

Հաստատված է Գնահատման և թեստավորման կենտրոնի կողմից

ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

2016 թ. ՊԵՏԱԿԱՆ ԱՎԱՐՏԱԿԱՆ ԵՎ ՄԻԱՄՆԱԿԱՆ
ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԱՌԱՋԱԴՐԱՆՔՆԵՐԻ

ՇՏԵՄԱՐԱՆ

ՄԱՍ

III

ԵՐԵՎԱՆ
ՐԱԲՈՒՆԻ ՍՊԸ
2015

Հեղ. խումբ՝
Լուսինե Աթոյան
Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան
Նահրա Ավագյան
Իգոր Կարապետյան
Լիլի Կարապետյան
Անուշ Խաչիկյան
Արուս Մարգարյան
Ռուբինա Գասպարյան
Անահիտ Ոսկանյան
Մերի Նազարյան

Ա 151 Անգլերենի 2016թ-ի պետական ավարտական և միասնական քննությունների առաջադրանքների շտեմարան.-Ա.3 Հեղ. խումբ՝ Լուսինե Աթոյան, Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան, Նահրա Ավագյան, Իգոր Կարապետյան, Լիլի Կարապետյան, Անուշ Խաչիկյան, Արուս Մարգարյան, Ռուբինա Գասպարյան, Անահիտ Ոսկանյան, Մերի Նազարյան:
.-Եր. ԲԱԲՈՒՆԻ ՍՊԸ, 2015-288էջ:

ՀՏԳ 371:51
ԳՄԳ- 74.2+22.1

Նախաբան

Գնահատման և թեստավորման կենտրոնը (ԳԹԿ), իրականացնելով ՀՀ կառավարության և ԿԳՆ-ի կրթական քաղաքականությունը, ներկայացնում է անգլերենի պետական ավարտական և միասնական քննությունների թեստային առաջադրանքների շտեմարանը:

ԳԹԿ-ն տեղեկացնում է, որ պետական ավարտական և միասնական քննությունների թեստերը կազմվելու են շտեմարանի առաջադրանքներից:

Շտեմարանում ընդգրկված են հանրակրթական դպրոցի ծրագրային նյութին համապատասխանող առաջադրանքներ: Շտեմարանը կազմված է պետական ավարտական և միասնական քննությունների «Ուղեցույց»-ին համապատասխան:

Ձեռնարկը հասցեագրված է հանրակրթական դպրոցի շրջանավարտներին և ուսուցիչներին:

Հրատարակչությունը հատուկ շնորհակալություն է հայտնում շտեմարանը կազմող խմբի անդամներին:

Լուսինե Աթոյան

Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան

Նաիրա Ավագյան

Իզոր Կարապետյան

Լիլի Կարապետյան

Անուշ Խաչիկյան

Արուս Մարգարյան

Ռուբինա Գասպարյան

Անահիտ Ռսկանյան

Մերի Նազարյան

ԳԹԿ անգլերենի մասնագետ

ԵՊՀ, ք.գ.թ, պրոֆեսոր

ԵՊՀ դոցենտ

մ.գ.դ., պրոֆեսոր

ԵՊՀ ասիստենտ

ԿԱԻ անգլերենի մասնագետ, ուսուցչուհի

ԵՊՀ դոցենտ

MA-TEFL ՀԱՀ

ԵՊՀ դասախոս

ԵՊՀ դասախոս

LEVEL A

SECTION 1

Կարդալ տեքստը և պատասխանել հարցերին՝ ընտրելով ճիշտ տարբերակը:
Read the text and answer the questions choosing the right answer.

Text 1

Line number

1. The inventors of cinema were French, not American. The Lumiere brothers gave
2. the first public show in France in 1895. In that first film, a train came towards the
3. camera. People ran out of the cinema thinking it was a real train!
4. But the United States film industry developed more quickly. The sunlight in
5. Hollywood, California, was good for making films (electric light was not strong
6. enough). And from 1914 to 1918 there was war in Europe. In the 1920s Hollywood
7. made 80% of the world's films. Of course, language didn't matter, because the films
8. were **silent**.
9. The cinema became popular very quickly. In 1908 the USA had 10,000 cinemas
10. (called 'nickel-odeons' because it cost a 'nickel', five cents, to get in) with twenty
11. million customers a week. In 1918 the film star Mary Pickford was the most
12. famous woman in the world; she received \$350,000 per film.

1. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–3, the first film was
 - a) invented by Americans
 - b) invented by the French
 - c) about people running out of the cinema
 - d) about a train coming towards the camera
2. The first film was shown to public in
 - a) 1914
 - b) 1895
 - c) 1908
 - d) 1918
3. The word **silent** in line 8 may best be replaced by
 - a) quiet
 - b) sound
 - c) spoken
 - d) soundless

4. According to the text,
- a) cinemas in the USA are called ‘odeons’
 - b) the US film industry developed very slowly
 - c) the tickets to the cinema were made of nickel
 - d) the tickets to the cinema cost five cents, a ‘nickel’
5. The text is mainly about
- a) the first film
 - b) the first films
 - c) Mary Pickford
 - d) the Lumiere brothers

Text 2

Line number

1. Taking a snooze in a mud hole may not sound very appealing to you. To a pig,
2. however, a mud bath means coolness, comfort, and protection from bothersome
3. insects. After all, a pig can't buy insect repellent or sunscreen the way you can.
4. A thick coating of mud protects the pig's sensitive skin from bites and from the sun's
5. burning rays. The mud also helps keep the animal cool. With very few sweat glands,
6. pigs cannot cool off by sweating. On hot days, they may pant as dogs do. But
7. stretching out in cool mud is an even better means to **escape** the heat of a summer
8. afternoon. Some people think that pigs are dirty animals because of their habit of
9. bathing in mud. Actually, pigs are very clean animals. Their relatives, wild swine,
10. seek out clean, fresh water for cooling off. And when barnyard pigs are given a
11. choice, they prefer bathing in cool water to lying in the mud. Many farmers help
12. their pigs beat the heat by giving them frequent showers.
1. The main idea of Paragraph 1, lines 1–3, is that
- a) people don't like mud baths
 - b) pigs can't buy insect repellent or sunscreen
 - c) a mud bath is a means of protection for a pig
 - d) people have found the best way of protection from insects
2. It is stated in the text that
- a) pigs can cool off by sweating
 - b) the pig's skin is very sensitive
 - c) the mud cannot keep the pig cool

- d) pigs and dogs have much in common
3. The word **escape** in line 7 may best be replaced by
- a) avoid
 - b) accept
 - c) admit
 - d) alter
4. According to the text,
- a) many farmers beat their pigs
 - b) barnyard pigs never lie in the mud
 - c) barnyard pigs like to lie in the mud
 - d) many farmers help their pigs overcome the heat
5. We can tell from the text that
- a) pigs are clean animals
 - b) pigs are dirty animals
 - c) wild pigs differ greatly from barnyard pigs
 - d) pigs seek out clean fresh water for cooling off

Text 3

Line number

1. To be a good teacher you need some of the gifts of a good actor. *You must be*
2. *able to hold the attention and interest of your audience*, you must be a clear
3. speaker, with a good, strong, pleasing voice which is fully under your control, and
4. you must be able to act what you are teaching in order to make its meaning clear.
5. Watch a good teacher and you will see that he does not sit **motionless** before his
6. class. He stands the whole time he is teaching. He walks about, using his arms,
7. hands and fingers to help him in his explanations, and his face to express feelings.
8. Listen to him and you will hear his voice changing according to what he is talking about.
9. The fact that a good teacher has some of the qualities of a good actor does not
10. mean that he will indeed be able to act well on the stage, for there are very
11. important differences between the teacher's work and the actor's. The actor has to
12. speak words which he has learned by heart. He has to repeat exactly the same
13. words each time he plays a certain part. A good teacher cannot learn his part by
14. heart, but must invent it as he goes along.
1. According to the text, a good teacher should
- a) be physically strong
 - b) have a weak voice

- c) change his voice all the time
 - d) have some qualities of an actor
2. The sentence '*You must be able to hold the attention and interest of your audience*' means
- a) you have to shift the attention of your audience
 - b) you must try to listen to your audience with interest
 - c) you must be able to arouse interest in your audience
 - d) you must be able to divert the attention of your audience
3. According to Paragraph 1, lines 1–8, a good teacher must
- a) speak constantly
 - b) never sit before the class
 - c) stand motionless the whole time he is teaching
 - d) change his intonation from time to time
4. The word **motionless** in line 5 may best be replaced by
- a) worried
 - b) still
 - c) moving
 - d) careless
5. According to the text,
- a) a good teacher must be inventive
 - b) a good teacher must act well on the stage
 - c) the jobs of the teacher and the actor are completely the same
 - d) there is a slight difference between the teacher's and the actor's job

Text 4

Line number

1. If you want to keep a secret, don't tell it to a parrot. The bird might repeat it.
2. Parrots can copy the sounds of human speech in any language. The bird's vocal
3. organ, called a syrinx, produces the sounds. Muscles in the syrinx tighten and relax
4. by turns, helping the bird make sounds.
5. In the wild parrots **imitate** only the sounds of other parrots. Pet parrots, however,
6. copy a variety of sounds. They imitate barking dogs and creaking doors. They
7. whistle and sing.
8. Parrots are able to connect certain sounds with other sounds. That is why, for

9. example, a parrot can be trained to respond to the ringing of a telephone and a
10. human voice saying “hello”. The parrot will make a connection between the
11. ringing of the telephone and the word. Soon it may squawk “hello” when the
12. telephone rings.
13. Parrots are the most famous talkers of the bird world. But other birds, such as the
14. black-billed magpie and the crow also can imitate human speech.

1. The word **imitate** in line 5 is synonymous to
 - a) hear
 - b) react
 - c) imagine
 - d) reproduce

2. The physiology of the parrot is discussed in
 - a) Paragraph 1 (lines 1–4)
 - b) Paragraph 2 (lines 5–7)
 - c) Paragraph 3 (lines 8–12)
 - d) Paragraph 4 (lines 13–14)

3. It is stated in the text that pet parrots
 - a) can imitate only barking dogs
 - b) can copy a great range of sounds
 - c) don't differ from the wild parrots
 - d) copy only the sounds of other parrots

4. Parrots are able to
 - a) train other parrots
 - b) answer the telephone
 - c) connect the telephone wire
 - d) connect one sound with another

5. We may tell from the text that
 - a) parrots can imitate only human speech
 - b) parrots are the only birds which can produce sounds
 - c) all parrots can imitate the sounds of human speech
 - d) parrots aren't the only birds that can imitate human speech

ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

Թեստային առաջադրանքների

ՇՏԵՄԱՐԱՆ

Տպագրված է «ԱՍՏԳԻԿ ԳՐԱՏՈՒՆ»

հրատարակչության տպարանում

Պատվեր՝ 21

«Բարունի» հրատարակչություն

Երևան Կոբյունի 19Ա