

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА**

**ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО  
АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК**

**21 май 2021 г.**

**ВАРИАНТ 1**

**МОДУЛ 1 (Време за работа: 60 минути)**

**PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

**Directions:** *You will hear a text about the Snowbombing Festival 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. The Snowbombing Festival**
  - A) has been held in Austria since 1999.
  - B) first took place in Switzerland.
  - C) is the biggest sports festival.
  - D) is an annual music event.
  
- 2. Festival goers who decide to take up skiing**
  - A) must bring their own skis.
  - B) must be already experienced snowboarders.
  - C) cannot use the steep ski slopes during the Festival.
  - D) can choose from a variety of ski runs.
  
- 3. What makes the Snowbombing Festival unique is that**
  - A) the location is really great for skiing tournaments.
  - B) it is held for a whole week.
  - C) music is being played almost all the time.
  - D) there is a four-hour music show every day.
  
- 4. Festival goers can also**
  - A) relax in some of the resort spa centres.
  - B) enjoy some cold-water swimming in the pools.
  - C) dip in the hot geyser tubs on the top of the mountain.
  - D) indulge in a five-day shopping spree.
  
- 5. For the price of £249 visitors can get**
  - A) one-week ticket for the festival and a ski pass.
  - B) eight nights at a luxury hotel and spa treatment.
  - C) a festival ticket and one-week accommodation.
  - D) a hotel room for one night and a day pass for the festival.

**Directions:** You will hear a text about the Crystal Palace in London 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 Crystal Palace was built in Hyde Park to house the Great Exhibition of 1851.**  
A) True.            B) False.            C) No information in the text.
- 7. The Great Exhibition was initiated by Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria.**  
A) True.            B) False.            C) No information in the text.
- 8. The Queen provided half of the funds necessary for the construction of the Crystal Palace.**  
A) True.            B) False.            C) No information in the text.
- 9. The Great Exhibition was open to the public for nine months.**  
A) True.            B) False.            C) No information in the text.
- 10. Despite being a big success, the exhibition didn't make much money.**  
A) True.            B) False.            C) No information in the text.

**Directions:** You will hear a text about research into media use 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. According to the survey, many teenagers claim that smartphones help them do their homework.**  
A) True.            B) False.            C) No information in the text.
- 12. Teenagers are often thought to be unaware of the dangers of social media use.**  
A) True.            B) False.            C) No information in the text.
- 13. While carrying out the research Common Sense Media interviewed teenagers from different states in the US.**  
A) True.            B) False.            C) No information in the text.
- 14. The number of teenagers who prefer face-to-face communication has fallen by half since 2012.**  
A) True.            B) False.            C) No information in the text.
- 15. The majority of the teenagers surveyed admit that smartphone apps make them feel alone and isolated.**  
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, C or D, marking your answers on your answer sheet.*

### **King Pine, The Pineapple**

It's hard to believe now, but in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries pineapples were such a status symbol for the very rich that they were quite often rented for special occasions...

Pineapples were first brought to Europe by Christopher Columbus in 1493 after his voyage to the Caribbean. He discovered them in Guadeloupe and brought them back to Spain. It is no exaggeration to say that Europeans went wild for the exotic delicacy of this fruit.

From the moment pineapples were introduced to Britain in the 16th century, it became immediately clear that they could not be cultivated in the cold and humid British climate. People still tried though, and for nearly two hundred years there were many failed attempts to grow the fruit. They were finally able to succeed by using 'hot-houses' in the 18th century. They were also famously difficult to transport from the colonies without spoiling, therefore due to their rarity, they became insanely expensive and popular as a status symbol.

Only the incredibly wealthy could afford such a decadent prize. Many famous people from that time adored the fruit; Charles II of England, Catherine the Great, Louis XV and King Ferdinand of Spain, to name but a few. Another contributing factor to the popularity of the pineapple was the general lack of sweetness in the diet of the population at that time. Cane sugar was expensive, other fruits were seasonal and the common people would rarely have tasted anything so sweet.

So famous and coveted did pineapples become that they are actually present in a portrait of Charles II. The iconic painting 'Charles II presented with a pineapple' shows the King being presented with a pineapple by his gardener John Rose. Charles is attributed as having given the pineapple its contemporary name, the 'King Pine'. From this period throughout the coming centuries this is how the fruit was referred to in literature. During the height of its popularity a pineapple would sell for as much as £8000 in today's money.

**16. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century,**

- A) pineapples were first brought to Algeria from the Caribbean.
- B) attempts to grow pineapples in Britain were made.
- C) the popularity and fame of pineapples started to decline.
- D) people did not like the exotic pineapple flavour.

**17. In Britain, pineapples**

- A) were fairly easy to cultivate.
- B) were available to everyone.
- C) were transported in large quantities.
- D) were well-liked and truly admired.

**18. One of the reasons for the popularity of the pineapple was that people**

- A) considered it a symbol of royalty.
- B) found it healthy and nutritious.

- C) did not like the local seasonal fruits.
- D) liked its natural sweetness.

**19. The pineapple was named “King Pine”**

- A) after a portrait of king Charles II.
- B) by the royal gardener John Ross.
- C) by the English king Charles II.
- D) because it was the king’s favourite fruit.

**20. What is NOT TRUE about the pineapple?**

- A) It was easy to transport and supply to European markets.
- B) It was worth thousands of pounds in today’s money.
- C) It was a symbol of wealth and status.
- D) It was extremely popular among the rich.