

Հաստատված է Գնահատման և թեստավորման կենտրոնի կողմից

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ՔՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԱՌԱՋԱԴՐԱՆՔՆԵՐԻ

ՇՏԵՄԱՐԱՆ

ՄԱՍ

II

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ՐԱԲՈՒՆԻ ՍՊՐ
2015

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Նաիրա Ավագյան
Իզոբ Կարապետյան
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Անահիտ Ոսկանյան
Մերի Նազարյան*

Ա 151 Անգլերենի 2016թ-ի պետական ավարտական և միասնական քննությունների առաջադրանքների շտեմարան.-Ա.2 Հեղ. խումբ՝ Լուսինե Աթոյան, Մարգարիտա Ապրեսյան, Նաիրա Ավագյան, Իզոբ Կարապետյան, Լիլի Կարապետյան, Անուշ Խաչիկյան, Արուս Մարգարյան, Ռուբինա Գասպարյան, Անահիտ Ոսկանյան, Մերի Նազարյան:
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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

Իգոր 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. Wrigley's chewing gum was actually developed as a premium to be given away
2. with other products rather than as a primary product for sale. As a teenager,
3. William Wrigley Jr. was working for his father in Chicago selling soap that had
4. been manufactured in his father's factory. The soap was not very popular with
5. merchants because it was priced at five cents, and this selling price did not leave a
6. good profit margin for the merchants. Wrigley convinced his father to raise the
7. price to ten cents and to give away cheap umbrellas as a premium for the
8. merchants. This worked successfully, confirming Wrigley that the use of premiums
9. was an effective sales tool.
10. Wrigley then established his own company; in his company he was selling soap
11. as a wholesaler, giving baking soda away as a premium, and using a cookbook
12. to promote each deal. Over time, the baking soda and cookbook became
13. more popular than the soap, so Wrigley began a new operation selling baking
14. soda. He began hunting for a new premium item to give away with sales of
15. baking soda; he soon decided on chewing gum. Once again, when Wrigley
16. realized that demand for the premium was stronger than the demand for the
17. original product, he created the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company to produce
18. and sell chewing gum.
19. Wrigley started out with two brands of gum, Vassar and Lotta Gum,
20. and soon introduced Juicy Fruit and Spearmint. The latter two brands grew in
21. popularity, while the first two were phased out. Juicy Fruit and Spearmint are two
22. of Wrigley's main brands to this day.

1. It is indicated in paragraph 1 that young William was working
 - a) in a Chicago factory
 - b) as a chewing gum salesman
 - c) as a soap salesman
 - d) in his father's factory

2. According to paragraph 1, the soap that young Wrigley was selling

- a) was originally well-liked
 - b) was originally priced at ten cents
 - c) originally provided much profit for merchants
 - d) eventually became more popular with merchants
3. According to paragraph 2, it is **NOT** true that, when Wrigley first founded his own company, he was
- a) selling soap
 - b) selling chewing gum
 - c) giving away cookbooks
 - d) using baking soda as a premium
4. Paragraph 2 discusses that Wrigley later
- a) published a cookbook
 - b) used chewing gum as a premium to sell baking soda
 - c) sold chewing gum and a cookbook
 - d) used baking soda as a premium to sell chewing gum
5. According to paragraph 3, the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company did all of the following **EXCEPT**
- a) begin with two brands of gum
 - b) add new brands to the original two
 - c) phase out the last two brands
 - d) phase out the first two brands

Text 2

Line number

1. Bigfoot is a humanlike creature reportedly living in the Pacific Northwest.
2. Bigfoot sightings have been noted most often in the mountainous areas of
3. Northern California, Oregon, and Washington in the United States. The creature
4. has also been spotted numerous times in British Columbia in Canada, where it is
5. known as Sasquatch.
6. The creature described by witnesses is tall by human standards, measuring 7
7. to 10 feet (2 to 3 meters) in height. It resembles an ape with its thick, powerful,
8. fur-covered arms and short, strong neck; however, its manner of walking erect is
9. more like that of **Homo sapiens**.
10. Although there have been hundreds of reported sightings of Bigfoot, most
11. experts have not seen enough evidence to be convinced of its existence. The

12. fact that some purported evidence has been proven fake may have served to
13. discredit other more credible information.

1. Which of the following best states the topic of the text?

- a) Differences between Bigfoot and Sasquatch.
- b) A description of Bigfoot.
- c) Where Bigfoot, or Sasquatch, can be found.
- d) The creature Bigfoot and its questionable existence.

2. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the appearance of Bigfoot?

- a) Its arms and neck look like those of an ape.
- b) Its arms are covered with fur.
- c) It is short-necked.
- d) It walks like an ape.

3. The expression **Homo sapiens** is closest in meaning to

- a) apes
- b) creatures
- c) humans
- d) furry animals

4. Where in the text does the author explain how knowledgeable people feel about the existence of Bigfoot?

- a) Lines 3-5
- b) Lines 6-7
- c) Lines 6-9
- d) Lines 1-3

5. According to the text, how do experts feel about the evidence concerning Bigfoot's existence ?

- a) They feel certain as to its existence.
- b) They are not yet certain.
- c) They are sure that it does not exist.
- d) They feel that all the evidence is fake.

Text 3

Line number

1. The teddy bear is a child's toy, a nice soft stuffed animal suitable for cuddling. It

2. is, however, a toy with an interesting history behind it.
3. Theodore Roosevelt, or Teddy as he was commonly called, was the president of the
4. United States from 1901 to 1909. He was an unusually active man with varied
5. **pastimes**, one of which was hunting. One day the president was invited to take part
6. in a bear hunt; and as much as Teddy was President, his hosts wanted to ensure
7. that he caught a bear. A bear was captured, clanked over the head to knock it out,
8. and tied to a tree; however, Teddy, who really wanted to hunt a bear, refused to
9. shoot the bear and, in fact, demanded that the bear be **extricated** from the ropes;
10. that is, he demanded that the bear be set free.
11. The incident attracted a lot of attention among journalists. First a **cartoon**-drawn
12. by Clifford K. Berryman to make fun of this situation - appeared in the Washington
13. Post, and the cartoon was widely distributed and reprinted throughout the country.
14. Then toy manufacturers began producing a toy bear which they called "teddy bear".
15. The teddy bear became the most widely recognized symbol of Roosevelt's
16. presidency.

1. According to line 1 of the text, what is a **teddy bear**?

- a) a plaything
- b) a ferocious animal
- c) the president of the United States
- d) a famous hunter

2. The word **pastimes** in line 5 could best be replaced by

- a) leisure activities
- b) past occurrences
- c) previous jobs
- d) hunting trips

3. The word **extricated** in paragraph 2 is close in meaning to

- a) get caught
- b) captured
- c) twisted in
- d) set free

4. The word **cartoon** in line 11 could best be described as

- a) a newspaper article
- b) a newspaper
- c) a type of teddy bear
- d) a drawing with a message

5. The text most likely discusses
- a) the history of the popular toy
 - b) the fun of hunting
 - c) one of president Roosevelt's pastimes
 - d) toy manufacturing

Text 4

Line number

1. Probably the most recognized board game around the world is the game of
2. Monopoly. In this game players vie for wealth by buying, selling and renting
3. properties; the key to success in the game, in addition to a bit of luck, is for a
4. player to acquire monopolies on clusters of properties in order to force
5. opponents pay **exorbitant** rents and fees.
6. Although the game is published in countless languages and versions, with
7. foreign locations and place names appropriate to the target language adorning its
8. board, the beginnings of the game were considerably more humble. The game
9. was invented in 1933 by Charles Darrow. During the height of the great
10. depression, Darrow who lived in Germantown, Pennsylvania, was himself
11. unemployed during those difficult financial times. He set the original game not as
12. might be expected in his hometown of Germantown, but in Atlantic City, New
13. Jersey, the site of numerous pre-Depression vacations, where he walked along
14. the Boardwalk and visited Park place. Darrow made the first games by hand and
15. sold them locally until Parker Brothers purchased the rights to Monopoly in
16. 1935 and took the first steps toward the mass production of today.

1. The first paragraph of the text discusses
- a) the technique of playing Monopoly.
 - b) the origin and the history of the game Monopoly.
 - c) the reason of popularity of the game of Monopoly against other board games.
 - d) the game rules of Monopoly.

ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

Թեստային առաջադրանքների

ՇՏԵՄԱՐԱՆ

Տպագրված է «ԱՍՏԳԻԿ ԳՐԱՏՈՒՆ»

հրատարակչության տպարանում

Պատվեր՝ 21

«Բարունի» հրատարակչություն

Երևան Կոբյունի 19Ա