

# МАТУРА ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК - ВАРИАНТ НА МОН от 2008г.

## ТЕСТ С ОТГОВОРИ И ТРАНСКРИПТИ - ДЗИ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

### ***PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION***

**Directions:** *You will hear a text about molly dancing twice. Before you listen to it, you have 3 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 8 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 2 minutes to check your answers.*

**1. Molly dancing is a traditional form of dancing typical of**

- A) all parts of England.
- B) isolated English villages.
- C) flooded areas of England.
- D) the East of England.

**2. Once the Fens were very isolated because**

- A) they were a group of little islands.
- B) their sense of identity was very strong.
- C) the road to the area was very long.
- D) the ground was largely soaked with water.

**3. Molly dancers are most concerned to**

- A) show the tradition in the way it worked in the past.
- B) make the tradition appealing to modern audiences.
- C) emphasise entertainment rather than appearance.
- D) show the beauty and importance of old costumes.

**4. One of the interesting aspects of molly dancers' appearance is that the dancers**

- A) wear artificial hair.
- B) are painted black and white.
- C) scarcely have any make-up.
- D) dance bareheaded.

**5. Why have contemporary molly dancers decided to wear black and white?**

- A) Thus their costumes would match their make-up.
- B) To be appealing to heavy metal rock stars.
- C) They were inspired by old photographs.
- D) To follow a prehistoric tradition.

**6. Molly dancers find their activity**

- A) worthy and confidential.
- B) enjoyable and rewarding.
- C) important and responsible.
- D) historical and traditional.

**Directions:** *You will hear the text **Asking for Trouble** 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 **6 minutes** to answer the question on your answer sheet, choosing among A, B or C. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.*

**7. The writer returned home at 2.00 p.m.**

- A) True.
- B) False.
- C) No information in the text.

**8. His wife didn't want to wake up.**

- A) True.
- B) False.
- C) No information in the text.

**9. The writer used the ladder to climb to the bedroom balcony.**

- A) True.
- B) False.
- C) No information in the text.

**10. The man tried to explain very politely to the policeman what the situation was.**

- A) True.
- B) False.
- C) No information in the text.

**11. The man's shouts woke up his neighbours.**

- A) True.
- B) False.
- C) No information in the text.

**Directions:** *You will hear a text about **birdwatching** 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 **5 minutes** to answer the questions on your answer sheet, choosing among A, B or C. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.*

**12. The main subject of the excerpt is what equipment is necessary for birdwatching.**

- A) True
- B) False
- C) No information in the text

**13. According to the text, one way of determining a bird's type is by studying its**

**colours and patterns.**

- A) True
- B) False
- C) No information in the text.

**14. Later in the lecture the speaker intends to whistle some calls.**

- A) True
- B) False
- C) No information in the text

**15. According to the text, the robin has a large body and short legs.**

- A) True
- B) False
- C) No information in the text

## **PART TWO: READING COMPREHENSION**

**Directions:** *Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question among A, B or C, marking the answer on your answer sheet.*

### **Manhattan**

Manhattan is, first of all, the name of a very popular cocktail. Secondly, it is the name of an island which forms the heart of New York.

New York is built in such a way that a great deal of amusement and fun, to which inhabitants of English towns are accustomed, is lost. Parallel streets got known in England in 1923 but most of the towns there had already been built by that time. An English town is not simply the communal dwelling place of a number of citizens, it is also an elaborate quiz; you cannot simply pass through an English town, you have to solve it. Travellers like to tell us their tales about the difficulties and horrors of Himalayan exploration. I am not impressed. The Himalayas cannot possibly offer any problems until the English build a few carefully planned towns on them.

All this excitement is lost in New York. Manhattan is full of parallel rows of buildings, those running from north to south being called avenues while those running from east to west are called streets.

The avenues and streets have only numbers instead of names. In Europe streets are usually named after historic figures and politicians. Every twenty-five years there is a revolution and a change of regime and then all the streets are given new names and very often it is a criminal offence to call them by their former names. In the States regimes may come and go, new parties may gain and lose power, but 21<sup>st</sup> Street will keep its name under the most conservative or most revolutionary regime alike.

**16. The author claims that New York is a place where most Englishmen will get lost.**

- A) True.
- B) False.
- C) No information in the text.

**17. In 1923 were constructed the first parallel streets in England.**

- A) True.
- B) False.
- C) No information in the text.

**18. Old towns in former British colonies look alike.**

- A) True.
- B) False.
- C) No information in the text.

**19. If the English build a few towns on the Himalayas, these latter will become less difficult to explore.**

- A) True.
- B) False.
- C) No information in the text.

**20. In Europe, street names often change because of political changes.**

- A) True.
- B) False.
- C) No information in the text.

**Directions:** Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question correspondingly among A, B, C or D, marking the answer on your answer sheet.

### **Artistic Monkey Business**

When Jannet Smith became executive director of the Little River Zoo in Oklahoma in 1996, she learned a lot about the intelligence of capuchin monkeys. She and her husband adopted a young male who had a mischievous personality and called him Mr Bailey. The capuchin liked taking car rides, insisting that he insert the key and ride in the passenger's seat. "He loved to duck below the window as we came to a junction," Smith recalls. "When we stopped, he'd jump up and laugh at the car next to us, just to get a reaction."

Now 12 years old (capuchins live to about 40), Mr Bailey has become a keen painter. He uses a variety of brush strokes to create colourful, abstract canvases and, like any temperamental artist, prefers not to be disturbed while creating. "He'll paint for almost an hour and won't let anyone interrupt him," says Smith. "He's amazing to watch because you can tell there's a thought process. We stopped watching TV because he was so entertaining."

**21. Jannet Smith decided to take care of the capuchin monkey because**

- A) she was a zoo director.
- B) she was amazed how intelligent capuchin monkeys are.
- C) she didn't know much about monkeys.
- D) the monkey was very mischievous.

**22. What is NOT true about Mr Bailey?**

- A) He took pleasure in driving the car.
- B) He'd rather travel in the passenger's seat.
- C) He wanted to put the key in the ignition.
- D) He liked riding in the car.

**23. At junctions Mr. Bailey showed himself suddenly to the passengers in the next car because he**

- A) was frightened when the car stopped.
- B) intended to annoy them.
- C) enjoyed playing jokes on them.
- D) liked watching them.

**24. While painting Mr Bailey would**

- A) boast of his mastery.
- B) like to have his work appreciated.
- C) show people how amazing he is.
- D) fully concentrate on his work.

**25. The Smiths often watch the monkey paint because**

- A) the observation is a thoughtful process.
- B) thus they can watch TV at leisure.
- C) they dream of his becoming a keen painter.
- D) he seems to be showing signs of thought.

**Directions:** Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question correspondingly among A, B, C or D, marking the answer on your answer sheet.

**Perfect Handshake**

June 28 is National Handshake Day. Shaking hands is normally the only physical contact people have when conducting business to make a good impression during job interviews, client meetings or networking events. How you do it can make a powerful impression: shake too firmly or pump too much, and you'll come across as overly aggressive; shake too weakly and you'll show incompetence and a lack of vitality.

Get the gesture right, however, and you'll project respect, trust, energy and sophistication.

It is business custom in the United States and many other cultures to shake hands during introductions or at the start or conclusion of a meeting. Usually the person of higher social status will initiate the shake. You should extend your right hand to meet the other person's right hand, pointing your thumb upward and extending your arm at slight downward angle, standing about 18 inches from the other person. Grasp the other person's hand firmly and squeeze gently once. Hold the handshake for two to three seconds as you look him in the eye, smile and say a few words.

When John F. Kennedy was running for President, he commissioned a study to find the most effective handshake. This resulted in his signature double handshake: the left hand cupped under the clasped hand. For most people, though, it is safest to leave your left hand relaxed by your side upon first meeting. Some people like to put their left hand on the other person's elbow or shoulder or place it over the top of the handclasp. With this move, however, you can come off as too touchy or invading a person's personal space.

If you want to offer a dry, warm palm, say, at a gathering, hold your drink in your left hand so that your right one is available (and room temperature). If you've just come in from the cold, rub your palms together to warm them. If you're feeling clammy, keep a handkerchief handy for wiping.

**26. The way you shake hands**

- A) shows how you conduct business.
- B) reveals aspects of your character.
- C) projects respect and trust.
- D) may make you overly aggressive.

**27. According to custom, which of the following statements is NOT true? You shake hands**

- A) when you meet somebody.
- B) at the beginning of a meeting.
- C) at the end of a meeting.
- D) when you want to impress someone.

**28. According to business custom, when you shake hands with someone you should**

- A) initiate it, not saying a word.
- B) squeeze the other person's hand firmly.
- C) stand at an arm's length from the other person,
- D) look the other person in the eye.

**29. Following the results of a study on the most effective handshake, John Kennedy shook hands**

- A) cupping the clasped hand with his left hand.
- B) leaving his left hand relaxed by his side.
- C) putting his left hand on the other person's shoulder.
- D) putting his left hand on the other person's elbow.

**30. You should be careful not to shake hands**

- A) if you are having a drink.
- B) if your palms are sweaty.
- C) before rubbing your palms together.
- D) at a gathering.

### **PART THREE: USE OF ENGLISH**

#### **Section One: Cloze Test**

**Directions:** Read the text and the sentences below and for each numbered gap choose the letter (A, B, C or D) of the word or phrase that best suits the gap, marking the answer on your answer sheet.

#### **Mood rings are back**

Mood rings are fun accessories that first arrived on the (31) \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1970s, but now they seem to be back (32) \_\_\_\_\_ fashion. They are (33) \_\_\_\_\_ to show how you are feeling at the moment you are wearing them. They do this by changing through a series of colours that (34) \_\_\_\_\_ to a number of individual moods. Let's take one (35) \_\_\_\_\_ and see how it works.

The clear shell of a mood ring is filled with liquid crystals, which are extremely sensitive to heat and will twist their position in response to a rise or drop in body temperature. The position of the crystals (36) \_\_\_\_\_ which wavelengths of light are absorbed and which are reflected back to our eyes, and this is what makes the ring change colour. Shades (37) \_\_\_\_\_ from black through green to blue – standing for “stressed”, “calm”, and “happy”, (38) \_\_\_\_\_.

The meaning of colours in mood rings may not be a completely (39) \_\_\_\_\_ reflection of a person's current feelings; it's (40) \_\_\_\_\_ to interpretation – but that's just part of the fun!

- 31. A) staging B) scene C) setting D) scenery
- 32. A) on B) to C) at D) in
- 33. A) designed B) destined C) prepared D) designated
- 34. A) attach B) link C) correspond D) answer

35. A) away B) along C) aside D) apart  
 36. A) decodes B) determines C) decides D) demands  
 37. A) range B) differ C) deviate D) transform  
 38. A) respectfully B) respectively C) respectedly D) respectably  
 39. A) just B) punctual C) accurate D) real  
 40. A) free B) available C) open D) due  
 41. The manager just briefly \_\_\_\_\_ at the letter before signing it.  
 A) glanced B) stared C) gazed D) peered  
 42. He doesn't need to work – he's fabulously wealthy without having to lift a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) hand B) finger C) toe D) arm  
 43. I have such wonderful memories of my first school! Now that I have moved, \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
 A) I lack it B) it misses me C) I miss it D) it lacks me  
 44. A tourist ran \_\_\_\_\_ trouble last summer while trying to do some videotaping in front of the White House.  
 A) across B) into C) from D) through  
 45. The Senator couldn't attend the meeting because he had a(an) \_\_\_\_\_ engagement.  
 A) made B) proceeding C) previous D) advance

### Section Two: Sentence Completion

**Directions:** For each of the sentences below, choose the letter A, B, C or D of the word or phrase that best completes its meaning, marking you answers on your answer sheet.

46. This information is \_\_\_\_\_ important for school leavers than for new pupils.  
 A) no less B) at least as C) not least D) at least so  
 47. When water begins to freeze, at first small crystals of ice \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
 A) will be forming B) are forming C) have formed D) form  
 48. She is a wonderful person; she always makes her friends \_\_\_\_\_ better about themselves.  
 A) to feel B) feeling C) feel D) to be feeling  
 49. He is a very special friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) us B) ours C) our's D) ourselves  
 50. I've never seen the Pacific Ocean, \_\_\_\_\_ have my classmates.  
 A) but neither B) nor so C) not either D) but so

### Section Three: Sentence Transformations

**Directions:** On your sheet for open-ended answers complete the second sentence so that it is as close as possible in meaning to the first one.

51. **Have you ever asked yourself: "What will I be doing in twenty years' time?"**  
 Have you ever asked yourself what \_\_\_\_\_?  
 52. **In spite of the snow, Mrs Pumpkin went out for her usual evening walk.**  
 Although \_\_\_\_\_.  
 53. **Mr Simmons opened the drawer of his desk and found out that his gun was stolen.**  
 Mr Simmons opened the drawer of his desk and found out that someone \_\_\_\_\_.  
 54. **I don't like your boyfriend. I don't like his parents, either.**  
 I like \_\_\_\_\_.  
 55. **Unless you apologize to your brother he will not come to your birthday party.**  
 If you \_\_\_\_\_.  
 56. **He continued to call me a coward, although I had warned him not to.**  
 He went on \_\_\_\_\_.

**57. With the increase in our knowledge of the Universe, we believe less and less that we are unique creatures.**

The more \_\_\_\_\_.

**58. “Why did you leave the meeting so hastily yesterday morning?” my boss asked.**

My boss wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.

**59. In order to get the job you should have the right qualifications.**

If you \_\_\_\_\_ job.

**60. Betty was the fastest runner in the school race.**

No one \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **PART FOUR WRITING**

**Directions:** *On your sheet for open-ended answers write a composition of about 140-170 words on ONE of the following topics:*

1. Which is the strangest building/monument/statue you have ever seen? What does it look like? What memories do you associate with it?

2. Tell about an unexpected telephone conversation you have had lately. Who called? What did he/she tell you? How did you feel?

*Отговорите и текстовете от част Listening Comprehension са на следващите страници.*

Ключ с верните отговори

Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки	Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки
1.	D	1	26.	B	1
2.	D	1	27.	D	1
3.	B	1	28.	D	1
4.	A	1	29.	A	1
5.	C	1	30.	B	1
6.	B	1	31.	B	1
7.	B	1	32.	D	1
8.	B	1	33.	A	1
9.	B	1	34.	C	1
10.	B	1	35.	D	1
11.	B	1	36.	B	1
12.	B	1	37.	A	1
13.	A	1	38.	B	1
14.	B	1	39.	C	1
15.	C	1	40.	C	1
16.	B	1	41.	A	1
17.	A	1	42.	B	1
18.	C	1	43.	C	1
19.	B	1	44.	B	1
20.	A	1	45.	C	1
21.	B	1	46.	A	1
22.	A	1	47.	D	1
23.	C	1	48.	C	1
24.	D	1	49.	B	1
25.	D	1	50.	A	1

51. Have you ever asked yourself what you will be doing in twenty years' time?
52. Although it was snowing/there was snow outside, Mrs Pumpkin went out for her usual evening walk.
53. Mr Simmons opened the drawer of his desk and found out that someone had stolen his gun.
54. I like neither your boyfriend, nor his parents.
55. If you don't apologize to your brother, he will not come to your birthday party
56. He went on calling me a coward, although I had warned him not to/despite (in spite of) my having warned him not to.
57. The more our knowledge of the Universe increases// The more we (get to) know about the Universe, the less we believe that we are unique creatures.
58. My boss wanted to know why I had left the meeting so hastily the day before/previous morning.
59. If you (don't) have the right qualifications, you will (not) get the job.
60. No one ran/was faster than Betty in the school race. No one ran as fast as Betty in the school race.

## TRANSCRIPTS

### LISTENING COMPREHENSION

#### Text I

Molly dancing is a traditional form of English folk dancing – but it's not something you see everywhere in England. It used to be done in the Fens about two hundred years ago. At that time, villages in the Fens were very isolated – just one or two houses at the end of a long road. A fen is a piece of very flat, wet ground. What we call “the Fens” is a large area in the East of England. In the past, a great part of this area would flood every year, and the villages and towns would become like little islands. This explains the isolation of the Fens.

Today, the Fens are no longer isolated, but because of their history, they have kept a very strong sense of identity and tradition.

But although molly dancing is a tradition in the Fens, the dancers aren't content to simply carry on doing things the way they've always been done. They decided that if molly dancing was going to work for the twenty-first century, it needed to consist of more interesting dances, more interesting appearance and an emphasis on entertainment so that people go away from the dance, thinking “Wow! We enjoyed that!” Well, their appearance is certainly very amusing. With their heavy make-up, big wigs and striking black and white clothes, they look more like heavy metal rock stars than folk dancers!

Tony Forster, the boss of the dancing group, explains why they decided to wear

black and white costumes. When the members of the group were researching molly dancing, they looked at photographs of old molly dancers a hundred years ago. They could only find one thing that all the old dancers had in common, which was that they were all in black and white. So they thought, "Well, that's obviously the way to go." Today Tony Forster's group keeps on presenting their dances with vigour, enthusiasm, enjoyment and confidence to which the audience will respond. And it certainly does.

## **Text II**

It must have been about two in the morning when I returned home. I tried to wake up my wife by ringing the door-bell, but she was fast asleep, so I got a ladder from the shed in the garden, put it against the wall, and began climbing towards the bedroom window. I was almost there when a sarcastic voice below said; 'I don't think the windows need cleaning at this time of the night.' I looked down and nearly fell off the ladder when I saw a policeman. I immediately regretted answering in the way I did, but I said, 'I enjoy cleaning windows at night.'

'So do I,' answered the policeman in the same tone. 'Excuse my interrupting you. I hate to interrupt a man when he is busy working, but would you mind coming with me to the station?'

'Well, I'd prefer to stay here,' I said. 'You see, I've forgotten my key.'

'Your what?' he called.

'My key,' I shouted.

Fortunately, the shouting woke up my wife who opened the window just as the policeman had started to climb towards me.

## **Text III**

Welcome to the Natural History Museum's weekly science lecture series. I'll begin today's presentation on ornithology by giving you some tips on birdwatching. How can you learn to identify birds? The answer is, by looking at important general features, then moving to specific ones. The first thing to look at is size. Although it's difficult to know a bird's size in inches, you should try to get an idea of it by comparing it to birds you know, such as a sparrow, robin, or crow. Shape is the next thing to look at. Most experts can name birds by shape alone. Areas to study are the shape of the body, head, tail, legs, and bill. Ask yourself: Is the body slim or wide? Are the neck and legs long or short? Is the tail short, medium, or long? Is it forked at the tip, square-ended, or pointed? Notice the size and shape of the bill. Color and pattern are the next areas to study. Look for stripes, spots, or other markings on the breast, back, wings, and tail. Finally, voice is the most useful way to identify birds. Listen and make note of any songs or calls you hear. Later I'll play several recordings that will help you learn to know birds by their sounds.