

### НЭГДҮГЭЭР ХЭСЭГ

**Санамж:** Нэгдүгээр хэсэг нь 47 сонгох даалгавартай, нийт 80 оноотой. Даалгавар тус бүр 5 сонгох хариулттай. Тэдгээрийн зөвхөн нэг зөв хариултыг сонгож, хариултын хуудсанд будаж тэмдэглээрэй. **Хариултын хуудасны заавартай сайтар танилцаарай.**

АМЖИЛТ ХҮСЬЕ.

#### SECTION 1.

#### GRAMMAR

**Task 1. Choose the most suitable word to complete each sentence. /6x1=6 points/**

- There is enough room for everybody to sit down. There are \_\_\_\_\_ chairs.  
A. plenty of      B. a      C. the      D. any      E. –
- No one wants extra homework tonight, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. is he      B. does he      C. do they      D. don't he      E. don't they
- I \_\_\_\_\_ leave now or else I'll be late.  
A. may      B. must      C. can      D. will      E. don't
- Jessica stopped \_\_\_\_\_ to the gym after she had got back into shape.  
A. gone      B. to go      C. go      D. going      E. goes
- My friend has found a job \_\_\_\_\_ an investment broker.  
A. similar      B. the same      C. as      D. like      E. for
- The woman has a \_\_\_\_\_ jacket.  
A. short funny old leather      B. funny old short leather      C. funny leather short old  
D. funny short old leather      E. leather funny old short

**Task 2. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. /7x2=14 points/**

- I \_\_\_\_\_ you if I \_\_\_\_\_ it was important.  
A. wouldn't have told / hadn't thought      B. will not tell / haven't thought  
C. wouldn't tell / hadn't tell      D. wouldn't told / haven't thought  
E. would have told / hadn't thought
- She had two choices, neither of \_\_\_\_\_ was affordable.  
A. that      B. whom      C. which      D. who      E. where
- My father said: "I hope we will go on an excursion to the lake".  
My father said that \_\_\_\_\_ on an excursion to the lake.  
A. he hopes we will go      B. he hoped we would go  
C. he hoped that we will go      D. he hoped we were going  
E. he hopes we can go
- I didn't apply for the job \_\_\_\_\_ that I had the necessary qualifications.  
A. in case      B. because of      C. so      D. despite the fact      E. despite

11. Security at the airport was strict. \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. We get our bags investigated      B. We investigated our bags  
 C. We had our bags investigated      D. We have our bags investigated  
 E. Our bags are investigated
12. By the time we \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting, they \_\_\_\_\_ the big decisions without us.  
 A. get / had already made      B. got / had already made  
 C. had got / had already made      D. got / have already made  
 E. got / already made
13. "The farmer gives me milk, bones, and delicious scraps \_\_\_\_\_ his table," said \_\_\_\_\_ farm dog. "All I have \_\_\_\_\_ do is bark to warn him if robbers break \_\_\_\_\_, it's a very easy job."  
 A. from, the, to, up      B. on, a, for, in      C. from, the, for, in  
 D. from, the, to, off      E. from, the, to, in

**Task 3. Read the short conversation and choose the appropriate response. There are two extra.** **/3x2=6 points/**

- A. So have I      B. Yes, I have      C. Yeah, I hope so  
 D. So, me neither      E. No, neither do I

T: ... Yeah. Anyway, do you live here on campus?

M: No, I don't. I'm living in a shared house about two miles from here. It seemed the cheapest option and, um, I don't want to borrow too much money.

T: **14.** \_\_\_\_\_. I've, um, I've already got a student loan and I've spent quite a bit of it already. Right, I have to go. I've got a lecture at two.

M: **15.** \_\_\_\_\_. Maybe see you again soon.

T: **16.** \_\_\_\_\_. And try not to get lost again!

M: I'll do my best. Bye!

**Task 4. Read the sentences and choose the best options that transformed correctly using the KEY WORDS IN BOLD.** **/2x3=6 points/**

17. When did you buy your ticket?

**since**

- A. How long ago did you buy ticket?  
 B. When is it since you bought your ticket?  
 C. How long since you buy your ticket?  
 D. How long is it since you bought your ticket?  
 E. How long has it been since you bought your ticket?

18. The last time I went to the theater was months ago.

**have**

- A. I haven't gone the theater for years.  
 B. I have never been to the theater for ages.  
 C. I haven't been to the theater for months.  
 D. I have been in the theater for years.  
 E. I haven't been to the theater months ago.



**Task 5. Fill in the correct preposition for each sentence.****/2x2=4 points/**

30. My uncle suffers \_\_\_\_\_ a type of diabetes.

- A. about                      B. of                      C. with                      D. off                      E. from

31. I asked our neighbors to keep an eye \_\_\_\_\_ the house while we were away.

- A. for                      B. over                      C. at                      D. on                      E. with

**Task 6. Choose the correct meaning for each idiom underlined.****/2x3=6 points/**32. The bad news had an adverse effect on her and she became more down in the dumps as the day passed.

- A. happy and encouraged  
B. having a mixed emotion  
C. sad and discouraged  
D. gloomy but peaceful  
E. dejected but energetic

33. Who wears trousers in your family?

- A. be financially dependent on the spouse  
B. be the dominant partner in a marriage  
C. be a caregiver of the family  
D. be the most educated family member  
E. be the only breadwinner of the family

**SECTION 3.****COMMUNICATION****Task 1. Read the conversation about sightseeing and answer the questions.****/3x2=6 points/***Part 1.*

Steve: Are you for "The Big Apple"?

Ellen: Excuse me?

Steve: You know, New York City. You are going to New York with us, aren't you? I wanted to show everybody around my old neighborhood.

Ellen: Oh...sure! I wouldn't miss it- especially when the tour guide is a native New Yorker.

34. What can be inferred about the man?

- A. He is not a New Yorker.  
B. He wants to be a tour guide.  
C. He is in his twenties.  
D. He was born in New York.  
E. He wants to show his current place to live.

## Part 2.

Steve: I thought we could start at Museum of Modern Art. Right now there's an exhibit of twentieth-century American painters.

Ellen: Fine with me...but what were you saying about ...a big apple?

Steve: "The Big Apple." It's a nickname for New York.

Ellen: Oh, I see.

35. What does the word "Apple" in the phrase "The Big Apple" refer to?

- A. A museum      B. A painter      C. An exhibit      D. A concert      E. A city

## Part 3.

Steve: I heard once that it started with jazz musicians in 20's. Whenever they played a concert in a city, they called that city an "apple". In those days, New York was the biggest city in the country, so they called it "The Big Apple".

Ellen: Hey, I have an idea! Let's go to a jazz club while we're there.

Steve: Sounds good.

36. Who gave New York its name?

- A. Musicians      B. Tour guides      C. Painters      D. Visitors      E. Tourists

**Task 2. Read the conversations and fill in the missing phrasal verbs.****/2x2=4 points/**

37. Matt: We need something to accompany the fried fish.

Clare: Yes, we need something that will \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A. go with      B. hand round      C. top up      D. pour out      E. put on

38. A: I always seem to pick boyfriends who \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_. What can I do?

B: Become friends first – then you should know what he is really like before you take things any further.

- A. make, up      B. finish, with      C. let, down      D. live, down      E. liven, up

**SECTION 4.****READING****Task 1. Read the article and then answer the questions below.****/6x1=6 points/****The Internet in a cup**

Where do you go when you want to know the latest business news or keep up with the latest scientific and technological developments? Today the answer is obvious: log on to the Internet. Three hundred years ago, the answer was just as easy. You went to a coffee shop, or coffee house as it was called then. Collectively, Europe's interconnected web of coffee houses formed the Internet of the seventeenth century.

Like today's websites, coffee houses were lively and often unreliable sources of information. News and gossip were regularly passed between them and runners would go around reporting major events such as the outbreak of a war or the death of a head of state. Coffee houses were also popular places to have political discussions, which is why King Charles II tried, unsuccessfully, to have London's coffee houses closed down in 1675.

In the days before street numbering or regular postal services it became common practice to use a London coffee house as a postal address and regular customers would pop in to see if there was any post for them while they were checking up on the latest news. That said, most people frequented several coffee houses, as different locations attracted different people: Will's in Covent Garden was a popular venue for writers, the Westminster coffee houses attracted the politicians, businessmen went to the Royal Exchange and financiers to Lloyd's.

The drink that fuelled this network originated in Ethiopia, where the beans used to be chewed, rather than drunk. The first coffee house opened in 1475 in Istanbul, Turkey, a place where coffee was so important that it was legal for a woman to divorce her husband if he could not supply her with enough of the drink. A hundred years later, a coffee house was opened in Vienna and they spread quickly through Europe. The popularity of coffee owed much to the growing middle class, who preferred coffee to alcohol because they believed it stimulated mental activity.

Can the Internet claim to have had as much impact as the coffee houses? Perhaps. What is interesting, though, is how modern coffee shops, different from the old ones in so many other ways, now provide Internet access, so that people can sip their cappuccinos and find out the news of the day, just as they used to.

39. What does the article suggest about the reliability of information shared in coffee houses?

- A. It was always reliable and accurate.
- B. It was generally unreliable and often based on gossip.
- C. It was verified by government officials.
- D. It was more reliable than today's internet information.
- E. It was only about political matters.

40. What is the author's main purpose for the title "The Internet in a cup"?

- A. Most people visited several coffee houses due to a number of different customers.
- B. Nowadays you can log on to the Internet in a coffee shop.
- C. Early coffee houses were used as post offices.
- D. Coffee shops in the past used to have the same function as the Internet today.
- E. The Internet has less impact than the coffee houses nowadays.

41. What can be inferred about the role of coffee houses in political discussions?
- They were dangerous places to discuss politics.
  - They were ignored by politicians.
  - They were banned because of unreliable information.
  - They were used exclusively by writers and artists.
  - They were vital for political discourse.
42. What specific function did London's coffee houses serve?
- They were used as postal addresses by regular customers.
  - They were places where people could rent rooms.
  - They were solely for political meetings.
  - They were the only places where coffee was sold.
  - They served as offices for government officials.
43. What is the primary comparison made in the article?
- Comparing political discussions in coffee houses and government offices.
  - The comparison between internet coffees and postal services.
  - The comparison between London and Turkish coffee houses.
  - Comparing modern coffee shops and seventeenth-century coffee houses.
  - The comparison between coffee and tea consumption.
44. What does the article imply about the spread of coffee houses in Europe?
- Coffee houses were only popular among the lower class.
  - Popularity of coffee houses was unnoticed in Europe.
  - They spread throughout Europe after their introduction.
  - Coffee houses were not popular in Europe.
  - Coffee houses only spread in Eastern Europe.

**Task 2. Read again and complete this summary of the article with the following words.**

**There are two extra.**

**/3x3=9 points/**

A. whereas    B. although    C. because    D. as    E. throughout

Looking back to three hundred years, Europe's interconnected web of coffee houses formed the Internet of the seventeenth century. **45.** \_\_\_\_\_ there wasn't any Internet, news and gossip were regularly passed between them. Coffee houses were sometimes seen **46.** \_\_\_\_\_ a threat to government. A hundred years later, they spread quickly **47.** \_\_\_\_\_ Europe. Nowadays, people can find out the news of the day while they enjoy their cappuccinos in the coffee shop.

## ХОЁРДУГААР ХЭСЭГ

**Санамж:** Хоёрдугаар хэсэг нь 3 даалгавартай, нийт 20 оноотой. **Хариултын хуудасны заавартай сайтар танилцаарай.**

### 2.1. Read the passage and fill in the gaps with correct word forms. /6x1=6 points/

The location of stars in the sky relative to one another do not (a) \_\_\_\_\_ to the naked eye to change, and as a result stars are often considered to be fixed in position. Many unaware stargazers falsely assume that each star has its own permanent home in the nighttime sky. In reality, though, stars are always moving, but because of the tremendous distances between stars themselves and from stars to Earth, the changes are barely (b) \_\_\_\_\_ here. An example of a rather fast-moving star (c) \_\_\_\_\_ why this (d) \_\_\_\_\_ (e) \_\_\_\_\_; it takes approximately 200 diameter of the earth's moon. When the apparently negligible movement of the stars is (f) \_\_\_\_\_ with the movement of the planets, the stars are seemingly unmoving.

- |                     |                 |                    |                   |                    |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| a) 1. appear        | 2. disappear    | 3. appearance      | 4. disappearance  | 5. disappeared     |
| b) 1. perceptive    | 2. perceive     | 3. perception      | 4. perceptiveness | 5. perceptible     |
| c) 1. demonstration | 2. demonstrates | 3. demonstrability | 4. demonstrable   | 5. demonstratively |
| d) 1. misconception | 2. conception   | 3. concept         | 4. conceptual     | 5. conceptualize   |
| e) 1. prevailing    | 2. prevalent    | 3. prevails        | 4. prevalence     | 5. prevail         |
| f) 1. contrary      | 2. contrast     | 3. contrasts       | 4. contrasted     | 5. contrarily      |

### 2.2. Read the passage again and match the words (a-h) to their definitions in the column. /8x1=8 points/

There are two extra.

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| a. the naked eye | 1. almost not   |
| b. to consider   | 2. not changing   |
| c. tremendous    | 3. can be seen without using a special device               |
| d. distance      | 4. the amount of space between two places or things         |
| e. to prevail    | 5. too slight or small in amount to be of importance        |
| f. approximately | 6. close to something in quantity, but not exactly the same |
| g. barely        | 7. very large or great                                      |
| h. negligible    | 8. to exist or to be common in a particular place           |
|                  | 9. lasting for a long time or for ever; that won't change   |
|                  | 0. to think about something carefully                       |

### 2.3. Read the short passage and find the SYNONYM of the word in bold. /6x1=6 points/

Passerines for the **(a) dominant** avian group on Earth today. They are regarded as the most highly **(b) evolved** of all birds and occur in **(c) abundance**. Humans have long enjoyed passerines for their songs and their almost **(d) infinite** variety of colors, patterns, and behavioral **(e) traits**. Many passerines are considered to be quite **(f) agile**. Among the most energetic of them is the swallow, whose small body is designed for effortless maneuvering.

- |                  |               |               |             |                 |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| a) 1. elementary | 2. principal  | 3. minor      | 4. slight   | 5. fundamental  |
| b) 1. developed  | 2. evoked     | 3. boomed     | 4. bloomed  | 5. involved     |
| c) 1. broadness  | 2. enough     | 3. plenty     | 4. increase | 5. accumulation |
| d) 1. numerable  | 2. measurable | 3. endless    | 4. wide     | 5. short-lived  |
| e) 1. tracks     | 2. trace      | 3. appearance | 4. trail    | 5. features     |
| f) 1. swift      | 2. clumsy     | 3. graceful   | 4. restless | 5. chaotic      |