by **zealous**, devoted, and thoroughly qualified volunteers?”

Although the booklet aroused heartening interest throughout Europe when it was published in 1862, it moved a group of people in Geneva to take action. Philanthropists decided to form a committee to **actuate** Dunant’s ideas and asked him to be a member.

- Which word or words could best replace **mobilized**?  
(A) assembled (B) made automatic (C) crushed (D) scattered
- Which word could best replace **festering**?  
(A) interchangeable (B) healing (C) scandalous (D) infected
- Beset** can best be explained as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) unruffled (B) selected from a group (C) troubled persistently (D) carefree
- Which words could best replace **alleviate**?  
(A) determine beforehand (B) entrust to another (C) move cautiously (D) make more bearable
- Which word or words could best replace **fervent**?  
(A) unsophisticated (B) passionate (C) having a bad disposition (D) criminal
- Which word or words could best replace **dire**?  
(A) dreadful (B) benign (C) intermediate (D) diverse
- Someone who is **zealous** can best be described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) physically or emotionally feeble (B) flourishing  
(C) extremely modest or shy (D) enthusiastically devoted to a cause
- Which word or words could best replace **actuate**?  
(A) castigate (B) remain temporarily uninvolved in (C) put into action (D) criticize

**TASK 3. Each sentence has a missing word. Rearrange the anagram to form the correct word. (8x0.25=2)**

**Յուրաքանչյուր նախադասության մեջ կա բաց թողնված բառ: Տրված անագրաման վերադասավորելով՝ ստացեք ճիշտ բառը:**

**EXAMPLE:** In the **thorn (north)** of the country, the scenery is better.

- So, your relationship is going through a difficult period? Perhaps **bedroom** (\_\_\_\_\_) is the problem, and you both need change and development.
- They **design** (\_\_\_\_\_) the contract, so it’s a bit late to change their minds now.
- The trouble is that you often **laid** (\_\_\_\_\_) the wrong number.
- Do I detect a **thin** (\_\_\_\_\_) of jealousy in your tone?
- Which would you prefer – the scenic **outer** (\_\_\_\_\_), or the more direct one taking the inner ring-road?
- He was angry that we failed to discuss the wide **anger** (\_\_\_\_\_) of issues that he had raised in his report.
- It’s a sort of theme restaurant. There’s poetry on the walls, and the menu is written in **serve** (\_\_\_\_\_).
- This analysis shows up **reveals** (\_\_\_\_\_) problems with our accounting system which will have to be sorted out.

**TASK 4. Organize the words into sentences and add one word. (8x0.5=4)**

**Կազմել նախադասություն՝ վերադասավորելով բառերը և ավելացնելով մեկ բառ՝ համապատասխան ձևով:**

**EXAMPLE:** The / bank / exam / mind / my / just / in

Hint: \_ \_ \_ T

My mind just **went** blank in the exam.

- Writing / our / given / helping / we / were / a / with
- Hold / managed / their / they / to / marriage

Hint: H \_ \_ \_

Hint: \_ \_ \_ \_ T \_ \_ \_

3. Healthy / I'm / stars / I / thank / my / that
4. On / a / she / to / needs / shoulder
5. Of / it / I / the / moment / said / in / the
6. Argument / walk / an / easy / it / isn't / to / from
7. Day / good / the / really / my / weather
8. The / stick / we / the / got / wrong / of

Hint: \_\_ U \_\_ \_  
 Hint: \_\_ \_ Y  
 Hint: \_\_ E \_\_ \_  
 Hint: A \_\_ \_  
 Hint: \_\_ A \_\_ \_  
 Hint: \_\_ N \_\_

**TASK 5. Place each idiom under the appropriate semantic group. (12x0.25=3)**

**Տեղադրել յուրաքանչյուր իդիոմ համապատասխան իմաստային խմբում:**

Throw in the towel	Go belly up	A cog in the machine
Catch someone red-handed	Bring someone to book	Behind bars
Full house	Slow roll	Be in the black
Cut out the middleman	Below the belt	Throw the book at someone

	BUSINESS		SPORT		CRIME AND PUNISHMENT
1.		2.		3.	
4.		5.		6.	
7.		8.		9.	
10.		11.		12.	

**TASK 6. Choose the appropriate option. (8x0.25=2)**

**Ընտրել համապատասխան տարբերակը:**

1. If I were you I'd put that meat in the refrigerator or it will go \_\_\_\_\_ in this hot weather.  
 A) off                      B) on                      C) against                      D) by
2. Our school breaks \_\_\_\_\_ for the summer holidays on 10th July.  
 A) up                      B) down                      C) in                      D) off
3. When you come to London, I can put you \_\_\_\_\_ for the night.  
 A) down                      B) off                      C) up                      D) away
4. The weather forecast said it would rain but it looks as if it's going to turn \_\_\_\_\_ fine.  
 A) down                      B) across                      C) out                      D) under
5. She fritters so much money \_\_\_\_\_ on expensive make-up.  
 A) away                      B) up                      C) out                      D) in
6. Not all his ideas have panned \_\_\_\_\_ as he would have liked.  
 A) out                      B) up                      C) into                      D) about
7. We had to wade \_\_\_\_\_ pages of legal jargon before we could sign the contract.  
 A) through                      B) across                      C) along                      D) away
8. Three years after the accident the lawyers finally managed to hammer \_\_\_\_\_ a settlement with the insurance company.  
 A) at                      B) along                      C) behind                      D) out

**TASK 7. Choose one off word from the line. (10x0.3=3)**

**Յուրաքանչյուր տողից ընտրել մեկ ավելորդ բառ:**

1. _____	Have you ever heard of Shinsegae? And do you know what does the word means? Well, Shinsegae
2. _____	is the world's largest department store and is located in the South Korea. The word means 'New
3. _____	World'. In this enormous twelve-floor building where you can find everything from shops, travel
4. _____	agencies and beauty salons to ice rinks and cinemas. If you are keen on for clothing, which
5. _____	is in fashion, there are much plenty of shops to choose from. If you can afford something really
6. _____	expensive, you should visit to one of the designer shops such as Louis Vuitton and Prada.
7. _____	Those of you who are unable to spend a fortune and are looking for a few bargain can visit
8. _____	the shops which are stock more affordable items of clothing for you to try on. Many people visit
9. _____	Shinsegae, but it never feels overcrowded so it won't take you else ages to get to the till to pay.
10. _____	And you can always pay in every instalments if you don't have enough money on you.