

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО

АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

2 септември 2008 г. – Вариант 2

УВАЖАЕМИ ЗРЕЛОСТНИЦИ,

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

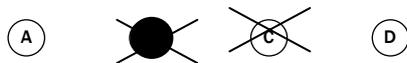
- задачи с избираем отговор;
- задачи със свободен отговор.

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 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. За да отбележите верния отговор, зачертайте със знака  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 зачертайте 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 зачертана със знака  .

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 the first part of the text **What's in a cup of coffee** 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. A 240-ml cup of instant coffee contains the same amount of caffeine as a cup of tea.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 2. Instant coffee contains more caffeine than coffee beans.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 3. It is believed that in many plants caffeine serves to protect them from pests.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 4. The first records of coffee being used as a drink date back to the 12th century.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 5. In some Islamic countries, coffeehouses used to be closed down for spreading immorality.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.

Directions: You will hear the second part of the text **What's in a cup of coffee** 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.

- 6. In Holland, the first coffee plant was imported from Java.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 7. At present, Brazil produces more coffee than any other country.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 8. The consumption of decaffeinated coffee has increased since 1985.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 9. The daily amount of caffeine per person consumed in the USA is about 200 milligrams.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 10. In the USA, better educated people tend to drink more coffee.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.

Directions: You will hear a text about **holiday vacations** 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. Many parents find their children's vacations

- A) over-scheduled.
- B) boring.
- C) stressful.
- D) entertaining.

12. A school vacation can be very useful to

- A) do your lessons.
- B) learn things differently.
- C) make school enjoyable.
- D) do things different from learning.

13. Holidays can be a great time for kids to learn more about

- A) their country.
- B) national traditions.
- C) modern history.
- D) themselves.

14. Many programmes of local museums, historic sites, libraries etc. offer

- A) additional studies.
- B) individual projects.
- C) free of charge activities.
- D) special competitions.

15. One of the most important things for a holiday to be really useful is

- A) to bear in mind a kid's preferences.
- B) a parent's rigorous planning in advance.
- C) to make it a perfect experience.
- D) how parents and friends feel about it.

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.

Interview with Sir Robin Knox-Johnston

Interviewer: You join us now as we welcome Sir Robin Knox-Johnston, who has just completed a very tough race. The Velux 5-Ocean race. This is a sailing race where competitors sail around the world on their own. This is an incredibly tough challenge for anybody, but Robin Knox-Johnston's achievement is even more remarkable when you learn that he is 68 years old. We can definitely state that Sir Robin is no stranger to the sea. He has a lot of experience of long sea voyages. In fact, in 1969 he was the first person ever to sail solo around the world.

Sir Robin, one thing that has been highlighted by the media is your age. At 68 years old you are the oldest person to do the race. But are you the oldest person to sail around the world?

Sir Robin: I'm the oldest person to actually do this race, but the oldest person to go round the world is a 71-year old Japanese friend.

Interviewer: Do you like the attention you get because of your age?

Sir Robin: No, because I feel that again it's sort of pointing out that it's strange that someone of my age would want to do something like this whereas I don't think it's strange at all, I'm sure there're a lot of other people of my age who'd like to do similar active things and should be getting on with it, in my view.

Interviewer: What is your next challenge, Sir Robin?

Sir Robin: I've got a book to write, which hopefully will come out this year. I'm not sure yet, but I may do a bit more racing, who knows, but I certainly will not be going solo around the world again.

Interviewer: Well, I just hope that when I get to Sir Robin's age I am as fit and active and with as huge an appetite for life. That's all from us. Sir Robin, thank you for the interview.

16. In the Velux 5-Ocean race 5-member teams compete to sail around the world.

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

17. Sir Robin's most recent voyage lasted almost a year.

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

18. Today, Sir Robin is the oldest person to go around the world by sea.

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

19. Sir Robin thinks sailing solo around the world is an unusual achievement for someone of his age.

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

20. The Velux5-Ocean race was Sir Robin's last one.

- 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 HISTORY OF THE POTATO

The tough pre-Columbian farmers first discovered and cultivated the potato 7,000 years ago in the windswept Andes Mountains of South America. They were impressed by its storage quality and its nutritional value. Europe did not come in contact with the potato until 1537 when the Conquistadors tramped through Peru. And it was even later, about 1570, that the first potato made its way across the Atlantic to make a start on the continent of Europe.

Though the potato was productive and hardy, the Spanish put it to very limited use. In the Spanish Colonies potatoes were considered food for the underclasses; when brought to the Old World, they would be used primarily to feed hospital inmates. It would take three decades for the potato to spread to the rest of Europe. The new crop was cultivated primarily as a curiosity by amateur botanists.

In fact, Europe would wait until the 1780's before the potato gained prominence anywhere on the continent. About 1780 the people of Ireland adopted the rugged food crop.

The primary reason for its acceptance in Ireland was its ability to produce abundant, nutritious food. Unlike any other major crop, potatoes contain most of the vitamins needed for sustenance. Perhaps more importantly, potatoes can provide this sustenance to nearly 10 people on an acre of land. This was one of the prime factors causing a population explosion in Ireland in the early 1800s. By the mid-1800's the Irish became so dependent upon this crop that its failure provoked a famine.

While in Ireland the potato gained acceptance from the bottom up, in France the potato was imposed upon society by an intellectual. Antoine Augustine Parmentier saw that the nutritional qualities of the crop combined with its productive capacity could be beneficial to the French farmer. He was a pharmacist, chemist and employee of Louis XV. Parmentier discovered the benefits of the potato while held prisoner by the Prussians during the Seven Years' War. He was so impressed by the new crop that he decided that it should become a staple of the French diet. After failing to convince Frenchmen of its advantages by conventional means, he thought of a clever way of making his point.

Parmentier acquired a miserable and unproductive spot of ground on the outskirts of Paris. There, he planted 50 acres of potatoes. During the day, he set a guard over it. This drew considerable attention in the neighborhood. In the evening the guard was relaxed and the locals came to see what all the fuss was about. Believing this plant must be valuable, many peasants "acquired" some of the potatoes from the plot, and soon were growing the root in their own plots. Their resistance was overcome by their curiosity and desire to better their lot with the obviously valuable new produce.

21. The first potato reached Europe

- A) as soon as the Conquistadors took over Peru.
- B) when Europeans discovered its storage quality.
- C) about three decades after the conquest of Peru.
- D) 7, 000 years after it was discovered.

22. When potatoes were brought to the Old World they

- A) were served mostly in hospitals.
- B) were thought to be food for the poor.
- C) immediately spread to the rest of Europe.
- D) became the primary experiment of botanists.

23. The Irish started cultivating the potato because

- A) there were ten people on an acre of land in Ireland.
- B) people in the country suffered from lack of food.
- C) they found it had good nutritious value.
- D) they realized it would lead to population growth.

24. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A) It was no easy job to persuade Frenchmen of the advantages of the potato.
- B) Parmentier made up his mind to make the potato an important food in France.
- C) The potato spread in France in the same way as it did in Ireland.
- D) Parmentier spent some time as a prisoner during the Seven Years' War.

25. In context, the word "plot" in Paragraph 5 most probably means

- A) a secret plan to do something illegal.
- B) the events that form a story.
- C) an area outside a big city.
- D) a piece of land to grow things on.

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.

CHINA UNDER THE SHANG DYNASTY

It was around 1300 BC that the first known writing appeared in Shang civilization - writing that developed more than three thousand characters, partly pictorial and partly phonetic. This writing was done on plate-like portions of the bones of cattle or deer, on seashells and turtle shells and perhaps on wood. These inscriptions were mostly concerned with predicting the future. The writer would apply a pointed, heated rod to a bone or shell, the item would crack, and the written symbol to which the crack travelled gave answers to various questions: what the weather was going to be like, when the best time for hunting or fishing might be, questions about illness or whether one should make a journey.

The people of Shang civilization appear to have had the same religious impulses as other ancient civilizations. They saw nature as featuring numerous gods. Like priests in West Asia, the priests of Shang civilization made sacrifices to their gods, attempting to bribe them, as they believed that the gods could exercise either benevolent or malevolent magic. The frequency of floods and other calamities led the people of Shang civilization to believe that some gods were good and others demonic. They believed, for instance, in an evil god who led travellers astray and devoured people.

The people of Shang civilization believed in an invisible heaven that people went to when they died. Shang emperors told their subjects that heaven was where the ancestors of Shang emperors dwelled. Aristocrats were concerned with their status and boasted about their ancestral roots. They kept records of their family tree, and they thought their ancestors were transformed into gods that took the form of animals - gods who became family symbols like the totems that were to be familiar in the Americas. The common people, on the other hand, had no surnames and no pedigree and did not participate in ancestor worship.

Aristocrats believed that humans had a spirit that was created at birth. They believed that this spirit ascended to the invisible world where the spirits and the dead dwelled. Aristocrats believed that in this invisible world their ancestors assumed the status of gods and had powers to help guide their living relatives. Aristocrats saw their ancestors as needing constant nourishment. At gravesites they offered food and wine to their dead ancestors - a ritual that males alone were allowed to perform, which added to the preference for the birth of a male into a family. They believed that if offerings to the dead were discontinued, the spirits of the dead would become lost and starving ghosts who, in revenge, might do evil. When an aristocrat wanted a special favour from an ancestor, he would sacrifice animals. And, like Abraham, the Shang knew of human sacrifice. If an emperor wanted a special favour from the gods, he might sacrifice a human being.

26. The first known characters used by the Chinese

- A) were pictures of cattle, deer and seashells.
- B) were specially designed to predict the future.
- C) depended on random cracks in the material.
- D) consisted of both pictures and letters.

27. The belief in the existence of evil gods was motivated by

- A) the priests' influence on ordinary people.
- B) gods' ability to exercise magic.
- C) various natural disasters.
- D) the poor destiny of some travellers.

28. Which of the following statements IS TRUE?

- A) Aristocrats believed their ancestors preserved their human form after death.
- B) Ordinary people also kept a record of their dead ancestors.
- C) Aristocrats' dead ancestors turned into special family symbols.
- D) The people of Shang civilization were familiar with American totems.

29. According to aristocrats' belief, their dead ancestors

- A) continued to live in the visible world.
- B) needed to be regularly fed.
- C) hardly had any impact on their lives.
- D) took on the form of males.

30. In context, the word "offerings" in Paragraph 4 most probably means

- A) something given to a god.
- B) a special favour asked by a god.
- C) a sacrifice to a lost spirit.
- D) a ritual prayer to a god.

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.

Mrs. George asked me to visit her. With the (31) _____ of a country woman who had never been (32) _____ from her home, she thought that because we had (33) _____ been in China we must have something in (34) _____. Of course I (35) _____. I found the whole family assembled when I arrived; they were sitting in the great old kitchen, with its stone (36) _____. Mrs. Meadows was in her usual chair by the fire, very upright, and I was (37) _____ to see that she had her best silk dress on, while her son and his wife sat (38) _____ the table with their children. On the other side of the fireplace sat an old man, bunched up in a chair. He was very thin and his skin (39) _____ on his bones like an old suit much too (40) _____ for him; his face was wrinkled and he had lost nearly all his teeth.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 31. A) simplicity | B) commonness | C) ordinariness | D) easing |
| 32. A) remote | B) far | C) distant | D) removed |
| 33. A) the two | B) in a couple | C) both | D) in pair |
| 34. A) general | B) mutual | C) usual | D) common |
| 35. A) admitted | B) approved | C) acknowledged | D) accepted |
| 36. A) terrain | B) bases | C) grounds | D) floor |
| 37. A) amused | B) pleasing | C) delighting | D) enjoyed |
| 38. A) to | B) at | C) besides | D) on |
| 39. A) hanged | B) dripped | C) hung | D) dropped |
| 40. A) vast | B) spacious | C) enormous | D) large |

41. What are Tom's _____ for the weekend?

- A) plans
- B) decisions
- C) projects
- D) opinions

42. The only thing she needs is another chance, that's what she is looking _____ .

- A) for
- B) after
- C) up
- D) at

43. The names of nationalities should be written in capital _____.
- A) figures B) numbers C) letters D) marks
44. The articles _____ careful study because of the problems they discussed.
- A) credited B) deserved C) were worthy D) were worth of
45. A few words of praise would give _____ to his happiness.
- A) completion B) complexity C) completeness D) complexion

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. If they pay you every month, that's a *salary*, _____?
- A) do they B) don't they C) doesn't it D) isn't it
47. There are two glasses on the table; my sister _____ a visitor.
- A) must have B) should have C) must have had D) should have had
48. An effective paragraph must be _____ ordered and complete.
- A) both B) either C) as well D) and
49. Sarah is _____ that even the dog can't take his eyes off her.
- A) a such beauty B) so beauty C) such a beauty D) that beauty
50. My new book, _____ next month, is going to be a real hit.
- A) that I will finish C) what I will finish
B) which I will finish D) I will finish

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 took up tennis some years ago but I had to stop because of health problems.**
I _____ for some years but I had to stop because of health problems.
52. **I prefer cooking extravagant dishes to tidying up and cleaning the house.**
I'd rather _____.
53. **My sister will not go out with you unless you have your hair cut.**
If _____.
54. **My son has been playing football for Manchester United for six months.**
My son _____ six months ago.

55. No one has ever read any of his books.

His books _____.

56. I don't want to see him. I don't want to see his girlfriend, either.

I want _____.

57. In spite of the darkness, the children wouldn't go inside.

Though _____.

58. I had never before made a mistake as foolish as that.

That _____.

59. "I want you to accompany your sister to the party tomorrow," my mother said last Christmas.

Last Christmas my mother _____.

60. I'm sure that there is something wrong with this house.

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. Tell about the last time someone thanked you. Who was he/she/were they? What had you done for her/him/them? On what occasion?
2. Write an advertisement trying to draw as many volunteers to a project of great importance to your neighbourhood as possible. Who would you primarily address your advertisement to? What is the project? How will it affect people's lives?