

Име:

Комисия:

- 1.
- 2.

Програма:

Резултат:

Фак. N°

Точки:

Оценка:

ДАТА:

**ТЕСТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК**  
**РАВНИЩЕ В2.1**

***TASK ONE. YOU ARE GOING TO READ A MAGAZINE ARTICLE. CHOOSE THE MOST SUITABLE HEADING FROM THE LIST (A–H) FOR EACH PART (1–6) OF THE ARTICLE. THERE IS ONE EXTRA HEADING WHICH YOU DO NOT NEED TO USE. THERE IS AN EXAMPLE AT THE BEGINNING (0).***

- A) A grand premiere
- B) Difficulties to overcome
- C) Maintenance problems
- D) Expensive cultural complex required
- E) First-class venue
- F) A place with many facilities
- G) Unconventional plan wins contest
- H) *An Australian landmark*

**SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE**

(0) \_\_\_\_\_ **H** \_\_\_\_\_ The Sydney Opera House is one of the world's most recognizable sights and is photographed almost as often as the Eiffel Tower and the Empire State Building. Although only completed in 1973, it is as representative of Australia as the Taj Mahal is of India and the Pyramids are of Egypt.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ But, how did this masterpiece of architecture come into being? Back in the 1950s, a group of philanthropic citizens decided that Sydney needed a centre for the promotion of the performing arts. The then premier Joseph Cahill became very enthusiastic about the idea, so he set up a committee and established an appeal fund in order to finance the construction of an opera house. However, it was soon clear that the project would require a great deal of money, so a lottery was introduced.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ An international competition was held to find a design for the building. The ultimate winner was Danish architect Jorn Utzon. The distinguished feature of Utzon's design was a roof that resembled a ship in full sail. This design was so daring and progressive that it went beyond the engineering capabilities of the time. It was therefore necessary for Utzon to spend a couple of years researching and reworking the original design in order to come up with an idea which would make it structurally possible.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ The project itself got under way in 1954, but Utzon resigned in 1966 because of controversy regarding cost and disagreements over interior design. A team of Australian architects took over and began to extensively review what function the building would serve. They managed to deal with all the obstacles in their way and successfully completed the building which has become a symbol of art worldwide.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ The name 'Opera House' is a bit of an understatement for this massive complex. There are almost a thousand rooms in the Sydney Opera House, including the four main auditoriums. They consist of a reception hall, five rehearsal studios, four restaurants, six theatre bars, sixty dressing rooms and suites, a library, a lounge for artists and a miscellaneous collection of other utility areas. The main concert hall seats 2,690 people. The acoustics are regarded as being among the best in the world, giving the symphonic music played there an optimum tone. This makes it suitable not only for performances of classical music, but also for a large variety of different musical presentations.

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ The first performance at the Sydney Opera House was Prokofiev's 'War and Peace' by the Australian Opera Company. This was followed less than a month later by a gala official opening by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on the twentieth of October 1973.

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ Since its opening, the Sydney Opera House has established itself as a leading force in cultural development. The management aims to ensure that visitors and patrons have a memorable experience by promoting and presenting a broad mix of high quality arts entertainment. Added to this, is its geographic location dominating the skyline of Sydney Harbour. It is no doubt one of the most culturally rich institutions in the world.

**12 points**

**TASK TWO. READ THE TEXT BELOW AND THINK OF THE WORD WHICH BEST FITS EACH SPACE. USE ONLY ONE WORD IN EACH SPACE. THERE IS AN EXAMPLE AT THE BEGINNING (0).**

### DEPARTMENT STORES

In 1846 an Irish immigrant in New York named Alexander Stewart opened a business (0)  **CALLED**  the Marble Dry-Goods Palace. By doing so, he gave the world something completely new – the department store. Before this, no-one (1) \_\_\_\_\_ tried to bring together such a wide range of goods under a single roof. The business did very well. It expanded rapidly and soon had a staff of two thousand. For Stewart even that (2) \_\_\_\_\_ not enough, however. In 1862 he moved to an eight-storey building nearby, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ he renamed A. T. Stewart's Cast Iron Palace. It was, and for many years would remain, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ largest shop in the world.

Others followed Stewart's example and soon there were stores (5) \_\_\_\_\_ his in many major cities in the United States. We don't know when people started calling (6) \_\_\_\_\_ department stores. The expression wasn't used in print until 1893, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ it appeared in Harper's Magazine, but the way that it is used there makes it clear that it was already widely understood.

What is certain is that department stores completely changed the shopping experience for millions (8) \_\_\_\_\_ people. They offered not only an enormous range of goods, but also levels of comfort, luxury and excitement previously unknown to customers. Almost (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the start they had restaurants, toilets and many other facilities, so (10) \_\_\_\_\_ was no need to go elsewhere for anything.

**10 points**

**TASK THREE. READ THE TEXT BELOW AND DECIDE WHICH ANSWER (a, b, c OR d) BEST FITS EACH SPACE. THEN WRITE THE CORRESPONDING LETTER IN THE SPACE PROVIDED. THERE IS AN EXAMPLE AT THE BEGINNING (0).**

### MARKETS

In practically any country in the (0)  **b** , you are sure to find a market somewhere. Markets have been with us since (1) \_\_\_\_\_ times, when people became self-sufficient and needed to exchange the goods they produced. For example, a farmer might have exchanged a cow (2) \_\_\_\_\_ tools and so on. But just as times have (3) \_\_\_\_\_, so have market practices. So, whereas in early times the main activity (4) \_\_\_\_\_ with markets would have been 'bartering', meaning the exchange of goods as described above, today most stall-holders wouldn't be too keen on accepting potatoes as payment, for instance, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of cash.

In contrast, what might be a common sight in a modern market is a certain amount of 'haggling', where customer and seller eventually agree (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a price, after what can sometimes be quite a heated debate. This has become so popular in certain places that many people think that this is what makes the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere of a market. But (8) \_\_\_\_\_ as no two people are the same, no two markets are the same either, and so behaviour which is expected in one market in one country may not be (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in another. Even within one country, there are those markets where you could bargain quite easily and those where you would be (10) \_\_\_\_\_ not to try!

0.	a. planet	<b>b. world</b>	c. earth	d. globe
1.	a. ancient	b. antique	c. old	d. past
2.	a. into	b. on	c. for	d. over
3.	a. changed	b. turned	c. developed	d. differed
4.	a. associated	b. relating	c. connecting	d. attached
5.	a. despite	b. instead	c. besides	d. apart
6.	a. around	b. off	c. for	d. on
7.	a. sole	b. single	c. only	d. unique
8.	a. even	b. so	c. just	d. such
9.	a. acceptable	b. convenient	c. comfortable	d. suitable
10.	a. informed	b. advised	c. noticed	d. announced

10 points

**TASK FOUR. READ THE TEXT BELOW. USE THE WORD GIVEN IN CAPITALS AT THE END OF EACH LINE TO FORM A WORD THAT FITS IN THE SPACE IN THE SAME LINE. THERE IS AN EXAMPLE AT THE BEGINNING (0).**

**BELLS**

Bells have been in (0) <u>EXISTENCE</u> for a long time. They were used by the	EXIST
(1) _____ about 6,000 years ago and the oldest bell ever found is	CHINA
around 7,000 years old. Today, we live in a world of mass (2) _____	COMMUNICATE
and (3) _____ clocks, so it is easy to forget what an essential part of everyday life bells used to be.	RELY
Bells told people of happy events, such as weddings and (4) _____,	BORN
or sometimes had to announce (5) _____ events such as a	PLEASANT
(6) _____ or a funeral. Sometimes bells were used for giving people	DIE
(7) _____ of an enemy's approach or spreading the good news of victory.	WARN
In many places today, bells are perhaps most (8) _____ associated	COMMON
with announcing when (9) _____ services are going to take place.	RELIGION
They are also frequently rung during (10) _____ and continue to play a part in many people's lives.	CELEBRATE

10 points

**TASK FIVE. YOU ARE GOING TO READ A MAGAZINE ARTICLE ABOUT A FAMILY WHO HAVE THEIR OWN COMPUTER BUSINESS. AFTER READING THE TEXT CAREFULLY, DO THE TASKS THAT FOLLOW.**

**MEGABUCKS AND MEGABYTES**

(1) Computer software has made Joyce and Larry Lacerte and their family rich enough to build their dream house – an enormous computer-controlled mansion complete with swimming pool, baseball pitch, miniature estate cars for racing round the grounds, and tennis court, in a leafy Dallas suburb. There are so many rooms in the house itself that to send messages to family members they need intercoms, absolutely essential in a house where it could take half an hour to find somebody.

(2) It is morning in the kitchen. Sitting in line at the huge breakfast bar in order of age from two to eleven are their seven children. The daily printout from the master computer in the attic with its five megabytes of memory has already told them what the day holds for them by producing a list of activities for each member of the family. The computer has also recorded the outside temperature, the air pressure, the wind direction and speed. Inside the house it controls the lights, the room temperatures, each child's computer, the back-up generator, the TV sets and the massive security system which protects the

property. In addition to the main computer, each child has his or her own computer station, complete with laser printer, just like Larry's.

(3) Larry is the founder of a company which has built up its business providing computer software for small firms. Larry talks as he takes us on a four-hour tour of the mansion. 'I've always been fascinated by computers. In fact, I was brought up with them – worked with them since the age of fourteen! I've been lucky, though, because I've always had good people to work for me. But I think my real strength is that I've done every single job in the company myself, so I know just what's involved in each one. We've got three hundred and fifteen employees at the moment and we're still taking people on. That's not to say that we haven't had some scary moments, of course. Like when we had to borrow money to pay the bills. I really hated being in debt but it's actually worked out well for us. We've also bought four or five other small companies along the way. I suppose we came to Dallas mainly for the children's sake, because the schools here are wonderful... and I've also worked out that I get a couple of hours a day more with the children – you see, the office is so close to home!'

(4) The children are very important to Larry and Joyce. Particularly when Larry thought that he might not live to see them grow up. Three years ago the doctors thought that he had a brain tumour and the future looked grim. 'It's changed the way I think about my family, the way I look at life, even though everything seems to be all right now,' says Larry. 'I don't want to give up my job but I don't work as hard as I did before!'

**A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER (a, b, c OR d) AND CIRCLE IT.**

1. What disadvantage is mentioned about living in a big house like Larry's?
  - a. It is very expensive to provide lighting and heating.
  - b. It is easy for someone to try and break in.
  - c. It can be difficult to communicate with family members.
  - d. It takes too long to walk from one room to another.
2. What does Larry think is the secret behind his successful career?
  - a. his educational background
  - b. his knowledge of the business
  - c. his friends and family
  - d. his strong financial position
3. What changed Larry's outlook on life?
  - a. having children
  - b. being ill
  - c. working away from home
  - d. moving to Dallas

**3 points**

**B. WRITE THE ANSWER.**

1. When Larry mentions "scary moments" in paragraph 3 he means the times when \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Larry says that he moved to Dallas to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2 points**

**C. FIND A WORD THAT MATCHES THE DEFINITION ON THE RIGHT AND WRITE IT ON THE LEFT. THERE IS AN EXAMPLE IN THE BEGINNING.**

0. <b>wealthy</b> ( <i>adjective, paragraph 1</i> )	<b>rich</b>
1. a very large and imposing house ( <i>noun, paragraph 1</i> )	
2. a residential district located on the outskirts of a city ( <i>noun, paragraph 1</i> )	
3. a building and the land belonging to it ( <i>noun, paragraph 2</i> )	
4. a person who starts or establishes a company ( <i>noun, paragraph 3</i> )	

5. extremely interested in something ( <i>adjective, paragraph 3</i> )	
6. the state of owing money to someone ( <i>noun, paragraph 3</i> )	
7. dark, pessimistic ( <i>adjective, paragraph 4</i> )	

7 points

**TASK SIX. WRITE AN ESSAY OF 150 – 200 WORDS (3 – 5 PARAGRAPHS) ON ONE OF THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:**

1. Childhood is the best time of life. Do you agree or disagree?
2. Advertising: good or bad for the customer? Take a customer's point of view.

15 points

**КЛЮЧ**

**TASK ONE.**

1 = D; 2 = G; 3 = B; 4 = F; 5 = A; 6 = E;

**TASK TWO.**

1 = had 2 = was 3 = which 4 = the 5 = like 6 = them  
7 = when 8 = of 9 = from 10 = there

**TASK THREE.**

1 = A. ancient; 2 = C. for; 3 = A. changed; 4 = A. associated; 5 = B. instead  
6 = D. on; 7 = D. unique; 8 = C. just; 9 = A. acceptable; 10 = B. advised

**TASK FOUR.**

1 = chinese; 2 = communication/communications; 3 = reliable;  
4 = births; 5 = unpleasant; 6 = death; 7 = warnings;  
8 = commonly; 9 = religious; 10 = celebrations

**TASK FIVE.**

**A.**

1 = c; 2 = b; 3 = b

**B.**

1 = ... he had to borrow money to pay the bills/got into debt.  
2 = ...give the children a good education/ to have more time to spend with his family.

**C.**

1 = mansion; 2 = suburb; 3 = property;  
4 = founder; 5 = fascinated; 6 = debt; 7 = grim