

TEST

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

In the first two decades of the twentieth century, cinema established itself as a powerful mass medium. Movies were a popular entertainment for working people, but they were more than just entertainment. Movies were also regarded as high art by the intellectuals of the day. Many people believed that cinema—or film—would be the defining art form of the new century.

Even in its earliest years, film was developing its own style—a style that was distinct from that of the theater. But what do we mean when we speak of film style? To put it simply, style is the texture of a film's images and sounds. It's the filmmaker's systematic use of the techniques of the medium—for example, staging, lighting, performance, camera framing and focus. Editing and sound also contribute to style.

A few filmmakers of the silent era were already developing film style, most notably in the editing technique of cutting. Cutting is when the action is broken up into separate shots, or pieces of film, and then the shots are recombined to tell the story in a coherent way. Before cutting, the action in films was like it was in the theater. The action took place far away from us, and it was continuous—it wasn't interrupted by any closer views of the actors.

Early film critics didn't like films that looked too much like theater. Theater was a well recognized art form with its own traditions and methods. However, film was something new, and well, it was an art form that owed its birth to the technology of the moving picture camera. The critics preferred

to see stylistic camera work and editing—the techniques that set film apart from theater. A lot of critics felt that editing was the most important film technique. Cutting—the change from shot to shot—was regarded as the key to film artistry.

Another film technique—called cross-cutting—made it possible to tell two stories at the same time. Cross-cutting—it's also called parallel action—it involves showing segments from two different sequences, moving back and forth from one to the other so the two stories appear to be taking place at the same time. Cross-cutting was used in the 1903 film *The Great Train Robbery*. The film shows bandits escaping from the scene of their crime, and then it cross-cuts to a scene where the townspeople are dancing at a party, unaware the robbery has taken place. The audience easily understands that the two scenes are going on at the same time.

The person who usually receives the credit for inventing most film techniques is D.W. Griffith. While Griffith didn't invent everything about film—actually he defined and redefined the innovations of other filmmakers—he created movies that critics and audiences recognized as a unique narrative form. This is because he perfected the elements of film “grammar” and the art of the story film.

Instead of having one camera shoot a scene from one position, D.W. Griffith filmed each scene from many angles, and then he pieced together the sequences in the editing room. He used editing to heighten and control the dramatic impact of a scene. He introduced analytical editing, that is, breaking down a scene into shots that show closer views of people's faces or gestures. These closely framed shots are known as close-ups. The close-up conveys a character's emotions through subtle changes in the eyes, mouth, and brow. After D.W. Griffith, the close-up became a standard tool in the language of film.

1. What is the lecture mainly about?

- A Media of the 20th century B The development of film style
C How film criticism influenced art D The film techniques of D.W. Griffith

2. Which of the following contribute to the style of a film? Choose two answers.

- A Theater design B Acting awards C Camera frame D Film cutting

3. According to the text, why did early film critics dislike films that resembled theatre?

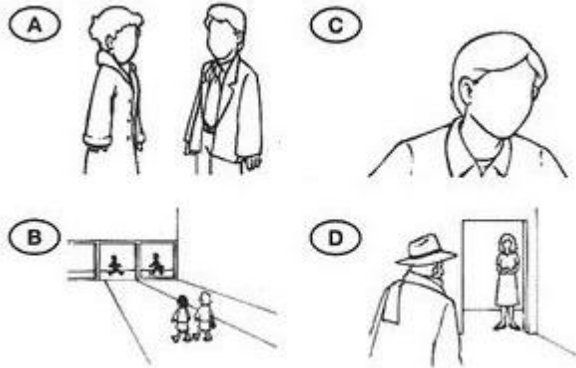
- A They did not understand the traditions of theater
B They felt that films should not be shown in theaters
C They thought that film was a distinct art form
D They disagreed with the politics of theater owners

4. Why does the author discuss cross-cutting?

- A To give an example of an early advancement in film style
B To explain why film critics disliked certain types of films
C To describe a technique that confused early film audiences

D To convince students that film should be regarded as high art

5. Which camera shot would probably best show a character's emotions ?



(0,4 per answer)

II. Match the first sentence (1-15) with the second sentence (a-o) to make short exchanges.

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. 'Look at all those dark clouds.' | a 'Shall I have a word with her?' |
| 2. 'Mum, I've dropped my glass of milk' | b ' I'll be with you in just a minute.' |
| 3. 'The meeting will be held on Tuesday at 3 pm.' | c 'That's easy. I'm going to get a job that earns me lots of money.' |
| 4. 'What time did she say she's going to get there?' | d 'Thanks. That will be very helpful.' |
| 5. 'I told her to tidy her room but she won't.' | e 'Actually she's going to have a baby.' |
| 6. 'How much longer are you going to be?' | f 'Never mind. Accidents will happen.' |
| 7. 'I feel awful. I think I'm going to faint.' | g 'I'm not sure I'll be able to come.' |
| 8. 'I'll come and help you clear the attic in a moment'. | h 'She'll probably be here by 9.30.' |
| 9. 'Tess seems to have gained a lot of weight.' | i 'I'll call the doctor right away.' |
| 10. 'Shall we go now? I've had enough.' | j 'Let's just have fish and chips.' |
| 11. 'Will you please shut the door?' | k 'Perhaps I'll see you tomorrow.' |
| 12. 'What shall I get for dinner?' | l 'No, I won't. Do it yourself!' |
| 13. 'When am I going to see you again?' | m 'Are you? I'll come with you.' |
| 14. 'What do you think you'll do when you finish?' | n 'OK. I'll just get your coat.' |
| 15. 'I'm just going to go to the post office.' | o 'Yes, there's going to be a storm.' |

(0,2 per answer)

III. The word in capital letters at the end of each of these sentences can be changed in such a way that it forms a word that fits suitably in the blank space.

- The hurricane caused terrible along the coast. **DESTROY**
- I've never worked for such a considerate I think all the other have the same opinion. **EMPLOY**
- Without your he would never have been able to do it. **COURAGE**
- I feel so that I am going to bed. **SLEEP**
- The cost of must be paid by the buyer. **CARRY**
- I am sure we can believe her. She is usually very **TRUTH**
- He is of what he has done. **SHAME**
- A successful business needs good **ORGANISE.**
- The ring was not at all valuable; in fact, it was almost **WORTH**
- You must realize that such can not be tolerated. **OBEY**

11. Jenny has sent me a very letter explaining why she didn't do what she promised.

APOLOGY

12. Scientists are beginning to believe that the of the planets next century is not impossible.

COLONY

13. Let's go for a picnic tomorrow unless the weather forecast is **FAVOUR**

14. Don't put on any more of that perfume, Julie. It's stuff. **HEAD**

15. Your job will be to see that no product leaves this part of the factory. **PERFECT**

16. Sheila says she feels and fed up. She needs a holiday. **WEAR**

17. The floor of the attic needs if we are going to make it into a bedroom. **STRONG**

18. The number of in the factory has increased so much that the police have been asked to investigate. **THIEF**

19. Thanks to your we have now collected the money we need. **GENEROUS**

20. I'm afraid there is going to be another of the currency soon. **VALUE**

(0,2 per answer)

IV. Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

A HECTIC TIME

I know it's been ages since I wrote to you but I've been very busy 1) we decided to move into the country. The house in the village is not quite ready 2) bust as you can imagine 3) the last few weeks we've had to chase up builders and plumbers and we've 4) got a long way to go.

It's been such a long time since we 5) work on it. I've almost forgotten how long it's been exactly. We must have started it about seven years 6) and we've 7) spent a small fortune on it. We are 8) living in our rather cramped flat where you 9) us a few years ago but it 10) to get unbearable and we 11) to moving out. We are still 12) around from morning 13) night and it's been particularly hectic 14) the last week. Anyway, 15) all this was going on Karen fell and sprained her ankle which was the last thing we needed!

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | A every time | B ever since | C while | D before |
| 2 | A still | B already | C yet | D soon |
| 3 | A for | B as | C while | D since |
| 4 | A yet | B already | C nearly | D still |
| 5 | A have started | B start | C did start | D started |
| 6 | A before | B ago | C previous | D since |
| 7 | A still | B not | C already | D yet |
| 8 | A already | B still | C yet | D longer |
| 9 | A were visiting | B have visited | C had been visited | D visited |
| 10 | A begun | B is beginning | C begins | D begin |
| 11 | A have looked forward | B looked forward | C will look forward | D are looking forward |
| 12 | A rush | B rushed | C rushing | D be rushed |
| 13 | A and | B into | C till | D through |
| 14 | A during | B from | C in | D while |
| 15 | A in | B during | C while | D for |

(0,2 per answer)

V. Underline the correct word or phrase A, B, C or D to fill the spaces 1-5.

1. She got the job she was the best candidate.

- A owing to B due to C on account of D because
2. Flight 502 has been delayed to bad weather.
- A as B for C due D on account
3. you are unable to accept the job, we have offered it to someone else.
- A Because of B As a result C Thanks to D Since
4. I locked the door we could continue our discussion undisturbed.
- A in order to B in order C so that D for that
5. The pilots suddenly went on strike., our flight was cancelled.
- A As result B With the result C As a result D With result

(0,2 per answer)

VI. Put the following with the correct verb to make verb phrases.

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| DO | MAKE |
|-----------|-------------|

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| an appointment | a bad impression |
| badly | the bed |
| a cup of coffee | a decision |
| a difference | the dishes |
| a dress | French |
| good | a good impression |
| your hair | harm |
| your homework | a job |
| a living | a loss |
| marks on the wall | Maths |
| a mistake | money |
| a phone call | Physics |
| a profit | sth for a living |
| a suggestion | the washing up |
| well | some work |

(0,2 per answer)

VII. Here are twenty adjectives arranged in alphabetical order. Rearrange them in five groups, bringing together those which are similar or related in meaning. Each group should have four adjectives.

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------------|----------|------------|
| affluent | competent | experienced | peaceful | timid |
| anxious | deceitful | frightened | quiet | untrue |
| calm | deceptive | misleading | relaxed | wealthy |
| capable | efficient | nervous | rich | well-to-do |

(0,2 per answer)

Total mark: 20

Պատասխաններ 11/12, 2014թ. մարզային փուլ

| I | II | III | IV | V | VI | | VII | |
|--------|-------|---|--|----------------|---------------|-------------------|--|--|
| 1.B | 1. F | 1 destruction 2 employer – employees 3 encouragement 4 sleepy 5 carriage 6 truthful 7 ashamed 8 organisation 9 worthless 10 disobedience | 11 apologetic 12 colonisation 13 unfavourable 14 heady 15 imperfect 16 worn-out 17 strengthening 18 thefts 19 generosity 20 devaluation | 1. B | 1. Because | do | Make | 1. Affluent, rich, wealthy, well-to-do |
| 2 C, D | 2. G | | 3 C | 2.Due | badly | an appointment | 2.Anxious, frightened, nervous, timid | |
| 3.C | 3. H | | 4 A | 3.Since | good | a cup of coffee | 3.Calm, peaceful, quiet, relaxed | |
| 4. D | 4. A | | 5 D | 4.So that | your hair | a difference | 4.capable, competent, efficient, experienced | |
| 5. C | 5. B | | 6 D | 5. As a result | your homework | a dress | 5.deceitful, deceptive, misleading, untrue | |
| | 6. I | | 7 B | | well | good | | |
| | 7. D | | 8 C | | the dishes | a living | | |
| | 8. E | | 9 B | | French | marks on the wall | | |
| | 9. N | | 10 D | | harm | a mistake | | |
| | 10. L | | 11 B | | a job | a phone call | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--|------|--|------------------|----------------------|--|
| | 11. J | | 12 D | | Maths | a profit | |
| | 12. K | | 13 C | | physics | a suggestion | |
| | 13. C | | 14 C | | sth for a living | a bad impression | |
| | 14. M | | 15 A | | the washing up | the bed | |
| | 15. | | 16 C | | some work | a decision | |
| | 16. | | | | | a good impression | |
| | 17. | | | | | a loss | |
| | 18. | | | | | money | |