

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО

АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

26 май 2021 г.

ВАРИАНТ 1

МОДУЛ 1 (Време за работа: 60 минути)

PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Directions: *You will hear a text about history of women's fashion 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. In the 15th century, in Europe**
 - A) people looked back to Antiquity for fashion ideas.
 - B) textile fabric became accessible to the majority of people.
 - C) the tendency to dress smartly started spreading more quickly.
 - D) the start of textile trade marked the beginning of world fashion.

- 2. The fashion trends in Europe in the 15th century were established by**
 - A) the wealthy townspeople.
 - B) the growing middle class.
 - C) the famous Venetian designers.
 - D) the popular local dressmakers.

- 3. Women in Venice wore high platform shoes mostly because**
 - A) they wanted to look taller.
 - B) they wanted to be fashionable.
 - C) of the poor walking conditions.
 - D) of the French influence.

- 4. By the 19th century, most women's clothes**
 - A) came from France.
 - B) were tailor-made.
 - C) were made of silk.
 - D) resembled men's garments.

- 5. With the establishment of department stores**
 - A) design clothes were no longer available.
 - B) mail order catalogues went out of use.
 - C) the textile industry declined.
 - D) ready-made clothing became popular.

Directions: You will hear a text about *Beltane festival* 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. Beltane festival, known as May Day, marked the beginning of summer in the ancient Celtic calendar.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 7. Nowadays people across the United Kingdom celebrate May Day in the same way.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 8. Every year May Day celebrations in Cornwall attract a lot of foreign tourists.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 9. In Scotland on May 1st, people traditionally swim in the North Sea.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 10. On May Day, the French usually buy their loved ones a bouquet of red tulips.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.

Directions: You will hear a text about *research on teenage appeal of taking risks* 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 team from the Dresden University of Technology carried out research on the smoking and drinking habits of adolescents.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 12. Half of the volunteers who took part in the research were grown-up men.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 13. Males are more likely to take risks than females.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 14. In the first run of the experiment boys and men played a gambling game alone.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 15. The experiment showed that boys tend to copy the risk-taking behaviour of their peers.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.

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, C or D, marking your answers on your answer sheet.*

The Time Julius Caesar was Captured by Pirates

In 75 BC a band of Cilician pirates in the Aegean Sea captured a 25-year-old Roman nobleman named Julius Caesar, who had been on his way to study oratory in Rhodes. According to the story told by the Greek philosopher Plutarch, the capture was a minor inconvenience for Caesar but very bad luck for the pirates.

From the start, Caesar simply refused to behave like a captive. When the pirates told him that they had set his ransom at the sum of 20 talents, he laughed at them for not knowing who they had captured and suggested that 50 talents would be a more appropriate amount. He then sent his entourage out to gather the money and settled in for a period of captivity. The pirates were dumbfounded. It's not every day that a hostage negotiates his ransom up.

Caesar made himself at home among the pirates, bossing them around and shushing them when he wanted to sleep. He made them listen to the speeches and poems that he was composing in his unanticipated downtime and scolded them for being illiterate if they weren't sufficiently impressed. He would participate in the pirates' games and exercises, but he always addressed them as if he were the commander and they were his subordinates. The pirates were greatly entertained by his arrogance, which they attributed to his young age. From time to time Caesar would threaten to hunt them down and have them all crucified. The pirates took it as a joke from their overconfident, slightly nutty captive.

It wasn't a joke. After 38 days, the ransom was delivered and Caesar was set free. He went to the island of Miletus where, despite holding no public or military office, he managed to raise a naval force and set out in pursuit of the pirates. He found them still camped at the island where he had been held, and he brought them back as his captives. When the governor of Asia seemed uncertain about punishing them, Caesar went to the prison where they were being held and had them all crucified.

16. The pirates captured Caesar because

- A) they wanted to hold him for ransom.
- B) they knew he was a Roman nobleman.
- C) they knew he was a man of many talents.
- D) they needed an extra pair of hands on the ship.

17. When Caesar offered more money for his freedom, the pirates were

- A) utterly unimpressed.
- B) very suspicious.
- C) greatly delighted.
- D) extremely surprised.

18. While he was held captive, Caesar

- A) kept to himself and wrote poems.
- B) maintained an attitude of superiority.
- C) looked up to the pirates for their courage.
- D) felt disgraced and humiliated.

19. What did the pirates NOT think of Caesar?

- A) He was very self-assured.
- B) He was strange and foolish.
- C) He was not mature enough.
- D) He was meek and modest.

20. After his release, Caesar

- A) made good on his threat.
- B) started a war against piracy.
- C) was elected to public office in Miletus.
- D) made the governor of Asia crucify the pirates.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

**ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК**

26 май 2021 г.

ВАРИАНТ 1

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.*

The Most Popular Superstition in America

Living in the most technologically and scientifically-minded society to date, many of us, reasonable people, still can't help but give in to superstitions in our daily lives. That's just how our brains help us cope. This would be a strange world indeed if black cats really gained control over your destiny simply by crossing the road in front of you. Still, many would try to find a way around if a black cat showed up in their path. Just in case.

To understand better what superstitions still dominate the minds of Americans, researchers surveyed over 2,000 people and found that about 40% would consider themselves "superstitious" compared to more than 60% of interviewees in Great Britain and 51% in Germany.

The top superstition? Knocking on wood. Something harder and harder to do in a modern home. Apparently, 36 % do this.

If you are curious, this practice to avoid bad luck has its root in pagan traditions, where various cultures believed helpful spirits resided inside certain trees. So if you touched that tree, you'd be asking the spirit for protection.

Other top superstitions involved wishing on stars, crossing fingers for luck and seeking out four-leaf clovers. Interestingly, some of the bad signs relate to numerology, with 3, 666, and 13 being particularly worrisome.

Black cats are a potential hazard to 9% of the surveyed group, but we know the real number is much higher, especially with less educated people.

If you look at the results from a gender-based perspective, men come out more for believing in "beginner's luck" while women are more likely to wish on a star. Overall, women tend to be more superstitious than men. Yet, both groups knock on wood with nearly the same conviction.

Breaking it down by age groups, millennials are more likely to believe in luck, while generation Xers apparently are the most superstitious, with 10 different superstitions scoring high in the results. To the baby boomers, number 13 is of distinct concern.

21. Nowadays we believe in superstitions because

- A) we want to understand them better.
- B) many of us are reasonable.
- C) they make our daily life easier.
- D) they have gained control over our destiny.

22. Based on the reported findings, we can infer that

- A) there is no correlation between superstitions and the level of education.
- B) Americans hold more superstitious beliefs than other nations.
- C) more than one third of the people surveyed admit to being superstitious.
- D) superstitions are evenly distributed among different age groups.

23. According to the survey, the top superstition is

- A) shared by 2000 people.
- B) more popular with women.
- C) easy to practice in the modern home.
- D) four times as popular as meeting a black cat.

24. The results of the survey provide evidence that

- A) only bad superstition signs are associated with numbers.
- B) the popularity of some superstitions is not statistically accurate.
- C) 9 % of Americans run the risk of encountering a black cat.
- D) wishing on a star is less popular than seeking out four-leaf clovers.

25. Breaking down the research by gender, the researchers found that

- A) knocking on wood is a widely held irrational belief for both men and women.
- B) top superstitions are much more popular with men.
- C) an equal number of men and women believe in superstitions.
- D) both men and women dismiss crossing fingers for luck as an unusual superstition.

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.*

Women in History

Women's impact on the world is a story that has slowly been coming to light over the past century. Through history, female warriors and queens have conquered foreign lands, female explorers have pushed back frontiers, and women artists, writers, and activists have changed prevailing attitudes and views. The problem is that in the patriarchal societies that dominate the world, women's stories of the resistance they have faced and obstacles they have overcome have been marginalized, and have not always been told.

It is thought that the sidelining of women by men began around 12,000 years ago. At the dawn of human history, during the Stone Age, early humans lived in hunter-gatherer societies, in which both men and women played a vital and complementary role. However, this changed with the Neolithic Revolution, when humans began to shift from nomadic to geographically settled societies based on agriculture, which was controlled by men. As populations expanded, women's contributions to food production diminished and men began to place restrictions and controls on women, regulating their behaviour through institutions such as marriage, religion, and law.

In ancient civilizations such as those in China, Greece, Egypt, and Rome, the vast majority of women had far fewer freedoms than men. Despite this, women had status in the household and as mothers, and some became priestesses associated with goddesses in polytheistic religions. However, by the medieval era, when monotheism became dominant, particularly in the West and Near East, the spiritual role of women dwindled. Customs and laws created by men continued to limit the role of most medieval women. Despite this, a number of queens and empresses across the world showed that women could be effective leaders.

26. Over the past century people have gradually become more aware of the important role that women played in world history.

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

27. In male-dominated societies, the role of women was often underestimated.

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

28. At the dawn of human history women played a much more important role than men.

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

29. In early agricultural societies, men definitely outnumbered women.

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

30. Women in the ancient Greek world had fewer rights in comparison to male citizens.

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

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.

Living alone gives you the time to **31.**_____ on what matters the most to you, so you often realize how important your friends and family **32.**_____ are. You will cherish the past times when you lived with your friends and family, and to continue the relationships you must **33.**_____ conscious effort to spend time with your friends. This often means that you enjoy and **34.**_____ their company even more.

Living in a solitary environment **35.** _____ you the opportunity to learn more about yourself, such as your strengths, weaknesses, motivations and desires. This can help you to become more self-aware and introspective, and it also encourages you to **36.**_____ as a person.

One of the main benefits of living alone is **37.**_____ true financial independence. People who live alone can't **38.** _____ on their housemates or parents telling them when rent and bills are due – you have to remember for yourself, or the bills won't get paid!

When you spend your life living with family and friends, you don't need to learn to **39.**_____ with the problems on your own. When you live alone, you are forced to learn about specific things like replacing light bulbs without any help from others. While this may seem like a challenge at the beginning, it helps you to become more confident, as it **40.**_____ personal pride and faith in yourself.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 31. A) address | B) spot | C) focus | D) aim |
| 32. A) precisely | B) truly | C) accurately | D) correctly |
| 33. A) take | B) do | C) perform | D) make |
| 34. A) value | B) evaluate | C) assess | D) estimate |
| 35. A) introduces | B) presents | C) gives | D) donates |
| 36. A) age | B) mature | C) build | D) increase |
| 37. A) fulfilling | B) achieving | C) earning | D) realising |
| 38. A) trust | B) hold | C) rely | D) turn |
| 39. A) deal | B) tackle | C) handle | D) solve |
| 40. A) fills | B) gives | C) completes | D) instils |

41. The opening set piece is really stunning. Unfortunately, and despite the best efforts of the impressive cast, interest starts to fade around half way through, and in the end the film fails to _____ its early promise.
 A) meet up with B) make up for C) live up to D) carry on with
42. We apologise for any disruption to normal museum services while we are in the process of _____ the old entrance hall.
 A) renovating B) replacing C) returning D) re-establishing
43. This set of 3 CDs contains popular classical music by Beethoven, Mozart and Strauss played by Cornwall's Youth Orchestra, _____ by Tom Pierce.
 A) directed B) composed C) conducted D) written
44. Given the choice between rail and air travel, the average person usually _____ for the plane.
 A) picks B) goes C) turns D) gets
45. Unfortunately, the old painting I found turned out to be _____.
 A) pricey B) priceless C) invaluable D) valueless

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. The price of petrol _____ by 15 % over the past year.
 A) has risen B) raised C) is raising D) has been rising
47. Nothing _____ of Pauline since her car was found abandoned near Salisbury last week.
 A) is seen B) is being seen C) has been seen D) was seen
48. Jane bought _____ house I was telling you about last week.
 A) a B) the C) - D) some
49. It's high time _____ our flat redecorated.
 A) we have B) having C) we had D) us to have
50. She received hundreds of letters of support from friends and strangers _____.
 A) both B) either C) like D) alike

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО

АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

26 май 2021 г.

ВАРИАНТ 1

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. Nobody is expected to work during the lunch break.

It _____ during the lunch break.

52. The burglar appeared to have broken in through the window.

It looked _____ through the window.

53. Shortly before his eighteenth birthday, John left home to go to college.

By the time _____ to go to college.

54. They put their house up for sale last year but there are no buyers.

They have _____ a year but there are no buyers.

55. I have never heard anything more stupid than this.

This is _____ .

56. My mother thinks it is my fault that my sister is ill.

My mother blames _____ illness.

57. Emma started to sing professionally as a child.

Emma has _____ she was a child.

58. The door wasn't closed properly and the dog managed to escape.

If _____ to escape.

59. I expect you were surprised when you found a beetle in your shoe.

You _____ when you found a beetle in your shoe.

(use a modal verb)

60. At the moment the board is dealing with your complaint.

At the moment your complaint _____ .

PART FOUR: WRITING

Directions: *On your sheet for open-ended answers write a text in standard English of about 160 – 170 words on **ONE** of the topics below. **When you write your text, make sure you DO NOT include in it any personal names or give any information about your school, town, etc.** Write the topic you have chosen on your answer sheet.*

1. Most experiences in our lives that seemed difficult at the time become valuable lessons for the future. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons and specific examples to support your answer.
2. Write a short story or describe a situation, ending with: “That’s when John realised his mistake.”

Mind that if you submit two texts as well as in case of indecent language, plagiarism, identical texts, or if your composition is under 80 words, or totally unrelated to the chosen topic, it will get 0 points.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

26 май 2021 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

Text One

Directions: *You will hear a text about history of women's fashion 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.*

Since Antiquity people have expressed their identity through dress. Although historians disagree on the starting point of Western fashion, the desire to dress up was accelerated in the 15th century as Europe grew more prosperous and imported textiles became signifiers of wealth. The urban elite set the styles, which were then adopted by the growing middle class in simpler forms. Fashion also evolved in response to the environments in which women lived. For example, in 16th century Venice women wore shoes on high platforms (chopines) to avoid the mud. By the 17th century, the most popular fashions came from France, where women wore lace, silk, and brocade. Dressmakers across the Western world adopted their styles with the help of engravings of the French designs.

Almost all women's clothing before the 19th century was made-to-measure. Wealthy women had garments made for them by famous fashion designers, while working women turned to the local tailors. Ready-made clothes became available toward the end of the 19th century, and became more prevalent with the advent of mail order catalogues. By the 20th century, most women's clothing was bought ready-made as a result of mass textile production and the creation of department stores.

Text Two

Directions: You will hear **a text about Beltane festival** 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 **A, B or C**. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.

Many folklore customs have their roots planted firmly back in the Dark Ages, when the ancient Celts had divided their year by four major festivals. *Beltane* or ‘the fire of Bel’, had particular significance to the Celts as it represented the first day of summer and was celebrated with bonfires to welcome in the new season. Still celebrated today, *Beltane* is perhaps better known as May 1st, or May Day.

May Day celebrations vary in different places. In a village in Cornwall, England, a model boat is covered with flowers and then sent from the beach into the sea. It’s a lovely custom which attracts lots of spectators.

In a number of English towns and villages, a May Queen is crowned. A teenage girl is chosen and she will probably wear a white dress and flowers in her hair. She will walk at the front of the May Day parade.

People will also dance around a maypole. This is a pole to which ribbons are attached. The dancers will hold the ribbons and dance around in a circle. This practice is to celebrate youth and springtime.

In Scotland there is an annual fire festival in the capital of Edinburgh with processions and bonfires. It is also customary for some people to run into the North Sea, late in the evening of 30 April.

In France family members or loved ones may be presented with a bunch of dog roses or lily of the valley. This tradition started when King Charles was given a flower as a good luck charm.

Text Three

Directions: You will hear **a text about research on teenage appeal of taking risks** 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 **A, B or C**. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.

Many studies have shown that adolescents are more likely to start smoking or drinking if their friends do, but it is hard to study how such behaviours spread through social groups. A team from the Dresden University of Technology in Germany used a simple gambling game to dig into the teen appeal of risk-taking, and its social implications.

The task involved choosing between a definite payout of €5 or a small chance of winning up to €50. The game was played over a series of rounds by 86 male volunteers, half of whom were

between 12 and 15, while the rest were adults. Previous work suggested boys and girls have different levels of risk-taking, so the team focused on males.

When the volunteers played the game alone, the boys were less likely than the men to take the risky gamble of trying for a larger payout. However, this changed when the participants no longer thought they were alone. In a second run of the experiment, the volunteers met a “partner” face-to-face before playing the game, and were told they could see each other’s actions on a computer. In reality, the researchers were in control of all the “partner’s” decisions.

If the fake partner took the risky gamble more often, the boys’ own play became riskier – but only if their partner was another teen, not an adult. The boys’ behaviour changed more than twice as much as that of the adults.

A questionnaire revealed that the boys who changed their behaviour the most also reported having more friends and a higher social confidence.

These findings don’t prove that taking more risks is a direct cause of popularity, but they do hint at a link.

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ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

26 май 2021 г.

ВАРИАНТ 1

Ключ с верните отговори

Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки
1.	C	1
2.	A	1
3.	C	1
4.	B	1
5.	D	1
6.	A	1
7.	B	1
8.	C	1
9.	B	1
10.	B	1
11.	B	1
12.	A	1
13.	C	1
14.	A	1
15.	A	1
16.	A	1
17.	D	1
18.	B	1
19.	D	1
20.	A	1
21.	C	1
22.	C	1
23.	D	1
24.	B	1
25.	A	1

Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки
26.	A	1
27.	A	1
28.	B	1
29.	C	1
30.	A	1
31.	C	1
32.	B	1
33.	D	1
34.	A	1
35.	C	1
36.	B	1
37.	B	1
38.	C	1
39.	A	1
40.	D	1
41.	C	1
42.	A	1
43.	C	1
44.	B	1
45.	D	1
46.	A	1
47.	C	1
48.	B	1
49.	C	1
50.	D	1

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

26 май 2021 г.

ВАРИАНТ 1

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.

ВЪЗМОЖНИ ВАРИАНТИ:

51. Nobody is expected to work during the lunch break.

It _____ during the lunch break.

It isn't necessary (= 1 p.) for anyone/anybody to work (= 1 p.) during the lunch break. /

It isn't expected (= 1 p.) of anyone/anybody to work (= 1 p.) during

52. The burglar appeared to have broken in through the window.

It looked _____ through the window.

It looked as if / as though (= 1 p.) the burglar had broken in (=1 p.) through the window.

53. Shortly before his eighteenth birthday, John left home to go to college.

By the time _____ to go to college.

By the time he was eighteen / he turned/ reached eighteen, (= 1 p.) John had left home (=1 p.) to go to college.

54. They put their house up for sale last year but there are no buyers.

They have _____ a year but there are no buyers.

They have tried / been trying to sell their house (= 1 p.) for (=1p.) a year but there are no buyers.

55. I have never heard anything more stupid than this.

This is _____ .

This is the most stupid thing (= 1 p.) I have ever heard (= 1 p.) /

This is the first time I have heard (= 1 p.) such a stupid thing. (=1 p.)

56. My mother thinks it is my fault that my sister is ill.

My mother blames _____ illness.

My mother blames me for (= 1 p.) my sister's (= 1 p.) illness.

57. Emma started to sing professionally as a child.

Emma has _____ she was a child.

Emma has been singing professionally (= 1,5p.) [ever] since (=0,5 p.) she was a child.

58. The door wasn't closed properly and the dog managed to escape.

If _____ to escape.

If the door had been closed properly, (= 1 p.) the dog wouldn't have managed (= 1 p.) to escape.

59. I expect you were surprised when you found a beetle in your shoe. (use a modal verb)

You _____ when you found a beetle in your shoe.

You **must** (*modal verb*= 1 p.) **have been surprised** (*perfect infinitive*= 1 p.) when you ...

60. At the moment the board is dealing with your complaint.

At the moment your complaint _____ .

At the moment your complaint **is being dealt with (by the board)**. (*passive*= 1 p.; *tense*= 1 p.)

Критерии за оценяване на писмения текст:

1. Съдържание – съответствие със зададената тема и логическа последователност на изложението – 0 ÷ 9т.
2. Спазване на зададения обем и формат – 0 ÷ 1т.
3. Спазване на граматическите норми и правила; богатство на изразните средства – 0 ÷ 9т.
4. Правилна и точна употреба на лексиката; богатство на изразните средства – 0 ÷ 9т.
5. Правопис – 0 ÷ 2т. (Не се санкционират пунктуационни грешки, които не пречат на разбирането.)

При предадени два текста, както и в случай на непристоен език, плагиатство, идентични текстове, текст под 80 думи или пълно несъответствие на текста с избраната тема, се присъждат 0 точки.