

ВАРИАНТ 1

ДА СЕ ПОЛЗВА ЕДИНСТВЕНО ОТ УЧИТЕЛЯ-КОНСУЛТАНТ ПРИ НЕОБХОДИМОСТ!

Учителят-консултант изчита на глас и инструкцията, и съответния текст, според указанията в инструкцията.

Directions: *You will hear a text about Nelson Mandela 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.*

Nelson Mandela was a civil rights leader in South Africa. He fought against apartheid, a system where non-white citizens were segregated from whites and did not have equal rights. He spent a good portion of his life in prison for his protests, but became a symbol for his people. In 1993 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize and the next year he was elected the first black president of South Africa.

Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918 in South Africa. His birth name is Rolihlahla, which means "troublemaker". He got the nickname Nelson from a teacher in primary school. Nelson was a member of Thimbu royalty and his father was a city chief. At university, Mandela studied Law and there he met some of his fellow activists against apartheid.

In 1943 Nelson Mandela joined the African National Congress and soon became its leader. At first he pushed hard for the Congress and the protesters to follow Gandhi's non-violence approach. But then he started to doubt that this approach would work and set up an armed branch of the Congress. He planned to bomb certain buildings, but he also wanted to make sure that no one would be hurt. In the 1960s he was classified as a terrorist by the South African government and sent to prison.

Mandela spent the next 27 years in prison. He refused to bend on his principles in order to be released and stated that he would die for his ideals. He wanted all people of all races to have equal rights in South Africa. His prison sentence brought international visibility to the anti-apartheid movement. He was finally released through international pressure in 1990.

Once released from prison, Nelson continued his campaign to end apartheid. His hard work and lifelong effort paid off when all races were allowed to vote in the 1994 election. Nelson Mandela won the election and became president of South Africa. There were several times during the process where violence threatened to break out. Nelson was a strong force in keeping the calm and preventing a major civil war.

On December 5, 2013 Nelson Mandela died in Johannesburg, South Africa. He had rarely been seen in public since officially retiring in 2004. He made his last public appearance in 2010, at the football World Cup in South Africa. His fellow campaigner against apartheid, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, said he was "not only an amazing gift to humankind, he made South Africans and Africans feel good about being who we are. He made us walk tall. God be praised."

July 18th is Nelson Mandela day in South Africa. People are asked to devote 67 minutes to helping others. The 67 minutes represents the 67 years Mandela spent serving his country.

Directions: *You will hear a text about **beavers** 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.*

An eager beaver is a person who is always willing and excited to do what is expected of him and to do it as quickly as he can.

Suppose, for example, that a teacher tells her students they each must solve one hundred math problems before coming to school the next day. The students generally complain about so much home study. But a few students do not protest at all – they are the eager beavers. They love to do math problems and do not mind all the homework. In fact, they can hardly wait to get started.

Another eager beaver works as a salesman for a company. He always arrives at the office before anyone else and is the last person to leave. The man works hard, because he enjoys his job. He is a true eager beaver.

The expression comes from the name of a hard-working animal – the beaver. Beavers are strange-looking creatures. They are rodents, like mice and rats, but much larger. Some weigh more than twenty-five kilograms. Beavers have a large, black tail to help them swim. They also have thick brown fur to keep them warm in cold waters. And they have front teeth sharp enough to cut down large trees. Beavers spend a lot of time in the water, building dams to create little lakes or ponds. They work hard to cut down trees, remove branches and put them together with mud to make dams. Few other animals work so hard.

Historians say the beaver had an important part in the settlement of North America. There were many millions of beavers when European settlers first arrived. The settlers put great value on the fur of the beaver. In fact, for two hundred years or more, beaver was the most valuable fur in North America. Beaver skins were often used as money. Young men looking for adventure headed west across the country to search for beavers. In their search, they explored much of the western territories. The trading posts, where they exchanged beaver skins for the goods they needed, became villages, and later towns and cities. Many of the beaver trappers became guides. They led groups of settlers to new homes in the West.

So most of the beavers were trapped and killed. For a time they were in danger of extinction. But laws were passed to protect the beaver. And today, the population of beavers in America is rising. In fact, wild beavers are building dams on a stream less than twenty kilometers outside Washington.

And, like the animal, the expression "eager beaver" is in no danger of dying out.

Directions: *You will hear a text about a bad travelling experience 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.*

One of the worst journeys I have ever experienced occurred a few weeks ago. I had booked a cheap flight to Rome, so the ticket could not be changed in any way. If I missed the flight, I would not be able to use the ticket for any alternative journey.

When I reached the railway station, I was told that all the trains were running late; this meant I would miss the connecting train for the airport. A loudspeaker announcement helpfully informed us that an extra train would be provided, so we needn't worry. Nothing could have been further from the truth. The extra train did not arrive. I inquired about buses, but the last one for the airport had left! There was only one solution: I had to take a taxi. Dragging my suitcases behind me, I hurried outside and found a taxi. "It's a long way. It'll cost you a lot," the taxi driver warned me. I knew that, but the taxi fare would be cheaper than having to buy another plane ticket.

We arrived at the airport with about twenty minutes to spare. I jumped out, looked in my bag for my purse and to my horror discovered it was missing! The taxi driver was pleasant but firm. My suitcases were locked in the boot and there they would stay until I found a way of paying him. Of course, I never caught my plane.