

Task Two

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 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 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.

6. Despite being a self-taught artist, Edward Hopper turned into one of the most notable representatives of American art.

- A) True B) False

7. In his paintings, Edward Hopper used to focus on extraordinary mysterious themes.

- A) True B) False

8. In Europe, Hopper was not enthused by abstract presentations.

- A) True B) False

9. In America, Hopper most often depicted heroic war scenes.

- A) True B) False

10. Hopper’s works are characterized by a sense of melancholy.

- A) True B) False

Task Three

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes 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 4 minutes 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. According to the text, a possible reason for some quite weird laws in the US is ...

- A) their unique legislation procedures.
- B) that their laws are passed on a unified federal level.
- C) the US independence in law-making.
- D) that much of the legislation is done at regional level.

12. If you want to use your black sedan 24/7, don't settle in ...

- A) Denver.
- B) Alabama.
- C) Alaska.
- D) Arizona.

13. Chesapeake City is hardly a good place for ...

- A) bingo addicts.
- B) adult Halloween fans.
- C) wine lovers.
- D) Netflix freaks.

14. If you don't care about dieting and enjoy mammoth portions, go to ...

- A) Virginia.
- B) North Colorado.
- C) Oregon.
- D) Mississippi.

15. In 2011, in Tennessee, sharing Netflix passwords was banned mostly ...

- A) to lower fabulous Netflix profits.
- B) to reduce the number of users of Netflix.
- C) to stop hackers' illegal deals.
- D) to keep an eye on the dark web.

Task Four

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes 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 4 minutes 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.

16. Angela's kids ...

- A) had to earn their daily allowance.
- B) had to work hard on a farm.
- C) were not given any pocket money.
- D) found household chores joyful.

17. Todd thinks that most parents ...

- A) make their kids earn their pocket money.
- B) are too strict with their children.
- C) are overindulging their children.
- D) try hard not to spoil their kids.

18. What has Angela noticed about children in Asia?

- A) They cannot live without their electronic gadgets.
- B) They behave much better than kids in Europe.
- C) They have the same behavior as Western kids.
- D) They are not as happy as kids in Europe.

19. Both Angela and Todd think that ...

- A) kids should spend less time outside.
- B) online games spark a child's imagination.
- C) parents should stop spoiling their kids.
- D) mothers should be more liberal with their kids.

20. What is NOT true about "Camp Boredom"?

- A) Kids for once have the chance to enjoy boredom.
- B) Kids do not have to follow a certain schedule.
- C) Kids can be creative and express themselves.
- D) Kids can play outside all day long.

Task Five

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes 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 4 minutes 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.

21. On June 18th 1815, ...

- A) Belgium saw the most cruel war conflict in history.
- B) one of the greatest battles on record took place.
- C) Napoleon Bonaparte returned from exile to Paris.
- D) the Hundred Years' War broke out.

22. In 1814, Napoleon Bonaparte ...

- A) was vanquished.
- B) decided to hide on the island of Elba.
- C) first came to the throne.
- D) claimed his emperorship back.

23. Napoleon Bonaparte ...

- A) was known for his exceptional tactical skills.
- B) was at the peak of his military talent at Waterloo.
- C) withdrew to seclusion in a monastery after the battle.
- D) led the allied forces of the European countries and states.

24. After the battle of Waterloo, Wellesley ...

- A) was proclaimed the Duke of Wellington.
- B) fell into total oblivion.
- C) served as Prime Minister.
- D) became an MP for life.

25. Beef Wellington ...

- A) was created by the Duke of Wellington himself.
- B) was the Duke's favourite classic dish.
- C) is the most popular dish in the culinary world.
- D) is a meat dish named after Arthur Wellesley.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

20 май 2024 г.

ПРОФИЛИРАНА ПОДГОТОВКА

НИВО В2

ВАРИАНТ 1

ЧАСТ 2 (Време за работа: 180 минути)

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

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.

Midway between the town of Aldeburgh and the seaside resort of Southwold, two popular spots on Britain's Suffolk coast, lies the quiet rural village of Dunwich. Around 200 people live in this one-road settlement with its cosy pub, local museum, long gravel beach and monastery ruins.

You wouldn't know it now, but in the Middle Ages the village was a thriving port, built on fishing, trade and religious patronage. Greyfriars Monastery was established by Franciscan monks in the 1250s on lower-lying ground close to the sea. However, a massive storm in 1286 swept away the monastery, along with many homes and other buildings.

In the intervening years a legend arose that the medieval town remained intact below the surface of the water: Britain's very own "Atlantis". Locals have even claimed that at certain stormy times you can hear the church bells ringing.

From around the 1960s, fishermen began to report nets often caught on something below the surface of the water. These reports prompted local marine archaeologist and diver Stuart Bacon to search for the remains of the last church to be taken by the sea: All Saints, which tumbled from the cliffs in 1911.

Although the North Sea is hostile and usually has almost zero visibility, Bacon kept on. On a rare clear day in 1972, he saw the church's tower looming through the water – covered in crabs and lobsters. A subsequent dive also revealed the ruins of another church, St Peter's. But it wasn't

until several decades later that a full survey of the seabed provided a much fuller picture of what lay beneath the waves.

The story of Dunwich is not unique. There are more than 300 settlements in the North Sea basin that have been lost over the last 900 years due to coastal erosion or flooding. Dunwich, however, was the largest of the lost towns. It boasted about 10 churches, two friaries and its port and daily market made it a very important trading post and centre for ship building. Local merchants were rich men, profiting from the wine, stone, wool and salt trades. Their prosperity would have been reflected in the buildings in which they lived, making Dunwich an outwardly wealthy place.

As we grapple with the global impact of climate and socio-economic change, the tale of Dunwich is not just a ghostly story of the past. The ghosts of the present and future are woven through it too.

26. Dunwich is just the place for people who like seclusion.

A) True B) False

27. Over 300 villages and small towns lost in the North Sea form Britain's "Atlantis".

A) True B) False

28. Judging by the facts reported in the text, Stuart Bacon must have been a truly persistent archaeologist.

A) True B) False

29. In the past, all that the local merchants of Dunwich could trade in was wool and salt.

A) True B) False

30. The story of Dunwich offers not only a nice medieval tale but a useful lesson concerning current problems.

A) True B) False

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.

Matilda

It's a funny thing about mothers and fathers. Even when their own child is the most disgusting little blister you could ever imagine, they still think that he or she is wonderful.

Some parents go further. They become so blinded by adoration that they manage to convince themselves their child has qualities of a genius.

Well, there is nothing wrong with all this. It's the way of the world.

School teachers suffer a good deal from having to listen to this sort of nonsense from proud parents, but they usually get their own back when the time comes to write the end-of-term reports. If I were a teacher, I would cook up some real scorchers for the children of doting parents. ‘Your son Maximilian,’ I would write, ‘is a total washout. I hope you have a family business you can push him into when he leaves school, because he won’t get a job anywhere else.’ Or, if I were feeling lyrical that day, I might write, ‘It is a curious truth that grasshoppers have their hearing-organs in the sides of the abdomen. Your daughter Vanessa, judging by what she’s learnt this term, has no hearing-organs at all.’

I might even delve deeper into natural history and say, ‘The periodical cicada spends six years as a grub underground, and no more than six days as a free creature of sunlight and air. Your son Wilfred has spent six years as a grub in this school and we are still waiting for him to emerge from the chrysalis.’

But enough of that. We have to get on.

Occasionally one comes across parents who take the opposite line, who show no interest at all in their children, and these of course are far worse than the doting ones. Mr and Mrs Wormwood were two such parents. They had a son called Michael and a daughter called Matilda, and the parents are nothing more than a scab. A scab is something you have to put up with until the time comes when you can pick it off and flick it away. Mr and Mrs Wormwood looked forward enormously to the time when they could pick their little daughter off and flick her away, preferably into the next county or even further than that.

It is bad enough when parents treat ordinary children as though they were scabs and bunions, but it becomes somehow a lot worse when the child in question is extraordinary, and by that I mean sensitive and brilliant. Matilda was both, but above all she was brilliant. Her mind was so nimble and she was so quick to learn that her ability should have been obvious even to the most half-witted of parents. But Mr and Mrs Wormwood were both so wrapped up in their own silly little lives that they failed to notice anything unusual about their daughter. To tell the truth, I doubt they would have noticed had she crawled into the house with a broken leg.

31. According to the narrator, often parents of unbearable children ...

- A) are merely self-deceiving.
- B) are disgusting people.
- C) are blind to the ways of the world.
- D) are unimaginably funny to their kids.

32. Schoolteachers of intolerable children ...

- A) take their revenge on the parents of all kids.
- B) are burdened with writing letters.
- C) have their ways of dealing with doting parents.
- D) hear whatnot nonsense from these kids.

33. The second type of parents described by the narrator ...

- A) are absolutely obsessed with their kids.
- B) are absolutely indifferent to their offspring.
- C) are much better than the adoring ones.
- D) are far less dangerous than the doting ones.

34. Mr and Mrs Wormwood were ...

- A) reluctant to send their daughter abroad.
- B) considered extraordinary by their daughter.
- C) eager to get rid of their daughter.
- D) regarded as scabs by their daughter.

35. Matilda was ...

- A) exceptional.
- B) sensitive.
- C) gifted.
- D) All of the above.

36. The tone of the text is ...

- A) serious.
- B) dramatic.
- C) tragic.
- D) humorous.

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. Sentences copied word for word from the text will get 0 points.

Beethoven, Chopin, and Vivaldi ... What do these three people have in common other than the fact that we call them only by their last name and that they had some interesting haircuts? These are three of the most widely celebrated musical composers in history. They're some of the most eccentric people who ever lived; they marched to the beat of their own drums, literally and figuratively.

Beethoven was a child prodigy, and was taught music by his aggressive and abusive father from a very young age until age 21, when he went to study under composer Joseph Haydn. In his

early 20s, Beethoven began losing his hearing, which he would completely lose by the time he was 46. Contrary to general expectations, after losing his hearing, his piano pitch still remained perfect and he composed his most famous works after he was fully deaf. The composer was famously hard to get along with, and as we would say in the 21st century, started drama with many of his contemporaries, including one incident where he tried to break a chair over an Austrian Prince's head. He never married or had children, but he did have one lifelong crush on a married woman, who he wrote poetic and brooding love letters to.

Polish composer Frédéric François Chopin was, like Beethoven, a childhood prodigy that was bestowed with recognition and honours at a very young age. Chopin always played the piano in the dark, even at the 30 concerts altogether he ever performed in his lifetime. This is because he was actually quite shy and preferred to hide in darkness while performing his masterpieces. He suffered difficulties with love and failed to have any long-lasting relationship in his lifetime. Lover's quarrels and breakups often coincide in time with Chopin's most famous clavier works. All of this tumultuous drama and heartbreak made Chopin the posterboy of the Romantic Era - a period of music and art that took hold of Europe in the first half of the 19th century. Chopin died in poverty at the young age of 39 of a mysterious illness, which many believe to be tuberculosis.

Vivaldi was born in Venice, Italy, and apparently an earthquake shook the city that day, causing his parents to immediately baptize him, and some say anointed him into priesthood. At the age of 15 he began studying to become a priest. Ten years later he was ordained, while still choosing to follow his calling to music. His wild red hair earned him the nickname *il Prete Rosso* - the red priest in Italian. Most know him for his epic series of violin concertos called 'The Four Seasons', but Vivaldi also composed over 40 operas and even some vocal ensembles to be sung at a children's orphanage, where he worked as a teacher. His career tragically aligned with the fall of the Venetian Republic in the late 18th century, which was a contributing factor to his dying without a penny to his name, despite being the most famous Baroque composer of the time.

This is just a hint at the mystery and dynamism behind these three musical geniuses. They led interesting lives, and you can identify this in the emotion and melody of their music.

- 37. What was the paradox in Beethoven's career?**
- 38. What was peculiar about Chopin's piano performances?**
- 39. In what ways were Beethoven's and Chopin's intimate lives similar?**
- 40. How were Beethoven and Chopin different in character?**
- 41. What special events accompanied the beginning of Vivaldi's life and the end of his career?**
- 42. Apart from composing music, what other occupations did Vivaldi have?**
- 43. What marked the final years of both Chopin and Vivaldi?**

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.

44. Read the task and write a formal letter (120 – 130 words), including the suggested prompts.

You recently had an unpleasant experience when you were shopping in a department store. One of the assistants wrongly accused you of shoplifting. Although you were able to prove that you had paid for the item in question, you received no apology. Write a letter to the manager of the shop and:

- say why you are angry and what exactly you are disappointed with;
- ask for some kind of compensation for the way you were treated;
- point out how you intend to proceed if you do not receive an official apology.

Sign your letter with **John Smith / Jane Smith**.

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

45. Read the task and write an essay (200 – 220 words), expressing your opinion on the set topic.

Many people say that a closer link should be made between school and the workplace. How do you think:

- the students would benefit;
- schools should respond to facilitate that link;
- employers could cooperate.

Писмен текст с обем под 110 думи или текст изцяло несъответстващ на темата се оценява с 0 (нула) точки.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

**ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК**

20 май 2024 г.

ПРОФИЛИРАНА ПОДГОТОВКА

НИВО В2

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 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 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.

Europe hosts a variety of unique and strange festivals that celebrate everything from historical events to bizarre traditions. One of the most unusual festivals is Up Helly Aa, held in Lerwick, the capital of the Shetland Islands in Scotland.

The festival celebrates the Viking heritage of the Shetland Islands. Participants, known as guizers, dress in elaborate Viking costumes, complete with helmets, shields, and other Viking accessories. The highlight of the festival is the procession of the guizers with lit torches through the streets of Lerwick. Hundreds of guizers march in formation, carrying flaming torches and pulling a replica Viking longship through the town.

The Guizer Jarl is the chief character of the festival, leading the procession and embodying the spirit of the Viking chieftain. The procession culminates at a designated location, where the guizers surround the longship and ignite it with their torches. The fiery spectacle of the burning ship is a dramatic conclusion to the event.

Up Helly Aa is a tradition that originated in the 1880s. Since then the festival has been an annual occurrence in the Shetland calendar taking place on the last Tuesday of January. The festival was cancelled by exception only when Queen Victoria died, during the First and the Second World War, and during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

The event attracts both locals and visitors, offering a unique and immersive experience into Shetland's rich Viking history and cultural traditions.

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One of the remarkable figures of American New Realism was the artist Edward Hopper. Hopper was the painter of urban America at the beginning of the 20th century. Giving his depictions of everyday life a mystical atmosphere, he managed to artistically represent the most ordinary subjects.

Born in New York, he trained as an illustrator before studying in a school of painting. He travelled several times to Europe in the early 1900s. There, he was more interested in the Impressionists, such as Monet and Degas, than in the Cubist avant-gardists of his time. Instead of abstract representations, Hopper preferred naturalistic representations of contemporary landscapes and customs. Upon his return to the United States, the artist began a career as a commercial artist before finally deciding to devote himself entirely to painting.

It was during the inter-war period that he acquired a certain prestige. Passionate about architecture, he first produced watercolours of 19th-century attic houses, which were much appreciated by collectors. In the manner of the Impressionists, his subjects involve buildings painted at different times of the day. He favoured sunrises and sunsets, revealing his attraction for depicting variations in shadows and light.

Later he portrayed the changing American society and is now considered one of the main representatives of American realism. A certain melancholy always emanates from his scenes. In his work *Nighthawks*, melancholy is embodied by the solitude of the characters, isolated and silent. It is also a sign of nostalgia for a bygone America, which is becoming urbanized and individualized.

As a precious witness of his time, he manages to immortalize suspended time on his canvas. The theatricality of his compositions, obtained by a powerful contrast between shadows and light, will be a source of inspiration for the photographic and cinematographic world.

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

America is known for many things in the modern world – but its unique 50-state configuration means a great deal of its state lawmaking is often left down to a local level. This has led to some funny laws in the United States over the years: from stupid laws on driving restrictions to needing your husband’s permission for false teeth, the US has some of the weirdest laws in the world. Here are some.

In Alabama, it’s illegal to drive while blindfolded, while in Louisiana, it’s illegal to send unsolicited pizzas.

In Los Angeles, you can’t wash your neighbour’s car without permission; in Arizona you can’t drive a car in reverse gear in public roads, and in Denver, Colorado you’re not allowed to drive a black car on a Sunday.

If you’re a bingo lover, you’ll hate to find out that a game cannot last more than five hours in North Carolina.

If you’re over 14 years old you cannot trick-or-treat in Chesapeake City, Virginia. Adults involved in the trick-or-treating festivities must only be accompanying a child and not engaging in trick-or-treating themselves. However, the under 14s are not totally free from restrictions either and they will be subjected to an 8 pm curfew too, that is, they have to be home before the clock strikes 8.

In Vermont, women must get written permission first from their husbands if they want to get false teeth, while Kentucky’s legislators have imposed a limit on love itself – no woman can marry the same man more than three times.

In Mississippi, a 2013 ruling held that it was not possible to enforce restaurants to disclose the nutritional aspects of their offerings (as is the case in many other US states). This forms part of the Anti-Bloomberg Bill, which also stops those restaurants from needing to limit their portion sizes.

Netflix have been in the news recently for attempting to ban password sharing, which eats into their profits. In 2011, though, a specific law had already been passed in Tennessee banning Netflix password sharing (it was actually targeted at hackers who harvest large quantities of passwords and then attempt to sell them on the dark web).

So, with such a variety of weird laws, it’s clear that America is a unique place!

Task Four

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Angela
Todd

Todd: Angela, did your kids work when they were in school?

Angela: Yeah, my kids had to work for their pocket money. Every day they would have chores to do – help with the washing up, sweeping, cleaning, whatever. They worked hard to earn their pocket money. Actually, they thought it was really hard.

Todd: Did you ever withhold their wages?

Angela: Yeah. I was like, “No, you didn’t do your chores. You don’t get the money”. And that’s a life lesson, isn’t it?

Todd: That is great! Because I think many people just assume, even me, that most of the parents just spoil their kids. They don’t want to have the hassle, they don’t want to have the fight, they just give them anything they want.

Angela: But you look at the difference between the Western kids and the kids out here. You can go on a six-hour bus trip with the kids out here. You don’t hear a peep out of the kids. They stop there. The mom’s asleep, maybe the kid’s asleep as well. If you put Western kids on a bus for six hours, you’d have to have a PlayStation or a tablet or something. They’d be crying. You’d have to feed them things. It’s a totally different way of acting. When I came to Asia, I noticed that the kids were happier with less, much less than we have.

Todd: So you think that maybe we need to rectify that situation?

Angela: Yeah, I do.

Todd: Take away the PlayStation.

Angela: Yeah.

Todd: Just stick them outside. I’ve started this project called “Camp Boredom”. You send your kid to “Camp Boredom”, which is just a camp in the woods or on a farm. The kids come and ask, “What do we do?” and get the answer, “I don’t know. Nothing. Go outside. Just find something to do”

Angela: Yeah, climbing fences, climbing trees and haystacks.

Todd: Right, having the best time of their lives. And their imagination gets going and you just enjoy the little things that they would do. Oh, we’re going to build a tree fort. Oh, we’re going to do this. Oh, we’re going to do that.

Angela: We’re going to stop the river from flowing.

Todd: Right, right. So that’s my idea and I think “Camp Boredom” is great for kids.

Angela: Yeah, I couldn’t agree more.

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You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes 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 4 minutes 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.

It was Sunday June 18th 1815, about a mile south of the small village of Waterloo in what is now modern-day Belgium. Approximately 190,000 men fought one of the most epic battles of the modern era. Napoleon Bonaparte had been defeated the year prior. Abdicating his throne, he was exiled to the island of Elba. In March of 1815 he returned to Paris and reclaimed his crown for a period known as the “hundred days”. His previous enemies were determined to stop Napoleon before it was too late. A coalition of numerous European countries and states amassed their armies with Gebhard von Blucher in command of the Prussian forces and Field Marshall Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, presiding over a British army and its Anglo allies.

It was not Napoleon’s finest hour. In fact, historians agree that he failed to display the tactical brilliance which highlighted his previous reign. When all was said and done nearly 50,000 men were dead or wounded, the French army was almost defeated, and Napoleon was once again forced into exile, this time for the rest of his life.

Wellesley was awarded the title Duke of Wellington in 1814 after Napoleon’s first dethroning. After Waterloo there came more awards, privileges and advancement including the Prime Ministership. Even the culinary world sought to immortalize him with the classic dish that would bear his name: Beef Wellington.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

20 май 2024 г.

ПРОФИЛИРАНА ПОДГОТОВКА

НИВО В2

ВАРИАНТ 1

Ключ с верните отговори

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

Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки
19.	C	1
20.	A	1
21.	B	1
22.	A	1
23.	A	1
24.	C	1
25.	D	1
26.	A	1
27.	B	1
28.	A	1
29.	B	1
30.	A	1
31.	A	1
32.	C	1
33.	B	1
34.	C	1
35.	D	1
36.	D	1

Въпросите от № 37 до № 43 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.

37. What was the paradox in Beethoven's career?

Beethoven wrote his greatest / most famous masterpieces (1 p.) when he was already absolutely deaf / had lost his hearing completely (1 p.).

38. What was peculiar about Chopin's piano performances?

Chopin / He would play in dark halls / with the lights off. (2 p.)

39. In what ways were Beethoven's and Chopin's intimate lives similar?

They never set up a family (1 p.), nor did they have children (1 p.).

40. How were Beethoven and Chopin different in character?

Beethoven was a person hard to please and quite irritable, often quarrelling with people. (1 p.)

Chopin was a very shy person who even performed in the dark. (1 p.)

41. What special events accompanied the beginning of Vivaldi's life and the end of his career?

The day he was born an earthquake struck his birthplace, the city of Venice, (1 p.) and his career fell into decline with the fall of the Venetian Republic. (1 p.)

42. Apart from composing music, what other occupations did Vivaldi have?

Vivaldi was a priest (1 p.) and a teacher at an orphanage. (1 p.)

43. What marked the final years of both Chopin and Vivaldi?

Chopin and Vivaldi died poor / in poverty. (2 p.)

Критерии за оценяване на създадения текст:

44. Първа задача – официално писмо

0-5 точки: Съдържателно съответствие с темата, смислова свързаност и логическа последователност (вкл. и спазване на регистъра);

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

0-5 точки: Правилна и адекватна употреба на лексиката, лексикално богатство;

0-5 точки: Граматическа правилност (морфологична и синтактична правилност);

0-2 точки: Правопис.

45. Втора задача – аргументативно есе за изразяване на мнение по даден въпрос

0-8 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);

0-9 точки: Правилна и адекватна употреба на лексиката, лексикално богатство;

0-9 точки: Граматическа правилност (морфологична и синтактична правилност);

0-2 точки: Правопис.