

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО

АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

26 май 2021 г.

ВАРИАНТ 1

МОДУЛ 1 (Време за работа: 60 минути)

PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Directions: *You will hear a text about history of women's fashion 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 the 15th century, in Europe**
 - A) people looked back to Antiquity for fashion ideas.
 - B) textile fabric became accessible to the majority of people.
 - C) the tendency to dress smartly started spreading more quickly.
 - D) the start of textile trade marked the beginning of world fashion.

- 2. The fashion trends in Europe in the 15th century were established by**
 - A) the wealthy townspeople.
 - B) the growing middle class.
 - C) the famous Venetian designers.
 - D) the popular local dressmakers.

- 3. Women in Venice wore high platform shoes mostly because**
 - A) they wanted to look taller.
 - B) they wanted to be fashionable.
 - C) of the poor walking conditions.
 - D) of the French influence.

- 4. By the 19th century, most women's clothes**
 - A) came from France.
 - B) were tailor-made.
 - C) were made of silk.
 - D) resembled men's garments.

- 5. With the establishment of department stores**
 - A) design clothes were no longer available.
 - B) mail order catalogues went out of use.
 - C) the textile industry declined.
 - D) ready-made clothing became popular.

Directions: You will hear a text about *Beltane festival* 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. Beltane festival, known as May Day, marked the beginning of summer in the ancient Celtic calendar.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 7. Nowadays people across the United Kingdom celebrate May Day in the same way.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 8. Every year May Day celebrations in Cornwall attract a lot of foreign tourists.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 9. In Scotland on May 1st, people traditionally swim in the North Sea.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 10. On May Day, the French usually buy their loved ones a bouquet of red tulips.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.

Directions: You will hear a text about *research on teenage appeal of taking risks* 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 team from the Dresden University of Technology carried out research on the smoking and drinking habits of adolescents.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 12. Half of the volunteers who took part in the research were grown-up men.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 13. Males are more likely to take risks than females.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 14. In the first run of the experiment boys and men played a gambling game alone.**
A) True. B) False. C) No information in the text.
- 15. The experiment showed that boys tend to copy the risk-taking behaviour of their peers.**
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.*

The Time Julius Caesar was Captured by Pirates

In 75 BC a band of Cilician pirates in the Aegean Sea captured a 25-year-old Roman nobleman named Julius Caesar, who had been on his way to study oratory in Rhodes. According to the story told by the Greek philosopher Plutarch, the capture was a minor inconvenience for Caesar but very bad luck for the pirates.

From the start, Caesar simply refused to behave like a captive. When the pirates told him that they had set his ransom at the sum of 20 talents, he laughed at them for not knowing who they had captured and suggested that 50 talents would be a more appropriate amount. He then sent his entourage out to gather the money and settled in for a period of captivity. The pirates were dumbfounded. It's not every day that a hostage negotiates his ransom up.

Caesar made himself at home among the pirates, bossing them around and shushing them when he wanted to sleep. He made them listen to the speeches and poems that he was composing in his unanticipated downtime and scolded them for being illiterate if they weren't sufficiently impressed. He would participate in the pirates' games and exercises, but he always addressed them as if he were the commander and they were his subordinates. The pirates were greatly entertained by his arrogance, which they attributed to his young age. From time to time Caesar would threaten to hunt them down and have them all crucified. The pirates took it as a joke from their overconfident, slightly nutty captive.

It wasn't a joke. After 38 days, the ransom was delivered and Caesar was set free. He went to the island of Miletus where, despite holding no public or military office, he managed to raise a naval force and set out in pursuit of the pirates. He found them still camped at the island where he had been held, and he brought them back as his captives. When the governor of Asia seemed uncertain about punishing them, Caesar went to the prison where they were being held and had them all crucified.

16. The pirates captured Caesar because

- A) they wanted to hold him for ransom.
- B) they knew he was a Roman nobleman.
- C) they knew he was a man of many talents.
- D) they needed an extra pair of hands on the ship.

17. When Caesar offered more money for his freedom, the pirates were

- A) utterly unimpressed.
- B) very suspicious.
- C) greatly delighted.
- D) extremely surprised.

18. While he was held captive, Caesar

- A) kept to himself and wrote poems.
- B) maintained an attitude of superiority.
- C) looked up to the pirates for their courage.
- D) felt disgraced and humiliated.

19. What did the pirates NOT think of Caesar?

- A) He was very self-assured.
- B) He was strange and foolish.
- C) He was not mature enough.
- D) He was meek and modest.

20. After his release, Caesar

- A) made good on his threat.
- B) started a war against piracy.
- C) was elected to public office in Miletus.
- D) made the governor of Asia crucify the pirates.