

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА  
ЦЕНТЪР ЗА КОНТРОЛ И ОЦЕНКА НА КАЧЕСТВОТО НА УЧИЛИЩНОТО ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

НАЦИОНАЛНО ВЪНШНО ОЦЕНЯВАНЕ ЗА ОСМИ КЛАС  
С ИНТЕНЗИВНО ИЗУЧАВАНЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК  
В ПРОФИЛИРАНИ ГИМНАЗИИ И ПРОФИЛИРАНИ ПАРАЛЕЛКИ В СОУ  
20 ЮНИ 2014 г.

Write your answers *on the separate answer sheet*.

**PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

**Task 1**

*Directions: You will hear a text about **the kiwi bird** twice. Before you listen to it, you will have **2 minutes** to read questions **1 – 5**. 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 **3 minutes** to answer the questions, choosing among **A, B, C or D**. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.*

**1. The name of the kiwi bird ...**

- A) has come to symbolize New Zealand's independence.
- B) was taken from the language of the original inhabitants of the island.
- C) is associated with the first settlers in New Zealand.
- D) bears mystic meaning for most New Zealanders.

**2. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the kiwi was ...**

- A) a decoration on New Zealand military uniforms.
- B) a nickname for all New Zealanders.
- C) a symbol of courage and bravery.
- D) a national symbol of New Zealand.

**3. The word *kiwi* has now become synonymous with ...**

- A) the New Zealand police officers.
- B) the Maori, the native people of New Zealand.
- C) the whole population of New Zealand.
- D) the soldiers from the Second World War.

**4. The kiwi is ...**

- A) one of the oldest birds in the world.
- B) the largest bird in the world.
- C) the only bird with a tail but no wings.
- D) one of the few birds in New Zealand.

## 5. Kiwis ...

- A) lay the largest eggs of all birds.
- B) have developed very good eyesight.
- C) have an average weight of four kilos.
- D) feed on plants and small animals.

## Task 2

**Directions:** You will hear a text about a sport called **Glima wrestling** twice. Before you listen to it, you will have **1 minute** to read questions **6 – 10**. 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 **3 minutes** to answer the questions, choosing among **A, B or C** which you think fits best according to the text. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.

### 6. Only a few hundred people lived in Iceland one thousand years ago.

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

### 7. Glima is considered a very dangerous sport in Iceland.

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

### 8. If one wrestler touches the ground with their knees, elbows or back, the other one scores.

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

### 9. In glima, a game is a minute long.

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

### 10. Every year there are national glima competitions for both boys and girls.

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

## Task 3

**Directions:** You will hear a text about **the history of the hamburger** twice. Before you listen to it, you will have **1 minute** to read questions **11 – 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 **3 minutes** to answer the questions, choosing among **A, B or C**. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers

### 11. It is still not known who the true inventor of the hamburger is.

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

**12. Many people wrongly believe that the first hamburger was made in Hamburg.**

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

**13. The beef from Hamburg wasn't very popular in the past.**

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

**14. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century, many Germans traded in various beef products.**

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

**15. Today hamburgers are served only in small cafés.**

- 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, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.*

When Tony Carney arrived at the bakery which he runs in the English market town of Banbury last Thursday, he sensed that something was not quite right. And sure enough, soon he spotted a line of footprints on the floury floor. There had been a burglary, and a tray of cakes, baked a few hours earlier and left to cool, had disappeared. However, further investigation established that this was not just the work of a hungry thief, because in the office the filing box where the recipes had been kept was lying empty.

Tony Carney is one of two partners in the Banbury Cake Company which claims to make the world's only authentic Banbury cake, an oval shaped packet of flaky pastry, filled with a dried fruit mixture, which has been made in the town for over 400 years. The company is keen to revive the export trade. One master baker in the 1840s baked as many as 140,000 a year and found a market for them in places as far away from home as India, North America and Australia. The company's recipe is, therefore, a much-prized secret and last Thursday's break-in was almost certainly an attempt to steal it. Fortunately, the company had recently moved the recipe to a secret location where it keeps it under lock and key, so all the thief got away with were some old bread recipes, and 240 cakes. Yet news of the break-in has been front-page news in Banbury where they take their cakes very seriously. And part of the appeal of the cake now lies in the mystique of the recipe itself, because it has remained a closely guarded secret, passed down from master baker to master baker over the centuries.

**16. Tony Carney felt that something was wrong ...**

- A) after seeing the footprints on the floor.  
B) the moment he entered the bakery.  
C) after finding the empty cake tray.  
D) when he noticed that the recipes were missing.

**17. The Banbury Cake Company claims ...**

- A) to be the best cake company in the country.
- B) to sell cakes all around the world.
- C) to have the best master bakers.
- D) to make the only real Banbury cakes.

**18. Banbury cakes ...**

- A) were sold abroad even in the past.
- B) have been made for nearly three centuries.
- C) taste much better than other traditional cakes.
- D) were not very popular on the English market in the past.

**19. As a result of the burglary, ...**

- A) the cake recipe was moved to a secret place.
- B) the original Banbury cake recipe was lost.
- C) two hundred and forty cake recipes were stolen.
- D) Banbury cake became even more popular.

**20. What local people like about Banbury cake is its ...**

- A) oval form.
- B) popularity.
- C) secret recipe.
- D) flavour.

**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.*

In April 1944, I was among sixty Americans who took a rather specialized training course, directed by British Military Intelligence, in Devon, England. And as I look back, it seems to me that we were quite unique, the sixty of us. We were all basically letter-writing people, and when we spoke to each other during our leisure time, it was usually to ask somebody if he had any ink he wasn't using at the moment. When we weren't busy writing our homework, each of us went pretty much his own way. Mine usually led me, on clear days, around the countryside. On rainy days, I generally sat in a dry place and read a book.

The training course lasted three weeks, ending on a Saturday, a very rainy one. I remember standing at the window for a very long time, looking out at the monotonous rain.

Suddenly, with nothing special in mind, I came away from the window, put on my raincoat and went out. I walked down the long wet hill into town. I ignored the flashes of lightning all around me.

In the centre of town, which was probably the wettest part of town, I stopped in front of a church to read the bulletin board, mostly because the displayed numerals and letters,

white on black, had caught my attention but partly because, after three years in the Army, I'd become addicted to reading bulletin boards. At three-fifteen, the board stated, there would be children's choir practice. I looked at my wrist-watch, then back at the board. A sheet of paper was attached, listing the names of the children expected to attend practice. I stood in the rain and read all the names, then entered the church.

**21. The narrator was in England ...**

- A) for special training.
- B) to do literature classes.
- C) to do sightseeing.
- D) on a 3-week language course.

**22. The Americans ...**

- A) all became very close friends.
- B) were always busy writing their homework.
- C) had difficulty finding ink for their writings.
- D) hardly ever spent their free time together.

**23. When the weather was good, the narrator ...**

- A) often went on trips to other towns.
- B) usually went out with his friends.
- C) liked walking in the country by himself.
- D) preferred to spend his time reading.

**24. The day the course ended, the narrator ...**

- A) intended to go for a walk in the countryside.
- B) went out for no particular reason.
- C) wanted to write a letter home.
- D) suddenly decided to go to a church service.

**25. One of the reasons the narrator started reading the bulletin board was that ...**

- A) he was attracted by the colourful notice on the board.
- B) he was looking for some specialized information.
- C) it was a matter of habit for him to read bulletin boards.
- D) there was nothing else he could do in the rain.

**Task 3**

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

Hercule Poirot looked thoughtfully at his visitor, Miss Diana Maberly. He saw a pale face with a determined looking chin, eyes that were more grey than blue, and hair that was of that real blue-black shade.



### 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.*

#### The Proms

The Proms is the **31.** \_\_\_\_\_ name for an eight-week summer season of daily classical music concerts **32.** \_\_\_\_\_ annually. The main **33.** \_\_\_\_\_ for the concerts is Albert Hall in London.

The word “Prom” is **34.** \_\_\_\_\_ for Promenade Concert. Originally, people used to “promenade” or walk about during concerts. The **35.** \_\_\_\_\_ of the Proms, Robert Newman, wanted to **36.** \_\_\_\_\_ people who did not normally attend classical music concerts to take part, so ticket prices were **37.** \_\_\_\_\_ low and people could eat, drink and smoke as well as walk about.

Nowadays, “promenade” **38.** \_\_\_\_\_ to standing areas inside the hall for which ticket prices are much lower than for reserved seating. Standing tickets are usually sold on the day of the concert which can **39.** \_\_\_\_\_ in long queues of people.

In 1927, the BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) **40.** \_\_\_\_\_ over running the concerts and over the years, many were put on the radio and then later on television. This has allowed a larger audience to **41.** \_\_\_\_\_ the music.

Most people’s idea of the Proms is taken from the final concert which is **42.** \_\_\_\_\_ “Last Night of the Proms”, but this is different from the others. It traditionally takes **43.** \_\_\_\_\_ on the second Saturday in September and is shown **44.** \_\_\_\_\_ on TV. The concert is a mix of popular classics and British songs. Many people wear fancy dress, **45.** \_\_\_\_\_ whistles, carry umbrellas, balloons and flags. The party atmosphere is for everyone, with flags of many countries being waved. “Proms in the Park” allows the final concert to join with other concerts in London and elsewhere.

- |                          |             |                |              |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| <b>31.</b> A) known      | B) frequent | C) common      | D) habitual  |
| <b>32.</b> A) carried    | B) found    | C) held        | D) created   |
| <b>33.</b> A) side       | B) venue    | C) setting     | D) spot      |
| <b>34.</b> A) shorten    | B) quick    | C) brief       | D) short     |
| <b>35.</b> A) founder    | B) beginner | C) constructor | D) planner   |
| <b>36.</b> A) let        | B) make     | C) activate    | D) encourage |
| <b>37.</b> A) put        | B) kept     | C) placed      | D) reserved  |
| <b>38.</b> A) associates | B) connects | C) refers      | D) links     |
| <b>39.</b> A) result     | B) lead     | C) cause       | D) conclude  |
| <b>40.</b> A) took       | B) got      | C) came        | D) ran       |

41. A) judge                      B) estimate                      C) grade                      D) appreciate
42. A) marked                      B) titled                      C) called                      D) known
43. A) part                      B) place                      C) action                      D) picture
44. A) alive                      B) live                      C) living                      D) lively
45. A) blow                      B) bang                      C) play                      D) puff

**46. Why haven't you answered \_\_\_\_\_ phone call?**

- A) them                      B) us                      C) ours                      D) their

**47. Ann has always dreamed of going to \_\_\_\_\_ university after completing her secondary education.**

- A) a                      B) -                      C) an                      D) the

**48. \_\_\_\_\_ of students nowadays prefer to continue their education abroad.**

- A) Many                      B) Lot                      C) Some                      D) Plenty

**49. They offered two classes – one for the advanced students and one for the \_\_\_\_\_ learners.**

- A) more slowly                      B) more slower                      C) slower                      D) slowly

**50. My father is \_\_\_\_\_ hardworking that he works even at weekends.**

- A) so                      B) such                      C) very                      D) too

**51. Her new classmates were very nice and made her \_\_\_\_\_ really welcome.**

- A) to feel                      B) feeling                      C) felt                      D) feel

**52. When I met Harry, he \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris for 6 years.**

- A) is living                      B) had lived                      C) lived                      D) have lived

**53. How would you feel if you \_\_\_\_\_ one million euros?**

- A) won                      B) have won                      C) win                      D) would win

**54. I wish teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ so much time playing computer games.**

- A) aren't spending                      B) don't spend                      C) didn't spend                      D) not spend

**55. I don't feel like \_\_\_\_\_ English. I'd rather learn French.**

- A) studied                      B) studying                      C) study                      D) to study

**56. I am much looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ England.**

- A) to visit                      B) visiting                      C) visit                      D) to visiting

**57. He \_\_\_\_\_ come to the party. I don't know if he's free on Saturday.**

- A) can't                      B) may not                      C) must not                      D) couldn't

**58. Excuse the mess; the house \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.**

- A) is painting                      B) is painted                      C) is being painted                      D) has been painted

**59. Although the test was not difficult \_\_\_\_\_ students got excellent grades.**

- A) few                      B) a few                      C) little                      D) a little

**60. They won't be safe from the floods unless they \_\_\_\_\_ inside.**

- A) don't stay                      B) stay                      C) aren't staying                      D) will stay

#### **PART FOUR: WRITING**

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

**1. Teenagers have their secret thoughts. What do you think of secrets?**

- Is it good to have secrets from your friends?
- What kind of secrets do you normally hide and why?
- If you shared everything with others, do you think you would feel empty?

**2. You have just met somebody famous and want to write a letter to your friend about it/ experience.**

- Who is that person?
- Where did you see him/her?
- What was he/she wearing at that time?
- What was he/she doing?



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**ТОЗИ ТЕКСТ Е САМО ЗА УЧИТЕЛЯ-КОНСУЛТАНТ!**

При проблем със слушането на записа, учителят-консултант изчита на глас и инструкцията, и съответния текст, според указанията в инструкцията.

**PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

**Task 1**

*Directions: You will hear a text about **the kiwi bird** twice. Before you listen to it, you will have **2 minutes** to read questions **1 – 5**. 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 **3 minutes** to answer the questions, choosing among **A, B, C or D**. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.*

**The Kiwi – A National Symbol of New Zealand**

The kiwi is a national symbol and icon of New Zealand. The name of the bird comes from the language of Maori (the native people of the island) and it means a “hidden bird”. The association between the kiwi birds and New Zealand is so strong that often the word *kiwi* is used to refer to the people of New Zealand. The kiwi appeared as a symbol for the first time in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when it was pictured on New Zealand military badges. During the First World War “Kiwi” was used as a nickname for New Zealand soldiers. Nowadays the use of the word has spread, so that it applies to all New Zealanders.

Kiwis are one of the most ancient and unique birds in the world. Their natural habitat is the forests and the jungles of New Zealand. The kiwi is the only bird, which does not have a tail. Furthermore, during its evolution it lost its wings and thus also the ability to fly. In comparison with other birds, it has a very good sense of smell, but not so well developed vision. Kiwis like to eat both small animals and plants. Another interesting fact is that among all birds, Kiwis lay the largest eggs in relation to their own body size. The Kiwi’s egg can weigh up to 450 grams, which is almost one fifth of the average weight of an adult female Kiwi bird.

## Task 2

**Directions:** You will hear a text about a sport called **Glima wrestling** twice. Before you listen to it, you will have **1 minute** to read questions **6 – 10**. 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 **3 minutes** to answer the questions, choosing among **A, B or C** which you think fits best according to the text. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.

### **Glima: Wrestling for Warmth**

Iceland is a very cold country, and there are not many people who live there. One thousand years ago, there were only a few thousand people, mostly shepherds. Sometimes they had to go far from home to find food for the sheep. They lived in small huts in faraway places. So they invented a new sport. It was partly for entertainment, and partly to help them keep warm. It was called *glima*. Glima meets the two requirements for sport in Iceland: it isn't dangerous and its rules are simple. The Icelanders say it is an excellent sport, because it exercises the whole body.

Glima is a sort of wrestling but it is very different from the other wrestling games. The glima-wrestlers wear special costumes and three leather belts, one round the waist and one round each thigh. The two men hold each other's belts and look over each other's shoulders. They try to throw each other off balance just using their feet. Good glima wrestlers lift their opponent up, and stop him from landing on his feet. If one of the wrestlers touches the ground with any other part of his body: for example with hands, elbows, knees, or back, the other one scores. Glima is very fast: one game lasts 60 seconds. During that time, each wrestler will try and throw his opponent off balance six or seven times.

Today, glima is Iceland's national sport. Both boys and girls learn it at school, and there are national glima festivals. Icelanders are still very careful about safety – they have not forgotten the old days, when the doctor might be ten days' walk away.

### Task 3

*Directions: You will hear a text about **the history of the hamburger** twice. Before you listen to it, you will have **1 minute** to read questions **11 – 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 **3 minutes** to answer the questions, choosing among **A, B or C**. Then you will hear the text again and will have **1 minute** to check your answers.*

#### **The History of the Hamburger**

A soft, toasted bun,... crisp, cool lettuce,... sweet, tasty tomatoes,... and in the middle of it all, a juicy seasoned piece of minced beef. Widely acclaimed as “America’s favorite food”, the history of the hamburger is filled with mythology. Many have claimed that they were the first to place a piece of minced beef between two slices of white bread but unfortunately, we still don’t know who the true burger creator is.

A common misconception is that the first hamburger was created in Hamburg, Germany. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Hamburg became famous for its beef, from cows raised in the regional countryside. Hamburg beef was commonly chopped, seasoned and shaped into small flat pieces. Since refrigeration was not yet available, fresh beef like this had to be cooked immediately.

When groups of German immigrants began arriving in America during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, many earned their living by opening restaurants. It wasn’t long before many of their menus featured an Americanized version of the Hamburg steak – beef that was minced or chopped and shaped into a flat piece, combined with garlic, onions, salt and pepper, then grilled or fried.

Today hamburgers can be found in nearly every part of the world. Over time the concept has evolved, and minced meat pieces are decorated with an endless variety of creative, tasty toppings to suit different people’s tastes. Restaurants across the world compete for who can create the biggest hamburger, and food experts write books devoted to trips in search of the very best burger. You can find hamburgers in tiny pubs as well as on the menus of some expensive restaurants.

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**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.	B	1	31.	C	1
2.	A	1	32.	C	1
3.	C	1	33.	B	1
4.	A	1	34.	D	1
5.	D	1	35.	A	1
6.	B	1	36.	D	1
7.	B	1	37.	B	1
8.	A	1	38.	C	1
9.	A	1	39.	A	1
10.	C	1	40.	A	1
11.	A	1	41.	D	1
12.	A	1	42.	C	1
13.	B	1	43.	B	1
14.	C	1	44.	B	1
15.	B	1	45.	A	1
16.	B	1	46.	D	1
17.	D	1	47.	B	1
18.	A	1	48.	D	1
19.	D	1	49.	C	1
20.	C	1	50.	A	1
21.	A	1	51.	D	1
22.	D	1	52.	B	1
23.	C	1	53.	A	1
24.	B	1	54.	C	1
25.	C	1	55.	B	1
26.	B	1	56.	D	1
27.	B	1	57.	B	1
28.	A	1	58.	C	1
29.	C	1	59.	A	1
30.	A	1	60.	B	1