

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:

Early mariners gradually developed ways of observing and recording in their journals their position, the distances and directions they traveled, the currents of wind and water, and the hazards and havens they encountered. The information in these journals enabled them to find their way home and, for them or their successors, to repeat and extend the recorded voyages. Each new observation could be added to an everincreasing body of reliable information.

Ship captains and navigators were not concerned about running into other vessels, but as heavy traffic developed along shipping routes, avoiding such collisions became a serious matter. In all fields of navigation, keeping a safe distance between ships moving in different directions at different speeds became as important as knowing how to reach one's destination.

The larger the ship, the easier it is to see, but the larger a ship, the more time it requires to change its speed or direction. When many ships are in a small area, an action taken by one ship to avoid colliding with another might endanger a third. In busy seaports, such as Hamburg and New York, this problem has been solved by assigning incoming and outgoing ships to separate lanes, which are clearly marked and divided by the greatest practical distance.

The speed of jet airplanes makes collision a deadly possibility. Even if two pilots see one another in time to begin evasive action, their maneuvers may be useless if either pilot incorrectly predicts the other's move. Ground-based air traffic controllers assign aircraft to flight paths that keep airplanes a safe distance from one another.

When steam engines began to replace sails during the first half of the nineteenth century, a ship's navigator had to compute fuel consumption as well as course and location. Today, in airplanes as well as in ships, large amounts of fuel, needed for long trips, reduce the cargo capacity, and economy requires that its consumption be kept to a minimum.

In modern air and sea navigation, a schedule has to be met. A single voyage or flight is only one link in a complicated and coordinated transportation network that carries goods and people from any starting place to any chosen destination. Modern navigation selects a ship's course, avoids collision with other moving ships, minimizes fuel consumption, and follows an established timetable.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| a) Historical records of navigation | c) Schedules and shipping long distances |
| b) Airplane navigation in Europe | d) The growing importance of navigation |

2. Which of the choices is closest in meaning to the word "hazards"?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Dangerous obstacles | c) Whales and large fish |
| b) Safe seaports | d) Inaccurate navigation |

3. Which of the following has the same meaning as the word "collisions"?

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| a) avoidance | b) crashes | c) retreats | d) blessings |
|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|

4. The word "it" in paragraph 3 refers to?

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|-----------|
| a) Ship | b) Time | c) Speed | d) Larger |
|---------|---------|----------|-----------|

5. Where can the following sentence be added to the passage?

In fact, many harbors were burned down from fires begun as a result of ships' colliding in port.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) After the word "encountered" in paragraph 1 | c) After the word "third" in paragraph 3 |
| b) At the word "destination" in paragraph 2 | d) After the word "possibility" in paragraph 4 |

6. How are ships kept apart in the ports of Hamburg and New York?

- a) The port controllers guide ship captains by radio.
- b) Incoming and outgoing ships are assigned to clearly marked lanes.
- c) Ships are not allowed to change their course or their speed while in port.
- d) Captains use their journals to determine the hazards in port.

7. What does the author imply about the speed of jet airplanes?

- a) Air traffic is now safer than it was with planes with piston-driven engines.
- b) Radio communication between ships and planes help schedules.
- c) Collisions of jet airplanes almost always result in the deaths of passengers and crew.
- d) If two pilots see one another, they will definitely avoid a collision.

8. What can be inferred about fuel consumption in the nineteenth century?

- a) A ship's captain had to decide how many sails would be used on a ship.
- b) A navigator had to determine how much fuel a ship needed for a voyage.
- c) A large amount of fuel made room for extra cargo space.
- d) A journal was kept about the amount of coal a steam engine used during a voyage.

9. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word "timetable"?

- a) Schedule
- b) Network
- c) Navigation
- d) Established

10. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?

- a) Information in mariners' journals is better than modern navigation techniques.
- b) Collisions in the air are more dangerous than those at sea.
- c) Mariners today have to compute more things than those in the past did.
- d) Air traffic controllers use the same navigation techniques as sea captains

TASK 2. Choose the answer that best maintains the meaning of the underlined word. (10x0.3=3)

Ընտրել այն պատասխանը, որն ունի ընդգծված բառի իմաստը:

1. The heavy winter snows and the warm spring weather caused an **abundance** of water to flow down the mountain streams.
(A) absence (B) generous amount (C) unusually small amount (D) shallow pool
2. Our guide seemed certain we had brought an **adequate** supply of food for the hike. Any more would be too heavy to carry.
(A) uncertain (B) incomplete (C) dangerously low (D) appropriate
3. The perfect weather and rich soil assured us of an **ample** crop of vegetables.
(A) abundant (B) early (C) weak or thin (D) insufficient
4. After the huge meal and dessert, Harvey could hardly get his belt around his **bloated** stomach.
(A) empty (B) swollen (C) reduced (D) rigid
5. Thanks to a **bounteous** harvest, the farmer was able to rent out part of his land and purchase some new machinery.
(A) barely enough (B) poor in quality (C) plentiful (D) poor
6. A **deficiency** of certain vitamins in your diet can cause you to feel weak and listless.
(A) large supply (B) surplus (C) overflow (D) shortage
7. The difference in the price of the two cars was **negligible**, so we bought the one we liked best.
(A) not worth considering (B) great (C) surprising (D) wide
8. The broken drainpipe dripped water for days and **saturated** the carpet with dirty water.
(A) emptied (B) filled completely (C) drained (D) expended
9. A **scarcity** of food in the area caused the buffalo to move further south where vegetation could usually be found.
(A) profusion (B) surplus (C) lack (D) growing volume
10. The apartment was rather small, but it did have **voluminous** closets for storing all my winter clothes.
(A) narrow and long (B) small in number (C) tall (D) having great size

TASK 3. Compose a coherent text by arranging the sentences in the correct order. (10x0.3=3)

Կազմել ամբողջական և կապակցված տեքստ՝ նախադասությունները դասավորելով ճիշտ հերթականությամբ:

When Bob first suggested we **went** ...

- a) *out of my skin* when I heard the noise from the gas burner – I just couldn't help it. In fact, it *was* amazing once we were up
- b) *board* and were about to take off, I was *shaking*
- c) *mind off* it by concentrating on my breathing, but I was *in*
- d) *a terrible state*. And I *jumped*
- e) *butterflies in my stomach*. And by the time we were *on*
- f) *my mind* that I would be nervous. But on the morning of the flight, I was starting to *get*
- g) *in safe hands*.
- h) *like a leaf*. I tried to *take my*
- i) *down*. I realized Bob was very experienced and I *was*
- j) *in the air*, and I started to *calm*
- k) ~~*up* in his hot air balloon, it never *crossed*~~

0. K 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

TASK 4. Choose one odd word from the line. (10x0.3=3)

Յուրաքանչյուր տողից ընտրել մեկ ավելորդ բառ:

1. _____	Skiing is a fantastic sport. You feel as though you are on top of the world with the blue sky
2. _____	above you and the white slopes that below. Nevertheless, when you go skiing, it is good to
3. _____	bear in its mind a few safety tips so as not to get hurt. First of all, make sure you always keep
4. _____	your phone with you. You might be need it in order to call for help. Secondly, due to the fact
5. _____	that weather conditions can change suddenly in the mountains, you rather should also have
6. _____	either a snack and water with you at all times. Skiing can be dangerous, but that doesn't seem to
7. _____	stop people. Consequently, dozens of people are injured or even may killed every year. If you're
8. _____	a beginner, don't act such as if you've been skiing for years and go down the black slopes. Skiing
9. _____	can be a little like driving it a car. You have to learn to share the road or, in this case, the trail!
10. _____	It means watching out for each others to avoid collisions, so keep your eye on the other skiers.

TASK 5. Classify the following phrasal verbs according to their semantic groups. Each group must contain THREE phrasal verbs. (12 x 0.25=3)

Դասակարգել հետևյալ հարադրավոր բայերը՝ ըստ իմաստային խմբերի: Յուրաքանչյուր խումբ պետք է պարունակի ԵՂԵՔ հարադրավոր բայ:

run over	speed up	turn in	nod off
throw up	bucket down	drift off	get over
rain off	write off	pull through	cloud over

1. WEATHER

3. HEALTH

2. CARS

4. SLEEP

TASK 6. Add ONE letter to each of these nouns to make a new noun. (8x0.25=2)

Ավելացնել ՄԵԿ տառ տրված գոյականներից յուրաքանչյուրին՝ տրված սահմանմանը համապատասխանող նոր գոյական ստանալու համար:

- 0. pace → peace → The opposite of war.
- 1. hosts → _____ → Do you believe in these scary things?
- 2. pints → _____ → Get enough of these and you win the game.
- 3. roof → _____ → You need this to convict someone of a crime.
- 4. ray → _____ → A waiter uses this to carry food to the table.
- 5. cow → _____ → A big black bird.
- 6. plane → _____ → Not a star, but it can look like one.
- 7. beds → _____ → Use these to make a necklace.
- 8. steam → _____ → A small river. It can look and sound very pretty.

TASK 7. Choose the appropriate option. (12x0.25=3)

Ընտրել համապատասխան տարբերակը:

1. **Hong Kong, _____ is centred around the world's largest deep-water harbour, was handed back to China on 30th June 1997.**
A) which
B) where
C) what
D) how
2. **The player, _____ this opponent on two previous occasions, is quite confident of victory tomorrow.**
A) beaten
B) to beat
C) who is beaten
D) who beat
3. **I was ---- from buying a house in that area by the high crime rate.**
A) deterred
B) afraid
C) advised
D) compelled
4. **What a shame! Our music lesson is cancelled. You were looking forward to it so much and, actually, _____ was I.**
A) neither
B) too
C) so
D) also
5. **You shouldn't open the oven while a sponge cake is baking; _____, it will sink in the middle.**
A) in case
B) otherwise
C) providing
D) even if
6. **_____ they offer him a partnership will the young architect stay with this firm.**
A) Even if
B) Providing
C) Only if
D) In case
7. **Because James ---- to physical work, he ---- after he had spent a week on the farm.**
A) isn't accustomed / might exhausted
B) hadn't accustomed / had exhausted
C) won't be accustomed / will be exhausted
D) wasn't accustomed / was exhausted
8. **When you telephone Lisa ---- her of the departmental meeting, please make it clear that we don't blame her ---- the order.**
A) to have informed / to lose
B) informing / to have lost
C) having informed / about losing
D) to inform / for losing
9. **He wasn't ---- studious student in the class, but he worked ---- to pass the final examinations.**
A) the most / hard enough
B) such / harder than
C) more / so hard that
D) as much as / hardly
10. **_____ we scrubbed the floor, _____ obvious it became that a special cleaning fluid would be required to remove the marks.**
A) Hardly / when
B) Not only / but also
C) However / so
D) The more / the more
11. **Because it is impossible for rescuers to dig through much of the rubble, the number of people affected by the devastating earthquake _____ yet been determined with certainty.**
A) have not
B) has not
C) not
D) only
12. **_____ has got a packed lunch, a torch and a waterproof coat, haven't _____?**
A) Everybody / they
B) Everywhere / it
C) No one / you
D) Someone / we