

TEST

I. Answer the questions based on the information you gathered from the passage.

(1) The cabildo, which is Spanish for “municipal council” was the fundamental unit of local government in colonial Spanish America. Following traditional going back to the Romans, the Spanish considered the city to be of **paramount** importance, with the surrounding countryside directly subordinate to it.

(2) In local affairs, each municipality in Hispanic America was governed by its cabildo, or council, in a manner **reminiscent** of Castilian towns in the late Middle Ages. A council’s members and magistrates, together with the local judge appointed by the king, enjoyed considerable prestige and power. The size of a council varied but was always small. The cabildos of important cities, such as Lima and Mexico, had about 12 members.

(3) The cabildo was in charge of all ordinary aspects of municipal government –e.g., policing, sanitation, taxation, the supervision of building, price and wage regulation, and the administration of justice. To assist them in these **responsibilities**, the city councilors appointed various officials , such as tax collectors, inspectors of weights and measures and the markets, and **peace officers**. In spite of royal decrees to promote honest and efficient city government, the cabildos were often corrupt and rapacious.

(4) By the mid-sixteenth century, appointments to cabildos were ordinarily made by the Spanish crown and sometimes became hereditary. Occasionally, the propertied class in a city elected some of the councilors. Sometimes citizens were asked to attend a open town meeting on **important matters**. Such open meetings became very important to the movement for the independence of Hispanic America in the early nineteenth century.

1. Which choice does the word “paramount” in paragraph 1 refer to?

- A) Fundamental B) Government C) Tradition D) Surrounding

2. Where was the cabildo used as a form of government?

- A) In Roman colonies B) In Spanish colonies
C) In Roman provinces D) In Spanish provinces

3. Which of the following answer choices is closest in meaning to the word “reminiscent” in paragraph 2?

- A) Suggesting something in the past B) Suggesting a schedule or agenda
C) Suggesting small village D) Suggesting an odor

4. According to the passage , how was a local judge in Hispanic America selected?

- A) He was elected by the council. B) he was appointed by the king.
C) He was chosen by the town’s wealthy citizens. D) He was the richest man in the town.

5. According to the passage, how many councilors did Lima have?

- A) ten B) Eleven C) Twelve D) Thirteen

6. What word does the phrase “peace officers” in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A) Sanitation B) Policing C) Assist D) Tax collectors

7. Which is closest in meaning to the word “responsibilities” in paragraph 3?

- A) Duties B) Wages C) sanitation D) Inspections

8. From the passage it can be inferred that by the mid-sixteenth century, the cabildo was all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) Elected by all registered voters B) Appointed by the king
C) Came from the propertied class D) Was an inherited office

II. Choose the correct word.

Scarlet fever is an (1) ----- disease, caused by bacteria, which usually enter the body through the nose or mouth; it is transmitted from person to person by direct contact, that is, by sprays of droplets from the respiratory tract of an infected person, or by indirect contact through the use of utensils previously handled by an infected person. The disease most commonly (2) ----- children between the ages of two and ten.

The typical (3) ----- symptoms of the disease are headache, sore throat, chills, fever, and general malaise. From two to three days after the first appearance of symptoms, red spots may appear on the palate; bright papilla (4) ----- on the tongue, giving it an appearance commonly called strawberry tongue. A characteristic skin eruption appears on the chest and usually spreads over the entire body except the face. The rash fades on pressure. The fever, which frequently runs as high as 40° to 40.6° C, generally lasts only a few days but may (5) ----- to a week or longer. The rash usually fades in (6) ----- a week, and at that time the skin begins to peel. Scarlet fever may be (7) ----- by other diseases, for example, by pneumonia. Since the (8) ----- of penicillin, however, most instances of scarlet fever can be (9) ----- without the (10) ----- of permanent after-effects.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A infectious | B infection | C infect | D infected |
| 2. A affection | B affected | C affects | D affecting |
| 3. A initials | B initial | C initialize | D initialized |
| 4. A emerged | B emerge | C emerging | D emergence |
| 5. A extent | B extending | C extended | D extend |
| 6. A approximately | B approximate | C approximation | D approximated |
| 7. A complication | B complicate | C complicated | D complicating |
| 8. A introduce | B introducing | C introduced | D introduction |
| 9. A cure | B cured | C curing | D cureless |
| 10. A occurrence | B occur | C occurred | D occurring |

III. Choose the right option:

- Don't let the child touch this thing! It is _____.
A immeasurable B valueless C priceless D worthy
- This mirror would _____ well our bedroom.
A please B fit C go D combine
- She is doing _____ into the early Renaissance architecture.
A a study B work C research D a survey
- Henry VIII was a cruel person. He had no _____ on his wives.
A forgiveness B sorry C sympathy D mercy

5. The statue in Trafalgar Square _____ Admiral Nelson who defeated the combined fleet of Spain and France at the ____ of his life.
A remembers, price B commemorates, cost
C celebrated, value D reminds, worth
6. During Peter I's _____, Russia won many glorious victories.
A reign B monarchy C ruling D governance
7. Great Britain is famous for then art of _____ dictionaries.
A constructing B compiling C composing D collecting
8. The first miniskirt was designed in great Britain and from there it _____ to all parts of the world.
A imported B exported C spread D sprang
9. It is a small village with a long _____ of one-storey houses, all alike.
A file B rank C row D queue
10. Our kitchen isn't joined with our country house, it is _____.
A distinguished B divided C disconnected D detached
11. Where are you staying? _ In a youth _____.
A hostel B inn C pub D hotel
12. His advice on investing the money was _____.
A costly B dear C worth D valuable
13. Many road accidents could be _____ unless the drivers exceeded speed.
A avoided B excluded C preserved D protected
14. I am going to take further _____ to protect my property.
A movements B actions C steps D acts
15. He managed to get the painting for less than the asking _____.
A value B price C cost D amount
16. My mother does not _____ me to go to discos.
A approve B agree C allow D appreciate
17. The car is in good _____, but if I were you I would change the tyres.
A situation B condition C circumstance D position
18. I want to _____ on these boots to see if they are the right size.
A stand B move C try D fix
19. She was eager to buy the necklace _____ the price.
A despite B although C notwithstanding D regardless
20. You can _____ advantage of your club membership.
A hold B take C get D catch

IV. Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

A funny thing happened to me the other day. I (1) _____ (be) in a hurry to get to work and I found that my car wasn't working. I (2) _____ (have to) rush out of the house to catch the bus. While I (3) _____ (walk) along the street, I (4) _____ (notice) a woman of about my age on the opposite side of the road. I looked at her again and I (5) _____ (realize) that we (6) _____ (meet) before. She arrived at the bus stop a couple of seconds after me.

‘She must be catching the bus, too,’ I thought.

We (7)_____just _____ (miss) the previous bus and we had fifteen minutes to wait before the next one. I looked at the woman behind me again and I was sure that I (8)_____ (know) her.

‘Excuse me, have we met before? I’m sure that I (9) _____ (recognize) you,’ I said. She looked a bit surprised, but she (10) _____ (tell) me that her name was Angela Barker.

‘You (11) _____ (study) history at Liverpool University,’ I shouted, ‘from 1985 to 1988!’

‘That’s right!’ she replied, ‘And you’re Claire...?’

‘Lewis. Well, my name was Lewis but I (12) _____ (be) married now. ‘What (13) _____ you _____ (do) nowadays?’ I asked.

‘Well, I (14) _____ (work) in the Central Museum in town and I (15)_____ (live) in this area, in George Street, for about three years,’ she replied.

‘You’re joking! I live round the corner from there. I (16) _____ (not believe) it! We (17)_____ (be) neighbours for three years and we (18) _____ never _____ (see) each other!’ I said.

‘I know, it’s incredible!’ she (19) _____ (agree). ‘And I’m glad that you spoke to me because I wondered why you (20) _____ (look) at me all the time!’

V. Unscramble the letters to make words from the unit. The first letter is given.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|--------|
| 1. leanhide | This is at the top of a story in the newspaper. | h_____ |
| 2. ragblur | someone who robs homes | b_____ |
| 3. licenote | You vote in this. | e_____ |
| 4. toptimeicon | Take part in this and you may win! | c_____ |
| 5. hotpry | a kind of prize | t_____ |
| 6. arebelmom | unforgettable | m_____ |
| 7. dwwoonnt | city center | d_____ |
| 8. ushairoil | very funny | h_____ |
| 9. leckuch | a small laugh | c_____ |
| 10. daemonic | funny man or woman | c_____ |
| 11. finetnus | most funny | f_____ |
| 12. buysaw | a kind of train | s_____ |

VI. Here are ten sentences, each followed by three suggested explanations. Only one of the explanations is correct. Can you say which it is?

1. Wait a moment! It’s on the tip of my tongue.

- Something is hurting my tongue.
- I can’t speak for the moment.
- I shall remember it in a moment.

2. The Jacksons are terribly hard up.

- They live a very long way up the hill.
- They are extremely poor.
- They are cruel people.

3. **Dr. Naylor is practicing somewhere in the Scottish highlands now.**

- a. He is treating patients there now.
- b. It is there that he is taking mountaineering practice now.
- c. He is still studying medicine somewhere in the highlands.

4. **Go and see what the children are up to.**

- a. I want to know if they need anything.
- b. I want to know what mischievous things they are doing.
- c. I want to know which tree they have climbed this time.

5. **I'll lay my cards on the table.**

- a. I want to stop playing.
- b. I'll be back in a moment or two.
- c. I'll have no secrets from you.

6. **That will put the cat among the pigeons!**

- a. That will cause a lot of trouble.
- b. The cat will have to stay outside the house tonight.
- c. Then we shall have as many cats as we have pigeons.

7. **We're going to get into hot water when we arrive home.**

- a. We're going to have a nice hot bath.
- b. We're going to have trouble.
- c. The water will have become hot by then.

8. **The boss is like a bear with a sore head today.**

- a. He has a very bad headache.
- b. He is in a bad mood.
- c. He badly needs a haircut.

9. **What's happened? You look as if you've been in the wars.**

- a. You look like an old soldier.
- b. You are wearing a lot of medals.
- c. You look as though something unpleasant has happened to you.

10. **My fingers are all thumbs!**

- a. I am extremely clumsy.
- b. My fingers are all very thick.
- c. I am trying to attract your attention.

IX-X ԴԱՍԱՐԱՆՆԵՐ

TEST

I. Answer the questions based on the information you gathered from the passage.

(1) The *New York Times* is a daily newspaper published in New York City. For a long time, it has been the newspaper of record in the United States and one of the world's great newspapers. Its strength is in its editorial excellence; it has never been the largest newspaper in terms of circulation.

(2) The *Times* was established in 1851 as a penny paper whose editors wanted to report the news in a **restrained** and objective fashion. It enjoyed early success as its editors set a pattern for the future by appealing to a cultured, intellectual readership instead of a mass audience. However, in the late nineteenth century, it came into competition with more popular, colorful, if not lurid, newspapers in New York City. Despite price increases, the *Times* was losing \$ 1000 a week when Adolph Simon Ochs bought it in 1896.

(3) Ochs built the *Times* into an internationally respected daily. He hired Carr Van Anda as editor. Van Anda placed greater stress than ever on full reporting of the news of the day, and **his** reporters maintained and emphasized existing good coverage of international news. The management of the paper decided to eliminate fiction from the paper, added a Sunday magazine section, and reduced the paper's price back to a penny. In April 1912, the paper took many risks to report every aspect of the sinking of the *Titanic*. This greatly enhanced its prestige, and in its coverage of two world wars, the *Times* continued to enhance its reputation for excellence in world news.

(4) In 1971, the *Times* was given a copy of the so-called "Pentagon Papers", a secret government study of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. When it published the report, it became involved in several lawsuits. The U.S. Supreme Court found that the **publication** was protected by the freedom-of-the-press clause in the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Later in the 1970s, the paper, under Adolph Ochs's grandson, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, introduced sweeping changes in the organization of the newspaper and its staff and brought out a national edition transmitted by satellite to regional printing plants.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) The *New York Times* publishes the best fiction by American writers.
- B) The *New York Times* became highly respected throughout the world.
- C) The *New York Times* broadcasts its news to TV stations via satellite.
- D) The *New York Times* lost its prestige after the Vietnam War.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the circulation of the *Times* is

- A) not the largest in the world.
- B) not the best in the world.
- A) the smallest in the world.
- D) the worst in the world.

3. Which phrase is closest in meaning to the word "restrained" as it is used in paragraph 2?

- A) Put in prison
- B) In handcuffs
- C) Without education
- D) With self-control

4. According to the passage, what caused the loss of money at the *Times*?

- A) Other newspapers were more colorful.
 - B) Other newspapers had better reporters.
 - C) Other newspapers added a Sunday magazine.
 - D) Other newspapers were better managed.
5. **What word or phrase does the word “his” as used in paragraph 3 refer to?**
- A) Van Anda B) Reporters
 - C) News of the day D) International news
6. **Where can the following sentence best be added to the passage?**
Their publishers ran sensational stories, not because they were true, but because they sold newspapers.
- A) At the end of the first paragraph
 - B) After the word “City” in the second paragraph
 - C) At the end of the third paragraph
 - D) After the phrase “lawsuits” in the fourth paragraph
7. **To improve its circulation, the management of the *Times* did all of the following EXCEPT:**
- A) Emphasized good coverage of international news
 - B) Added a Sunday magazine section
 - C) Increased the number of lurid stories, even if they were not true
 - D) Eliminated fiction from the paper
8. **The passage implies that the newspaper’s reputation**
- A) decreased when it lowered its price to a penny
 - B) grew because Adolph Ochs bought it in 1896
 - C) increased because of its coverage of the Titanic’s sinking
 - D) decreased because it could not compete with other new York papers
9. **What word or phrase does the word “publication” as used in paragraph 4 refer to?**
- A) The Times B) “The Pentagon Papers”
 - C) The Report D) The Constitution
10. **According to the passage, the *Times* has a national edition that is**
- A) Protected by the Supreme Court
 - B) Printed in the form of a Sunday magazine
 - C) Shipped by train and air transport daily
 - D) Transmitted by satellite to regional

II. Choose the right word.

The Louvre, the national art museum of France and the palace in which it is (1)-----, is located in Paris, on the right bank of the Seine River. The structure, until 1682 a (2)----- of the kings of France, is one of the largest palaces in the world. It (3)----- the site of a 13th-century fortress. The building of the Louvre was begun in 1546. (4)----- were made to the structure during the (5)----- of almost every French (6) ----- . Under Henry IV, in the early 17th century, the Grande

Galerie, now the main picture gallery, which borders the Seine, was (7)----- . By the mid-19th century the vast complex was built; (8)----- more than 19 hectares, it is a masterpiece of architectural design.

1. A house B home C housed D homeland
2. A residence B residential C resident D reside
3. A occupies B occupying C occupancy D occupant
4. A Add B Adds C Additions D Adding
5. A regal B reigns C reigned D regale
6. A monarchic B monarchial C monarch D monarchy
7. A completing B completion C complete D completed
8. A covering B cover C covered D coverage

III. Choose the right option.

1. She wishes to ask a _____ of you.
A reply B question C favour D request
2. Coffee helped to _____ him alert.
A be B keep C put D call
3. Let me pass, don't stand _____ my way.
A in B on C by D against
4. The _____ place was so cosy and friendly! I felt like home.
A all B whole C total D whole of
5. A room without furniture is a _____ room.
A empty B bare C vacant D free
6. They all came to the station to _____.
A company him B accompany him C see him off D accompany with him
7. I feel terribly _____ of any friend who is going anywhere.
A sorry B anxious C envious D worried
8. They are looking _____ meeting him once again.
A for B forward C forward to D forward for
9. You _____ your railway fare travelling on foot.
A take B pay C make D save
10. The girl ran around and stopped _____ a foot or two of the flower.
A in front of B opposite C within D before
11. His pictures will be of great _____ in some years.
A price B value C worth D cost
12. We all _____ a holiday after a year of hard work.
A appreciate B approve C look forward D eager
13. There is nothing for me _____ having a nap after hard day's work.
A like B as C - D than
14. You are tired, you _____ rest a little.
A would prefer B prefer C would like D had better
15. I've got _____ cash about me today and I can lend you two or three pounds.

- A free B spare C a few D many
16. She broke the promise, she did not _____ it.
- A make B take C keep D have
17. He is not _____ concerned about the trouble.
- A the last B at last C the least D in the least
18. The weather was nasty and he decided to _____ at home.
- A leave B remain C stay D reside
19. Why did you answer this question? It was not _____ for you.
- A heard B accepted C meant D understood
20. We can communicate _____ of the Internet.
- A by help B by means C via D through

IV. Read the text “At the dentist’s”. Put each verb in brackets into a suitable verb form.

At the dentist’s

I was on time for my dentist’s appointment, but the dentist was still busy with another patient, so I 1) _____ (*sit*) in the waiting room and 2) _____ (*read*) some of the old magazines lying there. While I 3) _____ (*wonder*) whether to leave and come back another day, I 4) _____ (*notice*) a magazine article about teeth. It 5) _____ (*begin*): ‘How long is it since you last 6) _____ (*go*) to the dentist? 7) _____ (*you go*) regularly every six months? Or 8) _____ (*you put off*) your visit for the last six years?’ Next to the article was a cartoon of a man in a dentist’s chair. The dentist 9) _____ (*say*): ‘I’m afraid this 10) _____ (*hurt*).’ I 11) _____ (*suddenly realise*) that my tooth 12) _____ (*stop*) aching. But just as I 13) _____ (*open*) the door to leave, the dentist’s door 14) _____ (*open*). ‘Next please,’ he 15) _____ (*call*), as the previous patient 16) _____ (*push*) past me. ‘Actually I’m not here to see you, I 17) _____ (*wait*) for my friend,’ I 18) _____ (*shout*), leaving as rapidly as I could. 19) _____ (*you ever do*) this kind of thing? Surely I can’t be the only person who 20) _____ (*hate*) the dentist!

V. Unscramble the letters to make words from the unit. The first letter is given.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 1. okje | funny story | j_____ | |
| 2. gadoreuns | not safe | d_____ | |
| 3. tarmacjiff | too many cars | t_____ | j_____ |
| 4. fromcot | It’s more expensive to travel in | c_____ | |
| 5. kemobitor | a small motorcycle | m_____ | |
| 6. lionsout | answer to a problem | s_____ | |
| 7. soindirect | Ask for these if you’re lost. | d_____ | |
| 8. chaser | look for | s_____ | |
| 9. canalitaneco | It separates North America and Europe | A_____ | O_____ |
| 10. nagmaize | You read this weekly or monthly. | m_____ | |
| 11. oneohmyno | vacation after a wedding | h_____ | |
| 12. secure | save someone from danger | r_____ | |

VI. In each of these groups, two words have the same pronunciation. Which are they?

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| 1. peace | peas | piece |
| 2. place | plaice | plays |
| 3. pose | pause | paws |
| 4. race | raise | rays |
| 5. saw | sew | sore |
| 6. says | sees | seize |
| 7. shoot | suit | tune |
| 8. stairs | stares | steers |
| 9. toe | too | two |
| 10. way | weigh | why |