

TASK 1. Read the text and answer the questions, choosing the right answer. (10 x 0.3=3)

Կարդալ տեքստը և պատասխանել հարցերին՝ ընտրելով ճիշտ տարբերակը:

Line number

1. Long before they can actually speak, babies pay special attention to the speech they hear around
 2. them. Within the first month of their lives, babies' responses to the sound of the human voice will be
 3. different from their responses to other sorts of auditory stimuli. They will stop crying when they hear
 4. a person talking, but not if they hear a bell or the sound of a rattle. At first, the sounds that an infant
 5. notices might be only those words that receive the heaviest emphasis and that often occur at the end of
 6. utterances. By the time they are six or seven weeks old, babies can **detect** the difference between
 7. syllables pronounced with rising and falling inflections. Very soon, these differences in adult stress and
 8. intonation can influence babies' emotional states and behavior. Long before they develop actual
 9. language comprehension, babies can sense when an adult is playful or angry, attempting to initiate or
 10. terminate new behavior, and so on, merely on the basis of cues such as the rate, the volume, and
 11. melody of adult speech.

12. Adults make it as easy as they can for babies to pick up a language by exaggerating such cues.
 13. One researcher observed babies and their mothers in six **diverse** cultures and found that, in all six
 14. languages, the mothers used simplified syntax, short utterances and nonsense sounds, and transformed
 15. certain sounds into baby talk. Other investigators have noted that when mothers talk to babies who are
 16. only a few months old, they exaggerate the pitch, loudness, and intensity of their words. **They** also
 17. exaggerate their facial expressions, hold vowels longer, and **emphasize** certain words.

18. More significant for language development than their response to general intonation is observation
 19. that tiny babies can make relatively fine distinctions between speech sounds. In other words, babies
 20. enter the world with the ability to make precisely those perceptual discriminations that are necessary if
 21. they are to acquire aural language.

22. Babies obviously derive pleasure from sound input, too: even as young as nine months they will
 23. listen to songs or stories, although the words themselves are beyond their understanding. For babies,
 24. language is a sensory-motor delight rather than the route to prosaic meaning that it often is for adults.

1. Why does the author mention a bell and a rattle in lines 3-5?
 - a) To contrast the reactions of babies to human and nonhuman sounds
 - b) To give examples of sounds that will cause a baby to cry
 - c) To explain how babies distinguish between different nonhuman sounds
 - d) To give examples of typical toys that babies do not like
2. Why does the author mention syllables pronounced with rising and falling inflections in lines 6-7?
 - a) To demonstrate how difficult it is for babies to interpret emotions
 - b) To illustrate that a six-week-old baby can already distinguish some language differences
 - c) To provide an example of ways adults speak to babies
 - d) To give a reason for babies' difficulty in distinguishing one adult from another
3. The word "**detect**" in line 6 is closest in meaning to

a) theorize	b) request	c) perceive	d) disagree
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4. The word "**diverse**" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
 a) surrounding b) divided c) stimulating d) different
5. The word "**They**" in line 16 refers to
 a) mothers b) investigators c) babies d) words
6. The passage mentions all of the following as ways adults modify their speech when talking to babies **EXCEPT**
 a) giving all words equal emphasis
 b) speaking with shorter sentences
 c) speaking more loudly than normal
 d) using meaningless sounds
7. The word "**emphasize**" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
 a) stress b) diminish c) baffle d) coincide
8. Which of the following can be inferred about the findings described in paragraph 2?
 a) Babies who are exposed to more than one language can speak earlier than babies exposed to a single language.
 b) Mothers from different cultures speak to their babies in similar ways.
 c) Babies ignore facial expressions in comprehending aural language.
 d) The mothers observed by the researchers were consciously teaching their babies to speak.
9. According to the text, what plays a more crucial role in language development than general intonation?
 a) The complexity of the vocabulary
 b) The monotonous tone of the speech
 c) The pace at which babies hear speech
 d) Babies' capacity to distinguish small variations in speech sounds
10. According to the author, why do babies listen to songs and stories, even though they cannot understand them?
 a) They don't understand the rhythm.
 b) They enjoy the sound.
 c) They can remember them easily.
 d) They focus on the meaning of their parents' words.

TASK 2. Find the phrasal verbs that correspond to the definitions and collocations on the left. (10x0.3=3)

Գտնել դարձվածային բայերը, որոնք համապատասխանում են ձախ կողմում տրված սահմանմանը և բառակապակցությանը:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0. improve – your knowledge of English | → | <u> B </u> <u> R </u> <u> U </u> <u> S </u> <u> H </u> <u> U </u> <u> P </u> |
| 1. demand – a reform | → | <u> C </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> O </u> <u> </u> |
| 2. lose – energy | → | <u> </u> <u> U </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> T </u> |
| 3. enter – a building illegally | → | <u> B </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> N </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> |
| 4. reveal – a secret | → | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> T </u> <u> O </u> <u> </u> |
| 5. remove – the clothes | → | <u> R </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> F </u> <u> </u> |
| 6. criticize – a politician | → | <u> P </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> O </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> |
| 7. give orders to – everyone | → | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> S </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> O </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> |

8. **complete** – the education reforms → R U
9. **use up** – all savings → B P
10. **pay a short visit to** – a person → R B

TASK 3. In each pair of sentences, the missing word in the second sentence sounds the same as the word underlined in the first sentence. Fill in the correct form with accurate spelling using ONLY CAPITAL LETTERS. Any incorrectly spelled letter will be considered a mistake. (10x0.3=3)

Յուրաքանչյուր նախադասությունների զույգում երկրորդ նախադասության մեջ բացակայող բառի արտասանությունը պետք է համընկնի առաջին նախադասության ընդգծված բառի արտասանության հետ: Լրացնել համապատասխան բառը ճիշտ ուղղագրությամբ՝ կիրառելով ՄԻԱՅՆ ԳԼԽԱՏԱՌԵՐ: Ցանկացած ոչ ճիշտ գրված տառ կհամարվի սխալ:

0. Breathe in that fresh sea air.
Prince William is the _____ to the throne. H E I R
1. She won a silver medal at the Olympics.
Don't _____ in my affairs. M _____
2. \$4.99? Why not add a cent and make it five dollars?
She wears a lovely fresh _____ by Christian Dior. _____ T
3. Do you think the seller will accept €300,000 for the house?
He's got an impressively large store of wine in his _____ . _____ R
4. The doe was injured by the tiger.
She kneaded the _____ and left it to rise. O _____
5. We have eaten out every night this week.
The _____ rode bravely into battle to defend the kingdom. _____ T
6. To be quite frank, I don't like it.
It only costs one _____ in Paris. F _____
7. We got caught in torrential rain without umbrellas.
We need to keep a tight _____ on the advertising budget. R _____
8. Please come home. We have missed you terribly.
It's not really fog – more of a light _____. M _____
9. During the press conference, each boxer tried to stare the other down.
The top _____ creaked as she went upstairs and the noise woke up her mother. S _____
10. He swayed from side to side, as if drunk.
They're not shiny leather – they're _____. S _____

TASK 4. Mark whether the underlined idioms in the given sentences are used correctly or not. (0.3x10=3)

Նշել, թե արդյոք տրված նախադասություններում ընդգծված իդիոմները ճիշտ են, թե սխալ:

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------|-------|
| 0. | He's very nosy. He <i>has a finger in every pie!</i> | <u>TRUE</u> | FALSE |
| 1. | Jolene didn't want to be friendly with him, so she <i>kept him at arm's length.</i> | TRUE | FALSE |
| 2. | Relax! <i>Put your foot down!</i> | TRUE | FALSE |
| 3. | She'll do anything for me. I've got her <i>in the palm of my hand.</i> | TRUE | FALSE |
| 4. | We were really wet. We were <i>as dry as a bone.</i> | TRUE | FALSE |
| 5. | I'm so happy! I've fallen <i>head over heels</i> in love! | TRUE | FALSE |
| 6. | We started badly. We <i>got off on the wrong foot.</i> | TRUE | FALSE |
| 7. | Celeste is not a realist. She has <i>both feet on the ground.</i> | TRUE | FALSE |
| 8. | The car wasn't new. It <i>had changed hands</i> three times. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 9. | Tom was really pleased. His boss <i>gave him a piece of his mind.</i> | TRUE | FALSE |
| 10. | She was so surprised. She nearly <i>jumped out of her skin.</i> | TRUE | FALSE |

TASK 5. Select the answer choice that best maintains the meaning of the underlined word. (10x0.3=3)

Ընտրել այն պատասխանը, որն առավելագույնս պահպանում է ընդգծված բառի իմաստը:

The black widow is the most savage spider living in the United States. Although it is predominantly found in the southern regions, it can also be encountered across the entirety of the country. The name "black widow" is derived from the female's notorious habit of killing the male following copulation, thus leaving her a "widow." This spider is easily identifiable by its glossy, round body, roughly the size of a pea, and the striking red or yellow spot on its underside. The female is considerably more plentiful than the male, roughly four times larger on the average. When a human is poisoned by a black widow, the venom can evoke intense pain and precipitate a range of severe physiological disturbances. Though fatal outcomes from black widow bites have occurred in rare cases, they are not typical. Most individuals experience acute pain and physiological disruptions but recover without life-threatening consequences, particularly with prompt medical care.

1. The word "savage" is closest in meaning to

a) dangerous	b) benevolent
c) infertile	d) gentle
2. The word "encountered" is closest in meaning to

a) evaded	b) met
c) predicted	d) outwitted
3. The word "notorious" is closest in meaning to

a) esteemed	b) faceless
c) infamous	d) unknown
4. The word "glossy" is closest in meaning to

a) bumpy	b) haunted
c) faded	d) sleek

5. The word “**plentiful**” is closest in meaning to

a) abundant	b) rare
c) trivial	d) sparse
6. The word “**poisoned**” is closest in meaning to

a) blessed	b) envenomated
c) encircled	d) swirled
7. The word “**evoke**” is closest in meaning to

a) alleviate	b) soothe
c) induce	d) dissuade
8. The word “**outcomes**” is closest in meaning to

a) outskirts	b) psalms
c) overalls	d) consequences
9. The word “**acute**” is closest in meaning to

a) severe	b)leaky
c) mellow	d) mild
10. The word “**prompt**” is closest in meaning to

a) tardy	b) timely
c) bitter	d) scary

TASK 6. Choose the appropriate option. (0.2x10=2)

Հնարե՛լ համապատասխան տարբերակը:

1. The proceeds of the campaign been spent on the construction of the Children's Care Centre. Roadworks being held there to build a new crossing.

A. has, are, pedestrian's	B. have, are, pedestrian
C. has, is, pedestrians	D. have, is, pedestrians'
2. We must organize little dinner to celebrate event. Tell her to come and see me at noon.

A, an, the	B a, the, the
C the, the,	D a, the,
3. It was clear he was hungry. He ate a considerable of fried meat quicker than and asked for helping.

A number, lot, others, other	B amount, far, the others, another
C deal, a lot, the other, the others	D quantity,, anothers, an another
4. The almonds, which I bought in the shop our office, tasted I threw away half of them.

A. nearly, bitterly, almost	B. near, bitter, nearly
C. next to, bitter, near	D. by, bitterly, all but
5. He stood beside a bush of pale roses the last bees into the hive. He seemed not attention to Ann's cry.

A watching, to crawl, to pay	B having watched, to be crawling, to be paying
C watched, crawl, paid	D watching, crawl, to be paying
6. He differently, if he an answer two days ago.

A will act, was given	B would act, has given
C would have acted, would have be given	D would have acted, had been given
7. I am glad I've explained you reasons changing and hope you are not angry me any longer.

A, of, with	B to, for, with
C for, for, to	D, of,
8. Though it was clear that she was taken, she no comment on it, except by a scornful movement of the lips.

A back, made	B aback, made
C amiss, did	D along, did

9. He feels he responsible. He has never got well with his relatives.

A may have been, on, daughter-in-law's

B must be, along, daughter-in-law

C might have been,, daughter-in-law's

D can't have been, in, daughter's-in-law

10. He believed that he had made the matter of the final cost plain that the possibility the money had really never entered his mind.

A. such, to lose, in

B. such, of losing,

C. so, to be lost, into

D. so, of losing,

TASK 7. Choose the best answer. (5x0.3=1.5)

Ընտրել ճիշտ տարբերակը:

1. Sarah was advised to leave the project because ____.

a) it was determined that her skills were adequate, but unreliable for completing the tasks

b) her ability to meet the project deadlines were evaluated as insufficient

c) her performance was considered inadequately to meet the strict standards that set by the team

d) it agreed that her skills were competent but also inconsistent to fulfilling the project needs

2. Michael hasn't begun preparing for his thesis yet, _____ .

a) as he is still finalizing his research methodology

b) as his ongoing commitment to data collection

c) on account the time-consuming nature of his research

d) having already been completed a considerable amount of preliminary work

3. The lawyer informed his client that _____.

a) the likelihood of winning with the lawsuit was an almost infeasible

b) their prospects of success in court were high unlikely

c) it seemed improbable that the case would result in a positive judgment

d) the chances of a favorable verdict was almost nonexistent

4. The doctor advised his patient _____ to ensure full recovery.

a) refraining from any physical exertion for the next three months

b) limit their physical activity significantly for the following three months

c) not overexert for about a three months

d) to avoid strenuous activity for three months

5. _____ did Clara realize the urgency of the situation.

a) Only when had she received the final notification

b) Only after she received the urgent message

c) It was not until the alarm went off that

d) Only when was the warning given

TASK 8. Underline the odd one out on the left and write it into the correct sentence on the right. (5x0.3=1.5)

Գտնել ավելորդ բառը ձախ կողմից և տեղադրել այն աջ կողմում տրված ճիշտ նախադասության մեջ:

EXAMPLE: 0 - Bucket – d

0. ~~bucket~~, flood, earthquake, hurricane

a. _____ isn't a source of light.

1. hairdresser, judge, surgeon, murder

b. _____ isn't a weapon.

2. thesis, essay, thaw, manuscript

c. _____ isn't a type of written work..

3. drill, hammer, saw, shred

d. Bucket isn't a natural disaster.

4. spear, rifle, bow, mint

e. _____ isn't a tool.

5. torch, lamp, whistle, candle

f. _____ isn't a profession.