

Հաստատված է Գնահատման և թեստավորման կենտրոնի կողմից

# ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

2016 թ. ՊԵՏԱԿԱՆ ԱՎԱՐՏԱԿԱՆ ԵՎ ՄԻԱՄՆԱԿԱՆ  
ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԱՌԱՋԱԴՐԱՆՔՆԵՐԻ

## ՇՏԵՄԱՐԱՆ

ՄԱՍ

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ԵՐԵՎԱՆ  
ՐԱԲՈՒՆԻ ՍՊԸ  
2015

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

Ա 151 Անգլերենի 2016թ-ի պետական ավարտական և միասնական քննությունների առաջադրանքների շտեմարան.-Ա.1 Հեղ. խումբ՝ Լուսինե Աթոյան, Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան, Նաիրա Ավագյան, Իգոր Կարապետյան, Լիլի Կարապետյան, Անուշ Խաչիկյան, Արուս Մարգարյան, Ռուբինա Գասպարյան, Անահիտ Ոսկանյան, Սերի Նազարյան:  
-Եր. ԲԱԲՈՒՆԻ ՍՊԸ, 2015-304 էջ:

ՀՏԳ- 371:51  
ԳՄԴ- 74.2+22.1

## Նախարան

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*

*Իզոբ Կարապետյան*

*Լիլի Կարապետյան*

*Անուշ Խաչիկյան*

*Արուս Մարգարյան*

*Ռուբինա Գասպարյան*

*Անահիտ Ոսկանյան*

*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. Walt Disney was born in 1901 in Chicago, but soon moved to a  
2. small farm near Marceline, Missouri. From this rural and rather humble  
3. beginning, he later became one of the most famous and beloved  
4. motion-picture producers in history. Although he died in 1966, his  
5. name and artistic legacy continue to influence the lives of millions of  
6. people throughout the world.

7. After several years of barely making ends meet as a cartoon artist  
8. operating from his Los Angeles garage, Disney had his first success in  
9. 1928, with his release of Mickey Mouse cartoon. Throughout the next  
10. decade, he continued to produce a number of cartoons, and developed  
11. more of his highly profitable and **enduring** creations, such as Donald  
12. Duck and Pluto. In the late 1930s, he issued the first full-length  
13. cartoon film. *Snow White* became an instant commercial and critical  
14. success. This was only the first of many films, both animated and not,  
15. produced by Disney and his studio.

16. But as renowned as Disney name is for cartoons and movies, it is  
17. probably best known for a string of spectacular amusement and theme  
18. parks. Starting with California's Disneyland in 1955 and culminating  
19. with the fantastically successful Disney World and EPCOT Center in  
20. Florida, Disney became a household name. In recent years, the theme  
21. park concept has become international, with openings in Tokyo and  
22. Paris. With the continuing success of Disney, the creation of future  
23. theme parks is under discussion.

1. Which of the following best states the topic of the text?
- a) Walt Disney and his Legacy.
  - b) The history of Disney World and Disneyland.
  - c) Walt Disney's Boyhood Years.
  - d) Walt Disney and Animated Cartoons.

2. According to the text

- a) Disney first achieved success after his death
- b) Mickey Mouse was Disney's only cartoon creation.
- c) *Snow White* was the first full-length cartoon film.
- d) Disney's first concern was always profit.

3. The word **enduring** in line 11 is closest in meaning to

- a) difficult
- b) suffering
- c) famous
- d) lasting

4. In future years it's most likely that

- a) the remaining theme parks will also close.
- b) Disney will produce only cartoons.
- c) the Paris theme park will become successful.
- d) the Disney name will stay well-known.

5. According to the text

- a) *Snow White* was Disney's most successful film
- b) Disney created cartoon movies and "noncartoon" movies
- c) the Tokyo theme park is in financial difficulty
- d) the California theme park is now closed

## Text 2

Line number

1. London Bridge isn't actually in London anymore, but it used to be
2. there. When it was in London, the bridge crossed the Thames River, which is
3. in the middle of London. London Bridge is made of granite, and it's an
4. arch bridge; you can see the five curved arches in the bridge. London
5. Bridge was built in the first half of the nineteenth century. When it was built,
6. it was a very difficult project. It took 800 men seven years to build the
7. bridge.
8. In 1968, the city of London decided that it needed a new bridge. London
9. Bridge was too narrow; a wider bridge with six lanes was needed.
10. The city didn't tear the bridge down and throw it away. Instead, the city found a
11. buyer and sold the bridge. The company that bought London Bridge paid a
12. lot of money for it. The company paid two and a half million dollars for
13. London Bridge. Then the company took the bridge apart stone by stone, put it
14. into crates, transported it across the Atlantic, and rebuilt it in its new home.

15. London Bridge is now far from its original home, on a lake in Arizona in  
16. the southwest of the United States.

1. This text is mainly about a bridge that

- a) is still in London.
- b) was originally built in Arizona.
- c) moved from Arizona to London.
- d) moved from London to Arizona.

2. How many arches does London Bridge have?

- a) one
- b) three
- c) five
- d) seven

3. When was London Bridge originally built?

- a) At the end of the eighteenth century
- b) In the last half of the eighteenth century
- c) In the first half of the nineteenth century
- d) In the last half of the nineteenth century

4. Why was London Bridge replaced?

- a) The city of London did not want a bridge.
- b) The city of London wanted a wider bridge.
- c) The city of London thought that the bridge was too old.
- d) The city of London wanted a heavier bridge.

5. How much money was paid for the bridge?

- a) half a million dollars
- b) one and a half million dollars
- c) two million dollars
- d) two and a half million dollars

### Text 3

Line number

1. Aspirin's origin goes back at least as early as 1758. In that year,  
2. an Englishman Edward Stone noticed a distinctive bitter flavor in the bark  
3. of the willow tree. To Stone, this particular bark seemed to have much  
4. in common with "Peruvian Bark", which had been used medicinally  
5. since the 1640s to bring down fevers and to treat malaria. Stone  
6. decided to test the effectiveness of the willow bark. He obtained some,  
7. pulverized **it** into tiny pieces, and conducted experiments on its  
8. **properties**. His tests demonstrated that this pulverized willow bark was  
9. effective both in reducing high temperatures and in relieving aches and  
10. pains. In 1763, Stone presented his findings to the British Royal  
11. Society.

12. Several decades later, further studies on the medicinal value of the  
13. willow bark were being conducted by two Italian scientists. These  
14. chemists, Brugnatelli and Fontana, determined that the active chemical  
15. that was responsible for the medicinal characteristics in the willow bark  
16. was chemical salicin, which is the active ingredient of today's aspirin.

17. The name "aspirin" is the trade name of the drug based on the  
18. chemical salicin, properly known as acetylsalicylic acid. The trade  
19. name "aspirin" was invented for the drug in the 1890s by the Bayer Drug  
20. Company in Germany. The first bottles of aspirin actually went on sale  
21. to the public just prior to the turn of the century, in 1899.

1. According to the text, aspirin originated

- a) not later than 1758
- b) some time after 1758
- c) definitely some time in 1758
- d) later than 1758

2. The pronoun **it** in line 7 refers to

- a) malaria
- b) the willow bark
- c) effectiveness
- d) fever

3. The word **properties** in line 8 could best be replaced by

- a) ownership
- b) body
- c) characteristics
- d) materials

4. According to the text, Brugnatelli and Fontana
- a) were not from Italy.
  - b) added a chemical to the willow bark.
  - c) conducted studies on the willow bark.
  - d) were medical doctors.
5. Where in the text does the author name the scientific compound that makes up aspirin?
- a) Lines 2-5
  - b) Lines 6-8
  - c) Lines 9-11
  - d) Lines 12-16

### Text 4

Line number

1. Alpha Centauri is a triple-star system. One of the three stars in Alpha
2. Centauri is Proxima Centauri, which is the nearest star to the Earth, except, of
3. Course, for the Sun. The name “Proxima” **comes** from a Latin word which
4. means “close”.
5. Even though Proxima Centauri is the closest star to the Earth outside of our
6. solar system, it is not really close. **Interstellar distances** are so large that
7. they are almost impossible to imagine. A person traveling in a modern
8. spacecraft would not arrive at Proxima Centauri within this lifetime, or the
9. next, or even ten lifetimes because the distance is so great. Light travels at a
10. speed of 186000 miles per second, and it still takes light more than four
11. years to travel from Proxima Centauri to the Earth.
12. Alpha Centauri can be easily seen in the night sky without a telescope
13. from certain parts of the Earth. It is the third brightest star in the sky, out of
14. approximately 6000 visible stars. It cannot be seen from most parts of the
15. United States because most of the United States is too far north; however, it
16. can be seen from the southern parts of the southernmost states.
1. The main subject of the text is
- a) the closest stars to the Earth
  - b) modern space travel
  - c) the speed of light
  - d) interstellar distances

2. According to the text, which of the following is **NOT** true?
- a) Alpha Centauri is composed of three stars.
  - b) Proxima Centauri is the closest star to the Earth.
  - c) Proxima Centauri is one of the stars in Alpha Centauri.
  - d) It is possible to see Alpha Centauri from the Earth.
3. The word **comes** in line 3 could best be replaced by
- a) travels
  - b) is derived
  - c) is directed
  - d) visits
4. The expression **interstellar distances** in line 6 is
- a) distances between stars
  - b) distances between the Earth and various stars
  - c) distances measured by the speed of light
  - d) distances from the Sun to each of the planets, including the Earth
5. It can be inferred from the text that if a person is left in one of today's spacecrafts, he or she would arrive at Alpha Centauri
- a) within this lifetime
  - b) within the next lifetime
  - c) within ten lifetimes
  - d) after more than ten lifetimes

### Text 5

Line number

1. In the 1930s, Carlson was working in the patents department of a large  
2. electronics firm in New York City. One of the major problems in his work  
3. was the length of time and **expense** involved in getting patents copied;  
4. patents were lengthy legal documents, and the only way to get them copied  
5. was to take them to a typist or to a photographer. Either way of copying  
6. patents took a lot of time and cost a lot of money.
7. Carlson came up with the idea for a machine that would copy documents  
8. quickly and efficiently. He **researched** the idea in the library and then  
9. worked over a three-year period on developing a machine that used a light, an  
10. electro statically charged plate, and powder to duplicate images on paper. The  
11. result of this work was a machine that produced the first xerographic copy on  
12. October 22, 1938. He named the process "Xerox", which means "dry writing".

# ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

Թեստային առաջադրանքների

## ՇՏԵՄԱՐԱՆ

Տպագրված է «ԱՍՏԳԻԿ ԳՐԱՏՈՒՆ»

հրատարակչության տպարանում

Պատվեր՝ 21

«Բարունի» հրատարակչություն

Երևան Կորյունի 19Ա