

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО

АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК – 26 август 2022 г.

ПРОФИЛИРАНА ПОДГОТОВКА

НИВО В2

ВАРИАНТ 2

Ключ с верните отговори

Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки
1.	A	1
2.	B	1
3.	A	1
4.	B	1
5.	B	1
6.	B	1
7.	B	1
8.	B	1
9.	A	1
10.	A	1
11.	C	1
12.	D	1
13.	B	1
14.	C	1
15.	A	1
16.	A	1
17.	C	1
18.	A	1

Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки
19.	C	1
20.	D	1
21.	B	1
22.	A	1
23.	D	1
24.	D	1
25.	A	1
26.	A	1
27.	B	1
28.	B	1
29.	A	1
30.	B	1
31.	D	1
32.	A	1
33.	C	1
34.	C	1
35.	A	1
36.	B	1

Задачите с кратък свободен отговор (от № 37 до № 43) се оценяват с 0 точки, 1 точка или 2 точки в зависимост от пълнотата на отговора. При проверка на задачите с кратък свободен отговор не се вземат предвид правописни и граматически грешки. В отговора се оценява съответствието между информацията в него с тази в текста.

Sample Answers:

37. The British business handshake is (It is) **shorter and weaker** [than the American one]. (1 p.) [Also] The British are **less likely to / would hardly/ (or: they may think it is too much/ insincere to) grab the other person's [fore]arm or shoulder with the other hand when shaking hands.** (1 p.)

38. Both Brits and Americans will be perplexed by **a kiss (1 p.)** or **a bear hug (1 p.)**.
39. Most Brits would interpret it as **off-putting, insincere or even aggressive (1 p.)**. They would think **the person is trying to make friends [with them] or influence them. (1p.)**
40. When trying to make friends with an American, a Brit would **not look at him/her as long (1p.) or as often (1p.)** as an American might do.
41. The **thumbs-up gesture** is the common gesture for ‘All’s alright’ and hitching a ride. **(2 p.)**
42. One would expect Americans or Brits to air kiss each other when/if **they belong to the fashion (1p.) or artistic (1p.) businesses / they are actors (1p.) or [fashion] designers/ models (1p.)**.
43. Actors and designers can also be seen **hugging (2 p.)**

## **Критерии за оценяване на създадения текст**

### **44. Първи текст - официално писмо**

- 0-5:** Съдържателно съответствие с темата, смислова свързаност и логическа последователност (вкл. и спазване на регистъра);
- 0-3:** Структура на текста (вкл. и спазване на зададения обем и формат);
- 0-5:** Правилна и адекватна употреба на лексиката, лексикално богатство;
- 0-5:** Граматическа правилност (морфологична и синтактична правилност);
- 0-2:** Правопис.

### **45. Втора задача – аргументативно есе за изразяване на мнение по даден въпрос**

- 0-8:** Съдържателно съответствие с темата, смислова свързаност и логическа последователност (умение за представяне на факти, за формулиране на позиция);
- 0-2:** Структура на текста (вкл. и спазване на зададения обем и формат);
- 0-9:** Правилна и адекватна употреба на лексиката, лексикално богатство;
- 0-9:** Граматическа правилност (морфологична и синтактична правилност);
- 0-2:** Правопис.

# МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

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## ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО

АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК – 26 август 2022 г.

### ПРОФИЛИРАНА ПОДГОТОВКА

#### НИВО В2

#### ВАРИАНТ 2

**ДА СЕ ИЗПОЛЗВА ЕДИНСТВЕНО ОТ УЧИТЕЛЯ-КОНСУЛТАНТ ПРИ НЕОБХОДИМОСТ!**

**Учителят-консултант изчита на глас и инструкцията, и съответния текст, според указанията в инструкцията!**

#### *Listening Comprehension*

##### *Task One*

*You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 30 seconds to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 more minute to check or correct your answers.*

In the early days of modern Olympics, you could win a medal for art. You could leave the Games with a heavy souvenir hanging around your neck for, say, having sculpted the best ancient Greek wrestler.

It was International Olympic Committee founder Pierre de Coubertin's great dream to marry the aesthetic with the athletic – thus, every Olympics between 1912 and 1948 awarded gold, silver, and bronze medals to artists. There were five categories of individual competition: architecture, painting, sculpture, literature, and music. Artworks were required by official Olympic rules to “bear a definite relationship to the Olympic concept”.

There's a reason, though, why so few of us have ever heard of these Olympic art competitions. Art history and Olympic history both largely ignored them because they had little impact on either one. Few artists of note ever competed in the Olympic art competitions.

What ultimately brought about a full dominance of the sporting divisions of the Olympic Games is what crippled and eventually killed its artistic counterpart: the amateurism dilemma.

Professional artists were barred from the competition, in keeping with the rules that also governed the sport events of the Games. The athletic events would later radically evolve to accommodate professional athletes, but the art competitions were less receptive to the inclusion of professionals.

### ***Task Two***

***You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 30 seconds to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 more minute to check or correct your answers.***

All day long we sped through a mountainous country whose peaks were bright with sunshine, whose hillsides were dotted with pretty villas in the midst of gardens and shrubbery, and whose deep ravines were cool and shady and looked so inviting from where we and the birds were winging our flight through the stifling upper air.

We passed through plenty of chilly tunnels. We timed one of them. It took us twenty minutes to pass through it, going at the rate of thirty to thirty-five miles an hour.

Toward dusk we drew near Milan and caught glimpses of the city and the blue mountain peaks beyond. But we did not care for these things – we were dying to see the Cathedral!

At last, a forest of graceful needles, shimmering in the amber sunlight, above the pygmy housetops the Cathedral rose slowly!

What a wonder it is! So grand, so solemn, so vast! And yet so delicate, so airy, so graceful! A world of solid weight, and yet it seems in the soft moonlight only a fairy work of frost that might vanish with a breath! How sharply its pinnacled angles and its wilderness of spires were cut against the sky, and how richly their shadows fell upon its snowy roof! It was a vision! – a miracle! – an anthem sung in stone, a poem wrought in marble!

### ***Task Three***

***You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 more minute to check or correct your answers.***

**Interviewer / I/                      Morgan Freeman /M.F./**

**I:** Today in our studio I'm talking to one of Hollywood's most respected stars, Morgan Freeman, about his work and his life now back in Mississippi. Mr. Freeman, aren't you tired of working all the time?

**M.F.:** I'm not digging tunnels, I'm not building buildings. My work is not hard, my work is refreshing, it's pleasant. Lying around doing nothing is harmful both to the body and to the mind.

**I:** It's been a long time since you were unemployed ... Do you remember how you started to work?

**M.F.:** I had a lot of bad jobs, but I think the worst was working at a food place. Just before that I had been working in an office as a clerk. I wanted more money but they refused. Then I had an audition for a show as a dancer, I got the job, and I quit my office job immediately. However, my dancing career lasted for only three months as the show shut down. So I found that job in that little place handing out coffee and donuts.

**I:** Would you say you've lived more happy days in your life or more unhappy?

**M.F.:** I started working when I was thirty and I am still working, so that's more happy days.

**I:** That seems pretty positive.

**M.F.:** I'm making a great effort because sometimes life is not enjoyable. Sometimes it's painful and sometimes it's stressful, sometimes it's even agonizing, so I think once you get over those impediments: strive for pleasure and peace.

**I:** Why did you move back to Mississippi?

**M.F.:** I lived in New York for close to 30 years. It was like: get me out of here. I realized one day that I lived on the third floor in this apartment and it had no natural light. I didn't know the people who lived across the hall. That's nothing for me.

**I:** Do you have more privacy down there?

**M.F.:** I live in a small town, I can shop there but I can't go to places where there's going to be crowds, like the super or hypermarkets. There it's not possible to buy toothpaste and coffee without becoming an event. One of the shortcomings of high profile living is no privacy. Believe me: you don't know how much you appreciate your privacy until you don't have it.

**I:** One last question: do you have those earrings just for fun or do they serve a purpose?

**M.F.:** These earrings are worth just enough to buy me a coffin if I die in a strange place. That was the reason why sailors used to wear them.

#### ***Task Four***

***You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 more minute to check or correct your answers.***

Antonio Stradivari was an Italian luthier and made string instruments such as violins, cellos, guitars, violas and harps. His Latinized surname, Stradivarius, as well as the colloquial “Strad” are terms often used to refer to his instruments. It is estimated that Stradivari produced 1,116 instruments, 960 of which were violins. Around 650 instruments survived, including 450 to 512 violins.

Stradivari’s ancestry consisted of notable citizens of Cremona, dating back to at least the 12th or 13th century. The origin of the name itself has several possible explanations: some sources say it is the plural of “Stradivare”, essentially meaning “a man who collects toll tax” in the regional language of Lombard, while others say that it comes from Cremonese dialect meaning “open road”.

Antonio Stradivari was born in 1644, but this might only be deduced from the dating of his violins, as there are no records available. The first evidence of his presence in Cremona is the label of his oldest surviving violin from 1666.

Stradivari perhaps began an apprenticeship with Nicola Amati at the age of 12 and produced his first good instruments at the age of 16. Stradivari developed his own style slowly. Some of his early violins were smaller and in strong contrast to Amati’s instruments. By 1680, Stradivari had acquired a growing reputation. The years 1684 and 1685 also marked an important development in his style – the size of his instruments increased and they were more in the style of Amati’s work in the 1640s and 1650s. In 1688 Stradivari began outlining the heads of his instruments in black.

At the beginning of the 1690s, Stradivari made a distinct departure from his earlier style. He began to make larger violins, known as “Long Strads”. He also started using a darker varnish, as opposed to a yellower varnish similar to the one used by Amati. After 1698, Stradivari abandoned the “Long Strad” model and returned to a slightly shorter model, which he used until his death.

### ***Task Five***

***You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 more minute to check or correct your answers.***

The trouble with tea is that originally it was quite a good drink. So a group of the most eminent British scientists put their heads together, and made some complicated experiments to find a way of spoiling it. To the eternal glory of British science their labour bore fruit. They suggested you should not drink it clear, or with lemon or rum and sugar, but pour a few drops of cold milk into it, and no sugar at all. Once this refreshing, aromatic, oriental beverage was

successfully transformed into colourless and tasteless water, it became the national drink of Great Britain.

There are some occasions when you must not refuse a cup of tea, otherwise you are judged an exotic and barbarous bird without any hope of ever being able to take your place in civilised society. You must not refuse a cup of tea under the following circumstances: if it is hot; if it is cold; if anybody thinks that you might be tired; if you are nervous; before you go out; if you are out; if you feel like it; if you do not feel like it; if you have just had a cup.

If you are invited to an English home, at five o'clock in the morning you get a cup of tea. It is either brought in by a heartily smiling hostess or an almost malevolently silent maid. When you are disturbed in your sweetest morning sleep you must say with your best five o'clock smile: "Thank you so much. I do adore a cup of early morning tea." Then you have tea for breakfast; then you have tea at eleven o'clock in the morning; then after lunch; then you have tea for tea; then after supper; and again, at eleven o'clock at night.