

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО

АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

23 август 2024 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.

Jackson Pollock is an American painter of Abstract Expressionism, particularly famous for his practice of action painting. He was a major influence on contemporary American painters.

He was born in 1912, in Cody, Wyoming, and spent his childhood in a precarious environment, between the absence of his father and the authority of his mother. At the age of 11, his visit to an Indian reserve and the discovery of abstract motifs of the so-called “primitive” art left a deep impression on him. For Pollock, art was, above all, a work of art, that is, art for its own sake. It allowed him to express his emotions and to free himself from his anxieties, resentments, and anger. In his action paintings, close to performances, it was the action of painting and not the painting that was the more important. He was known to have declared: “I have no fears about making changes, destroying the image because the painting has a life of its own.”

Living a large part of his life in poverty during the Great Depression, he benefited from the Federal Art Project. Set up by the Roosevelt government as part of the New Deal policy, this program supported American artists through major public commissions. He joined the “Mural Painting” section in 1935.

In 1943, he took part in the first major exhibition organized by the famous American modern art collector, Peggy Guggenheim. The jury gave him a favourable opinion and then the famous patron of the arts offered him a monthly salary and dedicated a personal exhibition to him. While he gradually made a name for himself in the art world, in 1947 he began to practise dribbling, which was an innovative painting technique, consisting of pouring buckets of paint directly onto the canvas. Through this new technique of working horizontally, he broke with the traditional codes of pictorial practice, while abandoning himself to the most total abstract art.

At the height of his success, however, he died in a car accident in August 1956.

Task Two

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The southern-most building in the British Isles is not a crumbling castle, built to repel would-be conquerors; nor is it a lonely lighthouse, flashing a warning signal to passing ships.

It is a rather ordinary, nondescript public toilet on the Minquiers (or the "Minkies" as they are known in local English).

"This toilet has the distinction of being the most southern building in the British Isles," reads its neatly printed sign. "Please use with care! The nearest alternative is Jersey 11 miles or Chausey 10 miles."

At low tide, the Minquiers have a land area around 10 miles long and 7 miles wide – larger than Jersey itself, or the city of Manchester. At high tide, just six hours later, the islands disappear: barely a few rocks protrude from the water, adding up to around 0.004 square miles. This is a liminal place – a kind of middle ground – in more ways than one. Floating between Britain and France, the Minquiers have long been subject to not just the whims of the tides, but the quarrels between dukedoms and governments, torn between Normans, Britons and French for more than 1,000 years. Today, they are under the jurisdiction of Jersey, and are regarded as a self-governing part of the British Isles but not part of the United Kingdom.

"Whoever controls the Minquiers controls the fishing grounds," explained maritime historian Doug Ford, "and for the last 200 years this has also meant the territorial waters. The offshore reefs create a massive barrier, funnelling approaching vessels into easily monitored spaces."

The Minquiers were ceded to Edward III of England in 1360, passed into the ownership of French monasteries, and were seized back by Henry V in 1413. They became a favoured hideout

for pirates and smugglers who took advantage of the islands' remoteness and inaccessibility – these reefs are treacherous, and have dashed many vessels to shipwreck.

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.

Some of our wedding traditions help bond us to our families and to our culture. But be honest: some of those traditions are straight strange, don't you think?

Love is patient, love is kind, and apparently, love requires a diamond engagement ring to seal the deal. More and more husbands-to-be pay a small fortune on a diamond engagement ring spending three months on average to find the perfect piece of jewellery and probably much longer to pay it off.

But before the 1900s, a diamond engagement ring was a luxury item; in fact, engagement rings even without a diamond setting were considered extravagant. The Archduke Maximilian of Austria gave a diamond ring to Mary of Burgundy in 1477, but it was hardly a commonplace practice. It was a diamond company that would change that. In the late 1800s, the diamond market was flooded when big diamond mines were found in South Africa, and that new influx of gems drove the prices down.

When Queen Victoria wore a white wedding gown, it was considered stylish but a rather conservative fashion choice. And when she married her cousin Albert in 1840, it was also a color you'd wear while in mourning. Trends at the time were toward colourful dresses, or, for most women, wearing their best dress along with all their best accessories. Victoria's white dress adorned with orange blossoms, however, was an immediate fashion hit, inspiring women to wear white; the colour quickly became a symbol of purity, innocence and chastity.

While it may feel like cruel and unusual punishment for several women to show up to the same event expected to wear the same dress – not only in the same colour but in the same style – there's a reason behind the tradition and it is the Romans to blame for that. Roman law required ten wedding guests to dress similarly to the bride and groom for good luck – the matching outfits were thought to confuse any evil spirits who might want to curse the couple.

Will the happy couple really have bad luck if the groom sees the bride before the ceremony? The claim that it's bad luck for the groom to see the bride before the wedding dates back to the time when it was more common for marriages to be arranged by families – more business transaction, less love. Because it would be embarrassing for everyone involved if the groom backed out before the ceremony if he didn't like what he saw.

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.

Interviewer – male, Alexandra Park

Interviewer: According to one of the American primetime television series, *The Royals*, Buckingham Palace is going to hell in a handbasket. The series opens on a royal family under the rule of a queen played by Elizabeth Hurley and under the intense scrutiny of a public that's not as much in love with the monarchy as it once was. One of the series' most compelling performances comes from Alexandra Park, who plays international bad girl Princess Eleanor. Here, Park explains why Eleanor isn't all bad. Alexandra, how come that an Australian actress has ended up playing a British princess?

Alexandra Park: I was living in Sydney when I first heard about *The Royals*. I made a tape in Sydney in my kitchen, and I didn't think I would have a chance at getting this role, which is how all actors feel when they really love a role. I moved over to Los Angeles a couple of months after that, and still hadn't heard anything about my tape, but I went in for a completely different pilot and it was being cast by the same lady who was casting *The Royals*. She saw me come in for a role that I was completely wrong for but picked up that I would be right for Princess Eleanor.

Interviewer: What made the role so appealing?

Alexandra Park: I think that as actors, we're in a really tough industry. We get sent scripts and the competition is so fierce and exhausting. But sometimes we get characters, and we think, I can do funny, I can do vulnerable, I can do powerful. And this was a character I could see parts of myself in – add the fact that she's a princess of England on Mark Schwahn's new show and that I would be playing Elizabeth Hurley's daughter and a lot of it excited me. I would have given my right arm to play Eleanor.

Interviewer: Prince Harry is a bit of a wild child, but we haven't seen a princess like that in a while. Did you base Eleanor on any real royals?

Alexandra Park: I didn't base Eleanor on an actual real-life princess at all. My inspiration came from a collection of brilliant women across the world, but nobody specific.

Interviewer: In the first episode, we meet Eleanor as a globetrotting party girl. Is there anything more to her?

Alexandra Park: Over the course of the season, Eleanor changes a great deal. When something happens and she needs to pull her socks up, she'll try as hard as she can. This girl has a heart of gold and she wants to do right by her father, her brother and all the people she opens up to.

Interviewer: No matter what most people would say, it's true that monarchies still have a wide appeal. Why's that?

Alexandra Park: I think the fascination behind royalty and the royal family is that the concept is so historical. It's also a nice escape or fantasy to have, since nobody knows what goes on within the real royal family.

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.

In one of his stories Yordan Radichkov says that each person has their own homeland – their native place or home from the thresholds of which they first looked upon the world, saw the surrounding scenes and heard human voices. A big part of this ‘native land’ is made up of some very familiar and well-loved smells. ‘It’s autumn, it smells of autumn flowers from the gardens, of women boiling jam in the yards or baking shiny red peppers for pickled vegetables,’ the author narrates with nostalgia.

Pickled vegetables have always played a role in this intimate and deeply personal ‘small homeland’. Many people think they are a typically Balkan culinary achievement, but this is not true. All over the world, wherever people have four different seasons, they prepare and eat some sort of pickled vegetable. Some people naively think that if a particular market offered fresh fruits and vegetables throughout the year, then pickled vegetables would be unnecessary and relegated to a remnant from the past. Whoever has fallen for this deception has bitterly regretted it. No tomato grown in December can sufficiently substitute for pickles or sauerkraut, not to mention peppers stuffed with carrots and garlic, or mixed pickles.

The history of pickled vegetables is very old. They probably emerged during the biblical age as a result of attempts to preserve different foods for a long period of time. The taste of pickled vegetables, due to some caprice of nature, is always related to their origin, as is the case with wine and certain types of cheese. A topic often discussed in immigrant communities is the taste of pickled vegetables, which is never the same in United States and England as it is in Bulgaria, despite strict adherence to trusted recipes. This is another important reason for Bulgarian mixed pickles to be protected as a unique product. Most Koreans probably feel the same about their traditional, slightly spicy fermented cabbage that is known as ‘kimchi’.

Historically, the technology of fermenting cabbage has moved from east to west. The peoples of East Asia knew the technology long before the Germans turned it into a symbol of their traditional cuisine, known in English as the German sauerkraut.

In Bulgaria this technology has been known since the Middle Ages. Some sources mention pickled pears and grapes. There is no doubt that fermented cabbage and pickles were also known at that time. It is clear that by the Bulgarian Revival Era, Bulgarians had well-established knowledge and tastes in this field. As a part of the Bulgarian’s inner peace, homemade pickled

vegetables are not just a winter food, but also a social norm. This represents a typical trait of the national character – individualism, which finds its outlet in a sense of self-sufficiency.

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НИВО В2

ВАРИАНТ 2

Ключ с верните отговори

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

Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки
19.	B	1
20.	A	1
21.	A	1
22.	D	1
23.	B	1
24.	C	1
25.	D	1
26.	A	1
27.	A	1
28.	B	1
29.	A	1
30.	B	1
31.	D	1
32.	B	1
33.	C	1
34.	A	1
35.	C	1
36.	A	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 two outstanding stylistic features of Georgi Gospodinov's novel 'Time Shelter' are mentioned in the quote from *The Guardian*?

Georgi Gospodinov depicts realistic and complex characters. (1 p.) And there is a natural change of tone / mood (from humour to tragedy, from pathos to irony). (1 p.)

38. What three processes in modern society provoked Georgi Gospodinov to write his book?

Georgi Gospodinov was provoked by the global disintegration / the breakdown / collapse of global systems due to the rise of populism / growing populism (1 p.) and the retreat to the past / the nostalgic appeal of a 'glorious past', / the way quite a few countries got to boast of their 'great past', (0,5 p.) and by Brexit. (0,5 p.)

39. What key issue does Georgi Gospodinov explore in his novel?

He explores how people can live finding no meaning in their present (1 p.) and with no idea/vision about their/the future (1 p.).

40. What arts and genres were a stimulus to Georgi Gospodinov when he wrote his novel 'Time Shelter'?

Georgi Gospodinov found inspiration in some pieces of prose / novels (0,5 p.), poetry / poems (0,5 p.) and music / songs (1 p.).

41. According to Angela Rodel, how do Bulgarian literature and prose writings compare to those of other nations?

Bulgarian literature is relatively/ comparatively young/ new (1 p.) and it doesn't follow structural conventions / strict canons / it is free from established patterns/ matrices (1 p.).

42. What does Angela Rodel think of Bulgarian writers in general?

According to Angela Rodel, Bulgarian writers are filled with excitement and enthusiasm, (1 p.) and they are ready to experiment with structure and type of stories they tell. (1 p.)

43. Which is the genre that has always been of key significance to Bulgarian literature and what do different genres of Bulgarian literature have in common, in the opinion of Angela Rodel?

Poetry has always been at the core of Bulgarian literature (1 p.) and in both poetry and prose the sounding of a text / the way a text sounds is of great importance. (1 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.