

ВЪНШНО ОЦЕНЯВАНЕ ЗА VIII КЛАС
С ИНТЕНЗИВНО ИЗУЧАВАНЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК
В ПРОФИЛИРАНИ ГИМНАЗИИ И ПРОФИЛИРАНИ ПАРАЛЕЛКИ В СОУ
20 ЮНИ 2012

Write your answers *on the separate answer sheet*.

PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Task 1

Directions: You will hear Professor Diane Doran discussing the life and behaviour of mountain gorillas twice. Before you listen to it, you will have 3 minutes to read questions 1 – 8. While listening for the first time, you can look at the statements, but you are not allowed to take notes. After you hear the whole text, you will have 2 minutes to answer the questions, choosing the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Then you will hear the text again and will have 3 minutes to check your answers.

1. Diane Doran started her research on gorillas ...

- A) after serious consideration.
- B) completely by chance.
- C) at the age of 18.
- D) when she went to Zaire.

2. Diane Doran worked as a teacher in Africa for ...

- A) a year and a half.
- B) nearly a year.
- C) two years.
- D) 18 weeks.

3. The research centre, in which Diane worked, was ...

- A) poachers' training ground.
- B) located in a beautiful park area.
- C) a home for new-born gorilla babies.
- D) a paradise for researchers.

4. While working in the centre Diane observed gorillas ...

- A) from early morning.
- B) for five hours a day.
- C) from five p.m.
- D) five days a week.

5. Female gorillas ...

- A) are not very close to their children.
- B) look after their children very well.
- C) don't care much about their children.
- D) leave their children immediately after birth.

6. Male gorillas are ...

- A) very small.
- B) undisciplined.
- C) man-eating.
- D) not aggressive.

7. In the past few years the number of gorillas ...

- A) hardly increased.
- B) decreased dramatically.
- C) increased by more than a hundred.
- D) remained the same.

8. Tourists who like to observe the gorillas have to ...

- A) present their medical records.
- B) undergo a medical examination.
- C) go in groups of five.
- D) stay at least a metre away.

Task 2

***Directions:** You will hear information about **Round-the-World Tickets and Fares** twice. Before you listen to it, you will have **3 minutes** to read questions **9 – 15**. While listening for the first time, you can look at the statements, but you are not allowed to take notes. After you hear the whole text, you will have **2 minutes** to answer the questions, choosing the answer (**A, B or C**) which you think fits best according to the text. Then you will hear the text again and will have **3 minutes** to check your answers.*

9. Round-the-world tickets are affordable only for wealthy people.

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

10. Round-the-world tickets are a flexible and sometimes cheaper way of international travel.

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

11. You can buy a ticket for some of the basic round-the-world routes for one thousand five hundred dollars.

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

12. Customers use a discount when they buy tickets from one of the global airline alliances.

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

13. Round-the-world ticket fares are based on the number of miles you travel.

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

14. When travelling with round-the-world ticket your itinerary has to start and end in the same country.

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

15. Local train and bus tickets are more expensive than round-the-world tickets.

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

PART TWO: READING COMPREHENSION

Task 1

***Directions:** Read the text below. For questions 16 - 20, choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think fits best according to the text.*

Everyone has heard of the “Braille” system of reading for the blind. But few know why it is called the “Braille” system or who Louis Braille was.

When Louis Braille was a very little boy, he lived in a small town in France. His father had a small shop in which he made things of leather. One day Louis was playing in his father’s shop and picked up a small tool with a very sharp point. Louis fell, the point of the tool entered his eye, and later he became blind in both eyes. Although he was then only seven or eight years old, Louis had to walk with a cane in order to feel where he was going. The people of the town felt very sorry when they saw this small boy, completely blind, feeling his way along the streets with his cane in order to find his direction.

A few years later Louis went to a special school for the blind in Paris. There he learned to read; that is he learned to recognize the twenty-six letters from the alphabet by feeling them with his fingers. But the letters were several inches high and several inches wide. This was naturally a very primitive system of reading. A very short article filled several books and each book weighed eight or nine pounds. So, when Louis Braille became a teacher in this same school, he decided to find a better system of reading for the blind.

16. Many people now know who Louis Braille was.

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

17. Louis Braille was born blind.

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

18. Louis’ mother died when he was very young.

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

19. Louis could find his direction with the help of a walking stick.

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

20. When Louis Braille was a student a single book could not hold the full text of an article.

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

Task 2

Directions: Read the text below. For questions 21 - 25, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

When he was nearly thirteen my brother Jem got his arm badly broken at the elbow. When it healed, and Jem's fears of never being able to play football died away, he was seldom self-conscious about his injury. His left arm was somewhat shorter than his right; when he stood or walked, the back of his hand was at right-angles to his body, his thumb parallel to his thigh. He couldn't have cared less, so long as he could pass the ball.

When enough years had gone by to enable us to look back on them, we sometimes discussed the events leading to his accident. I maintained that the Ewells started it all, but Jem, who was four years my senior, said it started long before that. He said it began the summer when Dill came to us and first gave us the idea of making Boo Radley come out. We were far too old to settle an argument with a fist fight, so we consulted Atticus. Our father said we were both right.

We lived on the main residential street in the town of Maycomb – our father Atticus, Jem and I, plus Calpurnia, our cook. Jem and I found our father satisfactory: he played with us, read to us, and treated us with respect.

Calpurnia was something else. She was all angles and bones; she was short-sighted; she squinted; her hand was wide as a wooden chair-bottom and twice as hard. She was always ordering me out of the kitchen, asking me why I couldn't behave as well as Jem, and calling me home when I wasn't ready to come. Our battles were epic and one-sided. Calpurnia always won, mainly because Atticus always took her side. She had been with us ever since Jem was born, and I had felt her tyrannical presence as long as I could remember.

21. Jem broke his arm ...

- A) in an attempt to elbow his way through the playground.
- B) while playing football with some of his neighbourhood friends.
- C) in a fist fight with his brother over something he had said.
- D) None of the above.

22. Once his arm healed, Jem ...

- A) often talked about the accident.
- B) hardly ever thought about his injury.
- C) decided not to play football anymore.
- D) felt sorry for himself.

23. The narrator was ...

- A) younger than Jem.
- B) older than Jem.
- C) Jem's peer.
- D) an old person.

24. Jem and the narrator ...

- A) were siblings.
- B) were cousins.
- C) were friends.
- D) had no relation.

25. Calpurnia ...

- A) had been working for the family for less than a decade.
- B) was recently employed by the family.
- C) thought that Jem was not a well-behaved boy.
- D) could not tolerate the narrator's misbehaviour.

Task 3

Directions: Read the text below. For questions 26 - 30, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

The Masai are nomadic people in Africa living in the area between the Kenyan mountains and Mount Kilimanjaro. Their origin dates back to prehistoric times.

"I hope that your cows are all well!" is the customary Masai greeting. In fact, the life of these people is based on the breeding of cows. Their daily nourishment, milk and meat, is derived from these cows. Fresh milk, mixed with blood, forms the typical Masai beverage, *Saroi*.

Another important element in the life of the Masai is the land. The land is sacred to them. It is forbidden to "offend" it in any way and for this reason the Masai don't cultivate their land. They don't bury the dead. Nor do they dig to search for water.

The Masai take good care of themselves physically. It is beautiful and elegant for the young Masai warriors to wear their hair in thin plaits. The women, on the contrary, cut their hair completely and give a shine to their head with butter or oil.

The Masai live in two types of villages. The first is *Enkang* in which the families live. A thick hedge wall protects it from the wild beasts of the savannahs. The huts are so low that it is impossible to stand inside. In order to enter a hut you have to pass through a very narrow tunnel.

The second type of village is *Manyatta* and doesn't have any protection. It is where the warriors live. The Masai youngsters, after a solemn ceremony, leave their families to become warriors. They leave *Enkang* and build *Manyatta*, where they live for eight years. Here, they learn the traditions and customs of their ancestors such as songs, dances and the way to fight.

The life of a Masai warrior is full of discipline. He cannot drink alcohol and cannot chew tobacco. The most important quality for him is courage. The warriors are taught discipline and to be courageous in front of the wild beasts of the savannahs. They must not in any circumstances run away when attacked by a wild beast and must protect their domestic animals. They prefer to lose their life than to lose one of their cows.

26. The Masai ...

- A) trace their roots to medieval times.
- B) are descendents of an ancient nomadic tribe.
- C) live in the high mountains of Kenya.
- D) only talk about their cows.

27. Saroi is ...

- A) a popular Masai drink.
- B) a mixture of milk and water.
- C) a favourite meat dish for the Masai.
- D) a type of traditional Masai food.

28. Which of the following is NOT true? The Masai ...

- A) have great respect for their land.
- B) are very concerned with their appearance.
- C) use their land for growing crops.
- D) don't dig water wells.

29. The Masai women ...

- A) wear plain elegant dresses.
- B) have beautiful thin plaits.
- C) shave their heads.
- D) rub oil into their bodies.

30. Young boys become true warriors after ...

- A) learning the songs and dances of their ancestors.
- B) attending a formal military ceremony.
- C) making a solemn promise to their families.
- D) spending years of hard training.

PART THREE: USE OF ENGLISH

Directions: For questions 31 - 60, read the text and the sentences below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

When tourists decide on a holiday **31.** _____ they tend to think of well-known places such as Paris, Rome, Rio, New York or Bangkok. But there are other well-known places which are also **32.** _____ visiting, perhaps your home town or village, or your local area in **33.** _____.

There may be **34.** _____ to see in your local area than you think. It's sometimes just a **35.** _____ of finding it, which is not always easy.

For example, in my home town there's a fantastic museum, **36.** _____ you can follow the five-hundred-year history of the town as a port. It's **37.** _____ in a small riverside building that used to be a fisherman's cottage in the past but has been a museum since the **38.** _____ fisherman moved out fifty years ago.

Hardly any visitors come to the museum, which is a shame, **39.** _____ at least that means you have the place to yourself. You can spend many hours looking at the old photographs and talking to the man who works there. He is one of the most interesting people you'll ever meet and knows absolutely everything **40.** _____ the town's history.

So what is **41.** _____ in your local area? Maybe a fantastic restaurant that only a few people outside your area know about. Restaurants for local people are often much better **42.** _____ than more famous ones. If you spend **43.** _____ money in restaurants, you have more to spend **44.** _____ other things.

Why not email us and tell us about your local area? **45.** _____ a brief description of some of the places to see. Readers' emails will be in the next week's edition.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 31. A) orientation | B) direction | C) way | D) destination |
| 32. A) suitable | B) good | C) worth | D) appropriate |
| 33. A) general | B) case | C) common | D) all |
| 34. A) many | B) much | C) a lot | D) more |

35. A) problem B) question C) task D) issue
36. A) that B) where C) which D) what
37. A) contained B) settled C) located D) laid
38. A) latest B) late C) latter D) last
39. A) but B) however C) and D) as
40. A) on B) for C) about D) in
41. A) there B) here C) this D) that
42. A) value B) cost C) price D) amount
43. A) less B) a lot C) fewer D) lesser
44. A) in B) on C) about D) to
45. A) Involve B) Contain C) Join D) Include
46. **If I _____ more time, I wouldn't eat fast food.**
A) had B) have C) have had D) had had
47. **I can visit my grandparents tomorrow, after I _____ my lessons.**
A) will finish B) am finishing C) finish D) will have finished
48. **The truth was finally revealed _____ all his efforts.**
A) although B) despite C) in spite D) even though
49. **It _____ my boyfriend you saw in the café. He spent the whole morning with me.**
A) couldn't be B) can't have been C) can't be D) mustn't have been
50. **By the end of the year, I _____ all my exams.**
A) will be taking B) take C) will be taken D) will have taken
51. **The test was so difficult! I wish I _____ harder for it.**
A) had studied B) studied C) was studying D) study
52. **After driving for hours, he decided to stop _____ a meal.**
A) having B) have C) to have D) to be having
53. **Businesses will not survive unless they _____ the needs of their customers.**
A) meet B) will meet C) don't meet D) have not met
54. **Jane is my best friend. We _____ friends for as long as we can remember.**
A) were B) are C) had been D) have been
55. **My sister is not _____ to go hang-gliding on her own.**
A) very old B) old enough C) so old D) enough old
56. **I'd rather read books than _____ computer games.**
A) to play B) playing C) play D) would play
57. **You cannot call her just now. The phone _____ at the moment.**
A) is being used B) is used C) is using D) must be used

58. I have already got used _____ early every morning.

- A) to get up B) to getting up C) getting up D) get up

59. Let's go to the cinema at the weekend, _____ we?

- A) shall B) won't C) do D) don't

60. This is the third time you _____ me the same question.

- A) ask B) are asking C) have asked D) asked

PART FOUR: WRITING

Directions: Write a text of between 170 and 190 words on ONE of the topics below.

1. Which is your favourite time of the year? Describe it and explain why you like it so much.
2. Write a story ending with the following sentence: *"I had never been so happy before."*

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20 ЮНИ 2012

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TRANSCRIPTS

Task 1

Directions: You will hear *Professor Diane Doran discussing the life and behaviour of mountain gorillas* twice. Before you listen to it, you will have **3 minutes** to read questions **1 – 8**. While listening for the first time, you can look at the statements, but you are not allowed to take notes. After you hear the whole text, you will have **2 minutes** to answer the questions, choosing the answer (**A, B, C or D**) which you think fits best according to the text. Then you will hear the text again and will have **3 minutes** to check your answers.

“It all started with an advertisement in a science journal. When I replied to it, however, it wasn't a matter of mere chance but a really serious decision.

I've always worked hard and with enthusiasm. My greatest desire was to discover new places. So, at the age of 18, I joined the *Peace Corp*, the biggest voluntary organization in America and I went to Zaire, Africa, as a teacher.

At the age of 20, I returned to the United States to continue my education. After my degree, I started my research work on the behaviour of monkeys. I went to Africa again, in the research centre in Rwanda. The centre was situated in an amazing park: a paradise for gorillas. Unfortunately, these animals, until a few years ago, risked extinction at the hands of the poachers, that is the illegal animal hunters.

I started my work immediately. I used to get up at 5 in the morning every day and observed the gorillas up to 5 in the afternoon. I can tell you that gorilla families are fantastic! The male gorilla is so affectionate to his children! The female gorilla, too, is very close to them. I observed that after the birth, she took great care in bringing her child up. There is a strong bond among the members of the same group. The mountain gorillas are very shy. The male look very frightening but in reality they are not at all aggressive. They just want to have discipline in their group. In short, the mountain gorillas are “little giants”.

They increased in number in the past few years, from 380 in 2003 to 485 today. An incredible success I would say! That's because life for the illegal hunters has become really difficult. Every day, two teams of anti-poaching volunteers go into the jungle. They remove all the traps, help the injured animals come out and arrest the poachers. Furthermore, tourism in this area is controlled. Only small groups are allowed: about 6 to 8 people. These groups can observe the gorillas for only one hour at a distance of at least 5 metres. But before tourists enter the jungle they are examined by a doctor in order to prevent the risk of any disease transmitted to the gorilla by man.

I love my job and the years I've spent among the gorillas have been a great lesson in my life.”

Task 2

Directions: You will hear information about **Round-the-World Tickets and Fares** twice. Before you listen to it, you will have **3 minutes** to read questions **9 – 15**. While listening for the first time, you can look at the statements, but you are not allowed to take notes. After you hear the whole text, you will have **2 minutes** to answer the questions, choosing the answer (**A, B or C**) which you think fits best according to the text. Then you will hear the text again and will have **3 minutes** to check your answers

Round-the-world travel isn't just for the young or the independently wealthy. Students, retirees and even working folks with a few weeks of vacation time can take advantage of the convenient pricing and flexibility of round-the-world tickets. You can travel around the world for nearly any length of time, from a few days to a few years. Your trip can involve a couple of brief stops or dozens of stopovers and side trips. And it needn't cost as much as you might think. Economy-class fares for the most basic round-the-world itineraries start at around fifteen hundred dollars.

You can consider a round-the-world ticket if you're travelling to multiple continents within the same trip. If you're focusing on a single continent, an air pass may be a better bet. Plot out your preferred countries or cities, along with a rough idea of how long you'd like to spend in each place, and then you can turn to a ticket provider for help in planning your itinerary.

Because no individual airlines offer truly global service, round-the-world tickets are often associated with an airline alliance and allow you to travel with any airline that is part of the alliance. The three global airline alliances – Star Alliance, One World and Sky Team – allow you to link together the routes of any member airlines to create one continuous global trip.

Fares are calculated on the total mileage of your trip. You are permitted anywhere from 3 to 15 stopovers in a period of 10 days to a year. You will typically need to reserve the first leg of your journey in advance, but after that you may leave your travel dates open. There may be restrictions on which direction you can travel (some fares require that you travel only in a single direction, either east to west or vice versa), or how many miles you can fly.

If money is a concern, keep in mind that using your round-the-world ticket may not always be the most economical option for getting from point A to point B. For shorter segments of your trip, check the local train or bus services as well as any discount airlines that operate in the region. They may take a little more planning and coordination, but these alternatives could save you some cash.

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Ключ с верните отговори

Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки	Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки
1.	A	1	31.	D	1
2.	C	1	32.	C	1
3.	B	1	33.	A	1
4.	A	1	34.	D	1
5.	B	1	35.	B	1
6.	D	1	36.	B	1
7.	C	1	37.	C	1
8.	B	1	38.	D	1
9.	B	1	39.	A	1
10.	A	1	40.	C	1
11.	A	1	41.	A	1
12.	C	1	42.	A	1
13.	A	1	43.	A	1
14.	C	1	44.	B	1
15.	B	1	45.	D	1
16.	B	1	46.	A	1
17.	B	1	47.	C	1
18.	C	1	48.	B	1
19.	A	1	49.	B	1
20.	A	1	50.	D	1
21.	D	1	51.	A	1
22.	B	1	52.	C	1
23.	A	1	53.	A	1
24.	A	1	54.	D	1
25.	D	1	55.	B	1
26.	B	1	56.	C	1
27.	A	1	57.	A	1
28.	C	1	58.	B	1
29.	C	1	59.	A	1
30.	D	1	60.	C	1