МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО

АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

29 август 2019 г.

ВАРИАНТ 2

МОДУЛ 1 (Време за работа: 60 минути)

PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Directions: *You will hear **an article about three social experiment videos** 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.*

1. **Social experiment videos**
   A) show different types of romantic relationships.
   B) do not usually attract much attention.
   C) are always funny and entertaining.
   D) quickly become popular on the Internet.

2. **Which statement is true about the first social experiment video?**
   A) A note of £5 is pinned on a board in the street.
   B) Many people take photos of the money.
   C) Two women add two £5 notes to the board.
   D) A homeless man steals the money.

3. **At the end of the first social experiment,**
   A) there is no money left on the board.
   B) there are £25 pinned to the board.
   C) the money attached to the board is doubled.
   D) only one £5 note remains on the board.

4. **In the social experiment in the shopping centre,**
   A) two little twin sisters take turns to pretend to look lost.
   B) hardly anyone pays any attention to the little girls.
   C) only one elderly gentleman offers help to the girls.
   D) nobody stops to talk to the little girls.

5. **What conclusion can be drawn from the Swedish YouTube channel experiment?**
   A) If you look poor, you can get a free bus ride.
   B) If you are good-looking, you won't get any help.

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C) If you look attractive, you are treated better.
D) No matter what you wear, you are treated in the same way.

Directions: *You will hear* ***a text about Father's day*** *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.*

6. **In Medieval Europe, Father's Day was celebraed on the third Sunday of June.**
   A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.
7. **Nowadays, in Latin America people celebrate Father's Day on 19 March.**
   A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.
8. **The Catholic people in the USA first started celebrating Father's Day at the beginning of the 20th century.**
   A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.
9. **The civic celebration of Father's Day in the USA was started by a woman who was raised by a single father.**
   A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.
10. **After its first civic celebration in 1910, Father's Day quickly became popular all over the United States.**
    A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.

Directions: *You will hear* ***a text about silent discos*** *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.*

11. **The Glastonbury festival is the largest contemporary art festival in England.**
    A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.
12. **At the festival dance tent people were dancing barefoot.**
    A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.
13. **Visitors to silent discos have to bring their own wireless headphones.**
    A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.
14. **The volume of the headphones can be determined by the clubbers.**
    A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.
15. **According to the text, a silent disco has more benefits than a typical night at the dance club.**
    A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.

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PART TWO: READING COMPREHENSION

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

Why you may have been eating insects all your life

If you are horrified by the thought of eating insects, the bad news is that you have probably done it so many, many times. This is because one of the most widely used red food colourings – carmine – is made from crushed up bugs. The insects used to make carmine are called cochineal, and are native to Latin America, where they live on cacti. Now farmed mainly in Peru, millions of the tiny insects are harvested every year to produce the colouring.

A staple of the global food industry, carmine is added to everything from yoghurts and ice creams, to fruit pies, soft drinks, cupcakes and donuts. It is also used extensively in the cosmetics industry and is found in many lipsticks. Carmine continues to be widely used because it is such a stable, safe and long-lasting additive whose colour is little affected by heat or light. Supporters also point out that it is a natural product first discovered and used by the Maya and then the Aztecs more than five centuries ago. They claim that it is far healthier than artificial alternatives such as food colourings made from coal or petroleum by-products.

But even fans of carmine agree that it should be more clearly labelled, and there are a growing number of natural red colouring alternatives that don't come from insects. Look for the word 'carmine' on a food product that contains it, and you might not actually see it written in the list of ingredients. Instead it might say 'natural red four', 'crimson lake' or just E120, to give carmine its European Union food additive classification number.

Amy Butler Greenfield, author of *A Perfect Red*, a book about carmine and its history, says that while she "feels strongly" that it should always be labelled, it is a natural product that has stood the test of time. "Carmine is an incredibly stable and reliable natural food dye that can be used to create a wide range of colours - pinks, oranges, purples, as well as reds. A few people have serious allergic reactions to it, but overall it has a great, long-term safety record."

16. Carmine is a red dye derived from insects native to Latin America.
A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.

17. Nowadays Peru leads the way in the production of carmine.
A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.

18. The Aztecs were the first to use carmine in cosmetics.
A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.

19. Carmine is often not clearly indicated on food labels.
A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.

20. Carmine is safe and cannot cause any allergic reactions.
A) True. **B)** False. **C)** No information in the text.

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АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

29 август 2019 г.

ВАРИАНТ 2

МОДУЛ 2 (Време за работа: 60 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 correspondingly among* ***A, B, C*** *or* ***D****, marking your answers on your answer sheet.*

Christopher Columbus: Naughty or Nice

Once upon a time there was this man – Cristoforo Columbo, known to English speaking people as Christopher Columbus. He was born in 1451 but he didn't do anything worth mentioning until later. He was actually the son of a wool weaver and grew up in the Republic of Genoa, part of what is now Italy. It was when he was older that he really had some exciting adventures.

In 1476 he went on an exciting boat ride to Portugal, England and Iceland. Later, in 1479, he got back, got married, and he and his wife had a son. After his wife died a few years later, Columbus decided to make himself rich and famous and go find a shortcut to the Indies. The only problem was that he didn't have any money to go on his journey so he went to the Italians and asked them for some money. But they thought his plan would never work and turned him away. So Columbus went to Spain and asked Queen Isabella II for support.

After years of persuasion from Columbus and her friend, Luis de Santangel, Isabella agreed. There were some pretty good reasons for her to do so. He promised her tons of wealth and power. Isabella eventually agreed to give him three girl-named ships: the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria.

Looking for a shortcut to the Indies, on August 3rd, 1492, Columbus set sail from Spain and headed for the Canary Islands near Africa. He believed that the wind would circle clockwise and take him exactly to the place he wanted to reach. His predictions came half true. The wind currents took him to a new land but not the Indies as he had hoped. Instead, they brought him to a beautiful land filled with unique-looking people, bizarre foods, and rumours of gold.

On September 9th, 1492, Columbus realised his predictions of distance were just a bit off. Instead of finding land, he found water, water, and more water. Being the clever navigator he was, he started writing two travel logs. One contained what he believed to be the correct distance and made up time logs. He wanted the crew to believe they had been travelling less than they really had been. Ironically, it turned out that the false numbers were closer to the actual ones than his so-called 'accurate' calculations.

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The men started getting impatient and wanted to get off the boat. Some of them began making plans about taking over the boat and turning around. To refocus his crew, Columbus set up a contest declaring whoever spotted land first would receive a cash bonus of 10,000 maravedis (medieval Spanish money). Everyone felt inspired and kept their eyes peeled on the horizon. Finally, after weeks of travel, one of his men, Rodrigo, spotted what he believed to be land. Rodrigo, however, never got any award. Columbus claimed that he, in fact, had seen the land the night before, but was just waiting for the right moment to tell his crew.

21. As a child, Christopher Columbus

A) studied spinning and weaving.
B) had a life full of adventures.
C) did not do anything remarkable.
D) showed himself capable of great deeds.

22. In his mid-twenties, Columbus

A) travelled to several European countries.
B) got married and had a couple of kids.
C) became a rich and famous seafarer.
D) started planning his first voyages.

23. The Spanish Queen, Isabella II,

A) unselfishly gave her instant support to Columbus' journey.
B) thought that Columbus' first journey would be unsuccessful.
C) insisted that Columbus sail only on ships with female names.
D) eventually agreed to finance Columbus' explorations.

24. On his first voyage, Columbus

A) intended to settle on the Canary Islands.
B) encountered a sparsely inhabited wild land.
C) tried to mislead his crew about their travel time.
D) did not realize he had made wrong calculations.

25. Columbus organized the contest for his crew because

A) he wanted to divert their attention from their plans.
B) he thought they would find it inspirational and exciting.
C) he needed their help to navigate the ship to the shore.
D) he wanted to give a substantial money award.

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

The Dassler Brothers

Did you know that Adidas and Puma founders were brothers? Their names were Adolf (Adi) and Rudolph (Rudi). But from partners, they ended up being sworn enemies.

In the 1920s, the Dassler brothers were partners in the Dassler Brothers Sports Shoe Company, operating out of their mother's laundry room in the small German town of

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Herzogenaurach. Adi was the quiet, thoughtful craftsman who designed and made the shoes and Rudi was the extroverted salesman. Their huge success came in 1936, when they managed to get the legendary African-American track star Jesse Owens to wear their shoes. Owens won four gold medals in the 1936 Olympics and by the international exposure he gave to their shoes during the games, the brothers' sales skyrocketed.

But the success created tension in their relationship, already strained by the fact that their families lived in the same villa, despite their wives not getting along. There were several incidents that precipitated their conflict, but the most widely discussed one took place during World War II, when the Allies were bombing their home town, Herzogenaurach. When Adi and his wife climbed into a bomb shelter, already occupied by Rudi and his wife, Adi said, "The dirty bastards are back again." Of course, he was referring to the Allied forces but Rudi was convinced that the remark was directed at him and his family. A feud – one of the most epic and, well, Biblical in business history – was born.

The conflict escalated as the brothers split the company in 1948, dividing the assets and the employees. Adi named his company "Adidas," a combination of his first and last names. Rudi attempted the same by first naming his company "Ruda" but eventually changed it to the more athletic sounding "Puma". The two built competing factories on opposite sides of the river Aurach and quickly became responsible for much of Herzogenaurach's economy, with nearly everyone working for one company or the other.

As the entire town got caught up in the Dassler family feud, the rivalry reached ridiculous levels. For instance, local businesses served only Adidas or only Puma people, dating or marrying across company lines was forbidden, and Herzogenaurach became known as "the town of bent necks" since people first looked at which company's shoes you were wearing before deciding to talk to you.

It wasn't until 2009, when employees of both companies symbolized the end of six decades of feuding by playing a friendly soccer match.

26. In the third decade of the 20th century, the Dassler brothers

A) ran a small family business in Germany.
B) did not have a very good relationship.
C) helped their mother in the family laundrette.
D) started selling shoes only to professinal athletes.

27. The sales of the Dassler Company increased rapidly after

A) the Second World War broke out.
B) a very famous American runner saw their shoes.
C) the brothers persuaded an Olympic wrestler to advertise their shoes.
D) a gold medal winner wore their shoes at the Olympic games.

28. Most probably, the brothers fell out because

A) they had to share one and the same bomb shelter.
B) they supported opposite sides of the war.
C) Adi did not get along with Rudi's wife.
D) Rudi had misinterpreted Adi's words.

29. After the split-up, the brothers

A) built shoe factories on the right bank of the Aurach river.
B) both managed to set up very successful businesses.

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C) sold all the assets of the Dassler Brothers' Company.
D) named their new companies after famous sportsmen.

30. The rivalry between Adolf and Rudolf Dassler
A) affected the lives of people and businesses in Herzogenaurach.
B) ended just before the brothers were about to retire.
C) made townspeople bend their heads when meeting them.
D) led to widespread intermarriage between Addidas and Puma employees.

PART THREE: USE OF ENGLISH

Section One: Cloze Test

Directions: *Read the text and the sentences 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.*

Didier Drogba: Childhood

Born in Abidjan on 11 March 1978, Didier Drogba spent his childhood in his native Ivory Coast and his adopted country, France. He first left the country of his birth at the age of five, **(31)** _____ for Brest in Brittany, where his uncle, Michel Goba, was a professional footballer. Didier's parents, who were bank workers in Abidjan, hated to **(32)** _____ him go, but Michel convinced them that the move would give their son 'a real chance to succeed in life'. For three seasons, Didier travelled with his uncle from one club to another. As well as ensuring that Didier **(33)** _____ up with his schoolwork, Michel Goba also used to bring him back shirts after matches.

At the age of eight, Didier returned to his parents whom he had not seen for three years. His homecoming also gave him the chance to see old friends. Together they organised football matches as often as possible, **(34)** _____ a car park into a makeshift pitch. Three years passed and then, in 1989, the country was **(35)** _____ by a serious economic crisis. His parents lost their jobs, and decided for the good of their son to send him back to France to continue his education under his uncle's wing. It was in Dunkerque, Northern France, that he **(36)** _____ his first football club.

In 1991, aged 13, he returned to Brittany. This was also the year in which his parents chose to move to France. But Didier **(37)** _____ his way somewhat and from being at the top of the class found himself having to repeat a year of school. His parents reacted immediately, **(38)** _____ him from football for a year and sending him to live with his cousin Kriza. When he returned to his parents, in 1993, his new home was in Antony, near Paris. Didier was now aged 15. He signed **(39)** _____ with Levallois, and slowly began to **(40)** _____ a name for himself.

31.	**A)** moving	**B)** starting	**C)** heading	**D)** setting
32.	**A)** allow	**B)** see	**C)** leave	**D)** look
33.	**A)** got	**B)** put	**C)** made	**D)** kept

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34.	**A)** designing	**B)** modulating	**C)** getting	**D)** turning
35.	**A)** hit	**B)** attacked	**C)** beaten	**D)** stroked
36.	**A)** connected	**B)** joined	**C)** applied	**D)** enrolled
37.	**A)** came	**B)** lost	**C)** made	**D)** found
38.	**A)** banning	**B)** refusing	**C)** limiting	**D)** excluding
39.	**A)** for	**B)** in	**C)** down	**D)** up
40.	**A)** build	**B)** make	**C)** create	**D)** develop

41. Last year train _____ went up by ten percent.
A) fares **B)** fees **C)** taxes **D)** payments

42. George's been caught joy riding and sentenced _____ twenty days community service.
A) for **B)** to **C)** on **D)** with

43. The mistake in the accounts only came to _____ when the auditor double-checked all the figures.
A) fore **B)** knowledge **C)** sight **D)** light

44. I have always told my children to give _____ old clothes and toys they don't need to charity.
A) down **B)** off **C)** away **D)** up

45. The three elderly ladies decided to _____ a visit to a spa and have some fun.
A) pay **B)** try **C)** spend **D)** do

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. It was the first time I _____ abroad.
A) ever went **B)** had ever been **C)** was going **D)** would go

47. I'm freezing cold! I _____ put my coat on as my mother told me.
A) had to **B)** must have **C)** might have **D)** should have

48. I've been working the morning shift for 15 years, so I _____ getting up early.
A) used to **B)** have used to **C)** am used to **D)** get used to

49. I am sure she promised to come. I remember her _____ she would.
A) saying **B)** say **C)** to say **D)** said

50. Tom decided to travel alone, _____ he had been warned of possible danger.
A) despite **B)** besides **C)** although **D)** however

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ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

29 август 2019 г.

ВАРИАНТ 2

МОДУЛ 3 (Време за работа: 120 минути)

PART THREE: USE OF ENGLISH

Section Three: Sentence Transformations

Directions: *On your sheet for open-ended answers, complete the second sentence so that it is as close as possible in meaning to the first one.*

51. I didn't come because I didn't know you needed me.
If I _____.

52. Nobody has repaired that house for years.
That house _____ for years.

53. I don't approve of you not separating your household waste.
I'd rather _____ your household waste.

54. They began building the hotel in June.
They have _____ June.

55. It has not been proven scientifically that vegans are healthier than carnists, has it?
Vegans _____, _____?

56. I'm sure Tom was very tired because he went straight to bed. ***(Use a modal verb)***
Tom _____ he went straight to bed.

57. I haven't heard from the Petersons for years.
It's _____ since _____.

58. I hired a designer to redecorate my living room.
I _____ by a designer.

59. Everyone believes that the criminals ran out of the country after the robbery.
The criminals _____ after the robbery.

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