

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО  
АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

3 юни 2020 г.

ВАРИАНТ 2

МОДУЛ 1 (Време за работа: 60 минути)

**PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

**Directions:** *You will hear an article about tipping in different countries 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.*

1. **In which country tipping the waiter is considered disrespectful?**
  - A) China.
  - B) Japan.
  - C) Australia.
  - D) Iceland.
  
2. **The tip in Europe**
  - A) is always ten percent of the bill.
  - B) is usually some small change.
  - C) varies from country to country.
  - D) is traditionally not expected.
  
3. **In American restaurants and bars**
  - A) the tip is bigger than in some countries in Europe.
  - B) customers tip only for the food they consume.
  - C) waiters are not used to being tipped.
  - D) waiters are paid very high wages by their employers.
  
4. **According to the article, in an American hotel you don't need to tip**
  - A) the maid.
  - B) the doorman.
  - C) the parking attendant.
  - D) the receptionist.
  
5. **Tipping in the service sector is common in the United States mainly because**
  - A) workers are quite underpaid.
  - B) workers try hard to please customers.
  - C) workers don't pay taxes on the tips they receive.
  - D) workers are instructed to ask customers for tips.

**Directions:** You will hear *a text about the British royal family* 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 British royal family are typically known for not showing their feelings in public.**  
A) True.            B) False.            C) No information in the text.
- 7. Sometimes members of the royal family can't help but show they are only human.**  
A) True.            B) False.            C) No information in the text.
- 8. At the Remembrance Sunday service in 2019, Queen Elizabeth II managed to suppress her emotions.**  
A) True.            B) False.            C) No information in the text.
- 9. While saying goodbye to her yacht in public, the Queen cried her eyes out.**  
A) True.            B) False.            C) No information in the text.
- 10. Her Majesty's Yacht Britannia was too expensive to keep.**  
A) True.            B) False.            C) No information in the text.

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

- 11. The Antarctic ice sheet covers a territory equal to the combined territories of France, Spain and Germany.**  
A) True.            B) False.            C) No information in the text.
- 12. During the winter, the size of the land and sea territory round the South Pole covered by ice increases twice.**  
A) True.            B) False.            C) No information in the text.
- 13. The water currents circulating around Antarctica are the coldest in the world.**  
A) True.            B) False.            C) No information in the text.
- 14. Australia has made the largest claim to territories in Antarctica.**  
A) True.            B) False.            C) No information in the text.
- 15. The shortest route to Antarctica passes through the Drakes Passage.**  
A) True.            B) False.            C) No information in the text.

## **PART TWO: READING COMPREHENSION**

**Directions:** *Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question among A, B or C, marking your answers on your answer sheet.*

### **Isambard Kingdom Brunel**

One of the greatest engineers of all time, Isambard Kingdom Brunel was born in 1806. His unusual name comes from his father, who was a civil engineer and a Normandy refugee from the French Revolution. Marc Isambard Brunel was a great engineer and a great teacher to his son. By eight, the young Brunel could understand geometry and draughtsmanship. Even as a child, he was a workaholic.

Isambard Kingdom Brunel began his career by working as an engineer on a project to design a tunnel under the River Thames in London. This almost cost him his life: there was an incident whilst the tunnel was being dug, and the water that flooded in almost drowned him. While recovering from his near death experience, he worked at home on bridge designs. During this period he designed the Clifton Suspension Bridge in Bristol, an unusual bridge that still draws large numbers of tourists even today.

The Suspension Bridge attracted much attention around Britain and, following this success, Brunel was asked to design the new Great Western Railway which would link Bristol with London, 120 miles away. This project was hugely successful, and the route is still popular in Britain.

Then Brunel decided to build a ship that would link Bristol to America. He designed the Great Western, a steamship that would be big enough to cross the Atlantic without having to stop to refuel. Its first voyage to New York was in 1838 and the journey took 15 days. Over the next 8 years, the ship made 60 return crossings of the Atlantic.

But, impressive as the Great Western was, larger and faster ships were urgently required, so Brunel designed the Great Britain. It differed from the Great Western – and, in fact, most ships in the world – in that the better part of it was made of iron rather than wood. It was designed to carry 250 passengers, 130 crew and 1200 tonnes of cargo. The Great Britain made its first voyage to New York in 1845 and was the largest, fastest and strongest ship of its day.

**16. Young Isambard Kingdom Brunel did not like his unusual name.**

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

**17. Isambard Kingdom Brunel was a very hardworking child.**

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

**18. The Clifton Suspension Bridge in Bristol was Brunel's first bridge design.**

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

**19. On its first voyage, the Great Western reached America in less than a fortnight.**

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

**20. Unlike most ships of its time, the Great Britain was made entirely of iron.**

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

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА**

**ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО**

**АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК**

**3 юни 2020 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.*

**How we see happiness**

I was born in the Year of the Smiley Face: 1963. That's when a graphic designer from Worcester, Massachusetts, named Harvey Ball invented the grinning yellow graphic that we see everywhere now. Originally, Ball's creation was designed to cheer up people who worked at, of all places, an insurance company, but it has since become synonymous with the playful, typically American brand of happiness.

Ball's cheery icon never worked its magic on me. I am not a happy person, never have been. As a child, my favourite *Winnie-the-Pooh* character was the ever gloomy Eeyore. For most of human history, I would have been considered normal. Happiness, in this life, on this earth, was a prize reserved for the gods and the fortunate few. Today, though, not only is happiness considered possible for anyone to attain, it is expected. Thus I, and millions of others, suffer from the uniquely modern disorder that historian Darrin McMahon calls "the unhappiness of not being happy". It is no fun at all.

The late British-born philosopher Alan Watts used this analogy: "If I draw a circle, most people, when asked what I have drawn, will say I have drawn a circle or a disc, or a ball. Very few people will say I've drawn a hole in the wall, because most people think of the inside first, rather than thinking of the outside. But actually these two sides go together – you cannot have what is 'in here' unless you have what is 'out there'." In other words, where we are is vital to who we are. By "where", I'm speaking not only of our physical environment but also of our cultural environment. Culture is the sea we swim in – so all-encompassing, so all-consuming, that we fail to notice its existence until we step out of it. It matters more than we think.

With our words, we subconsciously combine geography and happiness. We speak of searching for happiness, of finding contentment, as if these were locations in an atlas, actual places that we could visit if only we had the proper map and the right navigational skills. Anyone who has taken a vacation to, say, some Caribbean island and had flashed through their mind the uninvited thought "I could be happy here" knows what I mean.

**21. Why was the Smiley Face invented?**

- A) Because the graphic designer had nothing else to do.
- B) To make an insurance company employees happy.
- C) To create a symbol of American happiness.
- D) Because Harvey Ball wanted to be famous.

**22. Why was Eeyore the favourite *Winnie-the-Pooh* character of the author when he was a child?**

- A) Because he was a very happy child.
- B) Because he liked happy characters.
- C) Because he himself had an unhappy disposition.
- D) Because children usually like unhappy characters.

**23. How is happiness conceived of?**

- A) Happiness is considered to be achievable by anyone.
- B) Happiness is regarded as a privilege for only a few people.
- C) Happiness is not something possible on this earth.
- D) Our concept of happiness is the same as that of our predecessors.

**24. What is important for our happiness?**

- A) The “inside” is much more important than the “outside”.
- B) Our physical environment is more important than our cultural environment.
- C) Our physical and cultural environments are both equally significant.
- D) Our cultural surroundings are the only decisive factors.

**25. According to the author of the article, is happiness connected to geography?**

- A) Yes, especially if one is on the Caribbean islands.
- B) Yes, happiness is by definition location-based.
- C) Yes, it is connected with certain locations that can be found in a geographic atlas.
- D) Yes, in an indirect manner, captured in the language we use.

**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.*

**The Henry Ford Story**

Henry Ford (1863–1947) was an industrialist who changed the face of automobile manufacture in America, becoming the perfect example of American Capitalism. He astonished the industrial world by offering a daily wage of \$5 a day. Even by today’s standards that was a very good salary. This wage was far above what anywhere else offered. In one go, it solved the problem of labour turnover and it encouraged the best workers to come and work for Ford. Through paying high wages, Ford was also able to encourage the

highest level of labour productivity. Although many criticised his seemingly over-generous pay, Henry Ford pointed out that because of the high wage the workers were able to afford the cars they were making.

It was Henry Ford, too, who revolutionized the production line processes. He helped to develop the assembly line method of production and was always looking for ways to cut costs. Although he did not 'invent' the assembly line, he did make one of the most successful commercial applications of its potential. This led to his famous quote "A customer can have a car painted any colour that he wants, so long as it is black." The motive for insisting on black was because black was the quickest colour to dry and therefore the cheapest.

The effect of the assembly line was to help reduce the cost of the Model T motor car. It helped Ford become the dominant firm in the motor car industry. An estimation from 1932 suggested Ford was producing 33% of the world's automobile production.

He had a dislike of war. He helped to fund a peace ship to Europe in 1915 and spoke out against the 'crafty financiers who encourage war'. Towards the end of his life, he spent considerable time with his friend Thomas Edison, who moved into West Orange, New Jersey. He said that money never particularly appealed to him and throughout his life, he preserved his economical nature and unwillingness to spend money on himself.

He is famous for saying: "I have never known what to do with money after my expenses were paid – can't waste it on myself without hurting myself, and nobody wants to do that. Money is the most useless thing in the world, anyhow."

Henry Ford was also noted for some of his inspirational self-improvement sayings – emphasising hard work and self-sufficiency.

**26. Why did Henry Ford offer a huge salary in his factory?**

- A) To surprise the industrial world.
- B) To keep steady the price of his cars.
- C) To attract the best workers and improve productivity.
- D) To become the symbol of American Capitalism.

**27. Did Henry Ford invent the assembly line?**

- A) Yes, and that is what he is most famous for.
- B) Yes, in order to give customers any car colour they chose.
- C) No, he only perfected the production process, lowering costs.
- D) No, and he was not interested in its commercial use.

**28. What was the result of the application of the assembly line method of production on Henry Ford's business in the 1930s?**

- A) He gained dominance in the car industry worldwide.
- B) It had no effect on the price of Ford's cars.
- C) It did not affect his position in the automobile industry.
- D) It led to the failure of Model T as a car model.

**29. What was Ford's attitude to money?**

- A) He considered it very appealing.
- B) He was always extravagant and a big spender.
- C) He spent it on himself and his family.
- D) He was careful with it and did not much see its use.

**30. What were some values that Ford held dear?**

- A) Financial enrichment and fame.
- B) Indifference and self-confidence.
- C) Selfishness and apathy.
- D) Self-reliance and diligence.

**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.*

**Medieval Lion Skulls Reveal Secrets of Tower of London "Zoo"**

Infamous as a place of torture and executions, and home to the British monarch's Crown Jewels, the Tower of London was also one of the world's oldest zoos.

Researchers have been (31)\_\_\_\_\_ into the history of the royal menagerie, using animal remains to reveal the secrets of medieval lions once locked up in the Tower.

Scientists say big cat skulls found in a moat, a deep ditch full of water that protected the fortified palace, provide (32)\_\_\_\_\_ to when and how these lions were kept. They also reveal (33)\_\_\_\_\_ into the lives of England's early kings and queens.

Researchers from London's Natural History Museum (34)\_\_\_\_\_ the animals back to the 13th century. These lions were (35)\_\_\_\_\_ of monarchy.

The royal "zoo" (36)\_\_\_\_\_ for more than 600 years after being founded by King John, the English monarch who reigned from 1199 to 1216.

Radiocarbon dating of skulls of two lions and a leopard support historical documents that suggest big cats first took (37)\_\_\_\_\_ residence in the Tower in the 13th century.

Big cats are thought to have arrived at the Tower around 1235, when Emperor Frederick II, the Holy Roman Emperor, gave Henry III three leopards after marrying the English king's sister. The menagerie was the king's private collection and a sign that he (38)\_\_\_\_\_ good relations with foreign monarchs, who (39)\_\_\_\_\_ him with exotic animals.

Though few physical traces of the menagerie remain, experts have previously pointed to written records of a semi-circular structure built by King Edward I in 1277 in an area that later (40)\_\_\_\_\_ known as the Lion Tower, where by the 16th century the menagerie was.

The captive lions had little room to roam. Excavations in 1999 revealed that one lion cage (41)\_\_\_\_\_ just 2 meters by 3 meters. A record from the 15th century reveals Tower lions

were fed on sheep. Other animals kept in the Tower were given (42)\_\_\_\_\_ appropriate nourishment.

In his book *The Tower Menagerie*, Daniel Hahn (43)\_\_\_\_\_ the strange case of an elephant given to King James I by his Spanish counterpart in 1623. "Throughout his short but rather pleasant life this animal was given nothing to drink but wine, a gallon a day," the author wrote.

Meanwhile ostriches were thought to have a huge appetite (44)\_\_\_\_\_ iron. One of them died in the Tower after being fed more than 80 nails.

By (45)\_\_\_\_\_ the lions were quite good at surviving.

- |     |                |              |               |               |
|-----|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 31. | A) deepening   | B) driving   | C) seeking    | D) looking    |
| 32. | A) references  | B) keys      | C) clues      | D) tracks     |
| 33. | A) sights      | B) visions   | C) insights   | D) views      |
| 34. | A) figured     | B) dated     | C) set        | D) defined    |
| 35. | A) symbols     | B) notes     | C) pictures   | D) images     |
| 36. | A) stood       | B) held      | C) kept       | D) survived   |
| 37. | A) on          | B) down      | C) to         | D) up         |
| 38. | A) enjoyed     | B) delighted | C) rejoiced   | D) pleased    |
| 39. | A) gifted      | B) presented | C) donated    | D) gave       |
| 40. | A) came        | B) started   | C) became     | D) had        |
| 41. | A) sized       | B) measured  | C) showed     | D) got        |
| 42. | A) much        | B) few       | C) too        | D) less       |
| 43. | A) recounts    | B) counts    | C) talks      | D) speaks     |
| 44. | A) in          | B) of        | C) with       | D) for        |
| 45. | A) distinction | B) contrast  | C) opposition | D) difference |

## 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. My next-door neighbours are so noisy! Every night we have to \_\_\_\_\_ with their constant rows.
- A) put up                      B) put off                      C) put away                      D) put down
47. I had a terrible cold so I went to the doctor's and \_\_\_\_\_ some pills.
- A) had prescribed              B) prescribed              C) was prescribed              D) would prescribe



48. I \_\_\_\_\_ go hiking in the mountains next weekend, but I'm still not sure.

- A) ought                      B) might                      C) had to                      D) will

49. I once saw a man \_\_\_\_\_ bread from a grocery shop.

- A) stole                      B) stolen                      C) to steal                      D) stealing

50. 'And \_\_\_\_\_ textbook is this?' the teacher inquired.

- A) who's                      B) who                      C) whom                      D) whose

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**ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО**

**АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК**

**3 юни 2020 г.**

**ВАРИАНТ 2**

**МОДУЛ 3 (Време за работа: 120 минути)**

**PART THREE: USE OF ENGLISH**

**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. Yesterday the inspector asked me: “So, when did you last meet Jane?”**

Yesterday the inspector asked me when \_\_\_\_\_ last.

**52. You never said you didn’t like tulips. I could buy daffodils.**

Had you \_\_\_\_\_ daffodils.

**53. I prefer riding my bike to driving in the rush hours.**

I would \_\_\_\_\_ in the rush hours.

**54. Jack jumped on the brakes in order not to hit the hedgehog in the middle of the road.**

Jack jumped on the brakes to avoid \_\_\_\_\_ the hedgehog in the middle of the road.

**55. I am sure that he hasn’t left for the seaside because his car keys are here.**

He \_\_\_\_\_ for the seaside because his car keys are here.  
(use a modal verb)

**56. He regretted having burst into laughter in the middle of the concert.**

He wished \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the concert.

**57. They are renovating the old castle on the top of the hill.**

The old castle on the top of the hill \_\_\_\_\_ .

**58. The headmaster let the boy draw his colourful graffiti on the college front wall.**

The boy \_\_\_\_\_ his colourful graffiti on the college front wall by the headmaster.

**59. Despite their anger, they didn’t say a word.**

Although \_\_\_\_\_ , they didn’t say a word.

**60. The other day I caught a glimpse of Jane. She was singing and dancing in the rain.**

The other day I caught a glimpse of Jane \_\_\_\_\_ in the rain.

## **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. Imagine that you had the chance to choose a superpower. What would it be and what would you do? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.
2. It is often said that modern society is making it more difficult for people to form real relationships with others. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Support your opinion with examples from your personal experience or from what you have read about.

*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.*

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**ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК**

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**3 юни 2020 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 an article about tipping in different countries 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.*

**Tipping Troubles**

How much money do you leave the waiter in a restaurant? What about taxi drivers, hotel staff and hairdressers? Tipping is complex, but even more so when you're abroad.

The problem is that every country seems to have its own unofficial "rules". In Australia, for example, tipping isn't very common, and tips aren't really expected in restaurants or anywhere else as a matter of fact. It's the same in Iceland and China. And in Japan, it can actually be considered rude to tip in a restaurant. In fact, if you leave money, a waiter might even run after you to give it back. In most of Europe, however, tipping a waiter is common. In England and Germany, for example, most people tip around 10% of the bill. But in Spain people generally only leave small change.

However, if there's one country where you really should tip, it's the United States. In contrast to Japan, a waiter will probably chase you down the street if you don't leave a tip! Not only that, but Americans usually tip up to 20% in restaurants. So, if you're saving up for a big dinner in the US, make sure you take that into account. Americans also tip for drinks. In fact, there are some bars in New York where staff earn such big money from tips that they receive no wages. Some people even pay to work there!

But it isn't only in bars and restaurants where you're supposed to tip. Here's some advice from a travel website on how you should tip in an American hotel: \$3 for the parking attendant, \$2 for the doorman if they hail a taxi for you, and \$1 for each bag they help you with. The bellhop boy gets \$2 per bag he carries for you upstairs, and you should leave the maids \$3 to \$5 a day. So, for two people for one weekend that's about \$20 before you've even paid for the room.

But why is there so much tipping in the United States? Well, in most cases, workers are paid below the minimum wage as they're expected to make up the difference with tips. Service sector workers are even expected to pay income tax on the tips as they're considered part of their normal wages for the job they do – not just "extra" money.

**3 юни 2020 г.  
ВАРИАНТ 2**

**Text Two**

*Directions: You will hear a text about the British royal family 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 A, B or C. Then you will hear the text again and will have 1 minute to check your answers.*

**They are Only Human**

The British royal family are known for their cool, calm exteriors and traditional stiff upper lip. And in general, they're a family with a lot to celebrate. But there are of course, as in all of our lives, more trying times when the royals showed they're just like the rest of us, and they couldn't help let their emotions get the better of them.

Queen Elizabeth II appeared to have been overcome with emotion at the Remembrance Sunday service in 2019, as she wiped away a tear, while paying tribute to war heroes. She watched the ceremony from the balcony of the Foreign & Commonwealth Office building, alongside with the Duchess of Cornwall and the Duchess of Cambridge.

The first time Queen Elizabeth II cried in public was in December 1997 when her beloved Her Majesty's Yacht Britannia was taken out of service. It was a rare sight for fans to see the normally stoic royal shed a tear. The Queen was saying goodbye to her luxury yacht, whose costs were too great to maintain. The ship had faithfully served the royal family for over 40 years.

**3 юни 2020 г.  
ВАРИАНТ 2**

**Text Three**

*Directions: You will hear a text about Antarctica 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 A, B or C. Then you will hear the text again and will have 1 minute to check your answers.*

**Antarctica - The Ice Continent**

Antarctica contains 90% of the world's ice. Most of this ice is part of the ice sheet that covers the land mass, which is approximately 14 million square kilometres – the combined area of France, Spain, and Germany is only a tenth of this. Every winter parts of the Southern Ocean freeze over and effectively double the ice-covered area. This freeze is the largest seasonal natural phenomenon on the planet. The cold water current circling the continent cuts it off from warmer climatic zones. Antarctica is in all aspects isolated from the outside world and travellers will understand what this means when they experience “the windiest, the coldest, the driest, and the highest continent”. Someone once said: “The person who is able to express the feeling of being in

Antarctica in words has probably not been there.” Antarctica has no permanent human inhabitants, but it is home to millions of penguins, and is the feeding area for thousands of whales in the Austral summer. It is also a continent dedicated to science and peace.

The continent is protected by the Antarctic Treaty of 1959. However, pre-treaty, eight nations made claims to portions of Antarctica – Norway had the second largest claim, second only to Australia.

The one-and-a-half-day crossing of the Drakes Passage, the 800 km-wide gap between the tip of South America and the Antarctic Peninsula, is just what is needed to prepare travellers for Antarctica. You have time to think and learn about what lies ahead. The giant tabular icebergs broken off the edge of the Antarctic mainland, the shoals of penguins swimming out to sea to hunt for krill, the torpedo-like leopard seal patrolling the shorelines, keeping a sharp eye on all movements, the breath of the humpback whale that is heard in the distance followed by frantic turnings of heads trying to locate it.

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**3 юни 2020 г.**

**ВАРИАНТ 2**

**Ключ с верните отговори**

<b>Въпрос №</b>	<b>Верен отговор</b>	<b>Брой точки</b>
1.	B	1
2.	C	1
3.	A	1
4.	D	1
5.	A	1
6.	A	1
7.	A	1
8.	B	1
9.	B	1
10.	A	1
11.	B	1
12.	A	1
13.	C	1
14.	A	1
15.	C	1
16.	C	1
17.	A	1
18.	C	1
19.	B	1
20.	B	1
21.	B	1
22.	C	1
23.	A	1
24.	C	1
25.	D	1

<b>Въпрос №</b>	<b>Верен отговор</b>	<b>Брой точки</b>
26.	C	1
27.	C	1
28.	A	1
29.	D	1
30.	D	1
31.	D	1
32.	C	1
33.	C	1
34.	B	1
35.	A	1
36.	D	1
37.	D	1
38.	A	1
39.	B	1
40.	C	1
41.	B	1
42.	D	1
43.	A	1
44.	D	1
45.	B	1
46.	A	1
47.	C	1
48.	B	1
49.	D	1
50.	D	1