

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА**

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**ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО  
АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК**

**20 май 2024 г.**

**ПРОФИЛИРАНА ПОДГОТОВКА**

**НИВО В2**

**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 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.***

**1. The *Up Helly Aa* Festival commemorates the Viking legacy of the Shetland Islands.**

A) True                                      B) False

**2. During the festival, disguised torch-bearers march through the streets of Lerwick.**

A) True                                      B) False

**3. The festival comes to its culmination with a spectacular fireworks display.**

A) True                                      B) False

**4. The *Up Helly Aa* Festival is held every year at the beginning of January.**

A) True                                      B) False

**5. Since the 19th century, the festival has been cancelled only once.**

A) True                                      B) False



**12. If you want to use your black sedan 24/7, don't settle in ...**

- A) Denver.
- B) Alabama.
- C) Alaska.
- D) Arizona.

**13. Chesapeake City is hardly a good place for ...**

- A) bingo addicts.
- B) adult Halloween fans.
- C) wine lovers.
- D) Netflix freaks.

**14. If you don't care about dieting and enjoy mammoth portions, go to ...**

- A) Virginia.
- B) North Colorado.
- C) Oregon.
- D) Mississippi.

**15. In 2011, in Tennessee, sharing Netflix passwords was banned mostly ...**

- A) to lower fabulous Netflix profits.
- B) to reduce the number of users of Netflix.
- C) to stop hackers' illegal deals.
- D) to keep an eye on the dark web.

***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.***

**16. Angela's kids ...**

- A) had to earn their daily allowance.
- B) had to work hard on a farm.
- C) were not given any pocket money.
- D) found household chores joyful.

**17. Todd thinks that most parents ...**

- A) make their kids earn their pocket money.
- B) are too strict with their children.
- C) are overindulging their children.
- D) try hard not to spoil their kids.

**18. What has Angela noticed about children in Asia?**

- A) They cannot live without their electronic gadgets.
- B) They behave much better than kids in Europe.
- C) They have the same behavior as Western kids.
- D) They are not as happy as kids in Europe.

**19. Both Angela and Todd think that ...**

- A) kids should spend less time outside.
- B) online games spark a child's imagination.
- C) parents should stop spoiling their kids.
- D) mothers should be more liberal with their kids.

**20. What is NOT true about "Camp Boredom"?**

- A) Kids for once have the chance to enjoy boredom.
- B) Kids do not have to follow a certain schedule.
- C) Kids can be creative and express themselves.
- D) Kids can play outside all day long.

**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.*

**21. On June 18<sup>th</sup> 1815, ...**

- A) Belgium saw the most cruel war conflict in history.
- B) one of the greatest battles on record took place.
- C) Napoleon Bonaparte returned from exile to Paris.
- D) the Hundred Years' War broke out.

**22. In 1814, Napoleon Bonaparte ...**

- A) was vanquished.
- B) decided to hide on the island of Elba.
- C) first came to the throne.
- D) claimed his emperorship back.

**23. Napoleon Bonaparte ...**

- A) was known for his exceptional tactical skills.
- B) was at the peak of his military talent at Waterloo.
- C) withdrew to seclusion in a monastery after the battle.
- D) led the allied forces of the European countries and states.

**24. After the battle of Waterloo, Wellesley ...**

- A) was proclaimed the Duke of Wellington.
- B) fell into total oblivion.
- C) served as Prime Minister.
- D) became an MP for life.

**25. Beef Wellington ...**

- A) was created by the Duke of Wellington himself.
- B) was the Duke's favourite classic dish.
- C) is the most popular dish in the culinary world.
- D) is a meat dish named after Arthur Wellesley.

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**НИВО В2**

**ВАРИАНТ 1**

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

*Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.*

***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.***

Midway between the town of Aldeburgh and the seaside resort of Southwold, two popular spots on Britain's Suffolk coast, lies the quiet rural village of Dunwich. Around 200 people live in this one-road settlement with its cosy pub, local museum, long gravel beach and monastery ruins.

You wouldn't know it now, but in the Middle Ages the village was a thriving port, built on fishing, trade and religious patronage. Greyfriars Monastery was established by Franciscan monks in the 1250s on lower-lying ground close to the sea. However, a massive storm in 1286 swept away the monastery, along with many homes and other buildings.

In the intervening years a legend arose that the medieval town remained intact below the surface of the water: Britain's very own "Atlantis". Locals have even claimed that at certain stormy times you can hear the church bells ringing.

From around the 1960s, fishermen began to report nets often caught on something below the surface of the water. These reports prompted local marine archaeologist and diver Stuart Bacon to search for the remains of the last church to be taken by the sea: All Saints, which tumbled from the cliffs in 1911.

Although the North Sea is hostile and usually has almost zero visibility, Bacon kept on. On a rare clear day in 1972, he saw the church's tower looming through the water – covered in crabs and lobsters. A subsequent dive also revealed the ruins of another church, St Peter's. But it wasn't

until several decades later that a full survey of the seabed provided a much fuller picture of what lay beneath the waves.

The story of Dunwich is not unique. There are more than 300 settlements in the North Sea basin that have been lost over the last 900 years due to coastal erosion or flooding. Dunwich, however, was the largest of the lost towns. It boasted about 10 churches, two friaries and its port and daily market made it a very important trading post and centre for ship building. Local merchants were rich men, profiting from the wine, stone, wool and salt trades. Their prosperity would have been reflected in the buildings in which they lived, making Dunwich an outwardly wealthy place.

As we grapple with the global impact of climate and socio-economic change, the tale of Dunwich is not just a ghostly story of the past. The ghosts of the present and future are woven through it too.

**26. Dunwich is just the place for people who like seclusion.**

A) True                                      B) False

**27. Over 300 villages and small towns lost in the North Sea form Britain's "Atlantis".**

A) True                                      B) False

**28. Judging by the facts reported in the text, Stuart Bacon must have been a truly persistent archaeologist.**

A) True                                      B) False

**29. In the past, all that the local merchants of Dunwich could trade in was wool and salt.**

A) True                                      B) False

**30. The story of Dunwich offers not only a nice medieval tale but a useful lesson concerning current problems.**

A) True                                      B) False

### ***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.***

#### **Matilda**

It's a funny thing about mothers and fathers. Even when their own child is the most disgusting little blister you could ever imagine, they still think that he or she is wonderful.

Some parents go further. They become so blinded by adoration that they manage to convince themselves their child has qualities of a genius.

Well, there is nothing wrong with all this. It's the way of the world.

School teachers suffer a good deal from having to listen to this sort of nonsense from proud parents, but they usually get their own back when the time comes to write the end-of-term reports. If I were a teacher, I would cook up some real scorchers for the children of doting parents. ‘Your son Maximilian,’ I would write, ‘is a total washout. I hope you have a family business you can push him into when he leaves school, because he won’t get a job anywhere else.’ Or, if I were feeling lyrical that day, I might write, ‘It is a curious truth that grasshoppers have their hearing-organs in the sides of the abdomen. Your daughter Vanessa, judging by what she’s learnt this term, has no hearing-organs at all.’

I might even delve deeper into natural history and say, ‘The periodical cicada spends six years as a grub underground, and no more than six days as a free creature of sunlight and air. Your son Wilfred has spent six years as a grub in this school and we are still waiting for him to emerge from the chrysalis.’

But enough of that. We have to get on.

Occasionally one comes across parents who take the opposite line, who show no interest at all in their children, and these of course are far worse than the doting ones. Mr and Mrs Wormwood were two such parents. They had a son called Michael and a daughter called Matilda, and the parents are nothing more than a scab. A scab is something you have to put up with until the time comes when you can pick it off and flick it away. Mr and Mrs Wormwood looked forward enormously to the time when they could pick their little daughter off and flick her away, preferably into the next county or even further than that.

It is bad enough when parents treat ordinary children as though they were scabs and bunions, but it becomes somehow a lot worse when the child in question is extraordinary, and by that I mean sensitive and brilliant. Matilda was both, but above all she was brilliant. Her mind was so nimble and she was so quick to learn that her ability should have been obvious even to the most half-witted of parents. But Mr and Mrs Wormwood were both so wrapped up in their own silly little lives that they failed to notice anything unusual about their daughter. To tell the truth, I doubt they would have noticed had she crawled into the house with a broken leg.

**31. According to the narrator, often parents of unbearable children ...**

- A) are merely self-deceiving.
- B) are disgusting people.
- C) are blind to the ways of the world.
- D) are unimaginably funny to their kids.

**32. Schoolteachers of intolerable children ...**

- A) take their revenge on the parents of all kids.
- B) are burdened with writing letters.
- C) have their ways of dealing with doting parents.
- D) hear whatnot nonsense from these kids.



**33. The second type of parents described by the narrator ...**

- A) are absolutely obsessed with their kids.
- B) are absolutely indifferent to their offspring.
- C) are much better than the adoring ones.
- D) are far less dangerous than the doting ones.

**34. Mr and Mrs Wormwood were ...**

- A) reluctant to send their daughter abroad.
- B) considered extraordinary by their daughter.
- C) eager to get rid of their daughter.
- D) regarded as scabs by their daughter.

**35. Matilda was ...**

- A) exceptional.
- B) sensitive.
- C) gifted.
- D) All of the above.

**36. The tone of the text is ...**

- A) serious.
- B) dramatic.
- C) tragic.
- D) humorous.

***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. Sentences copied word for word from the text will get 0 points.***

Beethoven, Chopin, and Vivaldi ... What do these three people have in common other than the fact that we call them only by their last name and that they had some interesting haircuts? These are three of the most widely celebrated musical composers in history. They're some of the most eccentric people who ever lived; they marched to the beat of their own drums, literally and figuratively.

Beethoven was a child prodigy, and was taught music by his aggressive and abusive father from a very young age until age 21, when he went to study under composer Joseph Haydn. In his

early 20s, Beethoven began losing his hearing, which he would completely lose by the time he was 46. Contrary to general expectations, after losing his hearing, his piano pitch still remained perfect and he composed his most famous works after he was fully deaf. The composer was famously hard to get along with, and as we would say in the 21st century, started drama with many of his contemporaries, including one incident where he tried to break a chair over an Austrian Prince's head. He never married or had children, but he did have one lifelong crush on a married woman, who he wrote poetic and brooding love letters to.

Polish composer Frédéric François Chopin was, like Beethoven, a childhood prodigy that was bestowed with recognition and honours at a very young age. Chopin always played the piano in the dark, even at the 30 concerts altogether he ever performed in his lifetime. This is because he was actually quite shy and preferred to hide in darkness while performing his masterpieces. He suffered difficulties with love and failed to have any long-lasting relationship in his lifetime. Lover's quarrels and breakups often coincide in time with Chopin's most famous clavier works. All of this tumultuous drama and heartbreak made Chopin the posterboy of the Romantic Era - a period of music and art that took hold of Europe in the first half of the 19th century. Chopin died in poverty at the young age of 39 of a mysterious illness, which many believe to be tuberculosis.

Vivaldi was born in Venice, Italy, and apparently an earthquake shook the city that day, causing his parents to immediately baptize him, and some say anointed him into priesthood. At the age of 15 he began studying to become a priest. Ten years later he was ordained, while still choosing to follow his calling to music. His wild red hair earned him the nickname *il Prete Rosso* - the red priest in Italian. Most know him for his epic series of violin concertos called 'The Four Seasons', but Vivaldi also composed over 40 operas and even some vocal ensembles to be sung at a children's orphanage, where he worked as a teacher. His career tragically aligned with the fall of the Venetian Republic in the late 18th century, which was a contributing factor to his dying without a penny to his name, despite being the most famous Baroque composer of the time.

This is just a hint at the mystery and dynamism behind these three musical geniuses. They led interesting lives, and you can identify this in the emotion and melody of their music.

- 37. What was the paradox in Beethoven's career?**
- 38. What was peculiar about Chopin's piano performances?**
- 39. In what ways were Beethoven's and Chopin's intimate lives similar?**
- 40. How were Beethoven and Chopin different in character?**
- 41. What special events accompanied the beginning of Vivaldi's life and the end of his career?**
- 42. Apart from composing music, what other occupations did Vivaldi have?**
- 43. What marked the final years of both Chopin and Vivaldi?**

## 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.**

**44. Read the task and write a formal letter (120 – 130 words), including the suggested prompts.**

You recently had an unpleasant experience when you were shopping in a department store. One of the assistants wrongly accused you of shoplifting. Although you were able to prove that you had paid for the item in question, you received no apology. Write a letter to the manager of the shop and:

- say why you are angry and what exactly you are disappointed with;
- ask for some kind of compensation for the way you were treated;
- point out how you intend to proceed if you do not receive an official apology.

Sign your letter with **John Smith / Jane Smith**.

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

**45. Read the task and write an essay (200 – 220 words), expressing your opinion on the set topic.**

Many people say that a closer link should be made between school and the workplace. How do you think:

- the students would benefit;
- schools should respond to facilitate that link;
- employers could cooperate.

**Писмен текст с обем под 110 думи или текст изцяло несъответстващ на темата се оценява с 0 (нула) точки.**