

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО

АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

20 май 2024 г.

ПРОФИЛИРАНА ПОДГОТОВКА

НИВО В1.1

ВАРИАНТ 1

ЧАСТ 1 (Време за работа: 60 минути)

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Task One

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 25 seconds to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 25 seconds to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 25 seconds more to check or correct your answers.

1. Students can't borrow books from the library during the holidays.

A) True B) False

2. A holder of a high school student's library card

A) is charged a membership fee.

B) has to pay for it in cash.

C) doesn't pay to use the library.

Task Two

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 25 seconds to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 25 seconds to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 25 seconds more to check or correct your answers.

3. Students are invited to book their accommodation at The Social Hub Glasgow, where they can learn and make friends.

- A) True B) False

4. Merchant City is

- A) a stylish district.
B) a shopping street.
C) a student's hotel.

Task Three

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 more minute to check or correct your answers.

5. The conversation is taking place at the lost luggage office.

- A) True B) False

6. The flight LA 203 arrived from London eighty minutes ago.

- A) True B) False

7. The passenger spent about an hour in luggage reclaim waiting for his suitcase.

- A) True B) False

8. It turned out he passenger didn't see his suitcase on the luggage carousel because he was waiting at the wrong place.

- A) True B) False

9. According to the airline agent, it's common for delayed luggage to arrive within a day.

- A) True B) False

10. The airline agent offered to the passenger a complimentary bag with a toothbrush and some other essentials.

- A) True B) False

Task Four

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark

your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 more minute to check or correct your answers.

11. When do most clocks in Europe change to wintertime mode?

- A) On 27th October.
- B) At midnight on the first Saturday of October.
- C) On the last Sunday of October.

12. Which devices need to manually reset the time?

- A) Smart phones.
- B) Computers.
- C) Non-digital analog clocks.

13. When did the idea of changing the clocks originate?

- A) In the eighteenth century.
- B) In the nineteenth century.
- C) In the twentieth century.

14. What did Benjamin Franklin believe people would save on by changing their clocks?

- A) Time.
- B) Candles.
- C) Rounds of golf.

Task Five

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute and 30 seconds to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute and 30 seconds to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 minute and 30 seconds more to check or correct your answers.

15. Yarn is the term for

- A) long threads of interwoven fibers.
- B) a single piece of textile fabric.
- C) a manufactured piece of clothing.

16. Long pieces of interlocked fibers can't be made from

- A) natural dyes.
- B) plants and animals.
- C) manufactured materials.

17. Manufacturing of textiles

- A) is too expensive now.
- B) is very cheap now.
- C) used to cost very little.

18. All cloth was made by hand

- A) until the nineteenth century.
- B) until the twentieth century.
- C) until the beginning of the millennium.

19. Humans probably started making the first textiles

- A) in order to find artistic pleasure.
- B) for practical purposes.
- C) as part of scientific projects.

20. The amazing Unicorn tapestries are exhibited in

- A) Paris.
- B) Brussels.
- C) New York City.

PART TWO: READING COMPREHENSION

Task One

Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question, marking your answers on your answer sheet.

“Secret Room” Decorated by Michelangelo

Just four at a time, visitors will soon be allowed access to a long-hidden space inside Florence’s Medici Chapel, where delicate charcoal drawings sketched on the walls have been attributed by some experts to Michelangelo.

The “secret room” – a tiny space just 33ft by 10ft – was discovered in 1975, when officials were searching for a new exit from the Medici Chapel to accommodate the increasing numbers of visitors. The room was used to store coal until 1955, and then closed and forgotten for decades below a trapdoor that was in turn hidden beneath furniture. The drawings themselves were discovered under two layers of plaster. The museum’s then-director Paolo Dal Poggetto firmly believed that they were by Michelangelo.

According to Mr Dal Poggetto’s theory, Michelangelo hid in this tiny space from the anger of Pope Clement VII for supporting a short-lived republic that overthrew the Medicis. While hiding there he kept making sketches for some of his projects. They include sketches believed to be the legs of Giuliano de’ Medici. For most of the last 50 years, access to the room has been strictly restricted.

Officials decided to open the room to the public on a limited basis and will alternate exposure to LED lights with extended periods of darkness to protect the works. Starting on November 15th, up to one hundred visitors will be granted access each week by reservation, four at a time, spending a maximum of fifteen minutes inside the space.

21. Visitors will soon be able to see the secret room inside Florence's Medici Chapel.

A) True B) False

22. Some experts believe that one of the Medici rulers was buried in the secret room.

A) True B) False

23. The secret room inside Florence's Medici Chapel was discovered by chance.

A) True B) False

24. Since 1975, the former coal storage at Florence's Medici Chapel has been visited by hundreds of visitors.

A) True B) False

25. Officials will grant access only to a hundred scholars to study the sketches on the walls of the secret room.

A) True B) False

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ПРОФИЛИРАНА ПОДГОТОВКА

НИВО В1.1

ВАРИАНТ 1

ЧАСТ 2 (Време за работа: 180 минути)

Write your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

READING COMPREHENSION

Task Two

Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question, marking your answers on your answer sheet.

Nomophobia

If you're filled with terror at the prospect of being without your phone, you're not alone. A new poll has found that 42 per cent of British adults identify with 'nomophobia' – a psychological condition when people have a fear of being detached from mobile phone connectivity.

According to psychologist Dr Lina Pipan, nomophobia is firstly about "dependency", and secondly about "slight catastrophising". She said: "The key to having a healthier relationship with your phone is implementing values, boundaries and being self-aware when it comes to how we use our phones." Of the 2,000 people surveyed by Sky Mobile, 23 per cent said they would rather hold a tarantula, 14 per cent said they would prefer to go swimming with sharks, and 15 per cent said sleeping in a haunted house would be better than being without 5G for an entire week, which was reported by nearly half of the respondents. Almost 77% students checked their cell phones more than 35 times per day. According to the research, on average British people use their phone for 2 hours a day.

How can we spot the signs of nomophobia or phone addiction? According to Dr Pipan, it's quite simple. "If you're always checking to see where your phone is, if you are constantly worried that you might have missed a call, feeling anxious about the possibility of 'missing out' – whether on a social event or something work-related, – then you could have nomophobia," Dr Pipan says. She encourages you to think about the first thing you look for when you wake up or walk out the door – if it's your phone, it could be a sign of nomophobia.

“There’s also this thing where we think our phone is vibrating, and it’s not – she adds. – That’s another sign too.”

If you’re concerned that your behaviour might show signs of phone addiction that may cause acute health problems, see your GP for help.

26. People with nomophobia fear

- A) being unable to communicate.
- B) being stuck without mobile phone connectivity.
- C) being trapped in physical isolation.

27. In Dr Lina Pipan’s view, people should

- A) depend on their mobiles only to connect with relatives.
- B) view their mobiles as precious valuables.
- C) have limits regarding the use of their phones.

28. About 50% of the people surveyed by Sky Mobile answered they would rather

- A) hold an eight-legged tarantula.
- B) stay in a haunted house for fifteen hours.
- C) not be without mobile connectivity for a week.

29. According to the survey, on average British people use their phone for

- A) 2 hours a week.
- B) 7 hours a week.
- C) 14 hours a week.

30. Dr Pipan suggests that the first thing one should do to deal with nomophobia is

- A) to benefit from the increased feeling of well-being.
- B) to spot the initial symptoms of addiction.
- C) to seek medical help immediately.

Task Three

Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and answer each question with a sentence of your own. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Drones

You hear a mechanical buzz. You look up, and there it is, hovering in the sky — four whirring rotors.

Drones, little flying vehicles with varying states of autonomy, have arrived. Some survey crops from above. Some film dazzling videos. Some just annoy the neighbours. In Virginia, drones have delivered library books.

Drones have come far in recent years, says roboticist Sarah Tang, now a software engineer working on self-driving cars at Nuro in Mountain View, California. She says: “At Princeton, in my junior year, I did an independent project on coordinating underwater robots to synchronize their movements. I got really interested in teams of robots working together and how they can collaborate, communicate, and coordinate. I began working with drones at the University of Pennsylvania. They have this great capability for very precise maneuvers. And that was a really interesting problem from a planning and control standpoint: on the one hand, you have this vehicle that’s very hard to control and stabilize, and on the other, you have to plan very quickly to move past obstacles on the fly — you have to get it to do all these acrobatic things. I thought those two things together were really cool.”

Having studied drones and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) for her PhD work at the University of Pennsylvania, Sarah explains the difference between the two types of autonomous flyers. The term “drone” refers to the platform itself, a flying thing, whereas “unmanned aerial vehicle” (UAV) refers to any flying platform that is not piloted by a person — there’s software controlling it.

Although the machinery and software have both made great progress, work remains before drones will be as useful as many people hope.

There are different designs of drones depending on the use — e.g. the helicopter-like rotor ones and fixed-wing robots. In the research space, there are also bio-inspired robots with flexible wings that fly like birds or look like dragonflies.

- 31. What different ways of using drones are mentioned in the text?**
- 32. What is Sarah Tang by profession and what is she currently working on?**
- 33. What motivated Sarah to get interested in studying robotics?**
- 34. What’s the difference between a drone and an unmanned aerial vehicle?**
- 35. What do bio-inspired drones look like?**

WRITING

You are required to do BOTH tasks.

Внимание: В случай на непристоен език, плагиатство или текст, идентичен с този на друг ученик, на съответния текст се присъждат 0 точки.

36. Read the task and write an e-mail (100 – 110 words) including the suggested prompts.

Write a letter to your English friend, **Victor**, describing a time when you tried something new. What was it? How did you feel? Convince Victor to try it too, giving reasons why he should do it.

Sign your letter with **Jack / Jenny**.

Писмен текст с обем под 55 думи или текст изцяло несъответстващ на темата се оценява с 0 (нула) точки.

37. Read the task and write a composition (120 – 130 words) including the suggested prompts.

Write a story that starts with “Things went wrong. The plan was mainly my idea, but”.
Mention:

- what your idea was;
- what you tried to do and with whom;
- what went wrong.

Писмен текст с обем под 65 думи или текст изцяло несъответстващ на темата се оценява с 0 (нула) точки.

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ВАРИАНТ 1

Лист за учителя! Да се дава само при необходимост!!!

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Task One

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 25 seconds to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 25 seconds to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 25 seconds more to check or correct your answers.

There is one place even better than a bookstore. It is more than a place to borrow books. It's the library. The collection for high school students, which includes fiction, textbooks, and other materials, is located on the first floor. Service Loan Desk works Monday to Saturday from 09:00 - 17:30, even during the vacations.

Each high school student receives a library card free of charge, after presenting a valid proof of identity. Outside visitors must also provide proof of identity and pay fee for the library membership card.

Task Two

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 25 seconds to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answer. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 25 seconds to mark your chosen answer on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answer. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 25 more seconds to check or correct your answer.

The Social Hub Glasgow provides you with a safe and stylish place to call your own. With a fully furnished room, modern bathroom, desk, TV, bed linen and towels, monthly cleaning service and free Wi-Fi, this is no ordinary student accommodation. Offering everything you need to study and form meaningful relationships, it's an ideal spot to kickstart your student life. It's located in Merchant City, one of the city's oldest and most stylish districts, which is famed for its medieval architecture, cafés on cobbled streets, colourful street murals and thriving music scene.

Task Three

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answer. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 more minute to check or correct your answers.

Airline agent: Hello! How can I help you? Have you lost your bags?

Passenger [male]: I have just arrived from London, but I can't find my suitcase.

Airline agent: What flight were you on? LA 203?

Passenger: Yes, LA 203. The plane landed about 80 minutes ago.

Airline agent: Are you sure you waited for your luggage at the right carousel? LA 203 was at carousel 3. And did you check the bulky luggage carousel?

Passenger: Yes, I waited at carousel 3 for almost an hour, and there was nothing at the bulky luggage section either.

Airline agent: Okay, if it's not at the bulky section, it's probably just delayed. Most suitcases show up between 12 and 24 hours later.

Passenger: But I need my things. I'm here on vacation. I don't even have a toothbrush.

Airline agent: You can purchase any essential items and file a claim, if we can't locate it.

Passenger: And how will I get my suitcase then?

Airline agent: Once it gets here, we will notify you, and it will be delivered to your hotel. Please fill out this form for me and be sure to hold on to this claim number.

Passenger: Thank you.

Task Four

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 more minute to check or correct your answers.

Presenter: Here comes the discussion about summer and winter time in Europe. Although many countries worldwide have adopted and then rejected Daylight Saving Time multiple

times, there will almost certainly be time changes for the next several years in many countries across Europe. This year time change from winter to summer time was on Sunday, 31 March 2024.

Guest: Yes, Daylight Saving Time is the practice of moving the clocks forward one hour from Standard Time during the summer months and changing them back again in the fall. In Europe clocks usually “spring forward” on the last Sunday of March and “fall back” on the last Sunday of October. So this year, on 27th October, the time will be set from 3:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. on Saturday night, and we’ll get to spend an extra hour in bed! The idea behind Daylight Saving Time is to conserve – or “save” – natural light, since spring, summer, and early fall days typically get dark later in the evening compared to late fall and winter days.

Presenter: Do I need to put my phone back an hour?

Guest: Thankfully most smart phones, computers, and other devices connected to the internet, normally update the time automatically. But, if you have a watch or clock that isn't digital, don't forget to check if you need to manually reset the time.

Presenter: Why do we change the clocks?

Guest: An American politician and inventor called Benjamin Franklin first came up with the idea while in Paris in 1784. He suggested that if people changed their sleeping schedules and rose early with the sun, they would save a great deal of money on candles and lamp oil.

However, it wasn't until 1907 that a serious proposal for Daylight Saving Time was made in Britain by a builder called William Willett. Angry at the waste of daylight during summer mornings, he published a pamphlet called “The Waste of Daylight”. encouraging people to get out of bed earlier. Willett was a keen golfer and he got cross when his games would be cut short because the sun went down and there wasn't enough light to carry on playing.

Task Five

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute and 30 seconds to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute and 30 seconds to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 minute and 30 seconds more to check or correct your answers.

Interviewer: Hello! Here in the studio today we have Mr. George Smith and Mrs. Susan Adams, who will be discussing textile production and evolutions.

Mr Smith: Hello. Thanks for inviting us. For thousands of years, people have developed creative ways to produce textiles.

Ms. Adams: Hello from me, too. A textile is a piece of cloth that has been formed by weaving, knitting, pressing, or knotting together individual pieces of fiber.

Interviewer: What is yarn, then?

Ms. Adams: Yarn is a general term for long pieces of interlocked fibers. Yarn can be made from natural materials such as cotton, linen, silk, and wool. Or it can be made from manufactured materials such as nylon, acrylic and polyester. The paints that give colour to yarn are called dyes.

Mr Smith: Many people today might not think much about the shirt, pants, or socks they are wearing.

Ms. Adams: Manufacturing cloth is now a very low-cost process. But this was not always the case.

Mr Smith: Until the nineteenth century, all cloth was made by hand.

Ms. Adams: It took a great deal of time and effort to gather fibers from plants or animals to make into yarn which could then be made into cloth.

Mr Smith: Humans probably first made textiles to meet important needs.

Ms. Adams: These needs include textiles for keeping warm, creating shelter, and holding goods. But cultures around the world also developed methods of making cloth that were artistic, creative, and beautiful.

Mr Smith: Some famous examples of wall tapestries were produced in Europe, starting around the fourteenth century. These include the seven Unicorn Tapestries that are part of the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

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20 май 2024 г.

ПРОФИЛИРАНА ПОДГОТОВКА

НИВО В1.1

ВАРИАНТ 1

Ключ с верните отговори

Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки		Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки
1	В	1		16	А	1
2	С	1		17	В	1
3	А	1		18	А	1
4	А	1		19	В	1
5	А	1		20	С	1
6	А	1		21	А	1
7	А	1		22	В	1
8	В	1		23	А	1
9	А	1		24	В	1
10	В	1		25	В	1
11	С	1		26	В	1
12	С	1		27	С	1
13	А	1		28	С	1
14	В	1		29	С	1
15	А	1		30	В	1

Въпросите от № 31 до № 35 са отворени. Задачите с кратък свободен отговор се оценяват с **0 точки, 1 точка** или **2 точки** в зависимост от верността и пълнотата на отговора. При проверка на задачите с кратък свободен отговор не се вземат предвид правописни и граматически грешки. В отговора се оценява съответствието между информацията в него с тази в текста.

Отговорите на отворените въпроси са примерни. Приема се за верен всеки отговор, формулиран по различен начин, но съответстващ на въпроса и на информацията.

31. What different ways of using drones are mentioned in the text?

[People use drones] to inspect crops (1/2 p.), shoot great videos, (1/2 p.) deliver library books (1/2 p.) or just annoy the neighbours from above (1/2 p.).

32. What is Sarah Tang by profession and what is she currently working on?

She is a software engineer (1 p.) and she is currently working on self-driving cars. (1 p.).

33. What motivated Sarah Tang to get interested in studying robotics?

Sarah did an independent project on underwater robots in her junior year at Princeton (1 p.) and got really interested in the way robots collaborate, communicate and coordinate (1 p.).

34. What's the difference between a drone and an unmanned aerial vehicle?

A drone is the platform itself, a flying thing (1 p.), while an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) is any flying platform controlled by software/that is not piloted by a person (1 p.).

35. What do bio-inspired drones look like?

Bio-inspired drones look like birds (1 p.) or dragonflies (1 p.).

Критерии за оценяване на текст:

36. Първа задача – лично писмо/имейл

0-4 точки: Съдържателно съответствие с темата, смислова свързаност и логическа последователност (умение за представяне на факти, за формулиране на позиция);

0-3 точки: Структура на текста (вкл. и спазване на зададения обем и формат);

0-3 точки: Правилна и адекватна употреба на лексиката, лексикално богатство;

0-3 точки: Граматическа правилност (морфологична и синтактична правилност);

0-2 точки: Правопис.

37. Втора задача - описателен/повествователен текст

0-7 точки: Съдържателно съответствие с темата, смислова свързаност и логическа последователност (умение за представяне на факти, за формулиране на позиция);

0-2 точки: Структура на текста (вкл. и спазване на зададения обем и формат);

0-7 точки: Правилна и адекватна употреба на лексиката, лексикално богатство;

0-7 точки: Граматическа правилност (морфологична и синтактична правилност);

0-2 точки: Правопис.