

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА
ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

30 август 2021 г.

ВАРИАНТ 2

МОДУЛ 1 (Време за работа: 60 минути)

PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Directions: *You will hear a short story about a special seal 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.*

- 1. Hoover became famous as the only seal raised by people.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 2. At first Hoover wouldn't eat because he didn't like the fish he was offered.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 3. Hoover revealed his special talent when he started courting female seals.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 4. George and Alice Swallow had actually taught Hoover human speech.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 5. Hoover is known as the only seal with the ability to reproduce human speech.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.

Directions: *You will hear a short story about St. Bernard dogs 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 Great St. Bernard Pass in the Western Alps was named after an Augustine monk.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 7. The Augustine monk, St. Bernard de Menthon, was the first to keep St. Bernard dogs in the monastery.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.

8. **The ancestors of St. Bernard dogs were specially trained during the time of the Roman Empire.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
9. **Often St. Bernard dogs were sent on rescue expeditions in pairs.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
10. **St. Bernard dogs always have casks of liquor fixed to their collars for travellers in trouble to warm themselves up.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.

Directions: *You will hear a text about a student's culinary experience 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 narrator was brought up to believe that**
A) small boys were not supposed to cook.
B) men could not cook well.
C) women were to do the cooking.
D) children should know how to cook.
12. **The cooking classes offered by the school were**
A) compulsory.
B) optional.
C) conducted on one-to-one basis.
D) scheduled in the evening.
13. **The application of the "eat what you cook" principle**
A) was meant to satisfy all hungry boys.
B) was part of the exam task for the course.
C) stimulated the boys to do their best in cooking.
D) encouraged the boys to eat healthily.
14. **While cooking their special Stuffed Hot Dogs the narrator and his teammates**
A) got carried away by the irresistible look and smell of their rivals' dish.
B) forgot to switch on the oven and the result was disastrous.
C) made a great mess of preparing the cheese and bacon.
D) were deliberately distracted by their rivals so as to lose the competition.
15. **Finally, the narrator and his teammates were regarded as the heroes of the day because**
A) everybody was full with the amazing hot dogs they had prepared.
B) they managed brilliantly with their final culinary assignment.
C) they succeeded in turning into role models for their peers.
D) all students had an unexpectedly short school day.

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.*

How Climbers Reached the Summit of K2 in Winter

Since the 1950s, K2 has also been known as Savage Mountain for its deadly reputation. For every four climbers who reach its summit, one dies, while the death rate on Mount Everest has been around 1 percent since 1990.

Central Asia is home to all 14 of the world's 8,000-meter peaks. All but K2 had been climbed in both summer and winter. Even a successful spring or summer climb of K2 is rare. More people have been to outer space than have stood on its summit.

For generations, since Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary became the first to climb Mount Everest, in 1953, Sherpa people have worked as guides, facilitators and collaborators on countless historic mountaineering feats. Yet, they have often been rendered invisible by the global media and press and have seldom received their due. And none have been credited with first ascents in Nepal.

Yet experienced Alpinists know that Sherpa people are among the strongest mountaineers and are unparalleled at high altitude.

And this group, team Nimsdai, was climbing for themselves. The lines they fixed weren't for well-funded international climbers seeking fame or glory. They were for them to claim a piece of history for their country.

Temperatures were far below zero, winds were howling sometimes at up to 60 mph for days and they had some 40-degree slopes to climb. On their way they lost part of their equipment in the deep snow, some of them were with frost-bitten toes, others began thinking of quitting, but finally, a weather window opened on January 13 and the ten Nepalese climbers set off from base camp for their first attempt at the summit.

By 3 p.m., strung out like prayer beads, they made their slow march over the shoulder toward the top of K2. There the men grouped up, stood shoulder to shoulder and continued as one. They would enter the record books together. Singing the Nepali national anthem, they stepped up to the summit just before 5 p.m. and enjoyed the wintry view nobody had seen before. But even that beauty paled in comparison to the feeling of pride and unity that swelled within and among the men.

16. K2 has also been known as Savage Mountain because

- A) Everest climbers have never attempted to conquer it.
- B) only 1% of mountaineers have managed to climb it since 1990.
- C) one in five of all attempts to climb it have ended fatally.
- D) it is a warning to all recklessly ambitious mountaineers.

17. In Central Asia

- A) all 8,000-meter-high peaks have been climbed by mountaineers.
- B) all the 8,000-meter-high peaks are easily climbed in all seasons.
- C) all mountain peaks are at least 8,000 meters high.
- D) only 14 of the highest peaks are truly dangerous.

18. Since 1953 Sherpa people

- A) have led numerous risky expeditions.
- B) have been in the focus of the public eye.
- C) have been the first to ascend other peaks in Nepal.
- D) have always deliberately escaped the media.

19. The Nimsdai team started their expedition

- A) to win world fame and glory for themselves.
- B) because they knew the coming winter would be mild.
- C) for they wanted to show off to all mountaineers.
- D) to make their country visible to the world.

20. Their achievement of climbing K2 in winter was made possible by

- A) their calculated good luck with the weather.
- B) their hurt dignity as unparalleled mountaineers.
- C) their pride and sense of belonging to a nation.
- D) their ambition to be recognized as record breakers.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

30 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.*

Fox Hunting in Britain

Foxhunting has been practised in different forms worldwide for hundreds of years. However, it is believed that the custom for a fox to be tracked, chased and killed by hunting ‘scent hounds’ and followed by their master and his team on foot and horseback, originated from a Norfolk farmer’s attempt to catch a fox with hounds in 1534.

Foxes were widely regarded as vermin and farmers and other landowners had hunted the animals for many years as a form of pest control, mostly to minimize their attacks on farm fowl and sometimes for their highly prized fur, too. However, it was only in the eighteenth century that fox hunting developed into its most modern form and was considered a sport in its own right. This was as a result of the decline in the UK’s deer population.

The decline in the deer population and subsequently the sport of deer hunting occurred as a consequence of three Acts passed between 1750 and 1801. According to these Acts open fields and common land, where many deer used to breed, were fenced off into separate, smaller fields because there was high demand for farm land. The Industrial Revolution came with new roads, railways and canals which further reduced the amount of rural land in the United Kingdom, although, on the other hand, these improved transport links also made foxhunting more popular and easily accessible for people living in towns and cities who dreamed to have the lifestyle of the country gentleman.

From 1934 onwards, however, in Germany and other European countries fox hunting was banned but in the United Kingdom it remained popular well into the twentieth century. Indeed, there was a shortage of foxes in England and they had to be imported from France, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden.

Whatever you think of fox hunting, its effect on popular culture is undeniable. For instance, the MP whose role is to inform the Prime Minister of any opinions of the opposition in Parliament and to ensure that party members stick to the party decisions is called the Parliamentary “Chief Whip”. The name refers to the role of the “Whipper-in” in fox hunting, who is responsible for keeping the hounds under control during a hunt. The ritual of spreading ceremonial blood on the cheeks of a new member of a community or society is depicted in many books and films. It also has its roots in the sport. In the sixteenth century the act of

'Blooding' was introduced by King James I. It involved the Huntsmaster rubbing the blood of the prey onto the cheeks of newly initiated member of the hunt.

21. In Britain fox hunting

- A) has been practised only by noblemen.
- B) started when scent hounds were first bred.
- C) was turned into a modern sport by a Norfolk farmer.
- D) None of the above.

22. In the XVIII century, fox hunting gained popularity because

- A) fox furs became fashionable to wear.
- B) farmers needed to keep their cattle safe.
- C) the sport of deer hunting was limited.
- D) fox meat was considered a rare delicacy.

23. The decrease in deer population was the result of

- A) fox protecting legislation in the UK.
- B) increased accessibility of deer habitats by hunters.
- C) the activities of people aspiring to the life style of the aristocracy.
- D) deer habitats being considerably limited.

24. During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries

- A) more and more people throughout Europe took to fox hunting.
- B) fox hunting was banned in all European countries.
- C) fox hunting in France, Germany, Holland and Sweden became a sport.
- D) fox hunting stimulated the UK's international trade relationships.

25. The influence of fox hunting on popular culture is illustrated by

- A) the huge number of books and films on the topic.
- B) the numerous colloquial and dialect words for the sport.
- C) some modern ceremonial rituals at the royal court.
- D) examples of modern political jargon and some initiation practices.

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.*

Amelia Earhart

She never reached her fortieth birthday, but became a record-breaking female aviator whose international fame improved public acceptance of aviation and paved the way for other women in commercial flight.

Amelia Mary Earhart was born on July 24, 1897 in Atchison, Kansas. During World War I, she left college to work at a Canadian military hospital, where she met aviators and became fascinated by flying.

After the war, Earhart completed a semester at Columbia University. With her first plane ride in 1920, she realized her true passion and began flying lessons with female aviator Neta

Snook. On her twenty-fifth birthday, Earhart purchased a biplane and flew it, setting the women's altitude record of 14,000 feet.

Earhart's life changed dramatically in 1928, when publisher George Putnam – trying to benefit from the public enthusiasm for Charles Lindbergh's transcontinental flight the previous year – persuaded Earhart to become the first woman to cross the Atlantic by plane. She succeeded, however, as a passenger. But when the flight from Newfoundland landed in Wales on June 17, 1928, Earhart became a media sensation and symbol of what women could achieve. Putnam remained her promoter and later published her two books: *20 Hrs. 40 Mins.* (1928) and *The Fun of It* (1932). Earhart married Putnam in 1931, though she kept her maiden name and considered marriage an equal partnership.

In 1932, she became the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic as a pilot. In 1929, Earhart helped found the *Ninety-Nines*, an organization of female aviators.

In 1935, Purdue University hired Earhart as aviation advisor and career counselor for women and purchased the Lockheed plane she called her "flying laboratory". On June 1, 1937, she left Miami with navigator Fred Noonan, seeking to become the first woman to fly around the world. With 7,000 miles remaining, the plane lost radio contact near the Howland Islands. It was never found, despite an extensive search that continued for decades.

26. Amelia Earhart was the first woman aviator.

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

27. Amelia Earhart set the women's biplane altitude record at the age of twenty-five.

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

28. Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly a plane across the Atlantic ocean in 1928.

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

29. Amelia Earhart's two books: *20 Hrs. 40 Mins.* and *The Fun of It* made her a celebrity.

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

30. Amelia Earhart worked as an academic aviation advisor.

- 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.

Just Six Degrees of Separation Between Us

An old saying states that we live in a small world. The theory of six degrees of separation

31._____ that, because we are all linked by chains of acquaintance, you are just six introductions **32.**_____ from any other person on the planet.

Throughout the years, there have been various **33.**_____ to prove that the theory **34.**_____ true. Maybe the most **35.**_____ was the one in 1967 by the American psychologist Stanley Milgram. It became known as the “experiment of the small world”. He asked ninety-six **36.**_____ selected people from the Middle West of the USA to send personal letters to unknown people in Massachusetts, which is at the other end of the country.

The goal was to send the letter to someone they knew so that they would send it to someone else and so forth until it **37.**_____ to the final destination. They thought that the chain would be of hundreds of individuals but this wasn’t the case. The delivery had on average from five to seven **38.** _____. The results appeared in the *Psychology Today* magazine and gave **39.**_____ to the phrase “six degrees of separation”.

The contemporary world is hyperconnected. On more than one **40.**_____ we have heard of families or friends that reunite after decades of separation. Social networks link us with people in any place on the planet. These platforms are based on the Six Degrees of Separation Theory. The small-world phenomenon seems to be real and its principle **41.** _____ to many kinds of networks.

In 2011, the social network created by Mark Zuckerberg **42.**_____ a study called: *Anatomy of Facebook*. This investigation analyzed the set of friends of 721 million members of their platform for the purpose of **43.**_____ how many links of separation exist between ones and the others.

The results showed that 99.6% of the **44.**_____ of users had a connection between them of 5 degrees. In 2016, with 1.59 billion users, the average distance was of 4.57, which **45.**_____ to 3.57 degrees of separation. Until today, these are the most visible results on the theory.

- 31.** A) asserts B) assigns C) approves D) assures
- 32.** A) away B) far C) apart D) across
- 33.** A) challenges B) effects C) trials D) attempts
- 34.** A) contains B) retains C) holds D) keeps
- 35.** A) validated B) famous C) approved D) admitted
- 36.** A) accidentally B) incidentally C) randomly D) occasionally
- 37.** A) got B) reached C) arrived D) made
- 38.** A) intermediaries B) negotiators C) postmen D) assistants
- 39.** A) root B) origin C) coinage D) source

40. A) case B) event C) occasion D) happening
41. A) points B) goes C) concerns D) applies
42. A) put out B) carried up C) carried out D) put in
43. A) establishing B) collecting C) gaining D) realizing
44. A) doubles B) couples C) duos D) pairs
45. A) matches B) parallels C) corresponds D) accounts

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. **What a disaster! I'm starving! I wish there _____ some food left from last night's party.**
 A) is B) was C) were D) had been
47. **We stopped _____ some fruit on our way to work.**
 A) buy B) for buying C) buying D) to buy
48. **As far as I can remember, this isn't the first time I _____ you some money.**
 A) have lent B) am lending C) lent D) lend
49. **I regret _____ you that the Commission cannot accept this request.**
 A) for informing B) that I informed C) to inform D) that I had informed
50. **Let me give you _____ advice about how to celebrate your parents' wedding anniversary.**
 A) an B) some C) plenty D) the

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

**ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК**

30 август 2021 г.

ВАРИАНТ 2

МОДУЛ 3 (Време за работа: 120 минути)

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. John could not buy the new book because the bookstore was closed for the day.

Had the bookstore _____ the new book.

52. James sounded so happy on the phone. He surely passed the driving test.

James sounded so happy on the phone _____ the driving test.
(use a modal verb)

53. Yesterday we saw such a wonderful film that we talked about it till late at night.

Yesterday the film we saw _____ that we kept on _____ about it till late at night.

54. At the end of our last class our teacher said: "Never stop asking the question *why!* It's important!"

At the end of our last class our teacher said it _____ the question *why*.

55. 'I am awfully sorry for having been so arrogant last time,' John tried to apologise to Jackie.

'I wish _____,' John tried to apologise to Jackie.

56. If the weather doesn't change, tomorrow we'll climb the peak.

Unless _____ to climb the peak tomorrow.

57. All FBI agents believed that the victim in the shooting was an international criminal.

The victim in the shooting _____ all FBI agents.

58. Her computer collapsed. Someone had to repair it.

She needed to _____ as it had collapsed.

59. Their performance is getting better and better as they spend ever more time rehearsing.

The more time _____.

60. Yesterday I tasted my first pomelo fruit and I liked it.

Yesterday was the first time I _____ pomelo fruit and I liked it.

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. Children should be allowed to use digital devices only one hour a day. Do you agree or disagree? Give specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. Modern people seem to find life impossible without an automobile. What has made the car absolutely necessary for 21st century people? Why? Give arguments in support of your opinion.

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

30 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 short story about a special seal 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.*

Hoover - The Talking Seal

In the 1970s Hoover was the most famous seal in the world! Sadly, however, Hoover didn't have a good start in life. As a baby seal, little Hoover was found completely abandoned and alone on a beach in Maine (USA) in 1971. But thankfully, his mournful calls were heard!

George and Alice Swallow discovered the little seal and took him home to nurse him back to health. In the first few days little Hoover was so stressed that he couldn't manage to eat even the tastiest fish but when he started eating again, he was so hungry that he "hoovered" up one fish after the other (hence the name Hoover after the popular brand of vacuum cleaners!).

Soon George and Alice's bathtub became too small for him - after all, it's in a seal's nature to dive and swim around. That's why he ended up at the New England Aquarium at the age of four months. After a while, a keeper noticed Hoover's unusual gift as he actually tried to impress female seals with human language! It was then that the scientists at the aquarium became very interested in the plump little seal. Why could this seal talk? And why did Hoover have a strong New England accent? They had to know!

Visitors were overjoyed to see the cute new arrival and were always impressed when Hoover spoke like a human. With catchphrases like "hello there" and "get outta here!", he was a sensation! No mammal before him was able to imitate human language as perfectly as him. And guess what dialect Hoover spoke? He spoke with the same accent as George and Alice, of course, as they were like his real parents and he probably wanted to "speak" their language.

Hoover died of old age at the age of 14. Sadly, his descendants weren't as gifted with language as he was.

Text Two

Directions: *You will hear a short story about St. Bernard dogs 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.*

A Brief History of the St. Bernard Rescue Dog

At a little more than 8,000 feet above sea level sits the Great St. Bernard Pass, a 49-mile route in the Western Alps. The pass is only snow free for a couple of months during the summer and has been a treacherous route for many travellers throughout history. In order to help trekkers in trouble, an Augustine monk named St. Bernard de Menthon founded a hospice and monastery around the year 1050.

Sometime between 1660 and 1670, the monks at Great St. Bernard Hospice acquired their first St. Bernards – descendants of the mastiff style Asiatic dogs brought over by the Romans – to serve as their watch dogs and companions. Compared to St. Bernards today, these dogs were smaller in size, had shorter reddish brown and white fur and a longer tail.

During the next 150 years the dogs rescued people on the St. Bernard Pass. It was common practice to send them on rescue missions in pairs: when they found buried travellers, they would dig through the snow together and while one of the dogs would lie on top of the injured to provide warmth, the other dog would return to the hospice to alert the monks of the stranded pilgrim. The system became so organized that when Napoleon and his 250,000 soldiers crossed through the pass between 1790 and 1810, not one soldier lost his life there. The soldiers' chronicles tell of how many lives were saved by the dogs in what the army called "the White Death".

Although in legends casks of liquor were strapped around the dogs' collars to warm up travellers, no historical records exist that document this practice. But another legend was very real: the famous St. Bernard, Barry, who lived in the monastery from 1800-1812, saved the lives of more than 40 people. In 1815, Barry's body was put on exhibit at the Natural History Museum in Berne, Switzerland, where it remains today.

Text Three

Directions: *You will hear a text about a student's culinary experience 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.

My School's Kitchen Catastrophe

Growing up in the 1970s, my views were shaped on the strictly defined gender roles of the traditional patriarchal family. So you can imagine how novel we found it when my public school offered grade 8 boys' cooking as part of the curriculum. I promptly signed up.

At our first class, I looked around at my dozen or so fellow pioneers. Our culinary expertise ranged from "absolutely no cooking experience" to "almost no cooking experience". As a growing boy, I felt hungry all day long. The good news, then, was that we had to eat what we cooked.

However, the bad news was also that we had to eat what we cooked.

We started with a classic, the boiled egg. I was not aware there were so many ways to make a mess of it. Next we made toast, grilled cheese sandwiches, canned spaghetti, French toast and chocolate cookies. By the end of the term, we were feeling confident, even overconfident, in the kitchen.

Then culinary Fortuna interfered. Our culminating assignment was Stuffed Hot Dogs – the grade 8 equivalent of a Ph.D. dissertation. The class was split into teams to make the complex and challenging dish, which involved stuffing sausages full of medium cheddar cheese, wrapping them in strips of bacon anchored by toothpicks, then baking and broiling the entire creation to perfection. To an adolescent boy, hot dogs, cheese and bacon all at once was just heavenly!

The preparation proceeded satisfactorily. Even the baking seemed to progress as intended, the cheese melting and the bacon sizzling. But my team ran into trouble when we turned on the oven to brown our masterpieces. It wasn't our fault; we were distracted by the members of another group, who were extracting their Stuffed Hot Dogs from the oven and placing them on the counter to cool. The aroma was absolutely wonderful. We huddled around those heavenly hot dogs and were entranced, paralyzed ... until clouds of black smoke from our neglected oven abruptly ended our daydreaming.

It was only a small fire, but there seemed to be much more smoke than four incinerated sausages could possibly have produced. Still, we were saluted as that day's heroes, thanks to the fire alarm, ensuing evacuation and early dismissal of the entire student body.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

30 август 2021 г.

ВАРИАНТ 2

Ключ с верните отговори

Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки	Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки
1.	B	1	26.	B	1
2.	B	1	27.	A	1
3.	A	1	28.	B	1
4.	C	1	29.	C	1
5.	C	1	30.	A	1
6.	C	1	31.	A	1
7.	B	1	32.	A	1
8.	C	1	33.	D	1
9.	A	1	34.	C	1
10.	B	1	35.	B	1
11.	C	1	36.	C	1
12.	B	1	37.	A	1
13.	C	1	38.	A	1
14.	A	1	39.	B	1
15.	D	1	40.	C	1
16.	C	1	41.	D	1
17.	A	1	42.	C	1
18.	A	1	43.	A	1
19.	D	1	44.	D	1
20.	C	1	45.	C	1
21.	D	1	46.	B	1
22.	C	1	47.	D	1
23.	D	1	48.	A	1
24.	D	1	49.	C	1
25.	D	1	50.	B	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. John could not buy the new book because the bookstore was closed for the day.

Had the bookstore **not been closed** for the day/**been (still) open** (=1p.), John **would have bought** (=1p.) the new book.

52. James sounded so happy on the phone. He surely passed the driving test.

James sounded so happy on the phone that he **must** (=1p.) **have passed** (=1p.) the driving test.

53. Yesterday we saw such a wonderful film that we talked about it till late at night.

Yesterday the film we saw **was so wonderful** (=1p.) that we kept on **talking** (=1p.) about it till late at night.

54. At the end of our last class our teacher said: “Never stop asking the question why! It’s important!”

At the end of our last class our teacher said that it **was important** (=0.5p.) [**that**] we **(should) never stop** (=1 p.) **asking** (=0.5p.) the question why.

55. ‘I am awfully sorry for having been so arrogant last time,’ John tried to apologise to Jackie.

‘I wish **I had not been** (=2p.) so arrogant last time,’ John tried to apologise to Jackie.

56. If the weather doesn’t change, tomorrow we’ll climb the peak.

Unless the weather **changes** (=1p.), **we will be able** (=1 p.) to climb the peak tomorrow.

57. All FBI agents believed that the victim in the shooting was an international criminal.

The victim in the shooting **was believed** (=0.5p.) **to have been an international criminal** (=1p.) **by** (=0.5p.) all FBI agents.

58. Her computer collapsed. Someone had to repair it.

She needed to **have her computer repaired** (=2p.) as it had collapsed.

She needed to **have someone repair her computer** (=2p.) as it had collapsed.

59. Their performance is getting better and better as they spend ever more time rehearsing.

The more time **they spend rehearsing** (=1 p.), **the better their performance becomes/gets** (=1 p.)

60. Yesterday I tasted my first pomelo fruit and I liked it.

Yesterday was the first time **I had tasted** (=2p.) pomelo fruit and I liked it.

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.