

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО

АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

27 август 2021 г.

ВАРИАНТ 2

МОДУЛ 1 (Време за работа: 60 минути)

PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Directions: *You will hear a story about Dr Joseph Bell 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 guests at the dinner table were to hear Dr. Bell's story.

- A) reluctant
- B) afraid
- C) amused
- D) amazed

2. Dr Bell responded to the skeptical guest's request

- A) immediately.
- B) unwillingly.
- C) critically.
- D) deliberately.

3. The patient's case was clearly

- A) dangerous.
- B) out of control.
- C) confusing.
- D) amusing.

4. The patient was evasive because

- A) he had a bad-quality tattoo.
- B) he wanted to conceal his war crimes.
- C) he had abandoned military service.
- D) his performance with the band was poor.

5. According to the story,

- A) Dr Bell is the fictional name of Sherlock Holmes.
- B) Arthur Conan Doyle knew Sherlock Holmes personally.
- C) Dr Bell is the real-life inspiration for creating Sherlock Holmes.
- D) Arthur Conan Doyle was grateful for Dr Bell's generosity.

Directions: You will hear *an article about attitudes to marriage* 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. Most people strongly disapprove of those unwilling to get married.

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

7. The majority of young people would be very disappointed if they never tie the knot.

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

8. There is a new trend concerning marriage plans towards prioritising things and leaving marriage until later in life.

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

9. It comes as no surprise that parents do not push young people into getting married.

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

10. Getting married is about to become a thing of the past.

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

Directions: You will hear *a text about Halley's Comet* 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. Halley's Comet can be observed from Earth once in exactly 76 years.

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

12. Back in 1910 many people believed that the collision of Halley's Comet with our planet would be apocalyptic.

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

13. It was unreliable newspapers that spread the panic about the whole story.

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

14. Unscrupulous people made huge profits by marketing anti-comet pills.

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

15. The passing of Halley's Comet always coincides with the death of famous people.

- 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.*

Dutch

New expressions often come into a language during a war or other times of strong national upheaval. Sometimes, they remain part of the language for hundreds of years after hostilities have ended.

Many of the “Dutch” expressions heard in American English are like that. Many were first used in England in the seventeenth century, during fierce naval competition between England and the Netherlands. Now, of course, the British and the Dutch are good friends. But long ago, the British used “Dutch” as a word for something bad, or false or mistaken. A “Dutch” bargain or agreement was one made between men who had too much to drink. A similar expression was “Dutch courage”. It was the false courage produced by alcohol.

Some of these old expressions are still used today, with a little different meaning. “Dutch treat”, for example. Long ago, a “Dutch treat” was a dinner at which the invited guests were expected to pay for their own share of the food and drink. Now, “Dutch treat” means that when friends go out to have fun, each person pays their own share. A boy and a girl, for example, may decide to go to a movie. They agree to “go Dutch” or “Dutch treat”. Each buys his or her own ticket.

Some of the “Dutch” phrases heard in American English have nothing to do with the Dutch people at all. In the 1700s, German immigrants to America were often called “Dutch”. This happened because of mistakes in understanding and pronouncing the word “Deutsch”, the German word for German. Many of the families of these German people still live in the eastern United States, mainly in the state of Pennsylvania. They are known as Pennsylvania Dutch.

During the American Civil War, Northern supporters in the central state of Missouri were called “Dutch” because many of them were German settlers. In California during the gold rush, the term “Dutch” was used to describe Germans and Scandinavians, as well as people from the Netherlands. President Theodore Roosevelt once noted that anything foreign and non-English was called “Dutch”.

16. New words and expressions are only coined during wars.

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

17. All of the old “Dutch” expressions are now used with a different meaning.

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

18. German immigrants to America were often referred to as “Dutch” in the 18th century.

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

19. Nowadays very few of the descendants of the German settlers live in the state of Missouri.

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

20. There was a time when the term “Dutch” was not used by Americans as a reference to Germans only.

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