

# МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

## ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

30 август 2021 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.*

#### Fox Hunting in Britain

Foxhunting has been practised in different forms worldwide for hundreds of years. However, it is believed that the custom for a fox to be tracked, chased and killed by hunting ‘scent hounds’ and followed by their master and his team on foot and horseback, originated from a Norfolk farmer’s attempt to catch a fox with hounds in 1534.

Foxes were widely regarded as vermin and farmers and other landowners had hunted the animals for many years as a form of pest control, mostly to minimize their attacks on farm fowl and sometimes for their highly prized fur, too. However, it was only in the eighteenth century that fox hunting developed into its most modern form and was considered a sport in its own right. This was as a result of the decline in the UK’s deer population.

The decline in the deer population and subsequently the sport of deer hunting occurred as a consequence of three Acts passed between 1750 and 1801. According to these Acts open fields and common land, where many deer used to breed, were fenced off into separate, smaller fields because there was high demand for farm land. The Industrial Revolution came with new roads, railways and canals which further reduced the amount of rural land in the United Kingdom, although, on the other hand, these improved transport links also made foxhunting more popular and easily accessible for people living in towns and cities who dreamed to have the lifestyle of the country gentleman.

From 1934 onwards, however, in Germany and other European countries fox hunting was banned but in the United Kingdom it remained popular well into the twentieth century. Indeed, there was a shortage of foxes in England and they had to be imported from France, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden.

Whatever you think of fox hunting, its effect on popular culture is undeniable. For instance, the MP whose role is to inform the Prime Minister of any opinions of the opposition in Parliament and to ensure that party members stick to the party decisions is called the Parliamentary “Chief Whip”. The name refers to the role of the “Whipper-in” in fox hunting, who is responsible for keeping the hounds under control during a hunt. The ritual of spreading ceremonial blood on the cheeks of a new member of a community or society is depicted in many books and films. It also has its roots in the sport. In the sixteenth century the act of

'Blooding' was introduced by King James I. It involved the Huntsmaster rubbing the blood of the prey onto the cheeks of newly initiated member of the hunt.

**21. In Britain fox hunting**

- A) has been practised only by noblemen.
- B) started when scent hounds were first bred.
- C) was turned into a modern sport by a Norfolk farmer.
- D) None of the above.

**22. In the XVIII century, fox hunting gained popularity because**

- A) fox furs became fashionable to wear.
- B) farmers needed to keep their cattle safe.
- C) the sport of deer hunting was limited.
- D) fox meat was considered a rare delicacy.

**23. The decrease in deer population was the result of**

- A) fox protecting legislation in the UK.
- B) increased accessibility of deer habitats by hunters.
- C) the activities of people aspiring to the life style of the aristocracy.
- D) deer habitats being considerably limited.

**24. During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries**

- A) more and more people throughout Europe took to fox hunting.
- B) fox hunting was banned in all European countries.
- C) fox hunting in France, Germany, Holland and Sweden became a sport.
- D) fox hunting stimulated the UK's international trade relationships.

**25. The influence of fox hunting on popular culture is illustrated by**

- A) the huge number of books and films on the topic.
- B) the numerous colloquial and dialect words for the sport.
- C) some modern ceremonial rituals at the royal court.
- D) examples of modern political jargon and some initiation practices.

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

**Amelia Earhart**

She never reached her fortieth birthday, but became a record-breaking female aviator whose international fame improved public acceptance of aviation and paved the way for other women in commercial flight.

Amelia Mary Earhart was born on July 24, 1897 in Atchison, Kansas. During World War I, she left college to work at a Canadian military hospital, where she met aviators and became fascinated by flying.

After the war, Earhart completed a semester at Columbia University. With her first plane ride in 1920, she realized her true passion and began flying lessons with female aviator Neta

Snook. On her twenty-fifth birthday, Earhart purchased a biplane and flew it, setting the women's altitude record of 14,000 feet.

Earhart's life changed dramatically in 1928, when publisher George Putnam – trying to benefit from the public enthusiasm for Charles Lindbergh's transcontinental flight the previous year – persuaded Earhart to become the first woman to cross the Atlantic by plane. She succeeded, however, as a passenger. But when the flight from Newfoundland landed in Wales on June 17, 1928, Earhart became a media sensation and symbol of what women could achieve. Putnam remained her promoter and later published her two books: *20 Hrs. 40 Mins.* (1928) and *The Fun of It* (1932). Earhart married Putnam in 1931, though she kept her maiden name and considered marriage an equal partnership.

In 1932, she became the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic as a pilot. In 1929, Earhart helped found the *Ninety-Nines*, an organization of female aviators.

In 1935, Purdue University hired Earhart as aviation advisor and career counselor for women and purchased the Lockheed plane she called her "flying laboratory". On June 1, 1937, she left Miami with navigator Fred Noonan, seeking to become the first woman to fly around the world. With 7,000 miles remaining, the plane lost radio contact near the Howland Islands. It was never found, despite an extensive search that continued for decades.

**26. Amelia Earhart was the first woman aviator.**

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

**27. Amelia Earhart set the women's biplane altitude record at the age of twenty-five.**

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

**28. Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly a plane across the Atlantic ocean in 1928.**

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

**29. Amelia Earhart's two books: *20 Hrs. 40 Mins.* and *The Fun of It* made her a celebrity.**

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

**30. Amelia Earhart worked as an academic aviation advisor.**

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

## **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.

### **Just Six Degrees of Separation Between Us**

An old saying states that we live in a small world. The theory of six degrees of separation

**31.**\_\_\_\_\_ that, because we are all linked by chains of acquaintance, you are just six introductions **32.**\_\_\_\_\_ from any other person on the planet.

Throughout the years, there have been various **33.**\_\_\_\_\_ to prove that the theory **34.**\_\_\_\_\_ true. Maybe the most **35.**\_\_\_\_\_ was the one in 1967 by the American psychologist Stanley Milgram. It became known as the “experiment of the small world”. He asked ninety-six **36.**\_\_\_\_\_ selected people from the Middle West of the USA to send personal letters to unknown people in Massachusetts, which is at the other end of the country.

The goal was to send the letter to someone they knew so that they would send it to someone else and so forth until it **37.**\_\_\_\_\_ to the final destination. They thought that the chain would be of hundreds of individuals but this wasn’t the case. The delivery had on average from five to seven **38.** \_\_\_\_\_. The results appeared in the *Psychology Today* magazine and gave **39.**\_\_\_\_\_ to the phrase “six degrees of separation”.

The contemporary world is hyperconnected. On more than one **40.**\_\_\_\_\_ we have heard of families or friends that reunite after decades of separation. Social networks link us with people in any place on the planet. These platforms are based on the Six Degrees of Separation Theory. The small-world phenomenon seems to be real and its principle **41.** \_\_\_\_\_ to many kinds of networks.

In 2011, the social network created by Mark Zuckerberg **42.**\_\_\_\_\_ a study called: *Anatomy of Facebook*. This investigation analyzed the set of friends of 721 million members of their platform for the purpose of **43.**\_\_\_\_\_ how many links of separation exist between ones and the others.

The results showed that 99.6% of the **44.**\_\_\_\_\_ of users had a connection between them of 5 degrees. In 2016, with 1.59 billion users, the average distance was of 4.57, which **45.**\_\_\_\_\_ to 3.57 degrees of separation. Until today, these are the most visible results on the theory.

- 31.** A) asserts                      B) assigns                      C) approves                      D) assures
- 32.** A) away                      B) far                      C) apart                      D) across
- 33.** A) challenges                      B) effects                      C) trials                      D) attempts
- 34.** A) contains                      B) retains                      C) holds                      D) keeps
- 35.** A) validated                      B) famous                      C) approved                      D) admitted
- 36.** A) accidentally                      B) incidentally                      C) randomly                      D) occasionally
- 37.** A) got                      B) reached                      C) arrived                      D) made
- 38.** A) intermediaries                      B) negotiators                      C) postmen                      D) assistants
- 39.** A) root                      B) origin                      C) coinage                      D) source

40. A) case                      B) event                      C) occasion                      D) happening
41. A) points                      B) goes                      C) concerns                      D) applies
42. A) put out                      B) carried up                      C) carried out                      D) put in
43. A) establishing                      B) collecting                      C) gaining                      D) realizing
44. A) doubles                      B) couples                      C) duos                      D) pairs
45. A) matches                      B) parallels                      C) corresponds                      D) accounts

**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. **What a disaster! I'm starving! I wish there \_\_\_\_\_ some food left from last night's party.**  
A) is                                      B) was                                      C) were                                      D) had been
47. **We stopped \_\_\_\_\_ some fruit on our way to work.**  
A) buy                                      B) for buying                                      C) buying                                      D) to buy
48. **As far as I can remember, this isn't the first time I \_\_\_\_\_ you some money.**  
A) have lent                                      B) am lending                                      C) lent                                      D) lend
49. **I regret \_\_\_\_\_ you that the Commission cannot accept this request.**  
A) for informing                                      B) that I informed                                      C) to inform                                      D) that I had informed
50. **Let me give you \_\_\_\_\_ advice about how to celebrate your parents' wedding anniversary.**  
A) an                                      B) some                                      C) plenty                                      D) the