

# МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

---

## ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

26 май 2021 г.

### ВАРИАНТ 1

Ползва се само от учителя-консултант при необходимост! Учителят-консултант изчита на глас и инструкцията, и съответния текст, според указанията в инструкцията!

### TRANSCRIPTS

#### PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

##### Text One

**Directions:** *You will hear a text about history of women's fashion twice. Before you listen to it, you have 2 minutes to read the questions. While listening for the first time, you can look at the questions and the suggested choices, but you are not allowed to take notes. When you hear the whole text, you have 4 minutes to answer the questions on your answer sheet, choosing among A, B, C or D. Then you will hear the text again and will have 1 minute to check your answers.*

Since Antiquity people have expressed their identity through dress. Although historians disagree on the starting point of Western fashion, the desire to dress up was accelerated in the 15th century as Europe grew more prosperous and imported textiles became signifiers of wealth. The urban elite set the styles, which were then adopted by the growing middle class in simpler forms. Fashion also evolved in response to the environments in which women lived. For example, in 16th century Venice women wore shoes on high platforms (chopines) to avoid the mud. By the 17th century, the most popular fashions came from France, where women wore lace, silk, and brocade. Dressmakers across the Western world adopted their styles with the help of engravings of the French designs.

Almost all women's clothing before the 19th century was made-to-measure. Wealthy women had garments made for them by famous fashion designers, while working women turned to the local tailors. Ready-made clothes became available toward the end of the 19th century, and became more prevalent with the advent of mail order catalogues. By the 20th century, most women's clothing was bought ready-made as a result of mass textile production and the creation of department stores.

## **Text Two**

**Directions:** You will hear **a text about Beltane festival** twice. Before you listen to it, you have **1 minute** to read the questions. While listening for the first time, you can look at the questions and the suggested choices, but you are not allowed to take notes. When you hear the whole text, you have **3 minutes** to answer the questions on your answer sheet, choosing **A, B or C**. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.

Many folklore customs have their roots planted firmly back in the Dark Ages, when the ancient Celts had divided their year by four major festivals. *Beltane* or ‘the fire of Bel’, had particular significance to the Celts as it represented the first day of summer and was celebrated with bonfires to welcome in the new season. Still celebrated today, *Beltane* is perhaps better known as May 1st, or May Day.

May Day celebrations vary in different places. In a village in Cornwall, England, a model boat is covered with flowers and then sent from the beach into the sea. It’s a lovely custom which attracts lots of spectators.

In a number of English towns and villages, a May Queen is crowned. A teenage girl is chosen and she will probably wear a white dress and flowers in her hair. She will walk at the front of the May Day parade.

People will also dance around a maypole. This is a pole to which ribbons are attached. The dancers will hold the ribbons and dance around in a circle. This practice is to celebrate youth and springtime.

In Scotland there is an annual fire festival in the capital of Edinburgh with processions and bonfires. It is also customary for some people to run into the North Sea, late in the evening of 30 April.

In France family members or loved ones may be presented with a bunch of dog roses or lily of the valley. This tradition started when King Charles was given a flower as a good luck charm.

## **Text Three**

**Directions:** You will hear **a text about research on teenage appeal of taking risks** twice. Before you listen to it, you have **1 minute** to read the questions. While listening for the first time, you can look at the questions and the suggested choices, but you are not allowed to take notes. When you hear the whole text, you have **3 minutes** to answer the questions on your answer sheet, choosing **A, B or C**. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.

Many studies have shown that adolescents are more likely to start smoking or drinking if their friends do, but it is hard to study how such behaviours spread through social groups. A team from the Dresden University of Technology in Germany used a simple gambling game to dig into the teen appeal of risk-taking, and its social implications.

The task involved choosing between a definite payout of €5 or a small chance of winning up to €50. The game was played over a series of rounds by 86 male volunteers, half of whom were

between 12 and 15, while the rest were adults. Previous work suggested boys and girls have different levels of risk-taking, so the team focused on males.

When the volunteers played the game alone, the boys were less likely than the men to take the risky gamble of trying for a larger payout. However, this changed when the participants no longer thought they were alone. In a second run of the experiment, the volunteers met a “partner” face-to-face before playing the game, and were told they could see each other’s actions on a computer. In reality, the researchers were in control of all the “partner’s” decisions.

If the fake partner took the risky gamble more often, the boys’ own play became riskier – but only if their partner was another teen, not an adult. The boys’ behaviour changed more than twice as much as that of the adults.

A questionnaire revealed that the boys who changed their behaviour the most also reported having more friends and a higher social confidence.

These findings don’t prove that taking more risks is a direct cause of popularity, but they do hint at a link.