

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

20 май 2016 г.

ВАРИАНТ 1

ДА СЕ ИЗПОЛЗВА 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 curious story 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.*

THE BLT

The BLT are the only bear, lion and tiger in the world that live in the same enclosure. In 2001, Baloo – an American Black Bear, Leo – an African Lion, and Shere Khan – a Bengal Tiger, were discovered in an Atlanta home’s basement by police officers while they were searching for drugs. Only a few months old, all three cubs were frightened, underfed, and infected with internal and external parasites.

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources brought the cubs to *Noah's Ark*, a non-profit animal shelter in Georgia that is home to over 1,500 animals from 100 different species. They are devoted to rescuing and providing a permanent home for animals that have been mistreated, abandoned or neglected, as well as animals who are put in their care for many different reasons.

When the three cubs arrived to *Noah's Ark*, each had their own health problems. Shere Khan, the tiger, was skin and bones, and Leo, the lion, had an open, infected wound on his nose from cruel confinement to a small cage.

Baloo, the American Black Bear, was in the worst condition of the three cubs rescued, with his collar digging into the flesh of his neck because it was never loosened as he grew in size. The flesh had begun to grow over and around it, and surgical intervention was required to remove it and clean his deep, infected wounds. Baloo’s surgery was the only time when the three brothers have ever been separated from one another.

The trio, affectionately known as ‘the BLT’, eat, sleep and play together. They even take care of one another and are often seen rubbing their heads together or licking one another. Their terrifying early months in life have bonded the three like real brothers and they are truly inseparable.

Directions: *You will hear an anecdote 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 MIME AT THE ZOO

One day a jobless mime visits the zoo to earn some money as a street performer. As soon as he starts to draw a crowd, a zoo keeper grabs him and drags him into his office. The zoo keeper explains to the mime performer that the zoo's most popular attraction, a gorilla, has died suddenly and offers the mime a job to dress up as the gorilla until they can get another one. The mime accepts.

So the next morning the mime puts on the gorilla suit and enters the cage before the crowd comes. He discovers that it's a great job and he draws bigger crowds than he ever did as a mime. However, eventually people begin paying more attention to the lion in the cage next to his. Not wanting to lose the attention of his audience, he climbs to the top of his cage, crawls across a partition, and hangs, swinging from the top to the lion's cage. Of course, this makes the lion furious, but the crowd loves it.

At the end of the day the zoo keeper comes and gives the mime a raise for being such a good attraction. This goes on for some time and his salary keeps going up. Then one terrible day when he is swinging over the furious lion he slips and falls.

The lion gathers itself and prepares to attack. The mime begins to run round and round the cage screaming and yelling, 'Help! Help me!', but the lion is quick and jumps on him. The mime soon finds himself flat on his back looking up at the angry lion who says, 'Shut up, you idiot! Do you want to get us both fired?'

Directions: *You will hear a text about the word ‘sorry’ and how we use it 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.*

SAYING “SORRY”

‘Sorry’ is probably the most over-used word in the United Kingdom: whether they are sorry about the weather or sorry because someone else has bumped into them in the street, chances are your average Briton has made at least one apology in the past hour or two.

But do the British really apologise more frequently than members of other cultures? Getting reliable data on the frequency of apologies in different countries is harder than you might think. One approach is to ask people what they’d do in an imaginary situation. For instance, a recent study revealed that there would be approximately 15 British ‘sorries’ for every 10 American ones if they sneezed, if they corrected someone’s mistake, or if someone bumped into them in the street. But the survey found similarities between the British and American participants in the study, as well: just under three-quarters of people from either country would say “sorry” for interrupting someone.

The origins of the word ‘sorry’ can be traced to the Old English ‘sarig’ meaning “distressed, sad or full of sorrow”, but of course, today most British people use the word more casually. And herein lies another problem with studying cultural differences in languages. “We use the word ‘sorry’ in different ways,” says Edwin Battistella, a linguistics expert from Southern Oregon University in the U.S. Brits might say “sorry” more often, but this doesn’t necessarily mean they’re more remorseful and regretful about what happened.

There may be benefits to saying ‘sorry’, too – such as building trust. Interestingly, that is true even when people are apologising not for mistakes they’ve made, but rather for circumstances beyond their control. In one study, conducted by a team of scholars at Harvard Business School a male actor was hired to approach strangers at a train station on a rainy day and ask to borrow their telephone. In half the cases, the actor preceded his request with: “Sorry about the rain”. When he did this, 47% of strangers gave him their mobile, compared to only 9% when he simply asked to borrow their phone. Further experiments confirmed it was the *apology* about the weather that mattered, not the politeness of the opening sentence.

So what about those circumstances when we are aware that we truly owe someone an apology? Battistella has the following advice: “The right way to apologise is the way your mother taught you. Say you threw a small stone at your brother. She’d make you go and look him in the eye and say: “I’m sorry I threw the stone at you and I won’t do it again.” Battistella concludes: “It’s important to name what you did wrong, to show you are feeling sorry in some way and to indicate what might be different in the future.”