МОДУЛ 1 (Време за работа: 60 минути)

PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Directions: *You will hear* ***an amusing story*** *twice. Before you listen to it, you have* ***1 minute*** *to read the questions. While listening for the first time, you can look at the questions and the suggested choices, but you are not allowed to take notes. When you hear the whole text, you have* ***3 minutes*** *to answer the questions on your answer sheet, choosing among* ***A***, ***B*** *or* ***C***. *Then you will hear the text again and will have* ***1 minute*** *to check your answers.*

1. **Mercy was a very energetic and playful dog.**
   A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.
2. **Dad and Polly were not entirely convinced that Mercy was not interested in the Christmas preparations.**
   A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.
3. **Before Christmas the speaker received many presents from all his friends and relatives.**
   A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.
4. **Polly always woke before the rest of the family, just as on the day of the incident.**
   A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.
5. **Dad and Polly punished Mercy for ruining the gifts.**
   A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.

Directions: *You will hear* ***a funny story about an incident on a train*** *twice. Before you listen to it, you have* ***2 minutes*** *to read the questions. While listening for the first time, you can look at the questions and the suggested choices, but you are not allowed to take notes. When you hear the whole text, you have* ***4 minutes*** *to answer the questions on your answer sheet, choosing among* ***A***, ***B***, ***C*** *or* ***D***. *Then you will hear the text again and will have* ***1 minute*** *to check your answers.*

6. Mrs. Selfridge used to put her suitcase on the seat beside hers to

A) keep it from being stolen.
B) have it handy during the journey.
C) keep the seat for herself.
D) reserve the seat for a friend.

7. The gentleman asked if the seat next to Mrs. Selfridge was taken because

A) it was near the window.
B) all the others were occupied.
C) he wanted to chat up the lady.
D) he wanted more space to himself.

8. How did Mrs. Selfridge respond to the gentleman's question?

A) She came up with a lie.
B) She invited him to sit down.
C) She removed the suitcase.
D) She went to the platform to buy snacks.

9. The gentleman said he would sit there until

A) he reached his destination.
B) the train pulled out of the station.
C) the next station.
D) Mrs. Selfridge's friend came back.

10. What did the gentleman pretend to be doing by throwing the suitcase on the platform?

A) Returning it to its owner.
B) Punishing the elderly lady for her selfishness.
C) Opening up more space in the compartment.
D) Helping the elderly lady with her luggage.

Directions: *You will hear* ***a short talk on the history of ice cream*** *twice. Before you listen to it, you have* ***2 minutes*** *to read the questions. While listening for the first time, you can look at the questions and the suggested choices, but you are not allowed to take notes. When you hear the whole text, you have* ***4 minutes*** *to answer the questions on your answer sheet, choosing among* ***A, B, C*** *or* ***D****. Then you will hear the text again and will have* ***1 minute*** *to check your answers.*

11. According to the speaker, ice cream originated in

A) China.
B) Italy.
C) the Middle East.
D) Great Britain.

12. Arabic chemists discovered how to lower the freezing point of water by

A) adding salt to it.
B) mixing it with fruit.
C) sweetening it.
D) adding ice to it.

13. The story of Nero, the Roman Emperor, having snow brought to him from the mountains

A) is a historical fact.
B) is a myth.
C) is well documented.
D) is mentioned in a book from 1530.

14. Using cream instead of plain water in water ices

A) was a British idea.
B) was an Italian recipe.
C) came with the invention of the fridge.
D) made ice cream much more expensive.

15. Before the invention of modern refrigeration techniques in the mid-19th century, ice cream was

A) kept in special buckets.
B) only eaten by monarchs.
C) a common dessert.
D) a rare and expensive delicacy.

PART TWO: READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: *Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question among **A**, **B** or **C**, marking your answers on your answer sheet.*

Who's the Smart Kid?

For decades, scientists have been quarrelling over birth order like children fighting over a toy. Some of them say being a first-, second- or lastborn has a significant effect on intelligence. Others say that's nonsense. The debate goes back as far as Alfred Adler, a Freud-era psychologist who argued that firstborns had an advantage over their younger brothers or sisters. Other psychologists found his theory easy to believe and set out to confirm it. Dozens of studies over the next several decades presented statistics showing that firstborns did better at IQ and SAT tests, and were more likely to win Nobel Prizes and become prominent scientists.

Even though psychologists were quick to find evidence, they couldn't discover a cause. Perhaps, one theory went, the mother's body was somehow attacking the later kid while it was still in her womb. Maternal antibody levels do increase with each pregnancy. However, a study published recently in the journal *Science* strikes down the antibody hypothesis. The study, based on a quarter million young Norwegians, looks at kids who are the eldest by accident – those whose older brothers or sisters die in infancy – as well as those who are true firstborns. Both groups hit the same high scores on IQ tests. Whatever is lowering the secondborns' scores, it isn't biology before birth.

The obvious reason then must be the way parents raise their kids. Could they favour their first child and neglect the second? Hardly. In surveys, they say they give their children equal attention. Kids agree, reporting that they feel treated fairly.

What, then, is causing the differences? UC Berkeley researcher Frank Sulloway says that even though parents try to treat their kids equally, they still end up giving less care to secondborns because there's one thing they can't equalize: at no point in the secondborn's life does (s)he get to be the only kid in the house. Besides, older kids are often called on to be "assistant parents", he notes. Getting that early taste of responsibility may prepare them for higher achievement later on.

16. Alfred Adler claimed that firstborn children were smarter than their younger brothers or sisters.

A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.

17. All psychologists in the next decades were skeptical of Adler's theory.

A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.

18. The study done with children in Norway confirms the theory of maternal antibody reaction.

A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.

19. Surveys show that parents admit treating their first child better than their younger kids.

A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.

20. Frank Sulloway suggests that parents do, in fact, treat their kids in a different way.

A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

29 август 2017 г.

ВАРИАНТ 1

МОДУЛ 2 (Време за работа: 90 минути)

PART TWO: READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: *Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question among **A**, **B** or **C**, marking your answers on your answer sheet.*

The Scandal at Tiger Temple

Thailand's infamous Tiger Temple is finally being closed down, after nearly two decades of controversy. The popular tourist attraction near Bangkok allowed visitors to handle and pose with the animals – if you've seen one of your Facebook friends cuddling up to a tiger, it was probably taken there.

The temple was founded as a sanctuary for rescued animals. In 1999, it received its first tiger cub, found by villagers. It died soon after. Later, several sick or orphaned tiger cubs were given to the temple. The number of tigers soon expanded and as of January 2016 it exceeded 150. Claims of conservation were everywhere but those 'tiger stocks' had no real conservation value, as we can't be sure what subspecies they are and there's basically zero potential for reintroduction into the wild.

Tourist money was supposedly vital for the tigers but more so for their guardians who had turned them into cash cows. Some of the tigers were paraded each day before being chained in an open-air display area to indulge a growing tourist craze for selfies and intimate encounters with captive wildlife. Other tigers, unsuited to display, were kept out of sight in unsanitary concrete enclosures. There were also accusations that those animals selected for display were heavily sedated.

The Temple has long been accused by animal rights activists of being merely a front for illegal trade in wildlife – a claim perhaps validated by the horrifying discoveries of the latest police raid at the temple. In May 2016, the Thai police discovered 40 tiger cub dead bodies preserved in freezers, while one monk was caught trying to escape with skins and fangs. Tiger parts and their derivatives have long been valued by the profitable traditional Chinese medicine industry. Their bones can reach £300 per kg, while an entire skin is worth tens of thousands of dollars. Certain adults that had previously been micro-tagged by researchers were missing.

Police have charged 22 people, including three Buddhist monks, with wildlife trafficking. Authorities are currently removing and resettling more than 100 tigers to safe locations across the country.

21. Tiger Temple used to be a hands-on zoo attraction for tourists from around the world.

A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.

22. Tiger Temple was of vital importance for the conservation of tigers and the restoration of their population in the wild.

A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.

23. The animals at Tiger Temple were underfed.

A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.

24. A recent police raid at Tiger Temple uncovered evidence of large-scale illegal activities.

A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.

25. Thai authorities are trying to find new homes for the animals from Tiger Temple.

A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.

Directions: *Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question among **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**, marking your answers on your answer sheet.*

George Lucas and the Star Wars Story

A long time ago in a galaxy not far away… before the empire struck back, and the Jedi returned – there was a young director named George Lucas who had a crazy idea for a space opera that almost never made it to the screen.

In 1973, George Lucas was living in a one-bedroom apartment in Mill Valley when he directed a low-budget film called *American Graffiti*. Based on his childhood in Modesto, California, as well as his love for cars, *American Graffiti* was a blockbuster. Although it cost less than $1 million to produce, it earned $50 million as well as five Oscar nominations including Best Director.

Encouraged by his early success with *American Graffiti*, Lucas was determined to follow through on an idea for a "space opera" he and his partner, Gary Kurtz, had been playing with since 1971. The story was based on outer space adventures like Flash Gordon and Buck Rogers — stories Lucas adored as a young boy while growing up on his family's walnut farm.

There was no shortage of sci-fi in Hollywood at the time but what American audiences mostly got were dark, depressing, dystopian tales like *Rollerball* or *Logan's Run*. Lucas was determined to make a different kind of sci-fi movie — one that was fun and aimed at 14- and 15-year-olds. "The reason I'm making *Star Wars* is that I want to give young people some sort of faraway exotic environment for their imaginations to run around in," he said in an interview. "I want kids to get beyond the basic stupidities of the moment and think about colonizing Venus and Mars. And the only way it's going to happen is to fantasize about it — to get your ray gun, jump in your ship and run off into outer space. It's our only hope in a way."

Lucas and Kurtz offered a twelve-page treatment of *Star Wars* to various Hollywood studios. United Artists turned them down. So did Universal Pictures. However, 20th Century Fox, encouraged by the early buzz from *American Graffiti*, decided to give the duo some money to develop the script. But going from a rough outline to a final script would take years.

On January 1, 1976, they finished the fourth draft of the script, which eventually was used when production began in the Tunisian desert in the spring of 1976. Lucas and Kurtz originally budgeted $18 million for the film. Fox offered them $7.5 million. Eager to begin shooting, they took the offer and the rest was history.

Star Wars debuted on May 25, 1977, in fewer than 32 theaters, which would be laughable today, but it immediately broke box office records. It started a new era of movie-making with its special effects and fascinating blend of myth and fairy tale. Although the final budget was $11 million, the film made a profit of over $513 million worldwide during its original release, setting the stage for a franchise that would last decades and create generations of fans across the world, connected by a common love for a galaxy far, far away.

26. What can we understand from the text about George Lucas' childhood?

A) He dreamt of becoming a movie-maker.
B) He was keen on space adventure stories.
C) He used to play with Kurtz on his family's farm.
D) He played a role in a sci-fi movie.

27. Which of the following is true of George Lucas' *American Graffiti*?

A) It was targeted at an underage audience.
B) It won five Oscars.
C) It was a commercial success.
D) It was made while he was still a teenager.

28. Lucas was eager to make a science-fiction film because

A) there were few such movies in Hollywood at the time.
B) most such movies were too childish.
C) most such movies were too gloomy and pessimistic.
D) there wasn't enough sci-fi for grown-up audiences.

29. In this context, the word "treatment" in paragraph 5 most likely means

A) a brief outline of the plot and characters of a screenplay.
B) a plan for dealing with a financial problem.
C) the procedure of curing an illness.
D) a critical review of a novel to be filmed.

30. Which of the following is true of the first *Star Wars* film?

A) The profit the film made would be laughable today.
B) It took several years to shoot and edit the movie.
C) It cost the studio more money than it brought.
D) It was released about a year after shooting began.

PART THREE: USE OF ENGLISH

Section One: Cloze

Directions: *Read the text below and for each numbered gap choose the letter (**A, B, C or D**) of the word or phrase that best suits the gap, marking your answers on your answer sheet.*

Movie Magic

The enormous film industry of today had a relatively simple beginning. The first public showing of a motion picture on May 22, 1891, at Thomas Edison's workshop in New Jersey **(31)** _____ of a polite man who smiled, waved, **(32)** _____ his hat and bowed to the audience. Then, in 1895, the Lumiere brothers presented their first film. It was **(33)** _____ than a minute long; the quality was poor, and the images were jumpy, **(34)** _____ it was a tremendous success. The motion picture industry was born.

Since its birth, the movie industry has been filled with illusions – i.e. things that **(35)** _____ to be real but actually aren't. The first movie makers were excited about the camera's **(36)** _____ to create "supernatural" images, such as people disappearing or objects flying through the air. The methods used were very simple but their "magic" **(37)** _____ people to gasp or run from the theatre as they believed the images were real. In *The Great Train Robbery* (1905), **(38)** _____, there was a lot of shooting: firearms were shot, smoke came out of the guns and men "dropped dead". **(39)** _____ there was no sound – the first "talking" motion picture did not appear until 1927 – women in the **(40)** _____ put their fingers in their ears to shut out the "noise" of the guns. People's imagination, added to the pictures on the screen, made the illusion **(41)** _____.

One of the most **(42)** _____ illusions throughout the history of film has always been the use of "blood". **(43)** _____ of the popularity of murder mysteries, war stories and westerns, there has always been an enormous **(44)** _____ of blood on the screen. In the earlier days producers were challenged by the problem what substance to use as a substitute, but today, of course, it's all **(45)** _____ of technology.

31.	**A)** consisted	**B)** involved	**C)** presented	**D)** included
32.	**A)** put off	**B)** took off	**C)** brought down	**D)** pulled down
33.	**A)** fewer	**B)** less	**C)** lesser	**D)** smaller
34.	**A)** and yet	**B)** in spite	**C)** instead	**D)** or else
35.	**A)** look	**B)** appear	**C)** simulate	**D)** resemble
36.	**A)** possibility	**B)** probability	**C)** opportunity	**D)** ability
37.	**A)** made	**B)** caused	**C)** let	**D)** enabled
38.	**A)** for instance	**B)** for a change	**C)** as an example	**D)** by chance
39.	**A)** Although	**B)** Despite	**C)** But	**D)** However
40.	**A)** public	**B)** spectators	**C)** onlookers	**D)** audience
41.	**A)** work	**B)** set	**C)** affect	**D)** influence
42.	**A)** met	**B)** made	**C)** common	**D)** often

43.	**A)** Due	**B)** Owing	**C)** Because	**D)** Instead
44.	**A)** quality	**B)** amount	**C)** size	**D)** number
45.	**A)** a deal	**B)** an affair	**C)** a matter	**D)** a point

Section Two: Sentence Completion

Directions: *For each of the sentences below, choose the letter **A, B, C** or **D** of the word or phrase that best completes its meaning, marking your answers on your answer sheet.*

46. Bad news always _____ much faster than good news.
A) travel **B)** travels **C)** is travelling **D)** are travelling

47. Ever since the 17th century blue whales _____ by hunters for their oil and meat.
A) are killed **B)** have been killed **C)** are being killed **D)** have killed

48. People _____ in luxury quickly while the opposite is not that easy.
A) get used to living **B)** used to live **C)** are used to live **D)** get used to live

49. They _____ so much food – only two of the guests turned up.
A) might not have cooked **B)** couldn't have cooked
C) needn't have cooked **D)** may not have cooked

50. _____ we arrived at the party, the guests had left.
A) As soon as **B)** Once **C)** No sooner **D)** By the time