



ՌԻՍՏԱՐԻ 2024-2025 / ANNÉE UNIVERSITAIRE 2024-2025

Փորձնական քննություններ / Examens blancs

2-րդ կիսամյակ / 2eme semestre

Anglais/Անգլերեն

Քննության տևողությունը` 3 ժամ / Durée d'examen: 3 heures

Task 1. Grammar

This task consists of **40** multiple-choice questions, each with three answer options (a, b, and c). For each question, read the sentence carefully and select the correct answer.

Scoring Criteria:

- Each correct answer earns **0.5 points**.
- **No points** are awarded for incorrect answers or unanswered questions.

The maximum possible score for this task is **20 points**.

1. He for an advertising agency while the agency is trying to recruit more personnel and is the director of a hospital.

- a) is working b) had worked c) works

2. I am busy at the moment. I on the computer.

- a) am working b) work c) have worked

3. She very happy when she got her exam results.

- a) is b) was c) had been

4. They to the evidence when we left.

- a) still listened b) had still listened c) were still listening

5. I help you with your suitcase?

- a) Shall b) Do c) Am

6. the news? Tom and Ann are engaged.

- a) Do you hear b) Did you heard c) Have you heard

7. When I switched the TV on, the programme, so I missed the beginning.
 a) started b) had started c) has started
8. Emma told you the answer.
 a) must b) should c) should have
9. You know, you really smoke so much it isn't good for you.
 a) shouldn't b) mustn't to c) couldn't
10. If we take a taxi, we sooner.
 a) will be arriving b) arrived c) will arrive
11. Sarah's plants, if she had watered them.
 a) didn't die b) wouldn't died c) wouldn't have died
12. This cake for her birthday.
 a) made b) was made c) makes
13. I watched Nick a cigarette.
 a) to smoke b) smoked c) smoke
14. Could you tell me where ?
 a) is the nearest cash machine b) was the nearest cash machine c) the nearest cash machine is
15. "Peter doesn't live in Italy ." "Neither his brother."
 a) does b) doesn't c) is
16. "I'm thinking of going to the match on Saturday." "So I."
 a) am b) do c) was
17. I must remember this letter today.
 a) post b) posting c) to post
18. It is cold. The children wear their coats.
 a) had better to b) had better c) should to
19. Sheila paid my ticket.
 a) to b) on c) for
20. Thanks very much for help you gave me yesterday.
 a) -- b) the c) a
21. I wanted to have bath but there was no hot water.
 a) -- b) a c) the
22. There was an article about pollution in the paper.
 a) -- b) the c) a

23. We haven't got oranges at the moment.
a) some b) no c) any
24. Jane nor her friends support the mayor.
a) Either b) Both c) Neither
25. I have never seen dirty kitchen.
a) such a b) such c) so
26. It was a very situation.
a) interested b) interesting c) more interested
27. The train goes to London leaves here.
a) where b) what c) which
28. I don't earn as much money I would like to.
a) as b) like c) so
29. Claire dresses
a) expensive b) expensively c) more expensive
30. I liked the sweater I decided not to buy it.
a) Despite b) In spite of c) Although
31. I'll tell Mary the news when I her.
a) saw b) see c) will see
32. This is an examination! Why ?
a) do you talk b) were you talking c) are you talking
33. When I the alarm I left the room immediately.
a) heard b) was hearing c) had heard
34. The boys cards when they heard their father's steps.
a) played b) were playing c) have been playing
35. By next winter they four houses in that field.
a) will have built b) will build c) built
36. We ten kilometers.
a) were already walking b) have already walked c) will be already walking
37. When two men delivered the sofa I for it.
a) already paid b) have already paid c) had already paid
38. You ring the bell; I have a key.
a) needn't b) don't need c) shouldn't to

39. Nick be touring Scotland. I saw him here this morning.

- a) shouldn't b) don't have to c) can't

40. If you earlier, we wouldn't have missed the train.

- a) arrived b) had arrived c) would arrive

Task 2. Word Formation

Complete each sentence by appropriately changing the form of the word provided in capital letters, as and where necessary.

Scoring Criteria:

- Each correct answer earns **0.5 points**.
- **No points** are awarded for incorrect answers or answers containing spelling mistakes.

The maximum possible score for this task is **5 points**.

Developing Countries

Although too many people in the West do still live in (1), on the whole, Westerners are far more (2) than those who live in developing countries. Things that are essential to our (3) lives, and which we take for granted, such as electricity, are (4) to millions of people around the world. Is this situation (5) or should the West be giving more (6) to developing countries? Some politicians and (7) believe that Western financial (8) in developing countries would be in everyone's interest. As those countries get richer, they will become (9) trading partners with the West. The (10) is, however, that there is an enormous amount of work to be done before people in developing countries can enjoy the kind of lives that most people lead in the West.

POOR
WEALTH
DAY
LUXURY
ACCEPT
ASSIST
ECONOMY
INVEST
VALUE
REAL

Task 3. Vocabulary: Matching

Match each word with its correct definition or synonym. Note that there are three extra options.

Scoring Criteria:

- Each correct match earns **0.5 points**.
- **No points** are awarded for incorrect matches or answers containing spelling mistakes.

The maximum possible score for this task is **7.5 points**.

N	WORD	DESCRIPTION/SYNONYM
1	inhabit	a. to push with force
2	miniature	b. keep, remember
3	brawl	c. a noisy quarrel
4	thrust	d. anxious
5	vicious	e. expect
6	cautious	f. faire dealing
7	uneasy	g. live
8	appropriate	h. soft, small mass
9	anticipate	i. savage
10	baffle	j. cleverly amusing
11	justice	k. foresight
12	precaution	l. a small scale
13	wad	m. merry
14	jolly	n. too hard to solve
15	witty	o. fit
		p. going to the root
		q. not very hot and not very cold
		r. never taking chances

Task 4. Grammar

Read each line carefully. Some lines are correct, while others contain a word that should not be there.

- Put a **tick (✓)** next to the correct line.
- If the line contains an unnecessary word, **write the word in front of the line.**

There are **10 lines** in total.

Scoring Criteria:

- Each correct answer earns **0.5 points**.
- **No points** are awarded if the correct line is not ticked or the unnecessary word is not written in front of the line.

The maximum possible score for this task is **5 points**.

How things change!

- | | | |
|-----------|-------|---|
| 1 | ..... | A few years ago, I was the smallest person in my class. In fact, |
| 2 | ..... | I was so much small that most of the other kids teased me. |
| 3 | ..... | They would pick up on me and make jokes about me. It was |
| 4 | ..... | awful! The worst thing was unless they always got away with it. |
| 5 | ..... | The teachers never told them to stop. Then, one day, my body |
| 6 | ..... | started to grow. Soon, I was the bigger than all of them and they |
| 7 | ..... | all stopped teasing me. Now, if I see someone bullying someone |
| 8 | ..... | else, I would immediately tell them to stop. I explain that if they |
| 9 | ..... | don't, then I will make them! They know I'm strong enough that |
| 10 | ..... | to do that, so they soon change their attitude. How things can |
| | | change in only a few years! |



Task 5. Reading

There are two texts:

- 1. Text one has 7 multiple-choice **questions**. The score for text one is **10.5 points**. For each correct answer, you will get + **1,5 points**. For each incorrect or not chosen answer you will get **0 points**.*
- 2. Text two has 8 **True (T), False (F), Not Given (N/G)** answers. The score for text two is **12 points**. For each correct answer, you will get + **1,5 point**. For each incorrect or not chosen answer you will get **0 points**.*

Text 1

Read the text and choose the most appropriate answer.

PERSONALITY AND HEALTH

There is increasing evidence that health is linked to personality. However, until now, the relationship has not affected the way health care is delivered. There are several reasons for this. Some health workers doubt whether there is a direct link between health and personality or whether it's just a coincidence. Some feel it is their professional duty to treat all patients in the same way. Others argue that delivering health services according to patients' personalities will have minimal impact and therefore isn't worth the effort. However, some psychologists believe that applying different procedures to people with different personalities could have a significant, positive effect on health.

Research into personality has, in recent years, focused on the Big Five model of personality types. This model measures how neurotic, extrovert, open to experience, agreeable and conscientious a person is. Some of these personality types have been studied in relation to health. For example, conscientious people tend to be less likely to smoke, drink too much alcohol or be inactive. However, in other cases, the relationship is less clear. Neurotic behaviour, for instance, has been found in some studies to increase the risk of death, in others to protect people from illness and in others to have no link to health at all.

Even so, if health workers applied an understanding of personality to the services they provide, they could influence the extent to which patients act on advice and follow their treatment. For example, high sensation-seeking individuals, who are extroverts and unconscientious in the Big Five model and tend to take part in risky activities, respond to drama, energy and emotion. Thus, to encourage those people to follow health advice, health promotions can be designed to incorporate those factors. An example of this was the campaign SENTAR which aimed to reduce cannabis use among high sensation-seeking teenagers. By creating a suitable television advert, they successfully engaged these youths and reduced their recreational drug use. Of course, this approach isn't always possible. It is often impractical and expensive to create several versions of a campaign to reach different personality types. However, recent developments in computer technology, cookies and targeted advertising may allow this approach to be used more in future.

Personality could also be considered when sending messages, information and guidance to specific patients. Already, health information is usually available in various forms – printed, digital, audio, and so on – to be suitable and accessible for different users, such as the blind, the elderly, and people with reading difficulties. Research has also shown that, by identifying different patients' motivations for treatment and then corresponding with them in a way that reflects their motivations, patients will become more involved in their treatment, compared to when the same messages are sent to everyone. Correspondence could, therefore, be adapted to reflect patients' personality type, too. For example, less conscientious people could be sent phone reminders to attend appointments. So far, there has been very little research into the effectiveness of tailoring health guidance according to personality, so this area deserves further study.

Until now, the focus of personality-health research has been to explore the link between personality and health and has had very little practical application. Thus, health workers have not engaged deeply with it. However, by suggesting, trialling and implementing practices to engage patients with different personalities, the relationship between psychology researchers and health workers could improve, along with the health of the general public.

1. Who is the article most likely aimed at?

- a. psychologists
- b. patients at a clinic
- c. neurotic people
- d. health workers outside psychology

2. What is the main idea of the article?

Research into the link between Health and Personality...

- a. has not been studied in great depth until recently.
- b. has shown that sensation-seeking individuals often risk their health.
- c. can be practically applied to improve public health.
- d. should be carried out by both clinicians and psychologists.

3. Which of these is NOT a reason why clinicians do not currently consider personality in their approach to healthcare?

- a. They doubt whether a person's personality directly affects their health.
- b. They lack sufficient training in psychology.
- c. They think the effect on a patient's health will be hardly noticeable.
- d. They consider it their duty to treat all patients equally.

4. What can be concluded from the text about neurotic patients?

- a. There is no consistent link between a patient's level of neurosis and their health.
- b. They are more likely than non-neurotic patients to report illness.
- c. They are at greater risk from early death than non-neurotic patients.
- d. Their neurosis protects them from becoming sick.

5. It can be inferred that the campaign SENTAR...

- a.failed to reduce cannabis use among teenagers.
- b.used drama and energy in its design.
- c.was designed to attract conscientious, high sensation-seeking teenagers.
- d.was delivered across multiple media, including television and online.

6. The writer believes that improving computer technology...

- a.will ensure that more people are aware of public health campaigns.
- b.can help psychologists better understand the link between personality and health.
- c.can help health workers deliver appropriate messages to different types of people.
- d.will affect the number of high sensation-seeking people in the population.

7. In paragraph 4, the writer refers to a study that found that...

- a.adapting correspondence to suit different personalities can have a positive impact on health.
- b.information in audio form helps blind people to access health information.
- c.phone reminders ensure that unconscientious patients attend appointments.
- d.adapting letter-writing style can encourage patients with different goals to participate.

Text 2

Read the text carefully and mark each statement as follows:

- **T for True**
- **F for False**
- **N/G for Not Given**

THREE POPULAR INVENTIONS FROM THE 1920S

The 1920s was an exciting time for inventions. Some of the things invented around that time changed the lives of millions of people, and some of those inventions are still widely used today.

The television

The invention with the biggest impact was probably the television. It was invented by a Scottish man, John Logie Baird. The first televised pictures were sent over a short distance in 1924, and his invention was formally demonstrated at the Royal Institute two years later. The pictures on the screen were not clear, but the viewers could see that they were human faces, and they could see their eyes opening and closing. In 1928, images were sent from Britain to America, and later, to a ship 1,500 miles out to sea. In the same year, the first colour images were sent. The first 'seeing-in sets' were sold that same year. For £25 (£1000 in today's money), people in their homes could watch moving images that were sent from a broadcasting station.

The fridge

Another invention that became popular in the 1920s was the home refrigerator. People used different ways to keep food cool and fresh long before the 1900s, but home fridges weren't invented until 1913 in the USA. Home fridges became very popular in the USA in the 1920s. Sales of the popular 'Frigidaire' model increased from 5,000 in 1921 to 750,000 in 1926. British people were less interested in fridges than Americans. They thought that they were unnecessary because the weather in Britain was cooler. But fridges were heavily advertised, and their advantages were described in detail. Soon, more fridges were sold, and the price decreased.

The polygraph

Another interesting invention of the 1920s was the polygraph, or lie detector. It was invented in 1921 by a Californian policeman, John Larson. He used the ideas of other psychologists to make a machine that measured people's heart rate, breathing and blood pressure while they were asked questions. The experts believed that sudden changes in these measurements showed that someone was lying. Although this invention is well-known, it can't really detect lies. Marston tried to use measurements from his polygraph in a court case in 1923, but they weren't accepted as evidence and never have been since then. However, polygraphs are still used by some police forces and the FBI because many people believe they work, so they tell the truth to avoid the machine.

1. When television images were first transmitted, viewers didn't know exactly what the image was.
2. The television was demonstrated at the Royal Institute in 1926.
3. Colour images were not possible until after the 1920s.
4. Television images were first sent across the Atlantic Ocean in 1928.
5. People could buy television sets in the 1920s.
6. Home refrigerators were invented in the 1920s.
7. Some psychologists helped John Larson to build his invention.
8. On some occasions, lie detectors have been used as evidence in court.