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2023

ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ

ԹԵՍՏ 2

ԽՄԲԻ ՀԱՄԱՐԸ

ՆՍՏԱՐԱՆԻ ՀԱՄԱՐԸ

Հարգելի՛ ուսուցիչ

Խորհուրդ ենք տալիս առաջադրանքները կատարել ըստ հերթականության:
Ուշադիր կարդացե՛ք յուրաքանչյուր առաջադրանք: Եթե չի հաջողվում որևէ առաջադրանքի
անմիջապես պատասխանել, ժամանակը խնայելու նպատակով կարող եք դրան անդրադառնալ
ավելի ուշ:

Թեստ-գրքույկի էջերի դատարկ մասերը կարող եք օգտագործել սևագրության համար:

I. Read the text and answer the questions choosing the right option.

Line number

1. Constellations are patterns of stars in the sky. Over many thousands of years, human beings
2. living on the Earth have looked up and seen the shapes of people, animals and everyday objects –
3. they 'joined the dots' of the stars to form patterns in the sky. They gave these shapes names, some
4. of which we still use today. But why did they bother with constellations at all? One reason is that
5. having constellations makes it easier to find your way around the sky. This is useful for finding
6. north, or working out the date or the time. When there were no compasses or watches, this was
7. all very important.

8. There is another reason why constellations were so important. Imagine going back to a time
9. before paper and pencil had been invented. Life was *tedious*. If you wanted to draw a picture, you
10. had to scratch it out on a dark cave wall or write it in sand that could blow away. But at night an
11. amazing pattern of bright specks of light would appear above your head. By joining the dots you
12. could see almost any picture you wanted. You could imagine seeing your favourite shapes in the
13. sky. You might tell others about the constellations you have made up. They might tell others, and
14. your constellation could be passed down from generation to generation for hundreds or even
15. thousands of years. This is how many of the constellations got the name we use.

16. You don't see exactly the same part of the sky every night, though between one night and the
17. next you won't see much of a difference. Over a few weeks you'll *definitely* notice that you can
18. see some constellations that you couldn't see before and some constellations that you could see
19. aren't there any more. This is because the Earth is moving around the Sun. As the Earth moves
20. round in its orbit, the night side of the Earth (the side facing away from the Sun) faces out
21. to different parts of space, where there are different constellations. This means that you see
22. different constellations in different seasons. Orion and Taurus are (Northern Hemisphere) winter
23. constellations, because you can see them in winter evenings. Cygnus and Scorpius are (Northern
24. Hemisphere) summer constellations, because you can see them in summer evenings.

25. So who made up the constellations and their names? The earliest people on the Earth were
26. hunters and gatherers. They looked up into the sky and saw shapes that were important to them –
27. like Orion the Hunter. Much later in human history, English farmers looked up into the sky and
28. saw the shape of a Plough. Russian peasants, looking at the same group of stars, called it Ursa
29. Major or The Great Bear. People in France called it Le Casserole meaning the Saucepan. People
30. in the USA called it The Big *Dipper* meaning a soup ladle. All of these different names are used
31. today. The only people who have decided on one set of names for the constellations are the
32. astronomers. For example, they always call the Plough 'Ursa Major', and never any of the other
33. names. They had to do this so that they all knew what other astronomers across the world were
34. talking about.

35. The stars in a constellation have nothing to do with each other they can be very, very far
36. apart, even if they appear to be right next to each other in the sky. Imagine looking up while
37. standing in a street. You might see your hand next to a street light, which is next to the Moon,
38. which is next to a planet, which is next to a star. All of these things are far away from each
39. other, yet they can be next to each other when you look at them.

40. If you like, you can look up into the sky, join the dots and make up your own constellations.
41. Tell other people about your constellations. Maybe one day people all around the world will be
42. using one of your constellation names.

1 Where would you most likely find this text?

- a) A political leaflet
- b) The yellow press
- c) A newspaper
- d) A children's encyclopedia

2 What use for constellations is NOT mentioned in the opening paragraphs?

- a) To allow people to orientate themselves.
- b) To help people find their way.
- c) To understand the origins of life in the universe.
- d) To provide entertainment.

3 What is the best meaning of the word *tedious* in line 9?

- a) Tough
- b) Tenuous
- c) Boring
- d) Difficult

4 According to paragraph 2 wonderful patterns of bright light would appear

- a) in the sand
- b) by joining the dots
- c) above, in the sky
- d) on a cave wall

5 Why do constellations change in the sky from month to month?

- a) Because stars are always moving.
- b) Because of passing fashions.
- c) Because of the weather.
- d) Because of the Earth's movements.

6 Which word best expresses the meaning of the word *definitely* in line 17?

- a) absolutely
- b) categorically
- c) positively
- d) certainly

7

Which word doesn't express the meaning of the word *dipper* in line 30?

- a) fork
- b) cup
- c) spoon
- d) ladle

8

Why do astronomers call the constellation 'Ursa Major' by this name?

- a) They decided that it's what it most looks like.
- b) To ease international communication.
- c) Because the Russians insisted.
- d) Because Russia provides much of the finance for these organizations.

9

Who has made up one set of names for the constellations?

- a) Russian peasants
- b) Astrologists
- c) English farmers
- d) Astronomers

10

What point is made in paragraph 5 ?

- a) Perspective makes stars seem closer.
- b) Stars used to be closer together.
- c) The stars look different depending on where you are standing.
- d) You won't see stars well under street lights.

II. Complete the sentences about the uses of adverbs with one of the given endings.

11

I'd rather go somewhere else.

In this sentence **rather** is used because

- a) the speaker doesn't want to go to that certain place.
- b) the speaker doesn't mind what he does.
- c) the speaker is saying that something is special.
- d) the speaker is making a polite offer.

12

That film was rather boring. I think you are rather critical.

These examples show that **rather** can be used

- a) to define the noun.
- b) to modify adverbs.
- c) to express a negative idea.
- d) to strengthen or weaken adjectives.

13

I have just been speaking to him.

In this sentence **just** is used

- a) to describe a future action.
- b) to describe an unfinished action.
- c) to highlight when the action was done.
- d) to show a repeated action.

14

The professor was still examining that student.

In this sentence **still** is used

- a) to show the type of the action.
- b) to describe an unfinished action.
- c) to highlight when the action was done.
- d) to show a repeated action.

15

He could hardly understand what they were saying. – It was so complicated.

In this sentence **hardly** is used because

- a) it was important for him to understand.
- b) he was trying very hard to understand.
- c) he was unable to understand.
- d) it was difficult for him to understand.

16

Lucy tried particularly hard to help her friends.

In this sentence **particularly** is used to

- a) show disappointment with what Lucy did.
- b) show agreement with what Lucy did.
- c) emphasise how hard Lucy tried.
- d) focus on when Lucy tried hard.

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct choice .

Geological (17) _____ of salt were formed millions of years ago, when what is now land, lay under the sea. It is hard to believe that salt is now such a cheap (18) _____ , because centuries ago it was the commercial (19) _____ of today's oil. The men who mined salt became wealthy and, although the work was (20) _____ and frequently dangerous, a job in a salt mine was highly (21) _____. Nowadays, the specific microclimates in disused mines have been (22) _____ for the treatment of respiratory illnesses such as asthma, and the silent, dark surroundings in a mine are considered (23) _____ in encouraging patients to relax. In addition, some disused mines have been (24) _____ to different commercial-enterprises, although keeping up-to-date with the technology of mining is essential to (25) _____ visitors' safety.

17

- a) mass
- b) volume
- c) deposits
- d) groups

18

- a) commodity
- b) provision
- c) utility
- d) materials

19

- a) equivalent
- b) match
- c) similarity
- d) parallel

20

- a) strained
- b) critical
- c) demanding
- d) extreme

21

- a) imposed
- b) looked
- c) neglected
- d) regarded

22

- a) extended
- b) exploited
- c) extracted
- d) exposed

23

- a) popular
- b) profitable
- c) agreeable
- d) beneficial

24

- a) set about
- b) put up
- c) turned over
- d) made out

25

- a) help
- b) enable
- c) retain
- d) ensure

IV. Choose the best option to complete each statement on speaking skills.

26

A speaker uses repetition to

- a) to remind about something.
- b) explain things more simply when communication has broken down.
- c) speed up the interaction process.
- d) clarify things for a listener who has not heard properly.

27

A common feature of speech which is not fluent is

- a) prosody.
- b) hesitation.
- c) encouragement.
- d) turn taking.

28 **Interactive communication involves**

- a) interrupting.
- b) developing a topic.
- c) only listening.
- d) exchanging ideas.

29 **An example of self-correction is**

- a) Pardon, will you repeat, please?
- b) Oh, sorry, what I actually said was.....
- c) I don't want you to come down the stairs.
- d) That's right. In other words, a lot of people think that.....

30 **Trying to help the listener understand better can involve**

- a) hesitating.
- b) requesting clarification.
- c) interrupting.
- d) paraphrasing.

V. Find the sentences where there is a mistake.

31

1. Artificial Intelligence has the potential to transform the writing process and improved the quality of our work.
2. You know what they say, prevention is better than treatment.
3. The lady doesn't like pork and either does her daughter.
4. Be careful when you see verbs what qualify statements, such as *suggest, claim, believe and know*.
5. Remember that some of the questions will be easy and some will be more difficulty.
6. It feels like words aren't enough to express my gratitude for all of your guidance .
7. Novels are fictional stories, but they may been based on historical figures or events.

32

1. After reading the story, he decided to stage it.
2. He is a heavy smoker and spends a lot of money for cigarettes.
3. I don't care for whether he approves or disapproves our decision.
4. The owner decided to hire a number of young programmers to realize his ambitious plans.
5. Those brave soldiers protected them against the enemy.
6. She is so kind, she always wishes for everyone to be happy.
7. That night he found out a bed for me in his hostel.

33

1. She lies about everything, and the only thing that finally exposes her lies is reality herself.
2. Their families lived in houses with maids and had not one but several car.
3. At home I shared one thin blanket between the two brothers.
4. I closed my eyes and had listened to the faint breathing of my roommates.
5. Without Al Pachino the play would still have a deeply meaning , but with the great actor's interpretation, the play becomes more profound.
6. She was begging for forgiveness by shouting "Stella" inside of their apartment.
7. I woke up early in the morning to carols playing on the radio.

34

1. Jane would rather that Jack went to the doctor last week.
2. Even at night the star is invisible for the naked eye.
3. The writer and his books were well-known to university students.
4. I've had glowing reports from your chief about your recent job.
5. The child looks very serious and speaks to us as if he were a grown up.
6. You didn't let me drive. If we had driven in turn, you won't get tired .
7. And with that, realism was forcibly removed from the theatre.

35

1. All those people were cured for smoke inhalation.
2. He looks and seemed totally helpless and weak, the opposite of the brute he used to be.
3. In this distant country finding a cheap place to hire is a virtual impossibility.
4. And with those emotions he left the stage.
5. Recently inflation has raised to a yet higher level.
6. After a pause he said. " You're right, it's high time we went home".
7. We were tasked with completing the plan by the end of the year.

VI. Find the wordgroups where there is a word that doesn't belong to the group.

36

1. unlike, different, dissimilar, varied
2. amiable , affable, boorish, amicable
3. peace, chemistry, economics, medicine
4. city, country, county, town
5. furious, angry,strict, moody

37

1. harm, damage, jeopardize, endanger
2. atrocious, feeble, malicious, crucial
3. havoc, agile, coercive, congested
4. lecture , speech, talk, presentation
5. fuel, gas, oil, pipeline

38

1. meditate, ponder, contemplate, scream
2. reduce, diminish, cut down, minimize
3. monitor, mouse, printer, scanner
4. laptop, computer, notebook, palmtop
5. queue, row, column, line

39

1. skip, hop, dance, jump
2. aggressively, violently, fiercely, angrily
3. between, behind, awake, down
4. cry, sailed, carry, try
5. headache, moustache, earache, backache

VII. Choose the correctly formulated sentences.

40

1. Clever people ask better questions, and, accordingly, they get better answers.
2. We won't know how to do after we get the results.
3. When we get the results we will go to the doctor at once.
4. Lucy won't make a decision until she get the results.
5. Although you are not listening to me, I'll just stop talking.
6. Scientists have discovered a new technique about measuring the speed at which the universe is expanding.
7. He became a very nice and well-educated man in spite of having a rather difficult childhood.

41

1. I'm going to say only a few words so as not to take too much of your time.
2. Where is the new mall situated?
3. He said he isn't feeling well yesterday evening.
4. The Parliament adopted that law two years ago.
5. Does Mary know have they already arrived?
6. That problem was much more difficult to solve than the previous one.
7. Despite a lot has been done, we need to continue working hard.

42

1. What really struck me as I walked into the office was the number of women working there.
2. By studying fossils many things can be learnt including even the events that caused to the animals' death.
3. I like my part-time job, but I'd like to have all the advantages of having a full-time contract, like a company car and a good vacation package.
4. Standing in the farthest corner the young man waited respectfully for the older man to finish talking.
5. Sometimes human teeth are sensible to the cold.
6. The company has a lot of problems but they all seem to boil down to money.
7. Not only did he complain to the head waiter all night but he left a tip at the end of the night either.

43

1. If you are not sure how to address someone, you should use the title you see on their business card.
2. Americans and British people sometimes use eye contact to show that they are honest .
3. He announced that if I wouldn't tell him about the real problem, he'll scream!
4. Is it necessary that you tell them the whole truth?
5. You should receive a copy on the contract at the email address you provided the day after you signed.
6. When things that we are used are done differently, it could spark the strongest reactions in us.
7. In a piece of research done on smiles across cultures, the researchers found that smiling individuals are considered more intelligent than non-smiling people.

44

1. Innovation is one of the most important factors in human progress across history.
2. Sometimes, the smallest things can trigger a huge emotional response in us, especially when this are things we are not used to.
3. Making eye contact can be interpreted in different ways in different cultures , although is almost always a positive thing.
4. When doing business internationally, there is a possibility that we might misinterpret what each other is saying.
5. Genetically modifying bananas may be a short-term solution.
6. For more than two hundred years the pessimists have been winning the public debate.
7. The majority of people believe that developing countries are in a terrible situation: suffering from incredible poverty, governing by dictators and with little hope for any meaningful change.

VIII. Choose the right order to make up a story.

45

1. A lot has changed nowadays.
2. In fact, weather has become an extremely interesting topic in England nowadays and you must be good at discussing it.
3. A long time ago when you wanted to describe someone as unusually dull, you used to say: "He is the kind of person who always discusses the weather with you".
4. The weather is a very important topic in England today.
5. It was obvious that he had nothing else to talk about.

46

1. I took some money and went there for I wanted to buy some things for myself.
2. Thus, upset and tired I came back home.
3. But when I came to the store it was closed for some unknown reason.
4. There was an exhibition of new fashionable goods at the Department Store.
5. My visit was a failure.

47

1. And all the class was doing sums.
2. The lesson was over before the due time.
3. Suddenly a bird flew in through the open window.
4. It was a math lesson.
5. The pupils jumped up on their feet and started to catch the bird.

48

1. In 1823 in Scotland there lived a man whose name was Charles Mackintosh.
2. Mackintosh rubberized his coat and it became waterproof.
3. It often rained in Scotland and he got wet very often.
4. Since that time people began to call rubberized coats Mackintosh.
5. A lot of people liked it and asked Charles to rubberize their coats.

49

1. Half way along Princess Street is a tall monument to Sir Walter Scott, a well-known Scottish writer.
2. It is a fine old city.
3. From the station they can see the splendid view of Princess Street.
4. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh.
5. The train bringing visitors to Edinburgh runs right into the heart of the city.

IX. Fit the missing sentences into the gaps of the following text (two odd variants are given).

50

Once, there was a boy who became bored when he watched over the village sheep grazing on the hillside. To entertain himself, he sang out. “ Wolf! Wolf!The wolf is chasing the sheep”. _____ . -But when they arrived, they saw no wolf. The boy was amused when he saw their angry faces. “Don’t scream wolf when there is no wolf, boy!” the villagers warned. They angrily went back down the hill.

_____. Wolf! Wolf! The wolf is chasing the sheep!” To his amusement, the villagers came running up the hill to scare the wolf away. As they saw there was no wolf, they said strictly, “Save your frightened cry for when there really is a wolf! “ _____” But the boy grinned at their words while they walked, grumbling down the hill once more.

_____. Alarmed, he jumped on his feet and cried out as loud as he could, “Wolf! Wolf!” But the villagers thought he was fooling them again, and they didn’t come to help.

At sunset, the villagers went looking for the boy who hadn’t returned with their sheep. When they went up the hill, they found him weeping.“There was a wolf here! The flock is gone! I cried out, ‘Wolf!’ but you didn’t come,” he wailed. An older man went to comfort the boy. As he put his arm around him, he said: _____.

1. Some days later, the boy saw a real wolf sneaking around his flock.
2. Don’t cry ‘wolf’ when there is no wolf!
3. The boy didn’t like wolves and other wild animals.
4. When the villagers heard the cry, they ran up the hill to drive the wolf away.
5. Soon the villagers ran to catch him.
6. “Nobody believes a liar, even when he is telling the truth!”
7. Soon, the shepherd boy cried out once again.

X. Fill in the gaps with the correct choice (two odd variants are given).

51

David and Emma gazed at each other _____ the table. The young couple were content: the meal was delicious, the candlelight was soft and the music captured the moment perfectly.

David looked _____ Emma's beautiful smile. All the pain of his last break-up, all his doubts and fears _____ love melted _____. His hand reached _____ and touched hers nervously.

1. about
2. around
3. on
4. away
5. out
6. at
7. across

52

A few hours later, eating dinner and _____ her second dose of Limeren that day, Kate couldn't deny she _____ extra relaxed. Maybe it was the drug, or maybe it was just being in a place where nothing _____ of her. There were books to read, films to watch and even board games and puzzles. It was nothing like her normal days, sending job application after job application and _____ to stressful interviews that never _____ to a job.

1. was expected 2. going 3. felt 4. leading 5. having taken 6. was expecting 7. led

53

Visual experiences can _____ children, teenagers and even adults learn and absorb more due to its greatly stimulating and _____ engaging impact. It is for this _____ that we are seeing an increase in schools across the globe _____ content provider programmes into their class curriculum to _____ lectures using video materials.

1. help 2. highly 3. has 4. slightly 5. reason 6. deliver 7. incorporating

54

The upsides of doing exercise _____ a regular basis are numerous without a doubt, but _____ can we fit it into our day-to-day. For some it may seem impossible to find the time to work out and financial constraints can also be a mitigating factor. _____ everyone has the spare cash to sign up to the gym or buy the latest equipment. For _____ types of people, there is a need to be creative and to use your space well. There is _____ end to the activities that you can do around the house with everyday household items

1. no 2. how 3. not 4. on 5. around 6. these 7. across

55

There is increasing _____ that health is linked to personality. However, until now, the relationship has not affected the way health care is delivered. There are several _____ for this. Some health workers doubt whether there is a direct _____ between health and personality or whether it's just a coincidence. Some feel it is their professional duty to treat all _____ in the same way. Others argue that delivering health services according to patients' personalities will have minimal _____ 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.

1. reasons 2. patients 3. impact 4. evidence 5. time 6. choices 7. link

XI. Match the sentences given below with the given functions (two odd variants are given).

56

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A. Compare your answers with two other people in a group. | 1. role play |
| B. Fill in the gaps in the text with the correct option. | 2. mingle |
| C. Work with a partner and give some health advice as a doctor would. | 3. jumbled sentence |
| D. Look at the picture attentively for one minute, then name as many details as possible. | 4. survey |
| E. Put the words in the right order to make a sentence. | 5. memory game |
| | 6. peer-to-peer feedback |
| | 7. cloze test |

57

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| A. She must have left the window open. | 1. expressing hope |
| B. You might have helped me open the window! | 2. expressing obligation |
| C. I couldn't open the window. | 3. expressing annoyance |
| D. I'll open a window if you like. | 4. making a polite request |
| E. Will you help me to open a window? | 5. expressing inability |
| | 6. expressing willingness |
| | 7. expressing deduction |

58

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Is she talking about an action taking place at the moment or in the future? | 1. Giving a model for pronunciation |
| B. What's unusual about the words in red? | 2. Drilling |
| C. Can you put the pictures in order and make a story? | 3. Using visual aids |
| D. Work with a partner and think of six forms of transport. | 4. Instruction checking |
| E. Repeat the words <i>walk</i> and <i>work</i> . | 5. Checking learners' knowledge of tenses |
| | 6. Activating the learners' knowledge |
| | 7. Encouraging noticing |

XII. Match the grammatical forms given below with their definitions (two odd variants are given).

59

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| A. When two or more words mean almost the same thing, they are called | 1. homonyms |
| B. When two words are opposite in meaning, they are called | 2. synonyms |
| C. The words 'brother' and 'sister', "mother" and "father" are called | 3. adjectives |
| D. Words sounding the same, having different meaning and spelled differently are called | 4. converse antonyms |
| E. Words that modify or describe a noun or pronoun are called. | 5. homophones |
| | 6. antonyms |
| | 7. homographs |

XIII. Match the mistake in each sentence with the given grammatical terms (two odd variants are given).

60

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| A. pronoun | 1. Rap music has often been subject to criticism, especially for the issues rappers tackle in their songs. |
| B. preposition | 2. But for his kindness and help they could get lost in the darkly forest. |
| C. adjective | 3. Lucy has always adored classical music but at the moment she didn't want to go to that concert tomorrow. |
| D. verb | 4. He turned out to them for help but in vain. |
| E. article | 5. They were persuaded to leave at once without making a complaints. |
| | 6. While making the film, Marlon Brando had a heart attack. |
| | 7. She lies about everything, hence hardly somebody in the group trusts her. |

61

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| A. article | 1. Filmmaking involves a large number of people and resources. |
| B. pronoun | 2. This is not true because for a number of reasons. |
| C. preposition | 3. Do you remember what the teacher says about the test results? |
| D. verb | 4. He decided to spend his vacations in Alps with his friends. |
| E. adverb | 5. There are almost forty species of dolphins found worldwide. |
| | 6. Don't take the book without her permission, as it's her. |
| | 7. I am laughing when the warm water came rushing out. |

62

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| A. noun | 1. Most dolphins have acute eyesight, both in and out of coldly water. |
| B. article | 2. I woke out early in the morning to rush to the office.. |
| C. verb | 3. He was the captain of a river steamboat. |
| D. preposition | 4. Their families were wealthy and had beautiful, large houses almost in every towns. |
| E. adjective | 5. At the home I saw them discussing something angrily. |
| | 6. That day she helped me to find my way. |
| | 7. I opened my eyes and have seen the faces of my roommates. |

XIV. Match the underlined words or phrases in the text with the given grammatical terms (two odd variants are given).

63

During his career, Sean Connery made over 70 films and became very rich. However, as a child (A) growing up in Scotland during the Great Depression in the 1930s, he was poor. He and his family were not (B) unusual in living in a two-roomed flat with no bathroom. Sean left school at thirteen and did a variety of jobs to (C) make money including being a milkman and a builder. (D) Eventually, he began acting and his role as the first James Bond made him well-known all over the world.

Lexical terms

1. adverb
2. phrasal verb
3. compound noun
4. word with negative affix
5. preposition
6. verb and noun collocation

XV. Match the underlined parts of the email with the given functions (two odd variants are given).

64

Email:

Dear Mathew, I'd like to let you know I'm planning to come to Ireland next year and I hope to visit you there! (A) December is my first choice, but I might stay with Granny then, so (B) it could be that I'll visit you in January instead. Anyway, (C) I'd be really grateful if you could share your knowledge. What's the weather like in January? How much can I see in three weeks? I know how to check all this on the internet, but it would be good to speak to someone who knows the country. By the way, (D) would you like me to bring you something special from the USA?

See you soon, I hope.

Freddie

Functions

1. making prediction
2. making an offer
3. expressing intention
4. expressing possibility
5. making a request
6. expressing preference

XVI. Match the two parts of the proverbs.

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| A. Love me, love | 1. out at the others. |
| B. Bad news | 2. travels fast. |
| C. It never rains | 3. light work. |
| D. If you run after two hares | 4. but it pours. |
| E. Many hands make | 5. my dog. |
| | 6. you'll catch none. |
| | 7. the root of all evil. |

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| A. An early bird– | 1. in a day. |
| B. Haste always | 2. you sow. |
| C. Out of the frying pan and | 3. by its cover. |
| D. You reap what– | 4. into the fire. |
| E. Don't judge a book – | 5. they saw. |
| | 6. catches the worm. |
| | 7. makes waste. |

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| A. Once bitten, | 1. in the mouth. |
| B. Where there's a will , | 2. there's a way. |
| C. Honesty is | 3. the iron is hot. |
| D. Strike while | 4. two in a bush. |
| E. A bird in hand's worth | 5. has power. |
| | 6. the best policy. |
| | 7. twice shy. |

XVII. Match the idiomatic expressions with their definitions/ meanings.

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| A. Be in two minds | 1. to obtain information by questioning someone |
| B. Beat around the bush | 2. to be in a very difficult situation |
| C. Be in hot water | 3. a chief, an important person |
| D. A top dog | 4. to be unable to make a decision |
| E. Pick someone's brain | 5. to speak about something in a complicated way, not directly |
| | 6. the head of the zoo |
| | 7. to tell someone your problems |

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| A. Penny for your thoughts | 1. to be very expensive |
| B. A piece of cake | 2. an unrealistic promise or goal |
| C. A blind date | 3. to ignore someone |
| D. A pie in the sky | 4. a tasty biscuit |
| E. To cost an arm and a leg | 5. an easy task |
| | 6. asking someone what is on their minds |
| | 7. an arranged meeting with someone you don't know |

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| A. Small talk | 1. to listen very attentively |
| B. One's salad days | 2. when one is young and inexperienced |
| C. A lame duck | 3. smb. who is unsuccessful and needs help |
| D. A paper tiger | 4. to be talented |
| E. To be all ears | 5. smb. who appears to be powerful but who is not |
| | 6. a house made of paper |
| | 7. an unimportant conversation |