

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

7 септември 2009 г. – Вариант 1

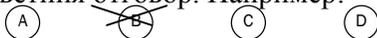
УВАЖАЕМИ ЗРЕЛОСТНИЦИ,

Тестът съдържа **60 задачи** по английски език. Задачите са **два вида**:

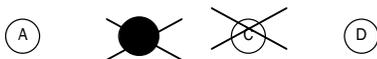
- задачи с избираем отговор;
- задачи със свободен отговор.

Освен посочените задачи, тестът съдържа и задача за създаване на писмен текст.

Първите 50 задачи (от 1. до 50. включително) в теста са от затворен тип с три възможни отговора, обозначени с главни букви от **A** до **C**, от които само един е верен, и с четири възможни отговора, обозначени с главни букви от **A** до **D**, от които само един е верен. Отговорите на тези задачи отбелязвайте със син/черен цвят на химикалката в **листа за отговори**, а не върху тестовата книжка. **Листът за отговори** на задачите с избираем отговор е официален документ, който ще се проверява автоматизирано, и поради това е задължително да се попълва внимателно. Отбелязвайте верния отговор със знака **X** в кръгчето с буквата на съответния отговор. Например:



Ако след това прецените, че първоначалният отговор не е верен и искате да го поправите, запълнете кръгчето с грешния отговор и отбележете буквата на друг отговор, който приемате за верен. Например:



За всяка задача трябва да е отбелязан не повече от един действителен отговор. Като действителен отговор на съответната задача се приема само този, чиято буква е отбелязана със знака X.

Отговорите на задачите със свободен отговор (от 51. до 60. включително) се отбелязват в предоставения **свитък за свободните отговори**. Четете внимателно инструкциите! Срещу номера на съответната задача напишете верния отговор.

Задачата за създаване на писмен текст изпълнете в **свитъка за свободните отговори** на предвиденото за това място, като не забравяте да отбележите номера на избраната от Вас тема.

ПОЖЕЛАВАМЕ ВИ УСПЕШНА РАБОТА!

PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Directions: You will hear a text about **cats** 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 **5 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. For thousands of years cats have been kept to bring good luck.

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

2. Ancient Egyptians were probably the first to breed cats.

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

3. Research shows that cats were not typical of Cyprus native wildlife.

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

4. Cats, like early dogs were raised as pets.

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

5. Most probably people quickly found out that cats could be used to fight mice and rats.

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

Directions: You will hear a text about a **recent linguistic study** 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 **5 minutes** to answer the questions on your answer sheet, choosing the best answer among A, B or C. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.

6. If you are in a country whose language you don't know you'd better be careful what you say or else you might make a fool of yourself.

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

7. In order to find out what about the human brain endows us with the language faculty researchers will dissect a human brain.

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

8. Researchers tried to teach monkeys short made-up words.

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

9. The results of the experiment suggest that tamarin monkeys and humans perhaps have faculties in common.

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

10. A new study is being planned to prove that human language is the most sophisticated form of communication.

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

Directions: You will hear a text about **Raleigh’s Plant, the potato**, 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 **5 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. Sir Walter Raleigh sailed across the sea in search of

- A) America.
- B) potatoes.
- C) a new state.
- D) new territories.

12. The English thought the potato

- A) promised a great profit.
- B) would not give a good crop.
- C) did not look good.
- D) resembled a plum.

13. At first the English did not like the potatoes because

- A) they tasted like plums.
- B) they were not ripe.
- C) they were not properly cooked.
- D) Brits are very conservative.

14. What enticed the gentleman to taste the potato was its

- A) nice smell.
- B) oval shape.
- C) smooth skin.
- D) ashy colour.

15. The potatoes were found to taste better when

- A) mashed.
- B) baked.
- C) boiled.
- D) fried.

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 the answer on your answer sheet.

Dating and Relating

It’s like looking in a mirror! It turns out we all have a little something in common with Narcissus—the mythical fellow who fell in love with his own reflection. Scientists recently concluded that our brains favour people with familiar faces. The research team asked over 200 participants to view a number of digitally altered human faces. They found that subjects preferred the features they found the most familiar. This may explain that common phenomenon of couples looking like they could be siblings.

Another new study says that when a woman walks into a room, she is considered more attractive if she turns her eyes directly toward a certain man. Men would rate the same woman as less desirable if she doesn't make strong eye contact. The researchers went on to suggest that our impressions are largely formed by nonverbal communications such as eye contact.

Still another recent study reveals that regardless of what people say they are looking for in a dating situation, they don't need a lot of time with or information about a person to tell if they're interested. Single people's behavior suggests that individuals know the person who appeals to them when they see her or him - almost instantly. It was found that men and women assessed potential compatibility within moments of meeting, using primarily visual aspects such as age, height, and attractiveness. Somewhat surprisingly, factors that you might think would be really important to people - like religion, education, and income - turned out to play very little roles in their choices.

Love makes us crazy. It stimulates the production of a stress hormone, leading to slightly higher blood pressure and possible loss of sleep. All in all, love kind of leaves you obsessive, stressed, and blind.

If we take apes, rosy cheeks are crucial in the dating game, says a new study, which has found that primates prefer mates with red faces. A rosy glow might also act similarly in humans, sending a message of good health. Perhaps that's why women use blusher.

16. Many couples look alike.

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

17. Verbal communication is the only important type of contact for humans.

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

18. According to a study single people need more time than expected to decide if someone appeals to them.

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

19. Being in love can bring about sleeplessness.

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

20. Rosy cheeks are sometimes regarded as a sign of good health by both humans and animals.

- 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 the answer on your answer sheet.

The Chumash people inhabited an area of southwestern California that included large portions of present-day Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo counties as well as the Channel islands. They took advantage of the rich resources of their homeland. They made great use of stone for milling and for making tools and weapons. Their large domed huts were framed by willow poles covered with mats made from twined bulrushes harvested from the marshlands. Plant fiber was also used to weave baskets with beautiful, intricate patterns that are regarded as being among the finest in the world. From the trees, they used wood to make bowls, bows, and several types of canoes, the largest and most durable of which could hold up to twelve people and ply the open ocean.

Although the Chumash were accomplished fishers and hunted a variety of animals, including elk, antelope, deer, rabbits, and squirrels, at least three-fourths of their diet consisted of

plant foods, including flowers, leaves, seeds, roots, and bulbs. Their most important food source was the acorn, from which they made flour. Plants were also used to make medicines.

The Chumash lived in villages that were connected by social, political, and economic ties. A typical village consisted of several domed houses, each with one or more granaries, a ceremonial dance ground, a field for game playing and a burial ground. The Chumash were avid traders with other western tribes, who bartered for Chumash hides, grains, fruit, beads, headdresses, nets, baskets, leather, tools, utensils, and canoes. The Chumash even had a currency represented by a string of small white shell beads.

21. Obviously the Chumash were

- A) quite a primitive tribe.
- B) not very artistic by nature.
- C) an industrious, inventive people.
- D) not a seafaring people.

22. The text suggests that the Chumash

- A) failed to make the most of their natural resources.
- B) were highly developed people.
- C) were one of the numerous local tribes in the area.
- D) lived very primitively.

23. The Chumash homes were

- A) domed.
- B) on poles.
- C) small.
- D) of stone.

24. The Chumash were known as

- A) canoeists and animal breeders.
- B) wood-carvers and medicine men.
- C) marsh harvesters and plant growers.
- D) basket weavers and fishers.

25. According to the passage, the greater part of the Chumash diet consisted of

- A) raw acorns.
- B) fish.
- C) plant foods.
- D) deer and rabbits

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 the answer on your answer sheet.

THE MOST POPULAR BOOK

Due to the success of *The Hobbit*, the publishers Allen and Unwin encouraged J.R.R. Tolkien to write a sequel. Thus over a period of many years, J.R.R. Tolkien began writing *The Lord of the Rings*. This soon became quite different from *The Hobbit*, both in scope and dimension. It

actually became an epic of unprecedented depth. No longer was Tolkien writing a simplistic adventure story; in *The Lord of the Rings*, the triumph of good over evil is far from unquestionable and even in the mission's success there is no obvious happy ending. There is a feeling of permanent change; nothing can remain as it is. As well as having a fascinating story line, the book deals with many issues of how people respond to certain choices and the influence of power and ego. It can be read in many ways, but it does offer an underlying moral and spiritual dimension.

Due to the sheer scope and length of the book, the publishers Allen and Unwin, were wary of publication. They worried about whether it would be a commercial success. Eventually they decided to publish the book, but split it up into 6 sections; they also offered no payment to J.R.R. Tolkien, until the book yielded some profit. The first edition was published in 1954, and soon attracted many readers' attention. However, it was not until 1965, when the book was published in America, that it really took off, becoming an international bestseller. Somehow Tolkien's story managed to capture the rebellious spirit of the 60s, and it became immensely popular on American college campuses. Tolkien became a household name and *The Lord of the Rings* would soon earn its reputation as one of the most popular books of all time.

Although the book has received the most powerful popular acclaim, it has not always received the same applause from the literary world. In 1972, Oxford University conferred on Tolkien the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters. This was not for his writing, but for his linguistic research. Tolkien, however, would have taken no offence at this award. For him his linguistic studies were as important as his fictional literary endeavours.

He did not particularly enjoy the fame that came from his literary success, and in 1968 he moved to Poole to gain a little more privacy. His beloved wife, Edith, died in 1971, and J.R.R. Tolkien died a couple of years later in 1973. After his death his creations gained increased popularity. His son, Christopher Tolkien, carefully went through all his manuscripts, and published posthumously several histories of middle earth, encompassing various early drafts of stories and histories.

26. What makes *The Lord of the Rings* different from *The Hobbit* is its

- A) marvellous story line.
- B) simplicity.
- C) concern with adventure.
- D) broad scope and deep message.

27. In context the word "wary" in Paragraph 2 most probably means

- A) cautious.
- B) certain.
- C) terrified.
- D) unfriendly.

28. The publishers of *The Lord of the Rings*

- A) expected to make a substantial profit on the book.
- B) did not promise to pay Tolkien immediately.
- C) found the book totally uninteresting.
- D) were ready to publish only 6 sections of the book.

29. *The Lord of the Rings* achieved success in America because

- A) Tolkien's name reached a great number of households.
- B) the American media made it an international bestseller.
- C) it became popular among American students and professors.
- D) it had already become immensely popular in Britain.

30. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A) Tolkien's book was warmly received by literary critics.
- B) Tolkien was awarded an honorary degree for his work as a scholar.
- C) Tolkien did not mind being regarded as a serious linguist.
- D) Tolkien was not quite happy about his popularity.

PART THREE: USE OF ENGLISH

Section One: Cloze Test

Directions: Read the text and the sentences below. For each numbered gap choose the letter (A, B, C or D) of the word or phrase that best completes each space, marking your answer on your answer sheet.

One of the inconveniences of real life is that it (31) _____ gives you a complete story. Some incident has (32) _____ your interest and you (33) _____ what on earth will happen (34) _____. Well, generally nothing happens. The inevitable catastrophe you foresaw wasn't inevitable at all. Growing old has many disadvantages, but it has this compensation (let us (35) _____), that (36) _____ it gives you the opportunity of seeing what was the outcome of certain events you had witnessed long before. You had (37) _____ the hope of ever knowing what was the end of the story, and then, when you last (38) _____ it, it is handed to you on a platter.

These reflections (39) _____ to me when, having (40) _____ the Marquesa de San Esteban to her car, I went back into the hotel and sat down again in the lounge.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 31. A) seldom | B) rare | C) sparse | D) scarce |
| 32. A) urged | B) stirred | C) grown | D) risen |
| 33. A) wander | B) question | C) marvel | D) wonder |
| 34. A) next | B) following | C) the next | D) subsequent |
| 35. A) admit | B) accept | C) approve | D) acknowledge |
| 36. A) sometimes | B) some time | C) sometime | D) some of the times |
| 37. A) given off | B) given in | C) given up | D) given out |
| 38. A) assumed | B) waited | C) predicted | D) expected |
| 39. A) occurred | B) struck | C) stroke | D) dawned |
| 40. A) sent | B) dispatched | C) delivered | D) escorted |

41. David was in a coma for days, but now he's fully _____ again.
A) conscious B) conscientious C) concise D) conscience

42. These shoes are very _____ for hiking.
A) convenient B) fitting C) comfortable D) pragmatic

43. There is _____ support for the government's policies.
A) exhausting B) extended C) capacious D) broad

44. She drove _____ to Lagos, without stopping in Nairobi.
A) straight B) direct C) right D) just

45. She seems to _____ too much pride in her daughter.
A) take B) make C) give D) set

Section Two: Sentence Completion

Directions: Read the sentences and for each numbered gap, choose the letter (A, B, C or D) of the word or phrase that best completes its meaning, marking your answer on your answer sheet.

46. You have heard that Sheila got married last month, _____ ?
A) did she B) didn't she C) had you D) haven't you
47. Your grandmother _____ very beautiful when she was young.
A) must be B) should be C) must have been D) should have been
48. She _____ gave me an autograph but invited me to sit at her table.
A) not only B) both C) in addition D) as well
49. Sarah is _____ that even the dog can't take his eyes off her.
A) such a beautiful B) such beautiful C) so beautiful D) as beautiful
50. My best friend, _____ on the excursion, will certainly fall in love with you.
A) that I will bring C) which I will bring
B) whom I will bring D) I will bring

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. **My uncle went to the USA many years ago but came back home when he retired.**
My uncle _____ for many years but came back home when he retired.
52. **Young people prefer living in the city centre to living on the outskirts.**
Young people would rather _____.
53. **Ann made a lot of mistakes because she didn't concentrate hard enough.**
If Ann _____.
54. **The Marlows came to live here two years ago.**
The Marlows _____ for two years.
55. **You should always look up phrasal verbs in a dictionary.**
Phrasal verbs _____.
56. **I won't tell my parents about the accident. I won't tell my wife, either.**
I will _____.
57. **Though it was freezing cold, she had to walk the dog.**
In spite _____.

58. You will never again see a ceremony as impressive as this.

This _____.

59. “Last Wednesday I was having lunch with a friend of mine when the gunman burst into the restaurant,” the man told the policeman.

The man told the policeman that _____.

60. I’m sure that there isn’t anything wrong with the computer.

There _____ be _____.

PART FOUR WRITING

Directions: *On your sheet for open-ended answers write a composition of about 140-170 words on ONE of the following topics:*

1. When did you last surprise anyone? Who was he/she/were they? What was the surprise? On what occasion? How did he/she/they react?
2. Describe the place in your neighbourhood which most needs change. What is the place? How does it look like? How important is it for the local people? What change does it need? How could that change be made? How would it affect people’s lives?

**ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК –
07.09.2009 г.**

ВАРИАНТ 1

Учителят-консултант изчита на глас и инструкцията, и съответния текст, според указанията в инструкцията

Directions: *You will hear a text about **cats** 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 **5 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.*

Since ancient time, cats have been cherished as companions, worshipped as idols, and kept to fight mice, rats and other pests, as well as agents of good luck. Most early evidence of cat domestication comes from ancient Egypt. Some experts believe that the Egyptians may have tamed and bred them to produce a distinct species by the 20th or 19th century B.C. Cats are frequently represented in Egyptian mythology as goddesses.

More recently, cat jawbones and other remains not directly linked to human burials have revealed that wild cats were in one way or another associated with early Neolithic settlements on Cyprus. Cats are not native to Cyprus, an island 70 kilometers south of mainland Turkey. Researchers conclude that humans must have introduced cats to the island. Whether or not early peoples domesticated the species remains unclear.

The difficulty in determining exactly when cats were first domesticated is that, though cats, like mice, rats, sparrows, and early dogs were not raised by people, still they were attracted to human habitations. Such animals feed on stored food or trash. That is why finding cat remains in or near ancient human settlements doesn't necessarily mean that the animals had been adopted as pets. Wild cats may have been drawn to settlements where grain stores attracted rats and mice. Perhaps people soon realized they could use the cats to control these pests.

Directions: *You will hear a text about a **recent linguistic study** 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 **5 minutes** to answer the questions on your answer sheet, choosing the best answer among A, B or C. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.*

Traveling in a country whose language you don't speak is certainly difficult. Use your dictionary with care, or you'll be asking a shopkeeper if you can marry an eggplant. But imagine a day in which nobody used language at all. Ultimately, would it be much different from a day in the life of any other intelligent, social animal?

Language is at the very core of what makes us human, though how we evolved this ability has provoked intense debate. New research may help scientists dissect just what it is about the human brain that endows us with language.

A relatively open question concerning language evolution is, What aspects of the language faculty are shared with other animals, and what aspects are unique to humans. To investigate, researchers devised tests for tamarin monkeys and human volunteers. Instead of trying to teach the monkeys real words, scholars generated strings of one-syllable words.

According to linguists the simplest type of grammar dictates which types of words go near each other in a sentence. In English, for example, an adjective like “fast” must go directly in front of “car,” the noun it’s describing.

After listening to a series of word-strings, the monkeys were able to distinguish between those that followed this rule and others that didn’t. Human test subjects could tell the difference as well, implying that tamarins and humans may share at least some components of what was called “the universal toolkit underlying all languages.”

Directions: *You will hear a text about **Raleigh’s Plant, the potato**, 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 **5 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.*

Sir Walter Raleigh, an English statesman and navigator who lived during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, sailed across the sea to America and back in search of new lands. He introduced the potato from America into England. Shortly after he got his first crop, he sent some potatoes to a friend.

Next spring, the friend planted the potatoes, which soon gave an excellent crop. When the ‘potato-plums’, as he called them, were ripe, he took some of them to his cook, who fried them in butter, and put sugar and cinnamon over them. In this condition they were set on the dinner-table as a great rarity.

The balls, however, tasted unpleasant, and it was decided that the fruit could not ripen in the cold English climate. The gardener was therefore ordered to pull up the plants and burn them, and he did so.

It happened that the gentleman stepped on one of the baked potatoes as it lay in the ashes. When it broke open he noticed that it was white and had an agreeable smell. He tasted and found it very tasty.

The proper method of cooking the new vegetable was soon learnt, and in a short time it became a universal favourite.

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АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК – 7 септември 2009г.

ВАРИАНТ № 1

Ключ с верните отговори

Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки	Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки
1.	A	1	26.	D	1
2.	A	1	27.	A	1
3.	A	1	28.	B	1
4.	B	1	29.	C	1
5.	A	1	30.	A	1
6.	A	1	31.	A	1
7.	B	1	32.	B	1
8.	A	1	33.	D	1
9.	A	1	34.	A	1
10.	C	1	35.	A	1
11.	D	1	36.	A	1
12.	D	1	37.	C	1
13.	C	1	38.	D	1
14.	A	1	39.	A	1
15.	B	1	40.	D	1
16.	A	1	41.	A	1
17.	B	1	42.	C	1
18.	B	1	43.	D	1
19.	A	1	44.	A	1
20.	A	1	45.	A	1
21.	C	1	46.	D	1
22.	B	1	47.	C	1
23.	A	1	48.	A	1
24.	D	1	49.	C	1
25.	C	1	50.	B	1

Възможни варианти:

Задачите от 51 до 60 включително се оценяват с 0 – 2 точки. Не се санкционират правописни и пунктуационни грешки, които не водят до нарушаване на комуникацията.

51. My uncle *lived in the USA* for many years but came back home when he retired.
52. Young people would rather *live in the city centre than (live) on the outskirts*.
53. If Ann *had concentrated hard enough (harder / better)*, she *wouldn't have made a lot of (so many) mistakes*.
54. The Marlows *have been living (have lived) in our neighbourhood* for two years.
55. Phrasal verbs *should always be looked up in a dictionary*.
56. I will *tell neither my parents nor my wife about the accident*.
57. In spite *of the freezing cold (its being freezing cold)*, she *had to walk the dog*.
58. This *is the most impressive ceremony you will (can) ever see*.
59. The man told the policeman that *he had been having lunch with a friend at noon the day before (the previous day)*.
60. There *can't be anything wrong with the computer*.

Критерии за оценяване на писмения текст:

1. Съответствие със зададената тема и логическа последователност на изложението – **0 – 7т.**
2. Спазване на зададения обем и формат – **0 – 3т.**
3. Спазване на граматическите норми и правила – **0 – 9т.**
4. Правилна и точна употреба на лексиката – **0 – 9т.**
5. Правопис – **0– 2т** . (не се санкционират пунктуационни грешки, които не пречат на разбирането)

На текст под 60 думи, при плагиатство или идентични текстове на цялото задание се присъждат 0 точки.