

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО

АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК


26 май, 2011 г. – Вариант 1

УВАЖАЕМИ ЗРЕЛОСТНИЦИ,

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

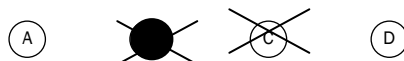
- задачи с избираем отговор;
- задачи със свободен отговор.


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 с 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. 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 some information about the inventor **Nikola Tesla** 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. Tesla can be ranked as high as Einstein and Edison because they

- A) all worked together at one point.
- B) belonged to the same gentlemen's club.
- C) significantly changed people's lives.
- D) developed similar machines and devices.

2. Tesla was unknown to the general public and other scientists

- A) took things on credit on his behalf.
- B) received praise for his achievements.
- C) were credited for their innovative ideas.
- D) helped him popularise his ideas.

3. Tesla stopped working with Edison because

- A) they had different social status.
- B) they lived very different lives.
- C) they did things in a different way.
- D) they weren't making any progress.

4. Tesla let electricity run through his body because he wanted to

- A) light up lamps without wires.
- B) raise money for his experiments.
- C) find out more about electrical resonance.
- D) show that alternating current was safe.

5. Nikola Tesla

- A) completed his wireless broadcasting tower.
- B) worked for Long Island's engineering board.
- C) had a lot of ideas he could not realise.
- D) examined a lot of young engineers' ideas.

Directions: You will hear a text about **two Americans abroad** 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. The two Americans went into the restaurant to have lunch.

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

7. The Americans wanted to have beef sandwiches, that's why they drew a cow.

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

8. The Americans tried several ways to explain what they wanted before the waiter seemed to understand them.

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

9. The man drew the cow with a pen.

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

10. In spite of the mistake, the two Americans were happy they got tickets for the bull-fight.

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

Directions: *You will hear a text about soap operas 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. The Phoenicians were the first to make soap but they did NOT use it for

- A) cleaning their bodies.
B) wound healing.
C) hair dyeing.
D) washing textiles.

12. Mass production of various varieties of soap as we know it today

- A) started in Ancient Greece long ago.
B) was a fact in several countries by the 9th century.
C) started from small businesses in Europe.
D) didn't take place until the industrial growth of the US.

13. The name 'soap operas'

- A) comes from the sentimental plots of radio and TV plays.
B) relates to the original sponsors of the production of these programs.
C) is associated with the balanced picture of real life in the plays.
D) was given to the popular radio and TV program genre by its critics.

14. Soap operas

- A) have nothing in common with musical operas.
B) often feature famous criminals in the leading roles.
C) ignore critical moments in the characters' lives.
D) have many loyal fans in the United States.

15. It is often the case that

- A) the life of real people comes into the focus of soap operas.
B) people lose interest in soap operas as a result of what critics say.
C) the same actor gets to play in a popular soap for years on end.
D) soap operas end abruptly, leaving the main hero in a serious crisis.

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.*

When it comes to unusual occupations, 24-year-old Sam Cross must certainly have one of the most enjoyable and entertaining. Clowns and jesters have always fascinated him and two years ago he became the first officially appointed jester for the town of Buckingham. Sam proudly claims that as a jester he is “Bringing Middle Age silliness back to Britain,” but his role involves more than fun and mischief. In addition to entertaining audiences at local events, he accompanies the mayor on various visits, helps to raise funds for the mayor’s charities and also promotes Buckingham and its history.

Seeing a jester in his colourful costume, with its curious three-pointed, bell-jingling cap is guaranteed to bring a smile to people’s faces. Sam admits that this, and the fact that he is keeping a tradition alive, are the most rewarding aspects of his job. He acknowledges that we are too serious nowadays because we are focused on money, work and material items. ”It is lovely to see an entire family just relax and get involved in the jester show, calling out, laughing, clapping and generally forgetting the pressures of the working week. There is something about someone acting the fool that allows people to relax – possibly because they know they won’t ever look as silly as I do.” He has also noticed that the cheerful red-and-yellow costume seems to make a jester more appealing to children than a traditional white-faced clown because the character looks less frightening.

There is no doubt that as Buckingham’s jester Sam is doing a brilliant job in terms of entertaining and promoting his local community. But what is particularly encouraging is to see that he is playing a leading role in reviving a centuries-old tradition for a new generation.

16. Sam Cross has learned his trade from clowns and jesters.

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

17. Often, while entertaining people, the jester draws them to social causes.

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

18. What gives Sam greatest satisfaction is the fact that the mayor promotes Buckingham’s history.

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

19. People enjoy the show because they can feel part of it and relax.

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

20. Actually, Sam the Jester runs a wonderful advertising campaign for his community.

- 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 correspondingly among A, B, C or D, marking your answers on your answer sheet.*

A young man was getting ready to graduate from college. For many months he had admired a beautiful sports car in a dealer's showroom, and knowing his father could well afford it, he told him that this car was all he wanted.

As Graduation Day approached, the young man awaited signs that his father would buy the car. Finally, on the morning of his graduation, his father called him into his private study. He told the young man how proud he was to have such a fine son and how much he loved him. Then he handed his son a beautifully wrapped gift box. Curious, but somewhat disappointed, the young man opened the box and found a lovely, leather-bound Bible, with the young man's name printed in gold. Angry, he raised his voice to his father and said "With all your money, you give me a Bible?" and stormed out of the house, leaving the Bible.

Many years passed and the young man became very successful in business. He had a beautiful home and a wonderful family, but at the back of his mind he kept thinking about his father. He told himself that his father was getting old and that he should visit him. He had not seen him since that graduation day. Before he could make arrangements, however, he received a telegram telling him his father had passed away, and had left all of his possessions to his son. He needed to come home immediately and take care of things.

When he arrived at his father's house, sudden sadness and regret filled his heart. He began to search through his father's papers and saw the still new Bible, just as he had left it years before. With tears, he opened the Bible and began to turn the pages. And as he did, a car key dropped from the back of the Bible. It had a tag with the dealer's name, the same dealer who had the sports car he had desired. On the tag was the date of his graduation, and the words PAID IN FULL.

21. The morning of his son's graduation, the father did NOT

- A) invite him to his room for a talk.
- B) show clearly he had bought the car.
- C) express satisfaction with his achievements.
- D) display his deep affection for him.

22. How did the son feel when he took the box?

- A) Enthusiastic.
- B) Pleased.
- C) Intrigued.
- D) Indifferent.

23. Obviously, the young man got angry on opening the box because

- A) he had expected to find a cheque in it.
- B) the gift in it was not expensive enough.
- C) so far his father had always satisfied his wishes.
- D) he had never respected either God or the Bible.

24. The telegram the young man received said that

- A) his father wanted to see him.
- B) his father had changed his will.
- C) he had become his father's heir.
- D) he had to go and look after his father.

25. There was NO indication on the key tag as to

- A) who the seller was.
- B) the price of the car.
- C) when the car was bought.
- D) what key it was.

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.

What had brought on our latest argument was what I claimed was Diana's flirtation with someone's house guest at a back-yard cocktail party the previous weekend.

"I was not flirting," she said.

"You were hitting on the guy."

"Only in your peculiar imagination, Wakefield."

That's what she did when we argued – she used my last name. I wasn't Howard, I was Wakefield. It was one of her feminist adaptations of the locker-room style that I detested.

"You made a suggestive remark," I said, "and you clicked glasses with him."

"It was not a suggestive remark," Diana said. "It was in reply to something he'd said that was really stupid, if you want to know. Everyone laughed but you. I apologize for feeling good on occasion, Wakefield. I'll try not to feel that way ever again."

"This is not the first time you've made a suggestive remark with your husband standing right there. And then denied all knowledge of it."

"Leave me alone, please. God knows you've pressured me to the point where I've lost all confidence in myself. I don't relate to people anymore. I'm too busy wondering if I'm saying the right thing."

"You were relating to him, all right."

"Do you think with the kind of relationship I've had with you I'd be inclined to start another with someone else? I just want to get through each day – that is all I think about, getting through each day."

That was probably true. On the train to the city, I had to admit to myself that I'd started the argument willfully, in a contrary spirit and with some sense of its eroticism. I did not really believe what I had accused her of. I was the one who flirted with people. I had attributed to her my own wandering eye. That is the basis of jealousy, is it not? A feeling that your inherent insincerity is universal. It did annoy me, seeing her talking to another man with a glass of white wine in her hand, and her innocent friendliness, which any man could mistake for a come-on, not just me. The fellow himself was not terribly handsome. But it bothered me that she was talking to him almost as if I were not standing there beside her.

26. Wakefield accuses his wife of

- A) flirting with a stranger at a party.
- B) clicking glasses with a man at the party.
- C) hinting to the man her hidden desires.
- D) All of the above.

27. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A) Howard hates it when Diana acts as a feminist.
- B) Howard hates it when Diana calls him Wakefield.
- C) At the party Howard laughed at an amusing man.
- D) Diana was actually enjoying the party.

28. Diana complains that

- A) at social events Howard does not let her interact freely.
- B) Howard doesn't allow her to go to parties.
- C) she seems unattractive and dull to people.
- D) she never says the right thing at a party.

29. Diana is so disheartened by her marital experience that she

- A) can't even think of getting into another relationship.
- B) is on the edge of committing suicide.
- C) is having a love affair with another man.
- D) can't stand being with Howard another day.

30. Howard thought that

- A) Diana's innocence scared men.
- B) the man she had talked to was rather repulsive.
- C) he was jealous because he himself liked to flirt.
- D) like all people Diana was insincere by nature.

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.

His name was Fleming, and he was a poor Scottish farmer. One day, while trying to (31) _____ a living for his family, he heard a cry for help coming from a nearby bog. He dropped his tools and ran to the bog.

There, up to his waist in black mud, was a terrified boy, screaming and (32) _____ to free himself. Farmer Fleming saved the lad from what could have been a fatal accident.

The next day, a fancy carriage (33) _____ to the Scotsman's poor house. An elegantly dressed nobleman stepped out and introduced himself as the father of the boy farmer Fleming had saved.

'I want to repay you,' said the nobleman. 'You saved my son's life.'

'No, I can't (34) _____ payment for what I did,' the Scottish farmer replied waiving off the offer. At that moment, the farmer's own son came to the door.

'Is that your son?' the nobleman asked.

'Yes,' the farmer replied proudly.

'I'll make you a deal. Let me (35) _____ him with the level of education my own son will enjoy. If the lad is anything like his father, he'll no doubt grow to be a man we both will be proud of.' And that he did.

Farmer Fleming's son (36) _____ the very best schools and in time, graduated from St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in London, and (37) _____ to become known throughout the world as the (38) _____ Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of Penicillin.

Years afterwards, the same nobleman's son who was saved from the bog was (39) _____ with pneumonia.

What saved his life this time? Penicillin.

The name of the nobleman? Lord Randolph Churchill. His son's name? Sir Winston Churchill.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 31. A) do | B) make | C) win | D) gain |
| 32. A) starving | B) beating | C) striking | D) struggling |
| 33. A) pulled at | B) pulled in | C) pulled up | D) pulled next |
| 34. A) accept | B) admit | C) obtain | D) adopt |
| 35. A) insure | B) provide | C) secure | D) grant |
| 36. A) studied | B) enrolled | C) visited | D) attended |

37. A) went in B) went up C) went on D) went off
 38. A) legendary B) mythic C) mysterious D) notorious
 39. A) hit B) struck C) lied D) defeated

40. Friendship has inspired many of the greatest _____ and many of the noblest poems and has given us examples of heroic devotion almost passing the love of man for woman.

- A) workings B) steps C) activities D) deeds

41. Honey is the only food that does not _____. Honey found in the tombs of Egyptian pharaohs has been tasted by archaeologists and found edible.

- A) spoil B) damage C) harm D) worsen

42. Dentists have recommended that a toothbrush be kept at least 6 feet away from a toilet to _____ airborne particles resulting from the flush.

- A) escape B) fly C) avoid D) flee

43. Apples, not caffeine, are more _____ at waking you up in the morning.

- A) efficient B) proficient C) capable D) productive

44. In 10 minutes, a hurricane _____ more energy than all of the world's nuclear weapons combined.

- A) delivers B) provides C) liberates D) releases

45. The Main Library at Indiana University _____ over an inch every year because when it was built, engineers failed to take into account the weight of all the books that would occupy the building.

- A) deepens B) sinks C) falls D) drops

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. _____ some paper in the printer machine, isn't there?

- A) It is B) It has C) There is D) There has

47. There isn't a forest _____ can't be passed _____.

- A) where ... through B) through where ... ---
 C) through which ... --- D) which ... through

48. Little Jenny was _____ excited about her twin cousins' visit _____ we couldn't send her to bed until midnight.

- A) so ... that B) so ... and C) such ... that D) such ... and

49. _____ worries me about my son's girlfriend is her age. I think she's younger than she admits.

- A) That what B) That which C) Which D) What

50. That was one of the most devastating tornadoes that _____.

- A) ever have been registered B) have ever been registered
 C) have been ever registered D) have been registered ever

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. Never have I seen anything like that happen to anybody.

I haven't _____ to _____.

52. The matter is so trivial that hardly anything is going to be done by the police.

The matter is so trivial that the police _____.

53. My brother began going out with Nicole as soon as her family came to live in our neighbourhood.

Ever since her family came to live in our neighbourhood, my brother _____.

54. "It's such a pity that we don't have more time for sightseeing!" said the old lady.

The old lady said she wished _____.

55. "I'm sorry I can't give you more detailed information," the secretary said.

The secretary apologised for _____.

56. Assembling a model ship is not a difficult job. Just follow the instructions.

(Use a modal verb.)

You _____ if _____.

57. I don't think I am interested in your offer. My colleagues won't be, either.

I think _____. Neither _____.

58. I have never lived through such a great humiliation.

This is _____.

59. When you sleep later, you seem to feel sleepier.

The _____, the _____.

60. What's wrong? I have never seen you so miserable before.

What's wrong? You seem _____.

PART FOUR: WRITING

Directions: *On your sheet for open-ended answers write a composition in standard English of about 160-170 words on **ONE** of the following topics, marking the topic you have chosen on the sheet:*

- 1. Begin a diary-entry with:** *I couldn't recognise the place. Only a couple of years ago it was a quiet seaside village where my family and I used to spend a quiet week every summer.*
- 2. You are a free-born animal living in a zoo now. Describe yourself, your life and your feelings.** What animal are you? Where were you born? What was your life there? What is different now? How do you feel? What do you dream of?

Mind that in case of plagiarism, identical texts or if your composition is under 80 words or totally irrelevant to the chosen topic it will get 0 points.

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

26. 05. 2011 г.

ВАРИАНТ 1

Ползва се само от учителя-консултант при необходимост! Учителят-консултант изчита на глас и инструкцията, и съответния текст, според указанията в инструкцията!

TRANSCRIPTS

PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Directions: *You will hear some information about the inventor Nikola Tesla 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.*

When we talk about energy and alternative energy, a name that always comes to mind is Nikola Tesla. He is one of the few inventors who can be grouped together with Albert Einstein and Thomas Edison, part of the club of scientists who pretty much changed the world. However, Tesla is not very well known. Furthermore, other inventors have often taken credit for ideas he had developed.

Tesla was born in 1856 in the village of Smiljan, Croatia. He completed his studies in his home country, and became an electrical engineer. In 1884 he emigrated to the United States. Arriving in New York City with four cents in his pocket, Tesla found employment with Thomas Edison. However, the two of them had so different an approach to their work that they soon separated.

Tesla managed well on his own. At the time of his death, he held over 700 patents. His experiments ranged from exploration of electrical resonance to studies of various lighting systems. To counter people's fears of alternating current, Tesla lighted lamps without wires by allowing electricity to flow through his body.

He also became intrigued with wireless transmission of power. In 1900, Tesla began the construction of a wireless broadcasting tower on Long Island. The project was abandoned when its financial support was withdrawn. Tesla's work shifted to other projects, but his ideas remained on the drawing board due to a lack of funds. Tesla's notebooks are still examined by engineers in search of unexploited ideas.

Directions: *You will hear a text about two Americans abroad 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.*

Two Americans were travelling in Spain. One morning they entered a little restaurant for a late breakfast. However, they did not know Spanish, and the waiter did not know English, either. So the two Americans tried to think of a way to make him understand that they just wanted some fresh milk and sandwiches.

At first they pronounced the word "milk" slowly several times. Then they spelled it. But the waiter still could not understand what they wanted.

At last one of them took a piece of paper and began to draw a cow. He was just finishing his drawing, when the waiter looked at it knowingly and ran out of the restaurant.

"You see," said the traveller who had drawn the cow, "what a pencil drawing can do for a man who has difficulties in a foreign country."

After some time the waiter was back, but to the Americans' surprise he brought no milk. He put down in front of the two men two tickets for a bull-fight!

Directions: *You will hear a text about soap operas 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.*

Many experts say soap was first produced by the Phoenicians about twenty-six-hundred years ago. The Phoenicians used it on wounds and to color their hair and to wash fabrics for clothes. The ancient Greeks, however, are believed to have been the first to use soap for personal hygiene.

By the ninth century, small businesses in Italy, Spain and France produced different kinds of soap. These small businesses did not become a large industry until the last century.

One English expression is closely linked to the soap-making industry in the United States. It is "soap opera". Soap operas are radio and television plays about the problems and emotions in human relationships. They are called soap operas, because the first programs, years ago, were paid for by soap-making companies.

Like musical operas, soap operas are not about real people. Critics often say that they do not present a balanced picture of real life. They note that almost everyone in a soap opera has a serious emotional problem, or is guilty of a crime. And there are several crises in every half hour program.

Yet, soap opera fans do not care what the critics say. They love the programs and watch them every day. Such loyalty made soap operas very popular in the US. In fact, a few programs are so popular that they have been produced with the same actors for many years.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО, МЛАДЕЖТА И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО

АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК – 26 май, 2011 г.

ВАРИАНТ № 1

Ключ с верните отговори

| Въпрос № | Верен отговор | Брой точки | Въпрос № | Верен отговор | Брой точки |
|----------|---------------|------------|----------|---------------|------------|
| 1. | C | 1 | 26. | D | 1 |
| 2. | B | 1 | 27. | C | 1 |
| 3. | C | 1 | 28. | A | 1 |
| 4. | D | 1 | 29. | A | 1 |
| 5. | C | 1 | 30. | C | 1 |
| 6. | B | 1 | 31. | B | 1 |
| 7. | B | 1 | 32. | D | 1 |
| 8. | A | 1 | 33. | C | 1 |
| 9. | B | 1 | 34. | A | 1 |
| 10. | C | 1 | 35. | B | 1 |
| 11. | A | 1 | 36. | D | 1 |
| 12. | C | 1 | 37. | C | 1 |
| 13. | B | 1 | 38. | A | 1 |
| 14. | D | 1 | 39. | B | 1 |
| 15. | C | 1 | 40. | D | 1 |
| 16. | C | 1 | 41. | A | 1 |
| 17. | A | 1 | 42. | C | 1 |
| 18. | B | 1 | 43. | A | 1 |
| 19. | A | 1 | 44. | D | 1 |
| 20. | A | 1 | 45. | B | 1 |
| 21. | B | 1 | 46. | C | 1 |
| 22. | C | 1 | 47. | D | 1 |
| 23. | B | 1 | 48. | A | 1 |
| 24. | C | 1 | 49. | D | 1 |
| 25. | B | 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. I haven't *ever seen anything like that happen(ing) to anybody.*

52. The matter is so trivial that the police are hardly going to do anything / aren't going to do much / are going to do (almost) nothing / are going to do very little about it.

53. Ever since her family came to live in our neighbourhood, my brother *has been going out with Nicole.*

54. The old lady said she wished *(that) they / we had more time for sightseeing.*

55. The secretary apologised for *not being able to give (us, him, them, etc.) more detailed information.*

56. You can (easily) assemble a model ship (easily) / will be able to assemble a model ship easily / without any difficulty / with no difficulty if you (just) follow the instructions.

57. I think *I'm not interested in your offer.* Neither will be my colleagues / will my colleagues be.

58. This is the *greatest humiliation (that) I have ever lived through / through which I have ever lived.*

59. The *later you sleep, the sleepier you seem to feel.*

60. What's wrong? You seem *more miserable than ever / I have ever seen you before.*

Критерии за оценяване на писмения текст:

1. Съдържание и логическа последователност на изложението – 0 – 4т.
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. Богатство на изразните средства – 0 – 3т.
6. Правопис – 0 – 2т. (Не се санкционират пунктуационни грешки, които не пречат на разбирането.)

При плагиатство, идентични текстове, текст под 80 думи или пълно несъответствие на текста с избраната тема се присъждат 0 точки.