

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

**ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК**

20 май 2024 г.

ПРОФИЛИРАНА ПОДГОТОВКА

НИВО В2

ВАРИАНТ 1

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.

Europe hosts a variety of unique and strange festivals that celebrate everything from historical events to bizarre traditions. One of the most unusual festivals is Up Helly Aa, held in Lerwick, the capital of the Shetland Islands in Scotland.

The festival celebrates the Viking heritage of the Shetland Islands. Participants, known as guizers, dress in elaborate Viking costumes, complete with helmets, shields, and other Viking accessories. The highlight of the festival is the procession of the guizers with lit torches through the streets of Lerwick. Hundreds of guizers march in formation, carrying flaming torches and pulling a replica Viking longship through the town.

The Guizer Jarl is the chief character of the festival, leading the procession and embodying the spirit of the Viking chieftain. The procession culminates at a designated location, where the guizers surround the longship and ignite it with their torches. The fiery spectacle of the burning ship is a dramatic conclusion to the event.

Up Helly Aa is a tradition that originated in the 1880s. Since then the festival has been an annual occurrence in the Shetland calendar taking place on the last Tuesday of January. The festival was cancelled by exception only when Queen Victoria died, during the First and the Second World War, and during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

The event attracts both locals and visitors, offering a unique and immersive experience into Shetland's rich Viking history and cultural traditions.

Task Two

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One of the remarkable figures of American New Realism was the artist Edward Hopper. Hopper was the painter of urban America at the beginning of the 20th century. Giving his depictions of everyday life a mystical atmosphere, he managed to artistically represent the most ordinary subjects.

Born in New York, he trained as an illustrator before studying in a school of painting. He travelled several times to Europe in the early 1900s. There, he was more interested in the Impressionists, such as Monet and Degas, than in the Cubist avant-gardists of his time. Instead of abstract representations, Hopper preferred naturalistic representations of contemporary landscapes and customs. Upon his return to the United States, the artist began a career as a commercial artist before finally deciding to devote himself entirely to painting.

It was during the inter-war period that he acquired a certain prestige. Passionate about architecture, he first produced watercolours of 19th-century attic houses, which were much appreciated by collectors. In the manner of the Impressionists, his subjects involve buildings painted at different times of the day. He favoured sunrises and sunsets, revealing his attraction for depicting variations in shadows and light.

Later he portrayed the changing American society and is now considered one of the main representatives of American realism. A certain melancholy always emanates from his scenes. In his work *Nighthawks*, melancholy is embodied by the solitude of the characters, isolated and silent. It is also a sign of nostalgia for a bygone America, which is becoming urbanized and individualized.

As a precious witness of his time, he manages to immortalize suspended time on his canvas. The theatricality of his compositions, obtained by a powerful contrast between shadows and light, will be a source of inspiration for the photographic and cinematographic world.

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.

America is known for many things in the modern world – but its unique 50-state configuration means a great deal of its state lawmaking is often left down to a local level. This has led to some funny laws in the United States over the years: from stupid laws on driving restrictions to needing your husband’s permission for false teeth, the US has some of the weirdest laws in the world. Here are some.

In Alabama, it’s illegal to drive while blindfolded, while in Louisiana, it’s illegal to send unsolicited pizzas.

In Los Angeles, you can’t wash your neighbour’s car without permission; in Arizona you can’t drive a car in reverse gear in public roads, and in Denver, Colorado you’re not allowed to drive a black car on a Sunday.

If you’re a bingo lover, you’ll hate to find out that a game cannot last more than five hours in North Carolina.

If you’re over 14 years old you cannot trick-or-treat in Chesapeake City, Virginia. Adults involved in the trick-or-treating festivities must only be accompanying a child and not engaging in trick-or-treating themselves. However, the under 14s are not totally free from restrictions either and they will be subjected to an 8 pm curfew too, that is, they have to be home before the clock strikes 8.

In Vermont, women must get written permission first from their husbands if they want to get false teeth, while Kentucky’s legislators have imposed a limit on love itself – no woman can marry the same man more than three times.

In Mississippi, a 2013 ruling held that it was not possible to enforce restaurants to disclose the nutritional aspects of their offerings (as is the case in many other US states). This forms part of the Anti-Bloomberg Bill, which also stops those restaurants from needing to limit their portion sizes.

Netflix have been in the news recently for attempting to ban password sharing, which eats into their profits. In 2011, though, a specific law had already been passed in Tennessee banning Netflix password sharing (it was actually targeted at hackers who harvest large quantities of passwords and then attempt to sell them on the dark web).

So, with such a variety of weird laws, it’s clear that America is a unique place!

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.

Angela
Todd

Todd: Angela, did your kids work when they were in school?

Angela: Yeah, my kids had to work for their pocket money. Every day they would have chores to do – help with the washing up, sweeping, cleaning, whatever. They worked hard to earn their pocket money. Actually, they thought it was really hard.

Todd: Did you ever withhold their wages?

Angela: Yeah. I was like, “No, you didn’t do your chores. You don’t get the money”. And that’s a life lesson, isn’t it?

Todd: That is great! Because I think many people just assume, even me, that most of the parents just spoil their kids. They don’t want to have the hassle, they don’t want to have the fight, they just give them anything they want.

Angela: But you look at the difference between the Western kids and the kids out here. You can go on a six-hour bus trip with the kids out here. You don’t hear a peep out of the kids. They stop there. The mom’s asleep, maybe the kid’s asleep as well. If you put Western kids on a bus for six hours, you’d have to have a PlayStation or a tablet or something. They’d be crying. You’d have to feed them things. It’s a totally different way of acting. When I came to Asia, I noticed that the kids were happier with less, much less than we have.

Todd: So you think that maybe we need to rectify that situation?

Angela: Yeah, I do.

Todd: Take away the PlayStation.

Angela: Yeah.

Todd: Just stick them outside. I’ve started this project called “Camp Boredom”. You send your kid to “Camp Boredom”, which is just a camp in the woods or on a farm. The kids come and ask, “What do we do?” and get the answer, “I don’t know. Nothing. Go outside. Just find something to do”

Angela: Yeah, climbing fences, climbing trees and haystacks.

Todd: Right, having the best time of their lives. And their imagination gets going and you just enjoy the little things that they would do. Oh, we’re going to build a tree fort. Oh, we’re going to do this. Oh, we’re going to do that.

Angela: We’re going to stop the river from flowing.

Todd: Right, right. So that’s my idea and I think “Camp Boredom” is great for kids.

Angela: Yeah, I couldn’t agree more.

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.

It was Sunday June 18th 1815, about a mile south of the small village of Waterloo in what is now modern-day Belgium. Approximately 190,000 men fought one of the most epic battles of the modern era. Napoleon Bonaparte had been defeated the year prior. Abdicating his throne, he was exiled to the island of Elba. In March of 1815 he returned to Paris and reclaimed his crown for a period known as the “hundred days”. His previous enemies were determined to stop Napoleon before it was too late. A coalition of numerous European countries and states amassed their armies with Gebhard von Blucher in command of the Prussian forces and Field Marshall Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, presiding over a British army and its Anglo allies.

It was not Napoleon’s finest hour. In fact, historians agree that he failed to display the tactical brilliance which highlighted his previous reign. When all was said and done nearly 50,000 men were dead or wounded, the French army was almost defeated, and Napoleon was once again forced into exile, this time for the rest of his life.

Wellesley was awarded the title Duke of Wellington in 1814 after Napoleon’s first dethroning. After Waterloo there came more awards, privileges and advancement including the Prime Ministership. Even the culinary world sought to immortalize him with the classic dish that would bear his name: Beef Wellington.

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НИВО В2

ВАРИАНТ 1

Ключ с верните отговори

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

Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки
19.	C	1
20.	A	1
21.	B	1
22.	A	1
23.	A	1
24.	C	1
25.	D	1
26.	A	1
27.	B	1
28.	A	1
29.	B	1
30.	A	1
31.	A	1
32.	C	1
33.	B	1
34.	C	1
35.	D	1
36.	D	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. What was the paradox in Beethoven's career?

Beethoven wrote his greatest / most famous masterpieces (1 p.) when he was already absolutely deaf / had lost his hearing completely (1 p.).

38. What was peculiar about Chopin's piano performances?

Chopin / He would play in dark halls / with the lights off. (2 p.)

39. In what ways were Beethoven's and Chopin's intimate lives similar?

They never set up a family (1 p.), nor did they have children (1 p.).

40. How were Beethoven and Chopin different in character?

Beethoven was a person hard to please and quite irritable, often quarrelling with people. (1 p.)

Chopin was a very shy person who even performed in the dark. (1 p.)

41. What special events accompanied the beginning of Vivaldi's life and the end of his career?

The day he was born an earthquake struck his birthplace, the city of Venice, (1 p.) and his career fell into decline with the fall of the Venetian Republic. (1 p.)

42. Apart from composing music, what other occupations did Vivaldi have?

Vivaldi was a priest (1 p.) and a teacher at an orphanage. (1 p.)

43. What marked the final years of both Chopin and Vivaldi?

Chopin and Vivaldi died poor / in poverty. (2 p.)

Критерии за оценяване на създадения текст:

44. Първа задача – 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.