

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

ДЪРЖАВЕН ЗРЕЛОСТЕН ИЗПИТ ПО

АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК – 26 август 2022 г.

ПРОФИЛИРАНА ПОДГОТОВКА

НИВО В2

ВАРИАНТ 2

ЧАСТ 1 (време за работа 60 минути)

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Task One

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 30 seconds to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 more minute to check or correct your answers

1. Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the International Olympic Committee, believed that sports excellence should go hand in hand with artistic brilliance.

A) True B) False

2. At every Olympics since 1912, at least 5 medals have been awarded to artists.

A) True B) False

3. At present few people know that arts, along with athletics, were part of the Olympic Games.

A) True B) False

4. Many people of art who later won world fame started their careers at the Olympic Games.

A) True B) False

5. Unlike the sporting divisions of the Games, the artistic divisions never observed the rule of amateurism.

A) True B) False

Task Two

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 30 seconds to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 more minute to check or correct your answers.

6. All day long the narrator and his companions travelled through bleak and monotonous landscapes.

- A) True B) False

7. The narrator and his companions were travelling by plane.

- A) True B) False

8. On approaching Milan, all were eager to catch a glimpse of the city and the peaks beyond.

- A) True B) False

9. The view of the Cathedral of Milan was truly breath-taking.

- A) True B) False

10. The Cathedral of Milan was built of stone and marble.

- A) True B) False

Task Three

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 more minute to check or correct your answers.

11. According to Morgan Freeman, acting is

- A) a hard and exhausting job.
- B) dangerous to one's mind.
- C) stimulating and enjoyable.
- D) just lying around and not doing much.

12. Morgan Freeman's experience as a dancer was

- A) an absolute success.
- B) a side-job to his office career.
- C) a complete failure.
- D) quite short.

13. Morgan Freeman thinks that

- A) his life has been a series of painful efforts.
- B) he has been rather fortunate in his life.
- C) his life has always been delightful and peaceful.
- D) he has had no serious impediments in his life.

14. Morgan Freeman moved back to Mississippi because

- A) he was already nearly thirty.
- B) he loved his third floor apartment there.
- C) he felt he didn't belong in New York.
- D) he didn't like his neighbours in New York.

15. Morgan Freeman wears earrings

- A) as a precaution in case of an accident.
- B) to remind him of his life as a sailor.
- C) because he likes expensive jewellery.
- D) as a fun souvenir from strange lands.

Task Four

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 more minute to check or correct your answers.

16. Antonio Stradivari made

- A) primarily violins.
- B) 1,116 cellos.
- C) 440 violas.
- D) mainly guitars.

17. According to some, the very name “Stradivari”

- A) meant an “open-minded man” in the Italian dialects of 12th and 13th centuries.
- B) related to the old Lombard word for string instruments.
- C) was a local dialect word for “a toll man”.
- D) showed the ancient roots of the craftsman’s family.

18. What we know about the birth of Antonio Stradivari comes from

- A) mainly indirect sources.
- B) formal institutional records.
- C) an inscription on his first instrument.
- D) the names of the instruments he made.

19. Antonio Stradivari’s career

- A) started brilliantly with the instrument he made at 12.
- B) advanced mainly owing to his teacher’s connections.
- C) developed step by step in the course of time.
- D) followed the exact path of Nicola Amati’s career.

20. All his life Antonio Stradivari

- A) stuck to the design of his master’s instruments.
- B) produced unique instruments without varying their length.
- C) never changed the colours of the instruments he made.
- D) kept making improvements on his instruments.

Task Five

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 more minute to check or correct your answers.

21. British tea should be drunk

- A) with lemon and sugar.
- B) with some cold milk only.
- C) with a few drops of rum.
- D) clear, without milk or sugar.

22. According to the narrator, the national drink of Great Britain is

- A) a colourless and tasteless drink.
- B) a very refreshing beverage.
- C) the most aromatic beverage.
- D) an unrefined oriental drink.

23. If you don't want to be snubbed by civilised society, what could the only excuse for declining a cup of tea be?

- A) You have already had too much tea.
- B) It is too early in the morning.
- C) It is too exotic a drink for your taste.
- D) There seems to be absolutely no excuse.

24. The British have tea

- A) before main meals.
- B) after main meals.
- C) with some meals only.
- D) at any time.

25. The excerpt has most probably been taken from

- A) a humorous book about the British.
- B) a textbook on the history of Great Britain.
- C) a manual with instructions for preparing tea.
- D) a scholarly study on the benefits of tea.

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НИВО В2

ВАРИАНТ 2

ЧАСТ 2 (време за работа 180 минути)

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

PART TWO: READING COMPREHENSION

Task One

Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question, marking your answers on your answer sheet.

Buck was neither a house-dog nor a kennel-dog. All the ranch and the surrounding areas were his. He went hunting with the Judge's sons, escorted the Judge's daughters on long walks, on wintry nights he lay at the Judge's feet before the roaring library fire, carried the Judge's grandsons on his back, or rolled them in the grass, and guarded their footsteps. Among the other dogs he stalked imperiously for he was king – king over all creeping, crawling, flying creatures at Judge Miller's place, humans included.

His father, Elmo, a huge St. Bernard, had been the Judge's inseparable companion. Buck was not so large – he weighed only one hundred and forty pounds. During the four years since his puppyhood he had lived the life of an aristocrat. But he had not turned into a mere pampered house-dog. Hunting and other outdoor delights had kept down the fat and hardened his muscles; and to him the love of water had been a tonic and a health preserver.

This was the type of dog Buck was in the fall of 1897 when the Klondike strike attracted men from all over the country into the frozen North. But Buck did not read newspapers and did not know that Manuel, one of the gardener's helpers, was an undesirable acquaintance. Manuel had one sin. He loved gambling and this required money, while the wages of a gardener's helper did not cover the needs of a wife and numerous offspring.

The Judge was at a meeting and the boys were busy on the memorable night of Manuel's treachery. No one saw him and Buck go off through the orchard on what Buck imagined was merely a stroll. And with the exception of a solitary man, no one saw them arrive at the little station known as College Park. This man talked with Manuel, and money chinked between them.

26. Buck had particular ways of behaviour with all members of the Judge’s family.

A) True B) False

27. Hunting was Buck’s nightmare.

A) True B) False

28. Four years since his puppyhood, Buck had already turned into a spoilt dog.

A) True B) False

29. Manuel could hardly afford his addiction to gambling.

A) True B) False

30. Manuel took Buck for a walk on that fateful night because both the Judge and his sons were busy.

A) True B) False

Task Two

Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and choose the best answer to each question, marking your answers on your answer sheet.

A Memorable Voyage

A friend of mine went on a week’s voyage round the coast, and, before they started, the steward came to him to ask whether he would pay for each meal as he had it, or arrange beforehand for the whole week.

The steward recommended the latter course, as it would be more advantageous – two hundred pounds for the whole week. For breakfast there would be fish, followed by a grill. Lunch was at one, and consisted of four courses. Dinner at six – soup, fish, beef joint, poultry, salad, sweets, cheese, and dessert. And a light meat supper at ten.

My friend chose the two-hundred-pound job.

Lunch came soon after they set off. He didn’t feel as hungry as usual so had a bit of boiled beef, and some strawberries and cream. He thought about it during the afternoon and at the time it seemed to him he had been eating nothing but boiled beef for weeks, and at other times that he must have been living on strawberries and cream for years.

At six, they came and told him dinner was ready. The announcement aroused no enthusiasm in him, but he felt that he had to make use of his two hundred pounds and, holding to ropes and things, went down. A pleasant odour of onions and hot ham, mingled with fried fish and greens, greeted him at the bottom of the ladder; and then the steward came up with a knowing smile, and said:

“What can I get you, sir?”

“Get me out of here,” the man replied feebly.

And they ran him up to the open deck and left him there.

For the next four days he lived a simple life on thin captain's biscuits and water; but, towards Saturday, he got cheeky, and joined in for weak tea and dry toast, and on Monday he was gorging himself on chicken broth. He left the ship on Tuesday, and as it steamed away from the port he gazed after it regretfully.

"There she goes," he said, "there she goes, with two hundred pounds' worth of food on board that belongs to me, and that I haven't had."

He said that if they had given him another day he could have put it straight.

31. The narrator's friend chose to make arrangements for his meals for the whole week because

- A) he always had his lunch at one o'clock.
- B) he was accustomed to four meals a day.
- C) he adored fish and meat.
- D) it was simply cheaper that way.

32. At lunch the narrator's friend had just some beef and a dessert because

- A) he didn't feel like having anything more.
- B) there was nothing but beef on the menu.
- C) boiled beef was a rare delicacy.
- D) the beef was combined with his favourite dessert.

33. During the afternoon the narrator's friend thought

- A) that the beef must have been underdone.
- B) that the cream must have gone sour.
- C) there was something strange going on with him.
- D) how fragrant the strawberries had been.

34. When invited to dinner, the narrator's friend

- A) immediately rushed to the boat's dining room.
- B) felt deeply humiliated by the steward's smile.
- C) decided he wouldn't allow to be ripped off the money.
- D) was fascinated by the delicious smells coming from the dishes.

35. During the following days, the narrator's friend

- A) gradually got used to life on a boat.
- B) ate all the biscuits of the captain.
- C) survived on just tea and toast until the end.
- D) had just some chicken soup every day.

36. On leaving the ship, the narrator's friend

- A) felt regretful the voyage had ended a day earlier.
- B) wished he could have consumed more food.
- C) was distressed that he would be on solid ground.
- D) hoped to go back on board soon for another day.

Task Three

Read the text below. Then read the questions that follow it and answer each question with a sentence of your own. Write your answers on your answer sheet. Sentences copied word for word from the text will get 0 points.

British and American Body Language and Gestures

Although much of British and American body language and most gestures are the same, there are a few important and sometimes amusing differences. There are also many gestures used in both places that could be misunderstood elsewhere.

Handshakes

American handshakes tend to be longer and firmer than British ones. This is especially true in business, where a strong and / or long handshake can show that someone is a dynamic go-getter, a feature that is still more highly prized in the US than in the UK. American businessmen are also much more likely to grab the other person's forearm, elbow or shoulder with the other hand when shaking hands, something that in the UK can seem insincere and over the top.

A handshake accompanied by a kiss or bear hug is extremely rare in any context in both the UK and the USA.

Eye contact

Both British and American eye contact is more frequent and longer than in many Asian countries. However, it is shorter and less frequent than in countries such as Italy. Within that range, American eye contact tends to be longer and more frequent than it is in the UK, particularly when trying to "make friends and influence people", sometimes to a level that can seem off-putting, insincere or even aggressive to British people.

Thumbs up

Both Brits and Americans use thumbs up to mean OK, but with the British being less enthusiastic users and generally only giving two thumbs up ironically. A thumb up to hitch a ride is also the same in both places.

Cheek kissing and air kissing

In both the UK and US cheek kissing and particularly air kissing (coming close to people's cheeks while making a kissing gesture and sound but not actually kissing) tend to be limited to people in artistic areas such as fashion and acting, with shaking hands and hugging being more common.

37. How is a British business handshake different from an American one?
38. What are both Americans and Brits not accustomed to while handshaking?
39. How would most Brits interpret the common American way of maintaining eye contact with them?
40. How would a Brit use eye contact if trying to make friends in comparison with an American?
41. What is the common gesture for 'All's alright' and hitching a ride?
42. When would one expect Americans or Brits to air kiss each other?
43. What other gesture apart from kissing and handshaking can often be observed among actors and designers?

PART THREE: WRITING

You are required to do BOTH tasks.

Внимание: В случай на непристоен език, плагиатство или текст, идентичен с този на друг ученик, на съответния текст се присъждат 0 точки.

44. *Read the task and write a formal letter (120 – 130 words), including the suggested prompts.*

Write a formal letter to your municipality requesting that they support you in organizing a town festival of folk dancing. In your letter you should:

- say why a folk dancing festival is a good cause to support and what support you would expect;
- suggest criteria for participation in the festival (e.g. live music, authentic costumes, etc.);
- explain how the folk festival would affect your community.

Sign your letter with **Bill Marshal / Jill Marshal**.

Писмен текст с обем под 65 думи или текст изцяло несъответстващ на темата се оценява с 0 (нула) точки.

45. Read the task and write an essay (200 – 220 words), expressing your opinion on the set topic.

Would modern streaming platforms gradually replace attending stage arts performances?
What are the pros and cons of streaming platforms? Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

Писмен текст с обем под 110 думи или текст изцяло несъответстващ на темата се оценява с 0 (нула) точки.

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НИВО В2

ВАРИАНТ 2

Ключ с верните отговори

Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки
1.	A	1
2.	B	1
3.	A	1
4.	B	1
5.	B	1
6.	B	1
7.	B	1
8.	B	1
9.	A	1
10.	A	1
11.	C	1
12.	D	1
13.	B	1
14.	C	1
15.	A	1
16.	A	1
17.	C	1
18.	A	1

Въпрос №	Верен отговор	Брой точки
19.	C	1
20.	D	1
21.	B	1
22.	A	1
23.	D	1
24.	D	1
25.	A	1
26.	A	1
27.	B	1
28.	B	1
29.	A	1
30.	B	1
31.	D	1
32.	A	1
33.	C	1
34.	C	1
35.	A	1
36.	B	1

Задачите с кратък свободен отговор (от № 37 до № 43) се оценяват с 0 точки, 1 точка или 2 точки в зависимост от пълнотата на отговора. При проверка на задачите с кратък свободен отговор не се вземат предвид правописни и граматически грешки. В отговора се оценява съответствието между информацията в него с тази в текста.

Sample Answers:

37. The British business handshake is (It is) **shorter and weaker** [than the American one]. (1 p.) [Also] The British are **less likely to / would hardly/ (or: they may think it is too much/ insincere to) grab the other person's [fore]arm or shoulder with the other hand when shaking hands.** (1 p.)

38. Both Brits and Americans will be perplexed by **a kiss (1 p.)** or **a bear hug (1 p.)**.
39. Most Brits would interpret it as **off-putting, insincere or even aggressive (1 p.)**. They would think **the person is trying to make friends [with them] or influence them. (1p.)**
40. When trying to make friends with an American, a Brit would **not look at him/her as long (1p.) or as often (1p.)** as an American might do.
41. The **thumbs-up gesture** is the common gesture for 'All's alright' and hitching a ride. **(2 p.)**
42. One would expect Americans or Brits to air kiss each other when/if **they belong to the fashion (1p.) or artistic (1p.) businesses / they are actors (1p.) or [fashion] designers/ models (1p.)**.
43. Actors and designers can also be seen **hugging (2 p.)**

Критерии за оценяване на създадения текст

44. Първи текст - официално писмо

- 0-5:** Съдържателно съответствие с темата, смислова свързаност и логическа последователност (вкл. и спазване на регистъра);
- 0-3:** Структура на текста (вкл. и спазване на зададения обем и формат);
- 0-5:** Правилна и адекватна употреба на лексиката, лексикално богатство;
- 0-5:** Граматическа правилност (морфологична и синтактична правилност);
- 0-2:** Правопис.

45. Втора задача – аргументативно есе за изразяване на мнение по даден въпрос

- 0-8:** Съдържателно съответствие с темата, смислова свързаност и логическа последователност (умение за представяне на факти, за формулиране на позиция);
- 0-2:** Структура на текста (вкл. и спазване на зададения обем и формат);
- 0-9:** Правилна и адекватна употреба на лексиката, лексикално богатство;
- 0-9:** Граматическа правилност (морфологична и синтактична правилност);
- 0-2:** Правопис.

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НИВО В2

ВАРИАНТ 2

ДА СЕ ИЗПОЛЗВА ЕДИНСТВЕНО ОТ УЧИТЕЛЯ-КОНСУЛТАНТ ПРИ НЕОБХОДИМОСТ!

Учителят-консултант изчита на глас и инструкцията, и съответния текст, според указанията в инструкцията!

Listening Comprehension

Task One

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 30 seconds to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 1 minute to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 more minute to check or correct your answers.

In the early days of modern Olympics, you could win a medal for art. You could leave the Games with a heavy souvenir hanging around your neck for, say, having sculpted the best ancient Greek wrestler.

It was International Olympic Committee founder Pierre de Coubertin's great dream to marry the aesthetic with the athletic – thus, every Olympics between 1912 and 1948 awarded gold, silver, and bronze medals to artists. There were five categories of individual competition: architecture, painting, sculpture, literature, and music. Artworks were required by official Olympic rules to “bear a definite relationship to the Olympic concept”.

There's a reason, though, why so few of us have ever heard of these Olympic art competitions. Art history and Olympic history both largely ignored them because they had little impact on either one. Few artists of note ever competed in the Olympic art competitions.

What ultimately brought about a full dominance of the sporting divisions of the Olympic Games is what crippled and eventually killed its artistic counterpart: the amateurism dilemma.

Professional artists were barred from the competition, in keeping with the rules that also governed the sport events of the Games. The athletic events would later radically evolve to accommodate professional athletes, but the art competitions were less receptive to the inclusion of professionals.

Task Two

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All day long we sped through a mountainous country whose peaks were bright with sunshine, whose hillsides were dotted with pretty villas in the midst of gardens and shrubbery, and whose deep ravines were cool and shady and looked so inviting from where we and the birds were winging our flight through the stifling upper air.

We passed through plenty of chilly tunnels. We timed one of them. It took us twenty minutes to pass through it, going at the rate of thirty to thirty-five miles an hour.

Toward dusk we drew near Milan and caught glimpses of the city and the blue mountain peaks beyond. But we did not care for these things – we were dying to see the Cathedral!

At last, a forest of graceful needles, shimmering in the amber sunlight, above the pygmy housetops the Cathedral rose slowly!

What a wonder it is! So grand, so solemn, so vast! And yet so delicate, so airy, so graceful! A world of solid weight, and yet it seems in the soft moonlight only a fairy work of frost that might vanish with a breath! How sharply its pinnacled angles and its wilderness of spires were cut against the sky, and how richly their shadows fell upon its snowy roof! It was a vision! – a miracle! – an anthem sung in stone, a poem wrought in marble!

Task Three

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 more minute to check or correct your answers.

Interviewer / I/ Morgan Freeman /M.F./

I: Today in our studio I'm talking to one of Hollywood's most respected stars, Morgan Freeman, about his work and his life now back in Mississippi. Mr. Freeman, aren't you tired of working all the time?

M.F.: I'm not digging tunnels, I'm not building buildings. My work is not hard, my work is refreshing, it's pleasant. Lying around doing nothing is harmful both to the body and to the mind.

I: It's been a long time since you were unemployed ... Do you remember how you started to work?

M.F.: I had a lot of bad jobs, but I think the worst was working at a food place. Just before that I had been working in an office as a clerk. I wanted more money but they refused. Then I had an audition for a show as a dancer, I got the job, and I quit my office job immediately. However, my dancing career lasted for only three months as the show shut down. So I found that job in that little place handing out coffee and donuts.

I: Would you say you've lived more happy days in your life or more unhappy?

M.F.: I started working when I was thirty and I am still working, so that's more happy days.

I: That seems pretty positive.

M.F.: I'm making a great effort because sometimes life is not enjoyable. Sometimes it's painful and sometimes it's stressful, sometimes it's even agonizing, so I think once you get over those impediments: strive for pleasure and peace.

I: Why did you move back to Mississippi?

M.F.: I lived in New York for close to 30 years. It was like: get me out of here. I realized one day that I lived on the third floor in this apartment and it had no natural light. I didn't know the people who lived across the hall. That's nothing for me.

I: Do you have more privacy down there?

M.F.: I live in a small town, I can shop there but I can't go to places where there's going to be crowds, like the super or hypermarkets. There it's not possible to buy toothpaste and coffee without becoming an event. One of the shortcomings of high profile living is no privacy. Believe me: you don't know how much you appreciate your privacy until you don't have it.

I: One last question: do you have those earrings just for fun or do they serve a purpose?

M.F.: These earrings are worth just enough to buy me a coffin if I die in a strange place. That was the reason why sailors used to wear them.

Task Four

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 more minute to check or correct your answers.

Antonio Stradivari was an Italian luthier and made string instruments such as violins, cellos, guitars, violas and harps. His Latinized surname, Stradivarius, as well as the colloquial “Strad” are terms often used to refer to his instruments. It is estimated that Stradivari produced 1,116 instruments, 960 of which were violins. Around 650 instruments survived, including 450 to 512 violins.

Stradivari’s ancestry consisted of notable citizens of Cremona, dating back to at least the 12th or 13th century. The origin of the name itself has several possible explanations: some sources say it is the plural of “Stradivare”, essentially meaning “a man who collects toll tax” in the regional language of Lombard, while others say that it comes from Cremonese dialect meaning “open road”.

Antonio Stradivari was born in 1644, but this might only be deduced from the dating of his violins, as there are no records available. The first evidence of his presence in Cremona is the label of his oldest surviving violin from 1666.

Stradivari perhaps began an apprenticeship with Nicola Amati at the age of 12 and produced his first good instruments at the age of 16. Stradivari developed his own style slowly. Some of his early violins were smaller and in strong contrast to Amati’s instruments. By 1680, Stradivari had acquired a growing reputation. The years 1684 and 1685 also marked an important development in his style – the size of his instruments increased and they were more in the style of Amati’s work in the 1640s and 1650s. In 1688 Stradivari began outlining the heads of his instruments in black.

At the beginning of the 1690s, Stradivari made a distinct departure from his earlier style. He began to make larger violins, known as “Long Strads”. He also started using a darker varnish, as opposed to a yellower varnish similar to the one used by Amati. After 1698, Stradivari abandoned the “Long Strad” model and returned to a slightly shorter model, which he used until his death.

Task Five

You will hear a text twice. Before you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes to read the tasks to the text. While listening for the first time you are not allowed to mark your chosen answers. After you listen to it for the first time, you have 4 minutes to mark your chosen answers on your answer sheet. While listening to the text for a second time, you can mark your chosen answers. After you listen to the text for the second time, you have 1 more minute to check or correct your answers.

The trouble with tea is that originally it was quite a good drink. So a group of the most eminent British scientists put their heads together, and made some complicated experiments to find a way of spoiling it. To the eternal glory of British science their labour bore fruit. They suggested you should not drink it clear, or with lemon or rum and sugar, but pour a few drops of cold milk into it, and no sugar at all. Once this refreshing, aromatic, oriental beverage was

successfully transformed into colourless and tasteless water, it became the national drink of Great Britain.

There are some occasions when you must not refuse a cup of tea, otherwise you are judged an exotic and barbarous bird without any hope of ever being able to take your place in civilised society. You must not refuse a cup of tea under the following circumstances: if it is hot; if it is cold; if anybody thinks that you might be tired; if you are nervous; before you go out; if you are out; if you feel like it; if you do not feel like it; if you have just had a cup.

If you are invited to an English home, at five o'clock in the morning you get a cup of tea. It is either brought in by a heartily smiling hostess or an almost malevolently silent maid. When you are disturbed in your sweetest morning sleep you must say with your best five o'clock smile: "Thank you so much. I do adore a cup of early morning tea." Then you have tea for breakfast; then you have tea at eleven o'clock in the morning; then after lunch; then you have tea for tea; then after supper; and again, at eleven o'clock at night.