

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО

АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК


26 май 2010 г. – Вариант 1

УВАЖАЕМИ ЗРЕЛОСТНИЦИ,

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

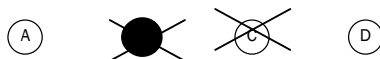
- задачи с избираем отговор;
- задачи със свободен отговор.


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 **a hacker** 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. Ben Jackson was accused of breaking into a prestigious school and stealing computers.

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

2. Prosecutors proved that Ben had used some software for remote access to get into the school's computer system.

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

3. Ben Jackson himself was an excellent student but he changed the grades of 12 other students.

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

4. It was only when Ben Jackson requested copies of his transcript that the teachers found out that something was wrong.

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

5. As a result of what Ben Jonson did high schools banned the use of mobile phones.

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

Directions: You will hear the text **The Price of Life and Death** 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. It was one of Mark Twain's relatives who actually had a very serious health problem.

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

7. The journalists were disappointed to see Mark Twain reading and smoking.

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

8. The first Irishman was also the owner of the newspaper he represented.

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

9. The world approved of Mark Twain's remark about exaggeration.

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

10. When Mark Twain read the telegram he laughed heartily.

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

Directions: You will hear a text about **Halloween** 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. Once Halloween was considered the night when

- A) farmers set their fields on fire.
- B) witches did magic spells for the last time.
- C) all the cattle spent the night in the open.
- D) people tried to drive the evil spirits away.

12. Traditionally at Halloween

- A) priests dress up as good spirits and sing hymns.
- B) farmers gather various tree branches to decorate the stables.
- C) people go around their fields, singing ritual songs.
- D) farm workers lock up safely their houses.

13. In “Ducking for the apple” the children are NOT allowed to

- A) dress up.
- B) get wet.
- C) use their hands.
- D) eat the apples.

14. The ‘trick’ that children might play on one if not given a treat might be

- A) puncturing one’s car tyre.
- B) stealing all sweets from the house.
- C) painting one’s car or door.
- D) splashing soup on one’s windows.

15. Which of the following is NOT associated with Halloween?

- A) Wearing scary costumes and masks.
- B) Burning witches and evil spirits.
- C) Eating pumpkin pie and sweets.
- D) Making lanterns with spooky faces.

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.

Paul Hardy has a large circle of friends and is very popular at parties. Everybody admires him for his sense of humour – everybody except his own little daughter Julie.

Recently, one of his closest friends asked him to make a speech at his wedding reception. This is the sort of thing that Paul really loves. He prepared his speech carefully and went to the wedding with Julie. He had included a large number of funny stories in the speech and, of course, it was a great success. As soon as he had finished, Julie told him that she wanted them to go home. Paul was a little shocked by this, but he loved his daughter very much and did

what she asked. On the way home he asked Julie whether she had enjoyed his speech. To his surprise, she said she hadn't. When he asked her why this was so, she replied that she did not like to see so many people laugh at him.

16. Paul Hardy is fun to be with because of his good sense of humour.

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

17. Paul is a single parent and he takes Julie with him wherever he goes.

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

18. Although Paul improvised his speech, it was very well received by everyone.

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

19. Paul and Julie left the wedding reception before it was over.

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

20. Julie failed to see the real reason why people laughed when her father spoke.

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.*

The next morning the ship was still in the same place so I went on board again.

I did so every day, and by the time I had been thirteen days on the island, I had made eleven trips to the wreck and taken away everything that my one pair of hands could carry.

As I was preparing to go to the wreck for the twelfth time, a strong wind started blowing. But the tide was still low, so I took my clothes off, swam to the ship and got on board without difficulty. Again I found a number of useful things to take and among them a pipe and some tobacco, two or three razors, a pair of large scissors and about a dozen of good knives and forks.

Then, in one of the drawers which I thought I had completely emptied before, I found some gold and silver coins worth all together about £36. At their sight I smiled and cried, "What are you good for?! One of those knives is worth more than all of you! I'll just leave you here!" However, upon thinking about it again, I took all the coins and started making another raft for the new things I had collected.

In a quarter of an hour the sky got dark, the wind was blowing stronger and stronger, and I had to get back to the shore before the tide started flowing in. It was very hard to swim to the shore, partly because of the weight of the things I had with me and partly because of the strong wind and the rough water. But, this time, I was lucky. I had got to my tent with all the things I had recovered just before a storm broke out.

The wind blew very hard all night and in the morning, when I looked out, the ship was gone. I was sorry, but at the same time I was glad to think I had lost no time in getting out of the wreck all the things that could be useful to me.

I should also say that we had taken on board the ship two cats and a dog. Fortunately, these animals were saved from the wreck, too. When I first came on board, they heard me moving about and ran up to me showing signs of their joy at seeing me again. I was glad to see them too and to have them as my companions. I took the cats on my first raft. I was going

to take the dog later, but he jumped out of the ship and swam after me, getting to the shore with the raft. He was a faithful servant to me for a number of years. At times I was only so very sorry that he could not talk.

21. As the story opens the narrator

- A) is on his way to a deserted island.
- B) has been for over a week on his own.
- C) steals various things from a wrecked ship.
- D) tries to tame two wild cats and a dog.

22. The narrator gets to the ship by

- A) sailing on a raft.
- B) walking on the seabed.
- C) swimming.
- D) using the high tide.

23. On his twelfth trip to the wrecked ship the narrator did *NOT* take any

- A) smoking device.
- B) cutlery.
- C) money.
- D) animals.

24. The ship disappeared

- A) before the narrator could save anything.
- B) as a result of a storm one night.
- C) as a result of the wreck.
- D) before the narrator could reach the shore.

25. Which of the following statements is *NOT* true?

- A) Altogether, the narrator made a dozen trips to the wreck.
- B) Each of the knives the narrator found on the ship cost £36.
- C) The narrator was very skillful and built his own rafts.
- D) The narrator felt lonely on the island and missed human contact.

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's part of the New Year ritual – an annual attempt to start afresh and turn over a new leaf. But making resolutions is almost a pointless exercise, psychologists say. We break them, become discouraged in the process and finally more depressed and pessimistic than we were before.

Less than a quarter of those surveyed for a university study had managed to stick to their resolutions. Of those who failed, many had followed the false advice of self-help gurus.

Richard Wiseman, a psychologist at the University of Hertfordshire, who conducted the survey, said he and his team had asked 700 people about their strategies for achieving New

Year resolutions. Their goals ranged from losing weight or giving up smoking to gaining a qualification or starting a better relationship.

Of the seventy-eight percent who failed, many had focused on the downside of not achieving the goals; they had suppressed their desires, fantasized about being very successful, and adopted an impossible role model or relied on willpower alone.

"Many of these ideas are frequently recommended by self-help experts but our results suggest that they simply don't work," Wiseman said. "If you are trying to lose weight, it's not enough to stick a picture of a model on your fridge or fantasize about being slimmer."

On the other hand, people who kept their resolutions reported to have broken their goal into smaller steps and rewarded themselves when they achieved one of these. They also told their friends about their goals, focused on the benefits of success and kept a diary of their progress.

People who planned a series of smaller steps as stepping stones to their large goals had an average success rate of thirty-five percent, while those who followed all five of the above strategies had a fifty percent chance of success, the study found.

"Many of the most successful techniques involve making a plan and helping yourself stick to it," Wiseman said.

Making New Year resolutions at the last minute can backfire and not produce the desired effect, he warned, because such decisions tend to be less genuinely motivated. "If you do it on the spur of the moment, it probably doesn't mean that much to you and you won't do your best to succeed."

Other strategies that helped people to achieve their goals included making only one resolution at a time and treating occasional failure as just temporary.

26. New Year's resolutions are

- A) easy to stick to.
- B) recommended by psychologists.
- C) inspired by self-help guides.
- D) None of the above.

27. Which is *NOT* among the resolutions mentioned by the subjects in Richard Wiseman's study?

- A) Becoming slimmer.
- B) Quitting smoking.
- C) Acquiring a new skill or knowledge.
- D) Getting a new cell phone.

28. The best way to achieve your goal is to

- A) keep picturing your success.
- B) stick a photo of a famous person on your fridge.
- C) make a plan and keep track of your progress.
- D) count on your willpower alone.

29. What does *NOT* contribute to success in keeping your resolutions?

- A) Making a quick decision about the choice of goal.
- B) Discussing your resolution with your friends.
- C) Achieving your goal gradually, step by step.
- D) Rewarding yourself on the achieved success.

30. Overall, how many of the people in Richard Wiseman’s study successfully stuck to their New Year’s resolutions?

- A) Less than 25 %.
- B) 35 %.
- C) 50 %
- D) 78 %.

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 motorist driving through the country stopped for a hitch-hiker who was (31) _____ the rope of a cow. “I can (32) _____ you a lift”, he said, “but I can’t take your cow.” “Don’t worry,” said the hitch-hiker, “she’ll follow us in her own (33) _____.” So the hitch-hiker (34) _____ the car and the motorist started up. He drove at thirty miles an hour and the cow trotted along behind him. He drove at forty miles an hour and the cow was still trotting along behind him. He drove at fifty miles an hour yet the cow was somehow (35) _____ to keep (36) _____ with him. But he noticed in his mirror that the cow seemed to be getting (37) _____, as her tongue was hanging out of her mouth. “I’m (38) _____ about your cow,” said the motorist to the passenger, “her tongue is hanging out of her mouth to the right.” “Oh, that’s all right,” said the hitch-hiker, “that means she’s going to (39) _____ us.”

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 31. A) holding | B) catching | C) taking | D) throwing |
| 32. A) drive | B) take | C) give | D) make |
| 33. A) timing | B) time | C) times | D) hour |
| 34. A) got on | B) entered | C) came in | D) got in |
| 35. A) succeeding | B) managing | C) handling | D) coping |
| 36. A) pace | B) speed | C) rhythm | D) rate |
| 37. A) hungry | B) sleepy | C) tired | D) fed up |
| 38. A) afraid | B) bothered | C) conscious | D) concerned |
| 39. A) overturn | B) overtake | C) overcome | D) overrun |

40. In 1922, after three decades of digging into the massive limestone mountains in Egypt's Valley of Kings, the archeologist Howard Carter _____ upon a discovery that would seal his name in history: the tomb of Tutankhamen.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| A) struck | B) stuck | C) stroke | D) stroked |
|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|

41. School exams find out how much knowledge we have _____ in the course of our studies.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| A) earned | B) gained | C) collected | D) assumed |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|

42. When one’s sleep is _____ and this may lead to problems in concentrating during the day.

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| A) cut | B) braked | C) interrupted | D) ceased |
|--------|-----------|----------------|-----------|

43. Intelligence is the speed at which we can understand and _____ to new situations.
A) adopt B) react C) answer D) match
44. It has long been accepted that a healthy Mediterranean diet kept the French among the _____ nations in Europe, despite their love of red wine.
A) slimmest B) faintest C) slightest D) tiniest
45. A person's IQ is their intelligence _____ it is measured by a special test.
A) how B) that C) as D) so

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. I don't believe _____ punished for misbehaviour.
A) ever that child has been
B) that child ever has been
C) that child has ever been
D) that child has been ever
47. Nobody _____ complications to arise out of such a trivial matter.
A) has expected any
B) hasn't expected any
C) has expected some
D) hasn't expected no
48. The new employee has been working _____ than anybody else on this project.
A) more hardly
B) more hard
C) more harder
D) harder
49. They were _____ lovely couple _____ no one ever suspected their marriage was on the rocks.
A) so ... but
B) such ... and
C) such a ... that
D) a very ... that
50. My friends and I _____ on picnics almost every weekend last summer.
A) went
B) had been going
C) have gone
D) had gone

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. Sally was very enthusiastic about that competition. She came second, however.
Despite _____.

52. A stream is usually not as wide as a river.
A river _____.

53. You should have a student visa in order to study in the USA.
Unless _____.

54. Those two students haven't got pens and they haven't got any paper, either.
Those two students have got _____ not _____.

55. It isn't necessary for a person to study music in order to enjoy it.
A person does _____.

56. My grandfather was in the habit of stopping here for a drink whenever he came to town.
My grandfather _____.

57. The first feature-length comedy film is believed to have been created by Charlie Chaplin in 1918.
We believe that Charlie Chaplin _____.

58. "Will there be any problem if I don't do the term test?" I've been wondering.
I've been wondering _____ to _____.

59. Please don't let the parrot out of the cage.
I'd rather you _____.

60. As soon as the passengers boarded the liner, the stewards served them refreshments and drinks.
The passengers _____ when _____.

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. What would you do to persuade at least five people to join you on a trip? Where is the trip to? How would you act? Who would you approach? Why would you like anyone to accompany you?
2. Tell about the most important choice you have ever made. What was it about? Why was it important? Were you happy with your choice in the course of time?

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

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

26. 05. 2010 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

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

It could be a long time before Ben Jackson goes to college. He was arrested and charged with breaking into his prestigious high school and hacking into computers to change his test grades from Fs to As. If convicted on all 68 counts, Mr. Jackson could spend almost four decades in prison.

Prosecutors claim that the teenager also changed the grades of 12 other students and that he installed spyware on school hard drives that allowed him to access the computers from remote locations.

Mr. Jackson's plan was to get a place at one of the best universities in the country. After his application was rejected, he requested copies of his student records, known as "transcripts", so he could appeal. But when the teachers looked at his files and noticed all the A-grades that had miraculously appeared, they realized something was wrong.

School administration alerted law enforcement after noticing discrepancies in Mr. Jackson's grades. Subsequent investigation revealed that Mr. Jackson was in possession of original tests, test questions and answers and copies of his altered grades. Mr. Jackson is accused of stealing master copies of tests, some of which were e-mailed to dozens of students.

The case has once again raised the question of whether technology, in particular mobile phones that can access the internet, has resulted in an epidemic of cheating in the high-school system.

Directions: *You will hear the text **The Price of Life and Death** 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.*

THE PRICE OF LIFE AND DEATH

I think it happened in 1896, when we were living in London. A report was sent to the American journals that I was dying, but I was not the person who was supposed to be dying. It was another Clemens, a cousin of mine, who was due to die but presently escaped death by chance and by obstinacy typical of the whole Clemens family.

The London representatives of the American newspapers began to flock at my place with American telegrams in their hands, and to ask about my condition. There was nothing the matter with me and each in his turn was astonished, and not pleased, to find me reading and smoking in my study.

One of these men was a gentle and kindly and grave and sympathetic Irishman, who hid his disappointment the best he could and tried to look glad. He told me that his paper “The Evening Sun”, had cabled him that it was reported in New York that I was dead.

What should he send in reply?

I said, “Say the report is exaggerated.”

He never smiled but went solemnly away and sent the telegram in those exact words. The remark hit the world pleasantly and to this day it keeps turning up, now and then, in the newspapers when people have occasions to condemn exaggeration of any kind.

The next man was also an Irishman. He had his New York telegram in his hand – and was evidently trying to hide it from me to the extent that my curiosity was aroused and I wanted to see what the telegram did really say. So when occasion offered, I slipped it out of his hand and read it before giving it back to him.

It said, “If Mark Twain’s dying, send five hundred words. If dead, send a thousand.”

Directions: *You will hear a text about **Knott Hall** 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.*

For my holiday last September I went sightseeing in the southwest of England. While I was in Cheshire, I looked in an old guide book and decided to visit a beautiful 16th century house called Knott Hall.

I arrived at the house quite late in the day and parked the car. I saw that there weren’t any other cars in the car park, but that didn’t seem strange because it was late in the season. As I walked to the house, the front door suddenly opened and a pretty young girl of about 18 came out.

‘Welcome to Knott Hall,’ she said cheerfully. ‘I’m Claire Knott. Let me show you around the house’. She showed me all the rooms in the house and explained its history in detail. I was fascinated. When we finished the tour, I photographed her in front of the front door. ‘Here! Have this! It’s a present for you,’ she said and put into my bag a small packet wrapped in bright red paper. Then she disappeared back into the house. I returned to my car and opened the packet. Inside there was a small painting of the house. Nothing unusual, I thought, but still how very sweet of young Miss Knott to do it.

In the evening I checked in at a local motel. ‘Did you enjoy your day, sir?’ the receptionist asked. ‘Yes, I did. Very much so!’ I replied enthusiastically. ‘I visited Knott Hall and Miss Claire Knott herself showed me the whole place.’

The man looked unbelievably. ‘Knott Hall you say, sir?’

I nodded in agreement.

‘No, no, it can’t have been Knott Hall, sir! That old timber house was completely destroyed in a big fire many years ago. Nobody has ever bothered to re-build it. And we have never heard of Miss Claire Knott again, either.’

I was very puzzled but said nothing in reply.

A few days later I collected my photographs from the photo shop where I had them developed. All shots were nice and clear. To my surprise, in the photo which I’d taken of young Claire just before we parted, there was no house and no Claire, just some sad old trees and bushes. At that point I remembered about Claire’s present – I had completely forgotten about it. I started looking for it in my travel bag, but all I found there was some bright red wrapping paper. The painting too had gone. It was all very strange ...

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО

АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК – 26 май 2010 г.

ВАРИАНТ № 1

Ключ с верните отговори

Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки	Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки
1.	B	1	26.	D	1
2.	B	1	27.	D	1
3.	B	1	28.	C	1
4.	A	1	29.	A	1
5.	C	1	30.	A	1
6.	A	1	31.	A	1
7.	A	1	32.	C	1
8.	C	1	33.	B	1
9.	A	1	34.	D	1
10.	C	1	35.	B	1
11.	B	1	36.	A	1
12.	C	1	37.	C	1
13.	C	1	38.	D	1
14.	D	1	39.	B	1
15.	B	1	40.	A	1
16.	A	1	41.	B	1
17.	C	1	42.	C	1
18.	B	1	43.	B	1
19.	A	1	44.	A	1
20.	A	1	45.	C	1
21.	B	1	46.	C	1
22.	C	1	47.	A	1
23.	D	1	48.	D	1
24.	B	1	49.	C	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. Despite *her enthusiasm (about the competition)*, Sally came second (in the competition).
52. A river *is usually wider than / not as narrow as a stream*.
- 53.. A river *is usually wider than / not as narrow as a stream*.
54. Those two students have got *neither pens nor paper. / no pens and no paper, either*.
55. A person does *not have to / doesn't need to / needn't study music in order to enjoy it*.
56. My grandfather was *used to stop here for a drink whenever he came to town*.
57. We believe that Charlie Chaplin *created the first feature-length comedy film in 1918*.
58. I've been wondering *if / whether there will be any problem if I don't do the term test*.
59. I'd rather you *didn't let the parrot out of the cage*.
60. The passengers *had just/hardly/barely/scarcely boarded the liner*, when *the stewards served them refreshments and drinks*.

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.