

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА**

**ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО**

**АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК**

**20 май 2024 г.**

**ПРОФИЛИРАНА ПОДГОТОВКА**

**НИВО В1.1**

**ВАРИАНТ 1**

**ЧАСТ 1 (Време за работа: 60 минути)**

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

***LISTENING COMPREHENSION***

***Task One***

*You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 25 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 25 seconds 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 25 seconds more to check or correct your answers.*

**1. Students can't borrow books from the library during the holidays.**

A) True                      B) False

**2. A holder of a high school student's library card**

A) is charged a membership fee.

B) has to pay for it in cash.

C) doesn't pay to use the library.

***Task Two***

*You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 25 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 25 seconds 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 25 seconds more to check or correct your answers.*

**3. Students are invited to book their accommodation at The Social Hub Glasgow, where they can learn and make friends.**

- A) True                      B) False

**4. Merchant City is**

- A) a stylish district.  
B) a shopping street.  
C) a student's hotel.

***Task Three***

*You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute 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.*

**5. The conversation is taking place at the lost luggage office.**

- A) True                      B) False

**6. The flight LA 203 arrived from London eighty minutes ago.**

- A) True                      B) False

**7. The passenger spent about an hour in luggage reclaim waiting for his suitcase.**

- A) True                      B) False

**8. It turned out he passenger didn't see his suitcase on the luggage carousel because he was waiting at the wrong place.**

- A) True                      B) False

**9. According to the airline agent, it's common for delayed luggage to arrive within a day.**

- A) True                      B) False

**10. The airline agent offered to the passenger a complimentary bag with a toothbrush and some other essentials.**

- A) True                      B) False

***Task Four***

*You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute 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.*

**11. When do most clocks in Europe change to wintertime mode?**

- A) On 27th October.
- B) At midnight on the first Saturday of October.
- C) On the last Sunday of October.

**12. Which devices need to manually reset the time?**

- A) Smart phones.
- B) Computers.
- C) Non-digital analog clocks.

**13. When did the idea of changing the clocks originate?**

- A) In the eighteenth century.
- B) In the nineteenth century.
- C) In the twentieth century.

**14. What did Benjamin Franklin believe people would save on by changing their clocks?**

- A) Time.
- B) Candles.
- C) Rounds of golf.

**Task Five**

*You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute and 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 and 30 seconds 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 minute and 30 seconds more to check or correct your answers.*

**15. Yarn is the term for**

- A) long threads of interwoven fibers.
- B) a single piece of textile fabric.
- C) a manufactured piece of clothing.

**16. Long pieces of interlocked fibers can't be made from**

- A) natural dyes.
- B) plants and animals.
- C) manufactured materials.

**17. Manufacturing of textiles**

- A) is too expensive now.
- B) is very cheap now.
- C) used to cost very little.

**18. All cloth was made by hand**

- A) until the nineteenth century.
- B) until the twentieth century.
- C) until the beginning of the millennium.

**19. Humans probably started making the first textiles**

- A) in order to find artistic pleasure.
- B) for practical purposes.
- C) as part of scientific projects.

**20. The amazing Unicorn tapestries are exhibited in**

- A) Paris.
- B) Brussels.
- C) New York City.

***PART TWO: READING COMPREHENSION***

***Task One***

***Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question, marking your answers on your answer sheet.***

**“Secret Room” Decorated by Michelangelo**

Just four at a time, visitors will soon be allowed access to a long-hidden space inside Florence’s Medici Chapel, where delicate charcoal drawings sketched on the walls have been attributed by some experts to Michelangelo.

The “secret room” – a tiny space just 33ft by 10ft – was discovered in 1975, when officials were searching for a new exit from the Medici Chapel to accommodate the increasing numbers of visitors. The room was used to store coal until 1955, and then closed and forgotten for decades below a trapdoor that was in turn hidden beneath furniture. The drawings themselves were discovered under two layers of plaster. The museum’s then-director Paolo Dal Poggetto firmly believed that they were by Michelangelo.

According to Mr Dal Poggetto’s theory, Michelangelo hid in this tiny space from the anger of Pope Clement VII for supporting a short-lived republic that overthrew the Medicis. While hiding there he kept making sketches for some of his projects. They include sketches believed to be the legs of Giuliano de’ Medici. For most of the last 50 years, access to the room has been strictly restricted.

Officials decided to open the room to the public on a limited basis and will alternate exposure to LED lights with extended periods of darkness to protect the works. Starting on November 15th, up to one hundred visitors will be granted access each week by reservation, four at a time, spending a maximum of fifteen minutes inside the space.

**21. Visitors will soon be able to see the secret room inside Florence's Medici Chapel.**

A) True            B) False

**22. Some experts believe that one of the Medici rulers was buried in the secret room.**

A) True            B) False

**23. The secret room inside Florence's Medici Chapel was discovered by chance.**

A) True            B) False

**24. Since 1975, the former coal storage at Florence's Medici Chapel has been visited by hundreds of visitors.**

A) True            B) False

**25. Officials will grant access only to a hundred scholars to study the sketches on the walls of the secret room.**

A) True            B) False

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА**

**ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО**

**АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК**

**20 май 2024 г.**

**ПРОФИЛИРАНА ПОДГОТОВКА**

**НИВО В1.1**

**ВАРИАНТ 1**

**ЧАСТ 2 (Време за работа: 180 минути)**

Write your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

***READING COMPREHENSION***

***Task Two***

***Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question, marking your answers on your answer sheet.***

**Nomophobia**

If you're filled with terror at the prospect of being without your phone, you're not alone. A new poll has found that 42 per cent of British adults identify with 'nomophobia' – a psychological condition when people have a fear of being detached from mobile phone connectivity.

According to psychologist Dr Lina Pipan, nomophobia is firstly about "dependency", and secondly about "slight catastrophising". She said: "The key to having a healthier relationship with your phone is implementing values, boundaries and being self-aware when it comes to how we use our phones." Of the 2,000 people surveyed by Sky Mobile, 23 per cent said they would rather hold a tarantula, 14 per cent said they would prefer to go swimming with sharks, and 15 per cent said sleeping in a haunted house would be better than being without 5G for an entire week, which was reported by nearly half of the respondents. Almost 77% students checked their cell phones more than 35 times per day. According to the research, on average British people use their phone for 2 hours a day.

How can we spot the signs of nomophobia or phone addiction? According to Dr Pipan, it's quite simple. "If you're always checking to see where your phone is, if you are constantly worried that you might have missed a call, feeling anxious about the possibility of 'missing out' – whether on a social event or something work-related, – then you could have nomophobia," Dr Pipan says. She encourages you to think about the first thing you look for when you wake up or walk out the door – if it's your phone, it could be a sign of nomophobia.

“There’s also this thing where we think our phone is vibrating, and it’s not – she adds. – That’s another sign too.”

If you’re concerned that your behaviour might show signs of phone addiction that may cause acute health problems, see your GP for help.

**26. People with nomophobia fear**

- A) being unable to communicate.
- B) being stuck without mobile phone connectivity.
- C) being trapped in physical isolation.

**27. In Dr Lina Pipan’s view, people should**

- A) depend on their mobiles only to connect with relatives.
- B) view their mobiles as precious valuables.
- C) have limits regarding the use of their phones.

**28. About 50% of the people surveyed by Sky Mobile answered they would rather**

- A) hold an eight-legged tarantula.
- B) stay in a haunted house for fifteen hours.
- C) not be without mobile connectivity for a week.

**29. According to the survey, on average British people use their phone for**

- A) 2 hours a week.
- B) 7 hours a week.
- C) 14 hours a week.

**30. Dr Pipan suggests that the first thing one should do to deal with nomophobia is**

- A) to benefit from the increased feeling of well-being.
- B) to spot the initial symptoms of addiction.
- C) to seek medical help immediately.

### **Task Three**

**Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and answer each question with a sentence of your own. Write your answers on your answer sheet.**

## **Drones**

You hear a mechanical buzz. You look up, and there it is, hovering in the sky — four whirring rotors.

Drones, little flying vehicles with varying states of autonomy, have arrived. Some survey crops from above. Some film dazzling videos. Some just annoy the neighbours. In Virginia, drones have delivered library books.

Drones have come far in recent years, says roboticist Sarah Tang, now a software engineer working on self-driving cars at Nuro in Mountain View, California. She says: “At Princeton, in my junior year, I did an independent project on coordinating underwater robots to synchronize their movements. I got really interested in teams of robots working together and how they can collaborate, communicate, and coordinate. I began working with drones at the University of Pennsylvania. They have this great capability for very precise maneuvers. And that was a really interesting problem from a planning and control standpoint: on the one hand, you have this vehicle that’s very hard to control and stabilize, and on the other, you have to plan very quickly to move past obstacles on the fly — you have to get it to do all these acrobatic things. I thought those two things together were really cool.”

Having studied drones and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) for her PhD work at the University of Pennsylvania, Sarah explains the difference between the two types of autonomous flyers. The term “drone” refers to the platform itself, a flying thing, whereas “unmanned aerial vehicle” (UAV) refers to any flying platform that is not piloted by a person — there’s software controlling it.

Although the machinery and software have both made great progress, work remains before drones will be as useful as many people hope.

There are different designs of drones depending on the use — e.g. the helicopter-like rotor ones and fixed-wing robots. In the research space, there are also bio-inspired robots with flexible wings that fly like birds or look like dragonflies.

- 31. What different ways of using drones are mentioned in the text?**
- 32. What is Sarah Tang by profession and what is she currently working on?**
- 33. What motivated Sarah to get interested in studying robotics?**
- 34. What’s the difference between a drone and an unmanned aerial vehicle?**
- 35. What do bio-inspired drones look like?**



## **WRITING**

**You are required to do BOTH tasks.**

**Внимание: В случай на непристоен език, плагиатство или текст, идентичен с този на друг ученик, на съответния текст се присъждат 0 точки.**

**36. Read the task and write an e-mail (100 – 110 words) including the suggested prompts.**

Write a letter to your English friend, **Victor**, describing a time when you tried something new. What was it? How did you feel? Convince Victor to try it too, giving reasons why he should do it.

Sign your letter with **Jack / Jenny**.

**Писмен текст с обем под 55 думи или текст изцяло несъответстващ на темата се оценява с 0 (нула) точки.**

**37. Read the task and write a composition (120 – 130 words) including the suggested prompts.**

Write a story that starts with “Things went wrong. The plan was mainly my idea, but ....”.  
Mention:

- what your idea was;
- what you tried to do and with whom;
- what went wrong.

**Писмен текст с обем под 65 думи или текст изцяло несъответстващ на темата се оценява с 0 (нула) точки.**