

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО

АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

27 август 2021 г.

ВАРИАНТ 2

МОДУЛ 1 (Време за работа: 60 минути)

**PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

**Directions:** *You will hear a story about Dr Joseph Bell 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. The guests at the dinner table were ..... to hear Dr. Bell's story.**

- A) reluctant
- B) afraid
- C) amused
- D) amazed

**2. Dr Bell responded to the skeptical guest's request**

- A) immediately.
- B) unwillingly.
- C) critically.
- D) deliberately.

**3. The patient's case was clearly**

- A) dangerous.
- B) out of control.
- C) confusing.
- D) amusing.

**4. The patient was evasive because**

- A) he had a bad-quality tattoo.
- B) he wanted to conceal his war crimes.
- C) he had abandoned military service.
- D) his performance with the band was poor.

**5. According to the story,**

- A) Dr Bell is the fictional name of Sherlock Holmes.
- B) Arthur Conan Doyle knew Sherlock Holmes personally.
- C) Dr Bell is the real-life inspiration for creating Sherlock Holmes.
- D) Arthur Conan Doyle was grateful for Dr Bell's generosity.

**Directions:** You will hear *an article about attitudes to marriage* 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. Most people strongly disapprove of those unwilling to get married.**

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

**7. The majority of young people would be very disappointed if they never tie the knot.**

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

**8. There is a new trend concerning marriage plans towards prioritising things and leaving marriage until later in life.**

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

**9. It comes as no surprise that parents do not push young people into getting married.**

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

**10. Getting married is about to become a thing of the past.**

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

**Directions:** You will hear *a text about Halley's Comet* 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. Halley's Comet can be observed from Earth once in exactly 76 years.**

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

**12. Back in 1910 many people believed that the collision of Halley's Comet with our planet would be apocalyptic.**

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

**13. It was unreliable newspapers that spread the panic about the whole story.**

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

**14. Unscrupulous people made huge profits by marketing anti-comet pills.**

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

**15. The passing of Halley's Comet always coincides with the death of famous people.**

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

### **Dutch**

New expressions often come into a language during a war or other times of strong national upheaval. Sometimes, they remain part of the language for hundreds of years after hostilities have ended.

Many of the “Dutch” expressions heard in American English are like that. Many were first used in England in the seventeenth century, during fierce naval competition between England and the Netherlands. Now, of course, the British and the Dutch are good friends. But long ago, the British used “Dutch” as a word for something bad, or false or mistaken. A “Dutch” bargain or agreement was one made between men who had too much to drink. A similar expression was “Dutch courage”. It was the false courage produced by alcohol.

Some of these old expressions are still used today, with a little different meaning. “Dutch treat”, for example. Long ago, a “Dutch treat” was a dinner at which the invited guests were expected to pay for their own share of the food and drink. Now, “Dutch treat” means that when friends go out to have fun, each person pays their own share. A boy and a girl, for example, may decide to go to a movie. They agree to “go Dutch” or “Dutch treat”. Each buys his or her own ticket.

Some of the “Dutch” phrases heard in American English have nothing to do with the Dutch people at all. In the 1700s, German immigrants to America were often called “Dutch”. This happened because of mistakes in understanding and pronouncing the word “Deutsch”, the German word for German. Many of the families of these German people still live in the eastern United States, mainly in the state of Pennsylvania. They are known as Pennsylvania Dutch.

During the American Civil War, Northern supporters in the central state of Missouri were called “Dutch” because many of them were German settlers. In California during the gold rush, the term “Dutch” was used to describe Germans and Scandinavians, as well as people from the Netherlands. President Theodore Roosevelt once noted that anything foreign and non-English was called “Dutch”.

**16. New words and expressions are only coined during wars.**

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

**17. All of the old “Dutch” expressions are now used with a different meaning.**

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

**18. German immigrants to America were often referred to as “Dutch” in the 18th century.**

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

**19. Nowadays very few of the descendants of the German settlers live in the state of Missouri.**

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

**20. There was a time when the term “Dutch” was not used by Americans as a reference to Germans only.**

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

# МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

## ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО

### АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

27 август 2021 г.

#### ВАРИАНТ 2

#### МОДУЛ 2 (Време за работа: 60 минути)

#### PART TWO: READING COMPREHENSION

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

I'm in Marrakech, the bustling heart of Morocco at the base of the Atlas Mountains, with my son, Sam. He's eight. We've come here with Mohamed, a friend who owns a shop in our neighbourhood in New York. We're regular customers at Mohamed's shop, where Sam can often be found negotiating with his friend. When they're not bargaining, they're chatting about swords, or camels or the desert. 'You need to come to Morocco, to Marrakech,' Mohamed told me. 'I'll show you around and teach Sam my tricks. Let him refine his negotiating skills with the professionals!' So here we are.

We meet up with Mohamed over a cup of mint tea at a table outside a tiny café in the old city of Marrakech. We're sitting in an area bordering the exotic stalls that make the marketplace. Later, as we stroll around, Mohamed introduces us to weavers and olive sellers, tile makers and rug merchants. He also begins the first of his bargaining tutorials for Sam.

'Everything in Morocco is open to negotiation, Sam. When you hear a price, the first thing you say is "Too much" and then walk away.'

'But what if I like it?'

'When you see something you like, maybe a lamp, you ask about something else instead. Then, as you walk out, you ask, "And how much is that lamp?" as though you'd just noticed it and aren't really that interested in it.'

We turn a corner and are greeted with the scent of sweet-smelling orange blossoms. 'Don't always give an offer. Make them continue to lower the price. Oh, and wear something Moroccan,' Mohamed continues as we enter a fairly large shop. Decorative and lethal-looking swords hang beside soft hand-dyed fabrics; large camel bones covered in writing sit beside massive copper lamps. It is here that Sam spots his first ornate box. 'Look, a treasure chest!' It's made of wood, and painted red and gold. He opens the lid, then closes it. 'Cool.' Then he spots a tall, cobalt blue, tear-shaped glass container—an old perfume bottle. 'Fifty dollars,' the shopkeeper pronounces. Sam says nothing. Whether he's too shy or is practising Mohamed's bargaining technique, I can't tell. He eventually agrees to pay \$24. I'd say the bottle is worth \$10, at most. Clearly, his negotiating skills need a bit of work. 'Just to get started, Dad,' Sam reassures me as he pays for the bottle.

Sam and I spend a few days sightseeing around Marrakech, but he really has eyes for only one thing. Late one afternoon, we return to the shop where Sam saw the treasure chest.

‘You have returned. Very good.’ The shopkeeper opens his arms. He places the chest on the floor. Sam opens the lid. He runs his fingers over it. The shopkeeper speaks. ‘Give me 250.’

Sam shakes his eight-year-old head. ‘Eighty.’

‘I like your *babouches*,’ says the merchant. Sam’s wearing a pair of bright yellow, Moroccan men’s slippers. He ignores the comment.

‘You’re very good. I’ll take 180 dollars,’ the merchant announces.

‘One hundred.’

Both are silent. Neither blinks. What happens next happens fast.

‘One hundred and fifty, and it’s yours.’

‘One hundred and twenty.’

‘One hundred and thirty.’

‘Yes!’

The man sticks out his hand. Sam grabs it. The deal is done. Mohamed will be proud.

**21. The narrator and his son went to Marrakech**

- A) on a shopping spree.
- B) with a friend of theirs.
- C) to see Mohamed’s new shop.
- D) to look for some good bargains.

**22. When Sam visited Mohamed’s shop in New York**

- A) he often brought his school friends with him.
- B) he usually bought some Moroccan books for his friend.
- C) he liked to have a chat with the shop owner.
- D) he helped Mohamed serve his customers.

**23. In Marrakech, Mohamed**

- A) started teaching Sam how to get a bargain.
- B) showed Sam some Moroccan magic tricks.
- C) went sightseeing with his American friends.
- D) advised his friends to buy locally produced clothes.

**24. According to Mohamed’s directions, Sam should**

- A) never bargain with the sellers.
- B) ask about the price directly.
- C) always haggle over the price.
- D) read product labels very carefully.

**25. It can be inferred from the end of the story that**

- A) Sam has mastered the art of the deal quite well.
- B) Sam would never become a very good dealer.
- C) Sam’s bargaining techniques were unsuccessful.
- D) Sam failed to negotiate a good price for the treasure chest.

**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.

### **An Unlikely Parasite: The Mistletoe**

During the holidays, many people hang mistletoe over doorways. People share kisses under this evergreen plant. It is a popular Christmas tradition. But don't let the image of a romantic plant used during the happy times of the holidays fool you. In the forests where they're from, mistletoe plants can do some real damage. Let's take a look at how and why.

The mistletoe plant is evergreen. This means it has leaves that remain green throughout the year. It is also poisonous and has white berries and small, yellow flowers. The mistletoe lives on other plants, taking water and nutrients from these plants. For this reason, mistletoe plants are considered parasites.

The white berries of the mistletoe contain seeds. Some birds and mammals like to feed on these berries. When they do, the seeds may attach to the animal eating the berries. The animal may carry the seeds to another part of the tree or shrub. They may also carry the seeds to another plant altogether. The seeds start to grow roots that dig through the bark of the tree or shrub. The roots grow into the tissues of the plant they've taken over. That's how the mistletoe takes nutrients and water away from the host plant. Mistletoe can be hard to remove once it infects a plant. The best way to fight off a mistletoe infestation is to cut off the infected branch completely. If the mistletoe takes over more parts of the plant, it can start to weaken the plant and make it harder for it to grow.

As mistletoe plants grow in the trees, they become a thick mix of branches and stems. This big mass is sometimes called a "witch's broom". Some animals nest in these witches' brooms. These animals include chickadees, house wrens, and most Cooper's hawks.

**26. The mistletoe plant is described as evergreen, which means that**

- A) it has leaves that remain red throughout the year.
- B) it has leaves that fall off throughout the year.
- C) it has leaves that remain green throughout the year.
- D) it is in full blossom throughout the year.

**27. Mistletoe plants live on other plants and cause them**

- A) to grow stronger.
- B) to grow weaker.
- C) to take in more water and nutrients.
- D) to turn white.

**28. As a result of carrying the mistletoe seeds some animals**

- A) turn into vicious parasites that can kill plants.
- B) can cause other animal species to die off.
- C) grow weaker and eventually die from poisoning.
- D) help mistletoe plants infect other plants.

**29. One positive effect mistletoe plants have on the ecosystems where they grow is that**

- A) they take water and nutrients away from other plants.
- B) they have leaves that remain green throughout the year.
- C) they provide food to some birds and animals.
- D) they have seeds which can grow roots into the barks of trees and shrubs.

**30. “Witch’s broom”**

- A) is a specially designed nest for certain species.
- B) refers to the thick mass created by overgrowing mistletoe.
- C) is the popular name for certain varieties of mistletoe.
- D) reveals the power mistletoe has for black magic.

## **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.*

#### **What is TikTok and Why is it So Popular?**

Every few years, a new app redefines the way we use social media. 2020 was the year that TikTok took (31)\_\_\_\_\_. The kids love it. Everybody else says it’s a waste of time. But there’s no (32)\_\_\_\_\_ its popularity. In 2020, the mobile app TikTok was the newest contender for the throne. A mix of music, lip sync videos, and micro-video content, TikTok is not an easy platform to understand at first (33)\_\_\_\_\_.

Perhaps the hardest part of understanding TikTok is the shortness of the content. TikTok primarily shows 15-second-long videos. While there is an option to share videos up to one minute long, there is no long-form video, and no image or text sharing options. These (34)\_\_\_\_\_ make the app harder to comprehend the first few times you use it.

Actually, TikTok was (35)\_\_\_\_\_ by two friends in China, who, seeing the growing technology, thought that they would together launch an educational social networking app in which children would be able to study at home which even the world’s top universities cannot (36)\_\_\_\_\_. Their other motive was that those who have the ability to teach, without any degree and without any interview, would be able to teach people on their platform, thus getting money for their hard work and (37)\_\_\_\_\_ popularity worldwide.

As of 2019, TikTok platform is growing, it is evolving and (38)\_\_\_\_\_ the interest of more and more both brands and celebrities. Actor Will Smith (39)\_\_\_\_\_ joined TikTok and within a few weeks, had already amassed 5 million followers.



The biggest (40)\_\_\_\_\_ of TikTok is the ability to post about anything. Humour, hobbies, fitness, travel, music, photography, dance; every category is open and is (41)\_\_\_\_\_ huge attention. Each area is offering (42)\_\_\_\_\_ for those that can adapt their content to the short-form video model.

(43)\_\_\_\_\_ entertainment seems to be the main appeal at the moment, there is an increase in educational, inspirational and business-oriented content.

When a new app emerges on the market and starts to (44)\_\_\_\_\_ in popularity, it can be hard to understand why it's needed. Instagram, for several years, seemed like a simple photo filter app but slowly emerged into a social platform and branding tool. Snapchat stories initially seemed ridiculous, Instagram essentially stole the idea, and Instagram Stories now dominate the social network. Twitter, with its confusing hashtag system, eventually became a new way to track news and current events.

When it (45)\_\_\_\_\_ to TikTok, there is a vast market of people looking for micro-entertainment and distraction for a few minutes during the day. If a video is interesting or appealing, it is reshared quickly by the algorithm on the 'For You' page and gains millions of views.

- |     |              |                |               |               |
|-----|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 31. | A) down      | B) up          | C) over       | D) in         |
| 32. | A) denying   | B) refusing    | C) deserting  | D) declining  |
| 33. | A) gaze      | B) view        | C) stare      | D) glimpse    |
| 34. | A) checks    | B) preventions | C) restraints | D) boundaries |
| 35. | A) devised   | B) thought     | C) discovered | D) worked     |
| 36. | A) serve     | B) cater       | C) provide    | D) deliver    |
| 37. | A) too       | B) also        | C) apart      | D) besides    |
| 38. | A) grounding | B) grinding    | C) grabbing   | D) grasping   |
| 39. | A) shortly   | B) soon        | C) presently  | D) recently   |
| 40. | A) draw      | B) drag        | C) tug        | D) push       |
| 41. | A) earning   | B) achieving   | C) picking    | D) gaining    |
| 42. | A) exhibit   | B) exposure    | C) display    | D) show       |

43.    A) While                      B) As                      C) When                      D) Since
44.    A) spread                      B) expand                      C) grow                      D) enlarge
45.    A) goes                      B) sets                      C) gets                      D) comes

**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 recent charity concert raised a large sum but the target of 100,000 euros \_\_\_\_\_ reached yet.**  
 A) has not been                      B) has been                      C) have not been                      D) aren't
47. **The village church clock had been silent for years but last night to everyone's amazement it \_\_\_\_\_ ten o'clock.**  
 A) stroke                      B) struck                      C) had stricken                      D) stroked
48. **\_\_\_\_\_ all shows and presentations had to take place behind closed doors, there was still plenty of excitement around the events.**  
 A) Although                      B) Even                      C) Nevertheless                      D) However
49. **The cake looks so delicious that I can't resist \_\_\_\_\_ it.**  
 A) taste                      B) tasting                      C) to taste                      D) to be tasting
50. **I must be ready with the welcome dinner before \_\_\_\_\_ the first guest arrives.**  
 A) surely                      B) even                      C) only                      D) just

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**ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО**

**АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК**

**27 август 2021 г.**

**ВАРИАНТ 2**

**МОДУЛ 3 (Време за работа: 120 минути)**

**PART THREE: USE OF ENGLISH**

**Section Three: Sentence Transformations**

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

**51. In spite of the heavy rain, the children went on playing the game.**

Although \_\_\_\_\_, the children went on playing the game.

**52. I don't think we need to listen to what he has to say.**

There's no point \_\_\_\_\_ what he has to say.

**53. The Faculty do not allow taking photographs in the school laboratory.**

Taking photographs \_\_\_\_\_ in the school laboratory.

**54. She succeeded in writing her report on time because she is hard-working.**

If she \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ her report on time.

**55. My brother jumped out of his bed the moment he heard the alarm.**

As soon as \_\_\_\_\_.

**56. I suggest doing more research before you start writing the article.**

You had \_\_\_\_\_ before you start writing the article.

**57. I don't want to see her again.**

I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ her again.

**58. Matilda has been working for the company for ten years now.**

Ten years ago Matilda \_\_\_\_\_.

**59. 'I've never tried French cuisine with its flavours and techniques', said the girl.**

The girl admitted \_\_\_\_\_ French cuisine with its flavours and techniques.

**60. I bought a new dress yesterday but now I am sorry I did it.**

I wish \_\_\_\_\_ a new dress yesterday.

## **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. Who are the real heroes in the world today? What makes a person a hero? Who is your hero? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.
2. Write a story or describe a situation, ending with the sentence: “Exhausted but happy, Jessica and Bob finally got home”.

*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**

**27 август 2021 г.**

**ВАРИАНТ 2**

**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 story about Dr Joseph Bell 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.*

**The Incredible Dr Bell**

One evening, at about the turn of the twentieth century, after enjoying a weekend of hunting and shooting in Scotland, a dozen guests sat around a dinner table discussing human monsters, famous murders, and unsolved crimes. One of the guests, Dr Joseph Bell, the eminent Edinburgh surgeon and medical instructor, had the others wide-eyed with his deductive acrobatics.

“The trouble with most people,” he said, “is that they see, but do not observe. Any really good detective ought to be able to tell, before a stranger has fairly sat down, his occupation, habits, and past history through rapid observation and deduction. Glance at a man and you find his nationality written on his face, his means of livelihood on his hands, and the rest of his story in his clothes, mannerisms and tattoo marks.”

The guests were skeptical. One challenged Dr Bell to give an example of applied observation. Promptly, Dr Bell obliged.

“A patient walked into the room where I was instructing the students, and his case seemed to be a very simple one. I was talking about what was wrong with him. ‘Of course, gentlemen,’ I happened to say, ‘he has been a soldier in a Highland regiment, and probably a bandsman.’ But the man insisted he was nothing but a shoemaker and had never been in the army in his life. This was rather perplexing, but being absolutely certain, I told two of the clerks to remove the man to a side room and strip him.

Under his left breast I instantly detected a little blue D-mark branded on his skin. He was an army deserter. That was how they used to mark them in the Crimean days. You can

understand his evasion. However, this proved my first observation correct. He confessed to having played in the band of a Highland regiment in the war against the Russians. It was really elementary, gentlemen.”

Most of his guests were impressed. But one listener jokingly remarked, “Why, Dr Bell might almost be Sherlock Holmes.”

To which Dr Bell snapped, “My dear sir, I am Sherlock Holmes.”

Dr Bell was not joking. He was indeed the original Sherlock Holmes, the prototype for the immortal detective of fiction. “It is most certainly to you that I owe Sherlock Holmes,” Arthur Conan Doyle wrote Dr Bell in May, 1892.

## **Text Two**

*Directions: You will hear an article about attitudes to marriage 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.*

### **Changing Attitudes Toward Marriage and Single Life?**

Discussion of the social significance of marriage rarely leaves the headlines. Despite all the debates, attitudes about the primacy of marriage as a way of life have changed markedly over the past decades.

The legitimacy of singleness as a life-style is increasingly recognized by young people and their parents; most people no longer regard getting married as necessarily better than remaining single and do not disapprove of those who avoid marriage. Although most young people interviewed in a recent study say that they would be bothered at least a little by failure to marry, relatively few say they would be greatly bothered by that outcome. It is somewhat surprising that the mothers of these young people also report fairly open-minded attitudes regarding marriage for their children, suggesting that the younger generation will probably not experience much parental pressure to marry. Although the imperative to marry has weakened and the perceived advantages of marriage as compared to single life have declined, marriage continues to be valued by a great number of young people as shown in several studies of attitudes toward marriage. More than 90 percent expect to marry and there has been almost no decline in that proportion since the 1970's. What is more, despite the high levels of divorce, most young people say that they expect their marriages to be lasting.

What has changed about marriage plans has been the rising age at which young people, especially young women, expect to marry – an expectation reflected in the increasing age at which couples are actually marrying. There also seems to be a widespread desire not to let marriage interfere with education and to obtain some work experience before marriage. Marriage continues to be more important to young women than young men, despite recent trends toward more equal gender roles. There is some evidence that experience with divorce increases negative attitudes about marriage and favorable ones about singleness as a way of life.

Overall, due to a lot of societal shifts, there have been noticeable changes in the way that we think about marriage and its role.

### **Text Three**

*Directions: You will hear a text about Halley's Comet 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.*

#### **The Halley's Comet Panic of 1910**

Named after astronomer Edmond Halley, Halley's Comet only passes by Earth every 76 years or so. When it buzzed our planet in 1910, it sparked a lot of interest - telescope sales skyrocketed as the comet neared. Hotels even offered special deals, so people could gather on top of their roofs to watch the meteor pass.

Of course, not everyone was pleased with the comet's appearance, as many believed the shooting star would end civilization. This crazy idea was popularized by Camille Flammarion, a French astronomer who believed the comet's 24-million-mile long tail contained a poisonous cyanogen gas that "would disperse into the atmosphere and possibly destroy all life on the planet."

Unfortunately, The New York Times did a piece on Flammarion's apocalyptic theory that encouraged some less-trustworthy newspapers to run wild with the story. So in addition to telescopes, people started ransacking stores for gas masks. Swindlers made fortunes by selling anti-comet pills, and some people worried the comet would "cause the Pacific to change basins with the Atlantic" and turn the world into "one huge mass of chaotic confusion." Worried people flocked to their churches, and according to science writer Matt Simon, some of them actually sealed up their keyholes to keep poison out of their homes.

When the comet finally passed, however, the gas masks proved totally worthless, as there was no poison. Sure, a few people blamed the meteor for King Edward VII's death, but there's not a lot of science backing that claim. Interestingly, Mark Twain also passed away as the comet flew overhead. That's extra weird considering he was born as the comet last flew by, in 1835.

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА**

**ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК**

**27 август 2021 г.**

**ВАРИАНТ 2**

**Ключ с верните отговори**

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

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



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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. In spite of the heavy rain the children went on playing the game.**

Although \_\_\_\_\_, the children went on playing the game.  
**it was raining** (=1 p.) **heavily** (=1 p.)

**52. I don't think we need to listen to what he has to say.**

There's no point \_\_\_\_\_ what he has to say.  
**in** (=0,5 p.) **listening** (= 1 p.) **to** (=0,5 p.)

**53. The Faculty do not allow taking photographs in the school laboratory.**

Taking photographs \_\_\_\_\_ in the school laboratory.  
**is not allowed / permitted [by the Faculty]** (passive + by = 1 p.; tense =1 p.)

**54. She succeeded in writing her report on time because she is hard-working.**

If she \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ her report on time.  
**was / were** (=0,5 p.) **not [so] hard-working** (= 0,5 p.), **she would not /wouldn't** (= 0,5 p.) **have written** (=0,5 p.)

**55. My brother jumped out of his bed the moment he heard the alarm.**

As soon as \_\_\_\_\_ .  
**my brother/ he [had] heard the alarm** (=1 p.) **he/ my brother jumped out of his bed** (=1 p.)

**56. I suggest doing more research before you start writing the article.**

You had \_\_\_\_\_ before you start writing the article.  
**better** (= 1 p.) **do more research** (= 1 p.)

**57. I don't want to see her again.**

I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ her again.  
**not** (= 1 p.) **see** (= 1 p.)

**58. Matilda has been working for the company for ten years now.**

Ten years ago Matilda \_\_\_\_\_ .  
**started / began** (= 1 p.) **working / to work for the company** (= 1 p.)

**59. 'I've never tried French cuisine with its flavours and techniques,' said the girl.**

The girl admitted \_\_\_\_\_ French cuisine with its flavours and techniques.  
**[that] she (= 1 p.) had never tried (=1 p.) / [to] not (= 1 p.) having tried (= 1 p.)**

**60. I bought a new dress yesterday but now I am sorry I did it.**

I wish \_\_\_\_\_ a new dress yesterday.  
**I had not / hadn't bought (negative =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.**