

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО

АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК – 25 август 2023 г.

ПРОФИЛИРАНА ПОДГОТОВКА

НИВО В2

ВАРИАНТ 2

Лист за учителя! Да се дава само при необходимост!!!

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.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa, famed for its tilt, attracts millions of visitors each year.

But was the Leaning Tower of Pisa ever straight?

Not really. Construction works started in 1173 and within five years, with just three storeys complete, the lean was noticeable.

Construction was then interrupted by wars, financial problems and attempts to correct the lean, including efforts to compensate it by making new storeys slightly shorter on one side. The delays – especially the first delay, which lasted almost 100 years – probably saved the tower from collapse, allowing its foundations to settle in the soft ground. It was finally completed in the 1370s, and bells were installed over the following four centuries.

By the early 20th century, though, the heavier bells were no longer used because of fears about the tower's stability. By the 1990s, the structure was sinking at more than 1mm per year, and a massive remedial project was undertaken, straightening it slightly. Today it's still leaning, but is now expected to remain stable for many years to come.

Task Two

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The transition from childhood to adulthood – one’s “coming of age” – is a significant stepping stone in everyone’s life.

In Amish tradition, Rumspringa marks the time when youth turn 16 and are finally able to enjoy unsupervised weekends away from family. During this time, they are encouraged to enjoy whatever pleasures they like, be it modern clothing or alcohol. This period is an opportunity for Amish youth to see and experience the world beyond their culture. Thus, returning to their community and way of life is entirely their choice. Those who return must do so before turning 26.

Inuit boys have traditionally gone out to the wilderness with their fathers between the ages of 11 and 12 to test their hunting skills. As part of the tradition, a shaman would be called to open the lines of communication between men and animals. Nowadays, however, this tradition has extended to young girls as well and “outcamps” are established away from the community in order for traditional skills to be passed down and practiced by the young.

In Vanuatu, a small island nation in the middle of the South Pacific, young boys come of age by jumping off from a 98-foot-tall tower with a bungee-like vine tied to their ankles, just barely preventing them from hitting the ground. Boys initially begin jumping at around 7 or 8, although they are permitted to jump from a shorter tower. In their first dives their mother will hold an item representing their childhood, and after the jump the item will be thrown away, symbolizing the end of childhood. As boys grow older, they will jump from taller towers, demonstrating their manliness.

In Japan, there is a similar “coming of age” festival. It is celebrated on the second Monday of January – on this day 20-year-olds get to dress up in their finest traditional attire, attend a ceremony in local city offices, receive gifts, and party to their hearts’ content with friends and family.

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.

To all fans of ancient times we suggest three archaeological destinations: the Isles of Scilly – an archipelago off the southwestern tip of Cornwall, England, the Isle of Wight – a popular island off the south coast of England, and Orkney Islands – an archipelago in the Northern Isles of Scotland.

The Isles of Scilly are home to 239 significant ancient monuments and archaeological landmarks: the UK's greatest density of historic sites. Here you can see maritime shipwrecks, Bronze Age burial chambers dating back 3,000 years, deserted Christian chapels on uninhabited islands, fortified castles and English Civil War headlands. St. Mary's, the largest island, is home to distinctive Bronze Age burial chambers. The site of two strikingly preserved Bronze Age entrance graves on the island of St. Mary's has sweeping views across to neighbouring St. Martin's. Here, on St. Mary's are also two of a string of ceremonial monuments lining the Scilly Isles' coastal hilltops. They're spots for eternal rest, or a panoramic place to camp for a few nights if you manage to make a booking at any of the islands' four campsites.

A new species of dinosaur, related to the mighty Tyrannosaurus rex, was recently discovered on the Isle of Wight. Here is one of Europe's richest palaeontology sites with around 20 species of dinosaur finds dating back 110 million years. Palaeontologists at the University of Southampton believe the latest big find — four bones unearthed at Shanklin — belong to a new species of theropod dinosaur that lived 115 million years ago and is estimated to have been up to 13ft long. Perhaps it is related to T-rex and modern-day birds. These fascinating fossils are now on display at Dinosaur Isle dinosaur museum.

At the heart of Scottish Orkney Islands are four UNESCO World Heritage Sites, widely regarded as the finest in Western Europe. Skara Brae is older than both the Egyptian pyramids and Stonehenge and has been called the Scottish Pompeii for its pristine state. Dating back some 5,000 years, this Neolithic settlement was discovered in 1850 thanks to a landscape-stripping storm that raised grass from a mound under which the ruins had been concealed for millennia. With the white-sand beach of the near bay, Skara Brae is a stone-built prehistoric settlement that reveals the finer points of day-to-day Neolithic life with ancient homes complete with stone bed enclosures, dressers and seats.

Task Four

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Radio presenter / male voice/ - RP

Amanda - A

RP: Good morning and welcome to our show *MY LIFE IN HISTORY*. Today in the studio we have Amanda Hart, curator and director at the Roman Baths Museum in the town of Bath. Amanda, can you tell us how you first got interested in history, especially in archaeology?

A: I have always been fascinated with archaeology and there have been moments in my life that have gradually shaped my desire to work in museums from visiting my first one, to finding items during archaeological excavations. But it was studying archaeology at university with a focus of archaeological curatorship that set me off on my career path. When I graduated, I was fortunate enough to get my first job in an archaeological museum and have worked with archaeological collections ever since.

RP: What led you to the Roman Baths Museum?

A: I previously worked in the Museum of Cotswold, which has a collection mainly consisting of Romano-British artefacts, but also includes a wide array of objects spanning prehistoric to Victorian times. There, I led a major project to create new prehistory galleries, along with a new discovery centre, garden, shop and reception area. Following the transformation of the museum, it felt like the right time to move on, and I began my new role at the Roman Baths in 2022. There are several similarities between the two places, so it seemed like a natural progression.

RP: What does your role in the Roman Baths Museum entail, and is there anything new you hope to bring?

A: Within my team, I am responsible for the day-to-day running of the site, as well as management of the collections, learning and community engagement, and the visitor experience. The Roman Baths uses a variety of methods to engage visitors, including a comprehensive audio guide and several holographic projections that really bring its history to life. Being new to the post, I am currently reviewing the interpretation across the site. I believe there are some new and relevant narratives in the story of the Roman Baths that need to be told: around identity, migration, multiculturalism, health and disability, to name a few.

RP: Is there a recommendation you would make to visitors?

A: The Roman Baths is an exceptional place, and unique in Roman Britain as a bathing and temple complex. Of course, visitors cannot help but be impressed by the scale and beauty of the centrepiece of the site, the Great Bath. They can feel the stones beneath their feet as they walk in the shadows of the Romans who once bathed in the Great Bath, while professional guides and costumed characters immerse them all into Roman life. I recommend an early visit in cold and sunny weather to see the steam rising off the water, which makes for a real magical experience.

RP: What advice would you give to someone who wants to follow a similar career route?

A: I would advise finding a course of study that suits their needs, as there are many routes into museums these days. It is important to get experience of the different functions of a museum (such as retail, marketing, community engagement, exhibitions, collections and events), and see how these interact with each other to make a memorable visitor experience. I'd also recommend

they join a museum sector network to keep informed of the latest news and events – there’s so much information available virtually, from podcasts and e-newsletters to online conferences. The most fun advice I’d give, however, is to go and see lots of exhibitions and museums in person. It’s great inspiration!

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.

Gibraltar has no particular business belonging to Great Britain. The small peninsula jutting into the Mediterranean is obviously part of Spain, geographically. But it was ceded to Britain in the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht, at the end of the War of Spanish Succession, and despite consistent attempts, Spain never managed to get it back.

The peninsula is just 2.6 square miles, and consists mostly of sand, rock, and scrub. The plant and animal life is limited, with a few foxes and rabbits and a decent selection of frogs and lizards. And yet there are also roughly 200 Barbary macaques, which are tailless monkeys native to Morocco and Algeria.

The history of the Gibraltar macaques is mysterious and veiled by weird myths and military secrecy.

In the early 17th century, a Spanish historian from Gibraltar named Alonso Hernandez de Portillo wrote that there were monkeys there, and that they had been there “from time immemorial”. However, their population was virtually extinct during World War II.

Here we get to British eccentricity. Legend has it that as long as there are macaques in Gibraltar, the peninsula will remain under British control. It was common knowledge during the political career of Winston Churchill. During World War II, Churchill was informed that the macaque population had dramatically declined in Gibraltar and, not wanting to give the appearance of British territorial weakness, he decided to import Barbary macaques from North Africa. It was done under great secrecy, because the British didn’t want to let on to the Germans that the colony was dying out.

After World War II the population of Gibraltar macaques has stayed relatively stable. The macaques are seasonal breeders, and their population can double every five years or so. The government typically either shoots excess monkeys or exports them to zoos. When the population gets above around 200, they start heading into town, stealing cameras and food, which the tourists don’t like much.

Actually, Gibraltar is an awful place for a macaque to live. There is simply not enough food there to support a population of monkeys in any sustainable way. Instead, they are fed by tourists and the Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society. The Society provides fruits, vegetables, nuts, seeds, and water each morning, and tourists offer quite unhealthy snacks.

The monkeys allegedly bring in about two million pounds a year in revenue as hundreds of thousands of tourists visit each year to see them.

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ПРОФИЛИРАНА ПОДГОТОВКА

НИВО В2

ВАРИАНТ 2

Ключ с верните отговори

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

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

Въпросите от № 37 до № 43 са отворени. Задачите с кратък свободен отговор се оценяват с **0 точки**, **1 точка** или **2 точки** в зависимост от верността и 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.

Отговорите на отворените въпроси са примерни. Приема се за верен всеки отговор, формулиран по различен начин, но съответстващ на въпроса и на информацията.

37. Strictly speaking, what does the term mountaineering NOT refer to?

The term mountaineering does not refer to/include walking in low mountainous regions (1 т.) of just moderate /ordinary / average difficulties. // that present no hazards / do not present any hazards (1 т.)

38. What type of people are fit for mountaineering?

Mountaineering is only for people experienced at walking in the mountains//experienced people (1 т.) with good team-work skills. (1 т.)

39. For what reasons would people in the earliest times take to climbing high peaks?

In the earliest times, people would climb high mountain peaks **for religious reasons** (2 т.) / to build altars (1 т.) and/or check if there were spirits on mountain tops (1 т.).

40. What was the reason for climbing the Mont Blanc chain in the 18th century?

18th century scientists climbed the Mont Blanc chain with the aim of making scientific observations on the great glaciers there. (2т.)

41. Who received the money prize offered by Horace-Bénédict de Saussure for the first ascent of Mont Blanc?

The money prize for the first climb of Mont Blanc was received by a Chamonix doctor (1 т.) and his porter (1т.)

42. When did Horace-Bénédict de Saussure manage to ascend Mont Blanc?

Horace-Bénédict de Saussure managed to climb / ascend Mont Blanc **in 1787** (1 т.), ... 27 years after he visited Chamonix and saw in Mont Blanc for the first time (1 т.).
OR ... a year after the Chamonix doctor and his porter climbed it (1 т.).

43. What did climbers do after all principal Alpine summits had been ascended?

Climbers started / began seeking / looking for [routes/ways to] other peaks / for other peaks to climb (all over the world). (2 т.)

Критерии за оценяване на текст:

44. Първазадача - официално писмо

0-5 точки: Съдържателно съответствие с темата, смислова свързаност и логическа последователност (вкл. и спазване на регистъра);

0-3 точки: Структура на текста (вкл. и спазване на зададения обем и формат);

0-5 точки: Правилна и адекватна употреба на лексиката, лексикално богатство;

0-5 точки: Граматическа правилност (морфологична и синтактична правилност);

0-2 точки: Правопис.

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

0-8 точки: Съдържателно съответствие с темата, смислова свързаност и логическа последователност (умение за представяне на факти, за формулиране на позиция);

0-2 точки: Структура на текста (вкл. и спазване на зададения обем и формат);

0-9 точки: Правилна и адекватна употреба на лексиката, лексикално богатство;

0-9 точки: Граматическа правилност (морфологична и синтактична правилност);

0-2 точки: Правопис.