

МАТУРА ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК - ВАРИАНТ НА МОН от 2012г.

ТЕСТ С ОТГОВОРИ И ТРАНСКРИПТИ - ДЗИ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Directions: You will hear a text about **the Vikings** 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 among **A, B** or **C**. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.

1. A hundred years after the Vikings began settling in Iceland there was hardly any food.

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

2. Some survivors sailed back to Scandinavia.

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

3. For their research, the scientists used some crops found on Iceland's coast.

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

4. When the Vikings began to settle in Iceland the weather was quite warm.

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

5. Due to the suddenly severe climatic conditions the Vikings left their settlements.

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

Directions: You will hear a text about **Lighthouses** 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 among **A, B** or **C**. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.

6. Lighthouses bring to mind the bravery and hardships of sailors' life.

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

7. The Pharos at Alexandria guided sailors by a blazing fire on its top.

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

8. According to the text, the word "pharos" is still used in Bulgarian for a lighthouse.

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

9. During the Dark Ages priests asked God to protect lighthouses against thieves and marauders.

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

10. Even nowadays lighthouses stand for security.

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

Directions: *You will hear a text about **money** 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.*

11. The Latin word “moneta” means

- A) money.
- B) warning.
- C) curiosity.
- D) superstition.

12. “Deuce” means all of the following EXCEPT

- A) the devil.
- B) the lowest card.
- C) the number two.
- D) a sold vote.

13. The person presented with a new handbag should

- A) always place a gift inside it.
- B) never spend the coin inside it.
- C) always put a wallet inside it.
- D) never touch the coin inside it.

14. The money gained from the first purchase for the day in a store should be

- A) used to open a new business.
- B) kept in the cash register all day.
- C) given as change to the next customer.
- D) never stored in the new shop.

15. Practitioners of *feng shui* believe that you should

- A) keep your kitchen door open.
- B) have a glass container with coins.
- C) save all your spare change in a jar.
- D) not be superstitious about money.

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, C or D, marking your answers on your answer sheet.*

A Royal Wedding

The wedding of Prince William, Duke of Cambridge, and Catherine Middleton took place on 29 April 2011 at Westminster Abbey in London. Prince William, the eldest son of Charles, Prince of Wales, first met Kate Middleton in 2001, when both were studying at the University of St. Andrews. They got engaged on 20th October 2010. The build-up to the wedding and the occasion itself attracted much media attention, with the wedding service being broadcast live around the world, and being compared and contrasted in many ways with the 1981 marriage of William's parents, Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer. Much of the attention focused on Kate Middleton's status as a commoner (i.e. not a part of the aristocracy) marrying into royalty. Upon her marriage, Catherine Middleton became *Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge*.

As Prince William was not the apparent heir to the throne, the wedding was not a full state occasion and many details were left to the couple to decide, such as much of the guest list of about 1,900 people. It was a public holiday in the United Kingdom and featured many ceremonial aspects, including use of the state carriages and household cavalry. The ceremony was attended by most of the royal family, as well as many foreign royals, diplomats, and the couple's chosen personal guests.

Middleton wore a white wedding dress by British designer Sarah Burton, as well as a tiara lent to her by the Queen. Prince William wore the uniform of his honorary rank of Colonel of the Irish Guards. William's best man was his brother, Prince Harry, while the bride's sister, Pippa, acted as her maid of honour. The wedding ceremony began at 11 am. John Robert Hall, the Dean of Westminster, conducted the service, assisted by Rowan Williams, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who conducted the marriage ceremony itself. A reading was given by the bride's brother, James. After the ceremony, the newly married couple travelled in procession to Buckingham Palace for the traditional appearance on the balcony before the assembled crowds. Later the Prince drove his Duchess the short distance to Clarence House in his father's classic Aston Martin DB6 Volante, decorated by Prince Harry with a number plate "JUST WED". Following the wedding, the couple intend to continue living in North Wales, where Prince William is based as an RAF Search and Rescue pilot.

Over 5000 street parties were held to mark the Royal wedding throughout the United Kingdom and one million people lined the route between Westminster Abbey and Buckingham Palace. In the United Kingdom TV audiences peaked at 26.3 million viewers. The ceremony was viewed live by tens of millions more around the world including 72 million on the YouTube Royal Channel.

16. Prince William and Catherine Middleton

- A) were of equal social status.
- B) have no brothers or sisters.
- C) went to different universities.
- D) got married 10 years after they met.

17. The young couple could choose

- A) the venue for the wedding service.
- B) the media covering their wedding.
- C) some of the guests at the wedding.
- D) the public holiday for their wedding day.

18. At the wedding ceremony

- A) there were many foreign guests present.
- B) Kate was in a dress given to her by the Queen.
- C) the best man was dressed as an Irish Guard.
- D) William's brother gave a beautiful reading.

19. After the wedding ceremony

- A) Prince William walked Kate all the way to Buckingham Palace.
- B) the couple formally greeted the people from the Royal Palace.
- C) William's father put a special number plate on his son's car.
- D) the newly-married couple joined the parties in the streets.

20. After marrying Kate Middleton, Prince William intends

- A) to move to live with his father.
- B) to change his present job.
- C) to lay claim to the throne.
- D) to carry on living as before.

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 your answers on your answer sheet.*

Charles, a 29-year-old painter, tried to beat an 83-car train across the railroad tracks yesterday and lost. Fortunately for Charles and his two friends, the train hit the bed of his pickup truck. The force of the impact separated the rear of the truck from the front. The rear end of the pickup flew about 200 feet west of the front end. The train was travelling at 50 miles an hour through an industrial district. It was a freight train fully loaded with mechanical appliances and new vehicles from the east coast. There were no metal bars or flashing lights at the railroad crossing – only a stop sign on either side of the two-lane road.

The accident occurred at 4:30 p.m. on a sunny afternoon. Charles and his two co-workers had stopped at a neighborhood liquor store at about 3:45. There they had bought a case of bottled beer that was on sale for \$9.95. By the time they got to the railroad crossing, they were all feeling good. They saw the train coming and they heard the horn blowing.

“I was going to stop,” said Charles. “But Tommy told me that the train wasn't even close. He said that if he was driving, he could drive over the tracks, make a U-turn, drive over the tracks again, and then drink a whole beer before the train arrived.”

When the police arrived, all three friends were sitting on the ground under a shade tree about 50 feet from the front end of the truck. None of them were even scratched. The train and crew suffered no damage or injuries, either. The engineer just shook his head.

“They think it's exciting, but it's just stupid,” the engineer said. “These guys might be in jail for a little while. But I guarantee you within a year they'll be out drinking and driving and racing trains again.”

The police charged Charles with driving under the influence of alcohol, running a stop sign, causing an accident, reckless endangerment, and littering – broken beer bottles were all over the place. They charged his two friends with drinking in a moving vehicle and littering.

A city official said there are no plans to install flashing lights and mechanical metal bars at this crossing, partly because not enough accidents occur there and partly because the city does

not have sufficient funds to pay for such safety equipment.

21. The article describes an accident in which

- A) a car crashed into a passing passenger train.
- B) a freight train crashed into a passing car.
- C) a freight train crashed into a passing truck.
- D) a truck crashed into a passing passenger train.

22. Before the accident Charles and his friends had been drinking

- A) in the moving vehicle.
- B) in a neighbourhood liquor store.
- C) under a tree by the railway.
- D) at the crossing with the tracks.

23. The crossing was safeguarded by

- A) flashing lights.
- B) road signs.
- C) metal bars .
- D) All of the above.

24. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- A) Nobody was killed in the accident.
- B) Charles' vehicle was split in two.
- C) The city officials won't take any preventative measures.
- D) Charles and his friends were immediately sent to jail.

25. The police charged all the three friends for

- A) drinking and littering.
- B) causing an accident.
- C) reckless behaviour.
- D) neglecting traffic rules.

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 your answers on your answer sheet.*

A Celebrity Chef

The most well-known and trusted of British TV cooks, Delia Smith has been teaching the nation how to make its favourite dishes for over 30 years now. She's often referred to as Britain's queen of home cooking.

Delia left school at 16 without any qualifications but it was the job she found at the tiny restaurant *The Singing Chef* in Paddington which sparked her passion for preparing food. Determined to study every aspect of English cookery, she worked through countless cookery books, many in the Reading Room at the British Museum.

In 1969 Delia became the cookery writer for the Daily Mirror's new magazine, and three years later began columns for the Evening Standard and the Radio Times.

Her TV career began in 1973 with BBC series *Family Fare* and was followed by *Delia's*

Cookery Course with its back-to-basics recipes, also available in print. Delia Smith's *Summer Collection* and her *Winter Collection* followed and, in 1998, the *How to Cook* series was broadcasted, the accompanying book being her most successful yet. The BBC has recently shown a series called *Delia Through the Decades*, which celebrates the five decades of her career.

Delia's other great passion is football and in November 1996 she became Director of Norwich City FC.

26. Delia Smith received no formal school as a chef.

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

27. The job at *The Singing Chef* was the first one Delia had after leaving school.

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

28. At the start of her career as a cook Delia held a job at the British Museum.

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

29. *Delia's Cookery Course* was both televised and printed for sale.

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

30. Britain's queen of home cooking is also a professional football coach.

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

PART THREE: USE OF ENGLISH

Section One: Cloze Test

Directions: Read the text 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 your answers on your answer sheet.

The Origin and Evolution of Advertising

The first advertisement may have been a(n) **(31)** painted on a wall of a building. The early outdoor-advertising competitors were town criers employed by merchants to **(32)** their goods. It was Gutenberg's **(33)** of the moveable-type printing press in 1450 that **(34)** in the mass production of posters and circulars.

The first advertisement published in English was a handbill printed in 1472. It was primarily a(n) **(35)** of a prayer book for sale. Two hundred years later, the first newspaper ad appeared offering a **(36)** for finding 12 stolen horses. By the 18th century, classified ads were **(37)** frequently in England's newsweeklies. These ads featured simple descriptions of products and their prices. Illustrations and color were first used in advertisements in the late 19th century.

The first advertising agency, which was **(38)** by Volney Palmer in Boston in 1841, introduced the commission system to the business by offering a **(39)** of 25% on ad space in newspapers. This move marked the **(40)** beginning of space selling. **(41)** most ad agencies were nothing more than brokers for ad space in newspapers. Advertisers created their own ads. N.W. Ayer & Son became the first full-service agency in 1869.

One of the earliest highly successful advertising campaigns was (42) by Pears Soap. In the late 19th century, Thomas Barratt, whom many (43) the father of modern advertising, started a series of ads with children, animals, flowers, and beautiful women to (44) the company's products.

During World War I, advertising became a medium of propaganda. Governments used advertising to (45) their citizens to join the military. This period also saw increased mechanization of the industry, making ads more costly.

- 31. A) clue B) sign C) indicator D) signal
- 32. A) approve B) applaud C) evaluate D) praise
- 33. A) discovery B) establishment C) invention D) foundation
- 34. A) resulted B) led C) caused D) influenced
- 35. A) message B) announcement C) statement D) declaration
- 36. A) reward B) rent C) donation D) grant
- 37. A) placing B) happening C) appearing D) occurring
- 38. A) set out B) set up C) set in D) set forward
- 39. A) decrease B) discharge C) dismissal D) discount
- 40. A) formal B) ceremonial C) stately D) familiar
- 41. A) Initially B) Firstly C) Primarily D) Mainly
- 42. A) put up B) forwarded C) launched D) brought up
- 43. A) regard B) count C) view D) consider
- 44. A) encourage B) promote C) upgrade D) advance
- 45. A) persuade B) make C) dominate D) explain

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 your answers on your answer sheet.

- 46. **You will be the queen of the evening. Your dress looks _____.**
A) beautifully B) most beautifully C) most beautiful D) the most beautifully
- 47. **My mother is furious at the moment and I _____ to ask her about tonight.**
A) don't dare B) dare not C) am not daring D) dared not
- 48. **This beautiful old house needs restoration but the owners possess neither the will nor the means to have _____.**
A) done it B) it done C) to do it D) it doing
- 49. **It's been a long time since we last met, _____?**
A) isn't it B) hasn't it C) didn't we D) did we not
- 50. **I think that he is not a man to be trusted and _____.**
A) my friends do too B) neither do his friends
C) his friends don't, either D) so do my friends

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. **I moved to Greece four months ago.**
I _____ for four months.

- 52. **Let's go out for a meal tonight.**

How about _____.

53. There was such thick fog that we couldn't see the road signs.

It _____ that we couldn't see the road signs.

54. I'd prefer you not to wear trainers to work.

I'd rather you _____.

55. It's a good thing you sent us a text message or we wouldn't have known the situation.

We wouldn't have known the situation if _____.

56. "What kind of films do you like?" she asked me.

She asked me _____.

57. The police are removing all the illegally parked cars.

All the illegally parked cars _____ the police.

58. I am pretty sure it came as a shock to him.

It _____.

(use a modal verb)

59. People say that she is the best science fiction writer ever.

She _____.

60. Although she was a charming person, she acted rudely if the occasion demanded it.

Despite

PART FOUR: WRITING

Directions: *On your sheet for open-ended answers write a composition in standard English of about 160-170 words on **ONE** of the following topics, marking the topic you have chosen on the sheet:*

1. Have you ever made a sacrifice for another person? If yes, explain what you did and what happened as a result of it. Do you regret it or do you feel good about it?

2. You are an English teacher. Describe your last lesson with your twelve graders. How did it begin? What did you do? How did your students respond? How did you feel after it?

Mind that in case of indecent language, plagiarism, identical texts or if your composition is under 80 words or totally irrelevant to the chosen topic it will get 0 points.

Ключ с верните отговори

1. A 1 26. A 1
2. C 1 27. C 1
3. B 1 28. B 1
4. A 1 29. A 1
5. C 1 30. B 1
6. A 1 31. B 1
7. A 1 32. D 1
8. C 1 33. C 1
9. B 1 34. A 1
10. A 1 35. B 1
11. B 1 36. A 1
12. D 1 37. C 1
13. B 1 38. B 1
14. B 1 39. D 1
15. B 1 40. A 1
16. D 1 41. A 1
17. C 1 42. C 1
18. A 1 43. D 1
19. B 1 44. B 1
20. D 1 45. A 1
21. C 1 46. C 1
22. A 1 47. A 1
23. B 1 48. B 1
24. D 1 49. B 1
25. A 1 50. D 1

51. *I have lived / been living in Greece for four months.*

52. *How about going out for a meal tonight?*

53. *It was so foggy that we couldn't see the road signs.*

54. *I'd rather you didn't wear trainers to work.*

55. *We wouldn't have known the situation if you hadn't sent us a text message ./ we hadn't received your text message*

56. *She asked me what kind of films I liked.*

57. *All the illegally parked cars are being removed by the police.*

58. *It must have come as a shock to him.*

59. *She is said to be the best science fiction writer ever. She has the reputation of being the best science fiction writer ever.*

60. *Despite being a charming person, she acted rudely if the occasion demanded it.*

TRANSCRIPTS: LISTENING

THE VIKINGS

A century after the Vikings began colonizing Iceland, life there was desperate. An Icelandic saga recorded that crops failed and many people starved to death. The survivors were forced to eat anything they could catch, no matter how unappetizing.

That was caused by a drastic change in climate. And the shells of long-dead molluscs have revealed just how drastic.

A team of scientists used the shells of 26 molluscs found in sediments off Iceland's coast to study temperature changes from around 360 B.C. to 1660 A.D. The scientists measured two forms of oxygen in the shells. The ratio of the two forms preserved a record of water temperatures during each mollusc's lifetime. Since the molluscs lived close to shore, the water temperature is a good indicator of the air temperature.

The research showed that by the time the Vikings first began colonizing Iceland, around the year 865, the climate had been unusually warm for a couple of centuries. Soon afterwards, though, the climate began to cool - first winters, then summers. Within decades, average temperatures dropped by more than 10 degrees Fahrenheit.

The colder conditions drastically shortened the growing season, making it harder to raise crops. The cold also created more sea ice, making it harder for the settlers to trade with their native Scandinavia. So Iceland became especially icy - and an unpleasant place for its Viking settlers.

LIGHTHOUSES

Light-houses are ancient symbols of the seafaring life and all the heroism, romance, and the physical hardships associated with mariners' life.

The world's first important lighthouse was the Pharos at Alexandria, which is also considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. This lighthouse was commissioned by Ptolemy. It rose more than 450 feet in the air and was topped by a roaring fire to safely guide mariners into the harbor. The Pharos of Alexandria was destroyed by an earthquake in the fourteenth century. It had stood as a landmark for more than 1,500 years. The name of the ancient Egyptian Island upon which the great lighthouse was built was Pharos. Even today, many languages like French, Spanish, Russian, Italian, use the term *pharos* as their word for lighthouse.

During the Dark Ages lighthouses suffered because lights often attracted marauders such as Vikings. Lightning strikes also gave lighthouses a bad reputation at that time. Priests were frequently asked to lead ceremonies at lighthouses asking for divine protection against the forces of nature. This, however, could not protect mariners against thieves and smugglers who set up wreckers or false lights to tempt mariners into dangerous areas to rob their cargo.

In spite of the negative association between crime and lighthouses, these structures have remained symbols of safety throughout the ages.

MONEY

The origin of the word money comes from the Latin word, "moneta". The English translation of it is "warning". So people have always been careful about how they use money.

Many superstitions have evolved around its use.

For example, the American two-dollar banknote is considered unlucky. First, another word for two is “deuce”. Deuce is a slang word for the devil, too. Second, the deuce is also the lowest card in the pack. Finally, when two dollars represented a working man’s daily wage, the price of a vote in an election was two dollars. Although few people would have sold their vote in this way, perhaps thus the two dollar banknote got the reputation for being unlucky.

Also, to avoid bad luck, carry a coin in your wallet. If you give a wallet or a handbag as a gift, always place a coin inside. The new owner of the gift should not spend this coin.

Another old English superstition states that the money the first customer pays should be kept in the cash register throughout the day and not given to another customer as change. Practitioners of *feng shui* believe that you should keep a jar full of coins in your kitchen to have luck with money. This idea is good even if you are not superstitious, because you will tend to add to the jar when you have spare coins.

No matter whether you are superstitious or not, it is interesting to think about money. You never know, your luck may increase and you may gain wealth.