

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО

АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

1 септември 2010 г. – Вариант 2

**УВАЖАЕМИ ЗРЕЛОСТНИЦИ,**

Тестът съдържа **60 задачи** по английски език. Задачите са **два вида**:

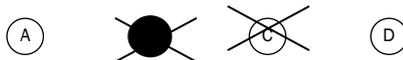
- задачи с избираем отговор;
- задачи със свободен отговор.

Освен посочените задачи, тестът съдържа и задача за създаване на писмен текст.

**Първите 50 задачи (от 1. до 50. включително)** в теста са от затворен тип с три възможни отговора, обозначени с главни букви от **A** до **C**, от които само един е верен, и с четири възможни отговора, обозначени с главни букви от **A** до **D**, от които само един е верен. Отговорите на тези задачи отбелязвайте с черен цвят на химикалката в **листа за отговори**, а не върху тестовата книжка. **Листът за отговори** на задачите с избираем отговор е официален документ, който ще се проверява автоматизирано, и поради това е задължително да се попълва внимателно. За да отбележите верния отговор, зачертайте със знака  буквата на съответния отговор. Например:



Ако след това прецените, че първоначалният отговор не е верен и искате да го поправите, запълнете кръгчето с грешния отговор и зачертайте буквата на друг отговор, който приемате за верен. Например:



**За всяка задача трябва да е отбелязан не повече от един действителен отговор. Като действителен отговор на съответната задача се приема само този, чиято буква е зачертана със знака  .**

Отговорите на задачите със свободен отговор (от 51. до 60. включително) се отбелязват в предоставения **свитък за свободните отговори**. Четете внимателно инструкциите! Срещу номера на съответната задача напишете верния отговор.

**Задачата за създаване на писмен текст** изпълнете в **свитъка за свободните отговори** на предвиденото за това място, като не забравяте да отбележите номера на избраната от Вас тема.

**ПОЖЕЛАВАМЕ ВИ УСПЕШНА РАБОТА!**

## PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

**Directions:** You will hear a text about **Dutch cheese** 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 **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.

**1. The traditional cheese market in Holland has not changed much for the last three centuries.**

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

**2. The most popular cheeses are not sold on traditional markets.**

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

**3. Buyers are given to taste a piece of cheese only because Dutch people are very hospitable.**

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

**4. When negotiating the price of cheese, it is common for buyer and seller to slap each other's backs.**

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

**5. After a deal has been made, the buyer carries the cheese by means of leather straps.**

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

**Directions:** You will hear a story about **King Arthur** 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 **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.

**6. The enemies kept King Arthur in prison for a year.**

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

**7. Finally King Arthur was pressed by time and circumstances to ask the witch for help.**

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

**8. Lancelot looked upon his marriage to the witch as a sacrifice.**

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

**9. The witch answered Arthur's question in a dark room.**

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

**10. Lancelot and the witch went abroad for their honeymoon.**

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

**Directions:** You will hear a text about *some English phrases* 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, C or D. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.

**11. The phrase “red letter day”**

- A) can be interpreted in different ways.
- B) was used for the days when monks wrote in red ink.
- C) is not used by any one nowadays.
- D) has been in existence for more than six centuries.

**12. Which of the following occasions will most probably NOT be a red letter day?**

- A) The day someone was born.
- B) A national holiday.
- C) The day someone buys a computer.
- D) Someone’s tenth wedding anniversary.

**13. By her song in the movie *Aladdin*, Princess Jasmine means to say that**

- A) the moments spent with Aladdin are very dear to her.
- B) she likes the red letter she has received from Aladdin.
- C) red is her favourite colour.
- D) she receives red letters every moment.

**14. Mark Twain used the term “green with envy”**

- A) before Shakespeare or Chaucer used it.
- B) round the end of the nineteenth century.
- C) in its present meaning for the first time.
- D) to describe someone who is never jealous.

**15. Long before Shakespeare, the Greeks associated the green colour with**

- A) nature.
- B) sickness.
- C) wealth.
- D) summer.

**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 your answers on your answer sheet.

The elegant simplicity of football has made it a world sport. With simple rules and inexpensive equipment, it can be played anywhere, from Brazilian beaches to Moroccan mountains, but what do we know about its origins? Many people think football was invented by working-class Englishmen. This isn’t quite right. In China, statues and inscriptions about the sport date back 2000 years. English football was actually developed by the upper classes (while aristocratic cricket was originally a game for shepherds and street children). The rules

of the modern game were agreed by an association of public schools and universities. The word “soccer” – most common today in the United States – was probably invented by Oxford students to distinguish Association Football from Rugby Football, which is nicknamed “rugger.”

During the first international matches, players wore long trousers and hats. There were no referees and no penalties, as it was assumed that gentlemen would not foul on purpose. Players could, however, appeal against decisions to captains. When referees were first introduced on the pitch they had to wear black trousers, blazers and bow ties. It is true that English businessmen and workers spread the game around the globe, though. A British doctor, James Richardson Spensley, founded the Genoa Cricket and Football club in 1893. Charles Miller brought the first footballs to Brazil in 1894.

Soccer is also a cultural phenomenon. The English are obsessed with their captain, David Beckham, whose autobiography was a best-seller. A more literary success was Nick Hornby’s entertaining account of a season as an Arsenal fan: *Fever Pitch* was later made into a film starring Colin Firth. An unexpected big screen hit, *Bend It Like Beckham*, made actress Keira Knightley a star and brought women’s football into the public eye.

**16. For years there have been debates where exactly in China football was first played.**

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

**17. That football was invented by working-class Englishmen is as true as the statement that cricket was invented by English aristocrats.**

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

**18. The word “soccer” was certainly coined in the United States.**

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

**19. Penalties were introduced into soccer with the first international matches.**

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

**20. Beckham’s book had less artistic merit than Hornby’s.**

- 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 your answers on your answer sheet.

It was Monday and pretty near Christmas, and all the stores were open. So it wasn’t so bad walking on Fifth Avenue. All those Santa Clauses were standing on corners ringing those bells, and the Salvation Army girls were ringing bells, too. You know them – they are the ones that don’t wear any lipstick or anything.

Anyway, it was pretty Christmasy all of a sudden. A million little kids were downtown with their mothers, getting on and off buses, and coming in and out of stores. I wished my sister Phoebe was around. She is not little enough any more to go staring like mad in the toy department, but she enjoys hanging around and looking at people.

Last Christmas I took her downtown shopping with me. We had a hell of a time. I think it was in Bloomingdale’s or some other classy store.

We went into the shoe department and we pretended she wanted to get a pair of those very high shoes, the kind that have about a million holes to lace up. We had the poor salesman guy going crazy. Phoebe tried on about twenty pairs, and each time the poor guy had to lace one shoe all the way up.

It was a dirty trick, but it pleased Phoebe. We finally bought a pair of moccasins and left. Still, the salesman was very nice about it. I think he knew we were fooling around, because Phoebe always starts giggling. Some guys are like that salesman, you know, they don't want to spoil your fun. Or it was Phoebe who made him be nice to us. Not that she meant it, oh, no, simply one can never be cross with her. I'm just recalling this helped me feel better.

Anyway, I kept walking up Fifth Avenue without any purpose or anything, feeling sort of happy.

**21. It was near Christmas and**

- A) it was nice to walk in the shopping streets.
- B) Fifth Avenue was closed for pedestrians.
- C) Santa Clauses were singing loudly on corners.
- D) Salvation Army girls were wearing make up.

**22. It was Christmasy all of a sudden as**

- A) millions of kids caused a traffic jam.
- B) mothers with kids were all over the city centre.
- C) the narrator's sister Phoebe was coming.
- D) Phoebe was old enough to buy shoes.

**23. The previous Christmas the narrator and Phoebe**

- A) went window-shopping.
- B) had a really good time.
- C) went to the cinema.
- D) bought too many presents.

**24. In the shoe department Phoebe**

- A) bought a pair of very high shoes.
- B) tried on a dozen pairs of shoes.
- C) wanted to try on all types of shoes they had.
- D) and her brother bought one pair of shoes.

**25. The salesman**

- A) had to lace approximately 20 pairs of high shoes.
- B) let Phoebe and her brother have fun.
- C) hardly paid Phoebe and her brother any attention.
- D) got very angry at the dirty trick.

**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.

In the evening, we assembled, to arrange our plans for the trip. Harris said:

“The first thing is what to take with us. Now, you, Jerome, get a bit of paper and write down, and you, George, get the catalogues, and somebody give me a pencil, and then I’ll make out a list.”

That’s Harris all over – so ready to take the burden of everything himself, and put it on the backs of other people.

He always reminds me of my uncle. You never saw such a commotion up and down a house, as when my uncle undertook to do a job. A picture would have come home from the frame-maker’s, and be standing in the dining-room, waiting to be put up; and my uncle would say:

“Oh, you leave that to ME. Don’t you, any of you, worry yourselves about that. I’LL do all that.”

And then he would take off his coat, and begin. He would send the girl out for nails, and then one of the boys after her to tell her what size of nails to get; and, from that, he would gradually work down, and involve everyone from the house.

He would lift up the picture, and drop it, and cut himself; and look for his handkerchief. He could not find his handkerchief, because it was in the pocket of the coat he had taken off, and all the house had to stop looking for his tools, and start looking for his coat.

“Doesn’t anybody in the whole house know where my coat is? Six of you! – and you can’t find a coat that I put down not five minutes ago! “

Then he’d get up, and find that he had been sitting on it, and would call out:

“Oh, you can give it up! I’ve found it myself now. Might just as well ask the cat to find anything as expect you people to find it.”

Harris and my uncle, two of a kind, as the saying goes.

**26. Harris, George and Jerome met to**

- A) test Harris’s managing skills.
- B) see how they work as a team.
- C) have a drinking spree before their trip.
- D) make preparations for their trip.

**27. Harris reminds the narrator of his uncle because both of them**

- A) need to be urged to start doing something.
- B) like putting pictures on walls at home.
- C) boast of being able to do everything all alone.
- D) never engage other people against their will.

**28. After taking off his coat, the narrator’s uncle would**

- A) send a boy to the shop to purchase something.
- B) send the girl to specify what exactly to buy.
- C) turn out to be so clumsy as to hurt himself.
- D) find his handkerchief in his trouser pocket.

**29. Everybody would be looking for the coat**

- A) while carrying on doing their other jobs.
- B) unless they had anything else to do.
- C) because of the nails in its pockets.
- D) while the uncle was sitting on it.

**30. The coat would be found**

- A) accidentally by the uncle himself.
- B) and the uncle would thank everybody.
- C) not without the cat's help.
- D) and the uncle would sigh with relief.

**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 your answers on your answer sheet.

A "white elephant" is something which will cost you money, perhaps an increasing (31) \_\_\_\_\_ of money over time, and in the end, have no (32) \_\_\_\_\_. It may be something that costs too much to fix or too much to use.

A "white elephant" could be a car, a boat, a house, or even a business which (33) \_\_\_\_\_ more and more of your money without bringing in enough profit in return.

In the words of the poet, John Cheever Goodwin –

*"For the elephant ate all night*

*And that elephant ate all day*

*Do what you could to furnish him food,*

*The cry was still "more hay."*

This is true of all elephants, white or dark. As we all know, the elephant is the largest land mammal, and perhaps the heaviest of eaters.

White elephants are (34) \_\_\_\_\_ to be holy or sacred in parts of Asia. Here is an explanation of the present use of the (35) \_\_\_\_\_ "white elephant:"

Hundreds of years ago there were so (36) \_\_\_\_\_ white elephants that every one was taken by the king. And because they were sacred, it was unlawful to put any of them (37) \_\_\_\_\_ work.

The king used a white elephant to punish any of his officials who (38) \_\_\_\_\_ him. He gave the man the elephant as a/an (39) \_\_\_\_\_. Then, the king just waited. He knew that, (40) \_\_\_\_\_ time, the official would spend all his money feeding the elephant. And, because the elephant could not do any work, the official could not use him to make any money. So, the present of a white elephant resulted in ruin.

- |                     |              |               |             |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 31. A) price        | B) volume    | C) cost       | D) amount   |
| 32. A) advantage    | B) value     | C) meaning    | D) reason   |
| 33. A) makes        | B) asks      | C) demands    | D) involves |
| 34. A) looked       | B) estimated | C) considered | D) rated    |
| 35. A) expression   | B) aspect    | C) sign       | D) sentence |
| 36. A) few          | B) a few     | C) little     | D) a little |
| 37. A) at           | B) to        | C) in         | D) for      |
| 38. A) disheartened | B) dismissed | C) displeased | D) disowned |

39. A) donation      B) honour      C) gift      D) distinction  
40. A) in      B) on      C) at      D) by

41. The wind was so strong that we couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ our tent.  
A) get up      B) put up      C) take up      D) work up

42. In conclusion, I would like to \_\_\_\_\_ a toast.  
A) tell      B) propose      C) suppose      D) invite

43. Tom was trying to \_\_\_\_\_ another biker when he crashed.  
A) overpass      B) overcome      C) overtake      D) overcharge

44. The football fans climbed over the fence to \_\_\_\_\_ paying.  
A) avoid      B) prevent      C) abandon      D) refuse

45. I fell over while skiing and my friend had to \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.  
A) meet      B) ask      C) call      D) see

### 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. We had \_\_\_\_\_ great fun at the party \_\_\_\_\_ no one felt like going home.

- A) quite ... that  
B) a so ... and  
C) such ... that  
D) a very ... so

47. My mother didn't let me spend the weekend with my boyfriend because we \_\_\_\_\_ each other long.

- A) didn't know  
B) weren't knowing  
C) hadn't known  
D) hadn't been knowing

48. I didn't expect my father \_\_\_\_\_ such a great fuss about my new hairstyle.

- A) making  
B) make  
C) to make  
D) to be made

49. Let's go somewhere abroad for a holiday, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A) shall we
- B) will we
- C) won't we
- D) don't we

50. I have absolutely no idea what you are talking about and I strongly suspect that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) you haven't, either
- B) you haven't, too
- C) so haven't you
- D) neither you have

### 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. "We'll be staying at a hotel next week as our flat is to be refurbished," said Lisa.

Lisa said \_\_\_\_\_.

52. My parents were really glad that I managed to find a good job for the summer.

My parents were really glad that I succeeded \_\_\_\_\_.

53. I wrote my first poem when we came to live on Corfu.

I \_\_\_\_\_ poems ever since we \_\_\_\_\_.

54. I don't like your complaining about anything and everything all the time.

I wish you \_\_\_\_\_.

55. You can have either only tea or only coffee with the voucher for a free drink.

You can't \_\_\_\_\_.

56. If you don't complain so much, you'll do it faster.

The \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_.

57. Was it because you didn't know about the accident that you didn't visit your boyfriend at the hospital?

If you \_\_\_\_\_?

58. The smell of lilac is not as strong as that of jasmine.

Jasmine smells \_\_\_\_\_.

59. It was such good coffee that I had another cup.

The coffee was \_\_\_\_\_.

60. Do you think we can rely on the weather forecast?

Do you think the weather forecast \_\_\_\_\_?

#### **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:*

1. Describe your favourite sportsman. Who is he/she? What sport does he/she play? What makes him/her special?
2. Write about your experience in some volunteer or charity activity. Who initiated it? How did you get involved? What did you do? How did it feel?

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

# ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

1. 09. 2010 г.

ВАРИАНТ 2

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

**Directions:** *You will hear a text about Dutch cheese 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 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.*

Cheese has always been a traditional Dutch product. Every Friday morning during the tourist season, excited crowds of tourists gather early on the traditional cheese markets. You'll see business conducted here as it has always been since 1693. Of the piles of various cheeses spread out on the ground, the most popular are big, wheel-like cheeses called Gauda and ball-like ones, Edam. Though similar in taste, Gauda has a higher milk fat content, so its texture is somewhat creamier.

The cheeses are laid out for buyers and exporters to examine and taste before buying. With a special scoop they bore out a long, round piece, smelling, tasting, and crumbling it between their fingers to determine the fat and moisture content. When eventually two people, the buyer and the seller, start slapping one another's hands, they are negotiating prices in the traditional manner. A final slap finishes the deal.

After that is done, the cheese is carried to the scales by porters, all dressed in spotless white, wearing straw hats. By means of leather shoulder straps, they carry their trays loaded with up to 80 cannon-ball-sized cheeses weighing around 160 kilos.

At the Weigh House, the collector weighs the cheese, marking the weight of the total load. The "weightmaster" calls out the weight, notes it on a blackboard, and the porters deliver it to the buyer.

**Directions:** *You will hear a story about King Arthur 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 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.*

King Arthur was caught and imprisoned by his enemies. They could have killed him but instead they offered him his freedom, as long as he could answer a very difficult question. Arthur would have a year to figure out the answer and, if after a year, he still had no answer, he would be put to death. The question was: What do women really want?

He returned to his kingdom and spoke to everyone, but no one could give him a satisfactory answer. People advised him to consult the old witch, for only she would have the answer, but the price would be high. The last day of the year arrived and Arthur had no choice but to talk to the witch. The witch wanted to marry Sir Lancelot, the most noble of the Knights of the Round Table, and Arthur's closest friend! Arthur refused to force his friend to marry her, but Lancelot said nothing was too big a sacrifice compared to Arthur's life, so the wedding was announced. The witch answered Arthur's question like that: "What a woman really wants is to be in charge of her own life." The answer was correct, Arthur was freed and Lancelot married the witch. The honeymoon hour approached and, horrified, Lancelot entered the bedroom. But, what a sight awaited him there. The most beautiful woman he had ever seen lay before him on the bed. The beauty said that she would be the ugly witch only half the time and the beautiful maiden the other half. "Which would you prefer?" She asked him. "Beautiful during the day ... or at night?" Lancelot said that he would allow HER to make the choice herself. Hearing this, she announced that she would be beautiful all the time because he had respected her enough to let her be in charge of her own life.

**Directions:** You will hear a text about *some English phrases* 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, C or D. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.

Have you ever wondered what the phrases "red letter day" and "green with envy" mean and how they came into use? If someone tells you that today is a red letter day, they mean a day of importance, such as a holiday, birthday, or anniversary. But why "red letter"?

The phrase "red letter day" dates back to at least 1385, when members of ancient monasteries and convents were responsible for producing calendars. They would use black ink for writing most of the calendar, but used red ink to mark important dates such as the days of Saints or other religious occasions, or holidays. The red ink was easy to see at a glance.

In the movie *Aladdin*, Princess Jasmine sings the lyric "...every moment red letter..." in the song *A Whole New World* referring to her time with Aladdin on the magic carpet as being extremely special and important.

"Green with envy" was a colourful term used long before Mark Twain wrote these words about jealousy in the late 1800s. Today, the saying means that one is envious of someone or something.

If you go back a few hundred years to the 16th and 17th centuries, great authors such as Shakespeare and Chaucer wrote of characters who were green with envy.

Long before Shakespeare connected green with jealousy, the colour was more commonly used to describe illness. The Greeks thought that when you were ill or jealous, the body produced too much bile, giving the skin a green colour.

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА**

**ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО**

**АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК – 1 септември 2010 г.**

**ВАРИАНТ № 2**

Ключ с верните отговори

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

### **Възможни варианти:**

**Задачите от 51 до 60 включително се оценяват с 0 – 2 точки. Не се санкционират правописни и пунктуационни грешки, които не водят до нарушаване на комуникацията.**

51. Lisa said *(that) they would be staying at a hotel the next / the following week as their flat was to be refurbished.*

52. My parents were really pleased that I succeeded *in finding a good job for the summer.*

53. I *have been writing poems* ever since we have been living / have lived / came to live on Corfu.

54. I wish *you didn't complain / wouldn't complain / stopped complaining / would stop complaining about anything and everything all the time.*

55. You can't *have both tea and coffee with the voucher for a free drink.*

56. The *less you complain*, the faster / the sooner / the quicker / the more quickly you'll do it. / The *more you complain*, the *slower / the more slowly you'll do it.*

57. If you *had known about the accident*, *would you have visited your boyfriend at the hospital?*

58. Jasmine smells *stronger than lilac.*

59. The coffee was *so good that I had another cup.*

60. Do you think the weather forecast *can be relied on / is reliable?*

### **Критерии за оценяване на писмения текст:**

1. Съдържание и логическа последователност на изложението – 0 – 4т.
2. Спазване на зададения обем и формат – 0 – 3т.
3. Спазване на граматическите норми и правила – 0 – 9т.
4. Правилна и точна употреба на лексиката – 0 – 9т.
5. Богатство на изразните средства – 0 – 3 т.
6. Правопис – 0– 2т . (не се санкционират пунктуационни грешки, които не пречат на разбирането)

При плагиатство, идентични текстове, текст под 80 думи или пълно несъответствие на текста с избраната тема се присъждат 0 точки.