

ПРИМЕРЕН

ИМЕ, ПРЕЗИМЕ И ФАМИЛИЯ: .....	
ПРОГРАМА: .....	
FNо:.....	ДАТА:.....

ТЕСТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК  
РАВНИЩЕ С1  
ИНСТРУКЦИЯ ЗА РАБОТА С ТЕСТА:

- Тестът съдържа 6 задачи.
- За всеки верен отговор получавате точки. Наказателни точки не се поставят.
- Имате право да ползвате речници (без електронни).
- Максималният брой точки за теста е 80.
- Времето за работа с теста е 3 астрономически часа.

Part One: Reading (20 points)

**Task 1. You will read a review of the novel *The Rottweiler* by British author Ruth Rendell. For each question 1-5 after the text, choose the best answer A, B, C or D.**

**THIS WEEK IN REVIEW: *THE ROTTWEILER*, BY RUTH RENDELL**

Ruth Rendell here returns to London, the place she is so able to render darkly atmospheric and menacing. Roaming the city streets is a serial killer, dubbed *The Rottweiler* by the media due to a bite mark found on the first victim's neck, though that mark was later traced back to her boyfriend. The killer's only signature, kept in secret by the police, is to take one of each victim's personal items – perhaps a watch, or necklace – after having garrotted them.

The latest victim is found near Inez Ferry's antique shop, and because of this the lives of a small group of disparate people will become drawn into this case and its increasingly introverted investigation. For the police are becoming more and more convinced that someone connected to the shop – anyone from the exotic assistant Zeinab, who is stringing along a variety of rich men, to one of the tenants in the flats above – could very well be the killer.

This is everything you can expect a Ruth Rendell novel to be. And more. It is, of course, impeccably written and psychologically excellent, but it is also a Rendell novel that is entirely unique, in that for almost the first time ever she displays an overt, delicious dark humour, veins of which run through the plot like black treacle. At times, this seems like a social satire, as she mocks her characters – a couple of which are exaggerated to strange, slightly unnatural but amusing effect – and directs her gaze onto everything from the media to the often bizarre relationships between men and women.

Her characters are also particularly noteworthy, especially Inez, who relieves her grief by watching incessant re-runs of her late actor husband's TV shows; and slightly-autistic Will, who is possibly the most moving character she has ever depicted: he takes a perverse, almost unregistered innocent pleasure from pushing away all prospective suitors for his beloved Aunt Rebecca, who herself desperately doesn't want to spend the rest of her life caring for her dependent nephew, though is racked with guilt because of that.

*The Rottweiler* is a slightly different exercise than anything Rendell has given us before, not just for the occasional spikes of satire, but for what she does with the characters. She tries to do something different, and thus this is a rather odd novel among her oeuvre. It is a kind of collective novel, where no character's story is more important than any other. She doesn't just give us a character, or characters, we get a community and all that lies behind it.

You would easily be forgiven for thinking that this is a serial killer novel, but this is really no more a serial killer novel than the Bible is a book solely about God. It is much more than that – and there's no blood in sight. It is a book about the society required to breed killers; a book about the desires inherent within those killers, and why. It's a book about the people involved, how they can be drawn into darkness and uncertainty through the effects of the gravity of crime. It's a book about how people's lives always change when confronted with the horrific.

At times, the serial killings themselves seem very much on the periphery – I was going to say "incidental" but that would be entirely the wrong word – slightly amorphous, and it is eerie to read about

them in such a detached way. It's also interesting how we, essentially, only know as much about the murders as the characters themselves do through their exposure to the media. Oh, yes, and while the ending doesn't have quite the shock factor of some of Rendell's work, it does have a fascinating psychological "incident," a nervy and very uncomfortable shift in the course of events.

To be honest, it's almost impossible to review a Ruth Rendell book and truly convince of her genius and say what you really want to without illustrating it by disclosing important aspects of the plot or simply re-telling little aspects of the story, which makes the task of the reviewer very hard. But rest assured this book of a contemporary and chilling London and a small group of people within it is great.

It's a novel that questions, among many things, the nature of morality, how we perceive others and ourselves. It examines ideas of the human need for companionship, and the different forms of love between men and women, and it tackles, as many of her books do on some level, the question of "How eccentric or odd do you have to be before you become a danger to others, or even yourself?" And yet, it is really about none of those things. Those are just tiny stitches in her tapestry, small but illuminating strokes on her thought-provoking canvas. It's about people, and the spider-web of life that connects everything to everything else.

1. The serial killer in the novel was named *The Rottweiler* because
  - a) he roamed the streets of the city like a stray dog.
  - b) the police wanted to keep his true identity secret.
  - c) the media were quick to jump to conclusions.
  - d) one of the victims had a dog bite on her neck.
2. One reason this book differs from the rest of the author's work is that it
  - a) is brilliantly written and psychologically acute.
  - b) has particularly interesting characters.
  - c) deals with some rather serious social issues.
  - d) offers an unexpected comic perspective on life.
3. The book is called a 'collective novel' because its characters
  - a) are all strange, exaggerated and often bizarre.
  - b) have some very interesting stories to tell.
  - c) depend on each other when confronted with danger.
  - d) illustrate the driving forces behind a small society.
4. The Bible is mentioned in the review to emphasize that
  - a) *The Rottweiler* examines a Godless society where serial killers are the rule.
  - b) *The Rottweiler* cannot be categorised under any strictly defined genre.
  - c) *The Rottweiler* tackles such religious themes as forgiveness and morality.
  - d) both the Bible and *The Rottweiler* deal with darkness, uncertainty and the gravity of crime.
5. It is always difficult to review a book by Ruth Rendell because
  - a) the reviewer will have to give away part of the book's content.
  - b) the reviewer is often made uncomfortable by her chilling stories.
  - c) the writer is simply too much of a genius to be reviewed convincingly.
  - d) the writer's work poses highly serious and thought-provoking questions.

**Task 2. You will read a newspaper article by a woman who was deported from the USA. Five paragraphs have been removed. Read the article and complete each gap 6–10 with one of the paragraphs A, B, C, D, E and F after the text. There is one *extra* paragraph which is not needed.**

**I WAS DEPORTED FROM AMERICA!**  
**Ruth Quayle, *The Guardian*, December 8, 2007**

I couldn't have looked more innocent when I landed at Boston airport. I was an 18-year-old student and I had paid for a flight to spend my summer holidays in Maine, looking after the children of a family on the coast.

I'd filled in my visa on the plane. The purpose of my visit? Well, I wasn't stupid. Yes, I was going to be earning pocket money, but the family had told me it wasn't necessary to get a work permit. I was on holiday. That's what it felt like. I ticked the box marked Vacation.

6.

I smiled at the man behind the desk when it was finally my turn. He smiled back and went through my papers. Yes, it's my first time in America, I said. I'm very excited, yes. He began to ask more questions. Who are these people you are staying with? How do you know them? How much money do you have for six weeks?

7.

A man with a gun in his belt arrived. I was taken to a side area where he started to question me. He didn't smile. How do you know this family? What are you doing for six weeks? How can you afford to stay in America for that long?

8.

As he took out the contents of my bag, he found my diary and, in it, a letter. He read it once, looked at me, and read it again. He seemed to straighten up, almost to rub his hands with pleasure. You've lied to a US immigration officer. Do you have any idea of the seriousness of that?

I was terrified. The letter was to my mum from friends who lived in the same part of America. It said: "We're so glad Ruth will be working in Maine this summer. We'd love to meet up with her."

The questions started again, but this time I had to stand up with my right hand in the air and promise to tell the "whole truth, nothing but the truth", etc. How many children are there in this family? I couldn't remember, but was now terrified of lying under oath. Four. No, five, I'm not sure, I mumbled.

9.

After much begging, he agreed to let me make some phone calls. I called my parents, but there was nothing they could do at 3am in England. So I called the family in Maine. They said they could get a lawyer to the airport the following morning. It was 9pm. When I asked if I could stay the night, he got angry. Have you not listened to me? You are not allowed on US soil. You are being sent home.

10.

I felt desperately ashamed to tell everyone I was back. To this day I can't work out why I was stopped. The following December I tried to go to America again, to visit a friend in New York. I'd been assured that I wasn't blacklisted, but at Birmingham airport the friendly check-in steward told me that, with my passport, I'd get turned back as soon as I landed. I was on the computers as a deportee. I cancelled my trip. That was 12 years ago. I've travelled to lots of amazing places since, but still haven't been to America. I'd love to get there one day.

**A.** He was joined by a woman, and the two of them escorted me in a van to a plane waiting on the runway. They chatted and laughed in the front. I sat in the back, in shock. On the plane, my passport was handed to one of the air stewards and given back to me only when we landed in Gatwick.

**B.** Then he dropped his bombshell. You can't work illegally in America, you'll have to go home on the next plane. I started to cry and couldn't stop. Isn't there anybody else in the airport I could speak to, I pleaded. It was the worst thing I could have said. Ma'am, I am a US immigration officer. There is no one more important than me in this airport.

**C.** It was a small lie, I thought - in these days of terrorist scares, my crime would be a petty one. I put the form aside and settled back, waiting for the attendants to start bringing the dinner trays. Seeming to sense my anticipation, the man in the seat next to me gave me a tiny smile.

**D.** I answered all his questions calmly and handed over my bundle of travellers' cheques and a credit card. He barely looked at them. I remember him staring at me intently, without blinking. Then he picked up his telephone.

**E.** I parroted my answers. I'm staying in their house so I won't need much money. They're friends of the family. It's my summer holiday from university. But for the first time I started to feel afraid. The questions went on and on. We want to search your luggage, he said, and called for more armed support to take me through the airport to the luggage area. People stared as I walked by, flanked by three men with guns. I felt myself sweating.

**F.** Jet-lagged and disoriented on arrival, I queued at immigration. Person after person handed over their passport and visa and was ushered through. My mind was on other things. I needed to catch a Greyhound bus to Portland and was worrying about finding the bus depot and changing money.

## Part Two: Use of English (35 points)

**Task 1. For questions 11-20, read the text below and then select the correct answer A, B, C or D for each gap. The first one has been done for you (0).**

### **THE MONICA STORY**

Monica Samille Lewinsky was the woman with whom then US President Bill Clinton **0**  **A** to having had an "inappropriate relationship" while she worked at the White House in 1995-96. Its repercussions and the surrounding scandals of 1997-99 became known as the Lewinsky scandal, which overclouded Clinton's second term and **11**  Lewinsky media notoriety.

Monica was born in San Francisco, California, and grew up on the west side of Los Angeles and in Beverly Hills. For her education she **12**  several high-profile schools and in 1995 moved to Washington, D.C., where she started working at the White House as an intern.

Between 15 November 1995 and 7 April 1996, Lewinsky had an intimate relationship with the President, which she later testified **13**  oral sex but not sexual intercourse. Clinton had already come under attack for alleged sexual misconduct, most notably in **14**  to his encounters with singer Gennifer Flowers and Arkansas state employee Paula Jones. These events would have **15**  during Clinton's time as Governor of Arkansas.

In 1996, Lewinsky was relocated to the Pentagon. There, Monica **16**  in co-worker Linda Tripp about her relationship with the President, and in 1997 Tripp began secretly recording their telephone conversations. Soon afterwards, Tripp **17**  the tapes on to Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr, having **18**  convinced Lewinsky to save the gifts Clinton had given her and not to dry clean what would later be infamously known as "the blue dress".

President Clinton was impeached by the House of Representatives and, after a 21-day trial, found not guilty on any of the **19**  brought against him. By her own account, Lewinsky survived the scandal by knitting; this helped her start a business selling her own brand of handbags online, which for a short while became quite **20** , but she closed it down in 2004.

In December 2006, she graduated with a master's degree in Social Psychology from the London School of Economics. Her dissertation was entitled "In Search of the Impartial Juror: An exploration of the third person effect and pre-trial publicity".

**0**     **A** admitted

**B** announced

**C** assured

**D** approved

**11**    **A** delivered

**B** brought

**C** supplied

**D** provided

- |    |                  |              |               |             |
|----|------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 12 | A attended       | B visited    | C joined      | D enrolled  |
| 13 | A consisted      | B precluded  | C encompassed | D involved  |
| 14 | A concern        | B connection | C regard      | D view      |
| 15 | A occurred       | B by passed  | C placed      | D developed |
| 16 | A told           | B revealed   | C confided    | D shared    |
| 17 | A gave           | B handed     | C presented   | D passed    |
| 18 | A simultaneously | B meanwhile  | C thereafter  | D still     |
| 19 | A accusations    | B blames     | C charges     | D offences  |
| 20 | A modern         | B trendy     | C fashioned   | D actual    |

**Task 2. Read the article below and then write the correct form of the word in CAPITALS to complete the gaps. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

### GOOD NEWS FOR BEER LOVERS

Ever wondered whether your eating and drinking habits don't mean you are leading an unhealthy, if not downright 0 <u>dangerous</u> life?	DANGER
In this age of the Body Beautiful, as most people are becoming 21 <input type="text"/> worried about their health and looks,	INCREASE
here is a little-known but 22 <input type="text"/> truth about that favourite drink of many, beer: when taken in moderate quantities, it may actually be good for you.	COMFORT
(In fact, 23 <input type="text"/> studies have shown that moderate consumption of <i>any</i> alcohol is beneficial to the health.)	NUMBER
Besides 24 <input type="text"/> lowering the risk of heart disease,	SUBSTANCE
beer may aid in bone 25 <input type="text"/> , as it contains silicon, which helps to build up body mass.	FORM
It has also been associated with reduced 26 <input type="text"/> to insulin and, consequently, reduced diabetes risk.	RESIST
Beer does not contain fat or cholesterol, is low in free sugars and is less calorific than most soft drinks, its calories coming largely from its alcohol 27 <input type="text"/> . And no, it does not make you fat, nor does it give you a 'beer belly' –	CONTAIN
that may come from all the salty, fatty food that usually 28 <input type="text"/> beer drinking, especially when in excessive amounts.	COMPANY
(Again, according to recent studies, alcohol does not really contribute to weight gain, and in some cases is even associated with weight 29 <input type="text"/> .)	LOSE
So, if you like your beer with meals but are afraid this might make you ill or fat, you are worrying 30 <input type="text"/> . Remember, however, that the key to drinking whatever alcohol is moderation – heavy drinking does lead to higher disease risk.	NECESSARY

**Task 3. For questions 31-45, read the text below and write the word which best fits in each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example below (0).**

### LOVE ME QUICK: SPEED DATING

Speed dating is 0 a formalized matchmaking process or dating system 31  purpose is to encourage people to meet a large number of new people.

The first speed-dating event took 32  at Pete's Cafe in Beverly Hills in late 1998, and by 2000, speed dating 33  really taken off in the USA, perhaps boosted by 34  portrayal in

shows like *Sex and the City* as something glamorous people did. Supporters argue 35  speed dating saves time, as most people decide if they are romantically compatible very quickly.

How is it organized? Men and women are rotated to meet each other over 36  series of short "dates", usually lasting from 3 to 8 minutes. At the end of each interval, the organizer signals the participants to move on to the 37  date. Finally, when the whole event is 38 , participants submit a list of who they 39  like to provide their contact information to. Then, if there is a match, contact information 40  forwarded to both parties.

These events typically require advance registration and often online prepayment 41  credit card. The gender ratio is 42  vital importance. Some services make use of waitlists to achieve exactly the same number of men and women, while 43  have a more "party" atmosphere and only aim for an approximately matching number.

There are many speed dating events now in the UK, Canada, and the US. Some organizers offer niche events 44  as nights for graduates only, gays and lesbians, book lovers, ethnic events etc.

There have 45  several scientific studies of speed dating systems, which have also featured widely in TV programmes and films.

### Part Three: Writing (25 points)

Choose **only ONE** of the topics and write a paper of about 250 words.

1 **This is part of a letter that you receive from a friend.** Write your **reply** to the letter.

*... I really don't know what to do. Deep in my heart, I know he still loves me, but he's become so difficult to live with. There's his temper, to begin with – he flies into a rage at the slightest thing, and nothing I say or do seems to make him happy. Just the other day, he made a terrible scene because the spaghetti I'd made for dinner weren't cooked to Italian standards – he smashed his plate into the wall and stormed off to the pub. It seems he's spending every other evening at the pub lately! And he's become so mean – he expects me to pay for all the food, all the detergents, and my half of the household bills. It feels like I'm constantly broke.*

*What do you think? Our wedding's set for next spring, but the way I feel right now, I truly don't know whether I should go through with it. I'd really welcome your advice as you always seem to see things so clearly*

2 **You see this announcement in an international education magazine.** Write your **competition entry**.

### **BEST TEACHER COMPETITION**

#### *Everyone remembers their best teacher*

*We want you to nominate one of your teachers for our Best Teacher award. Send us your competition entry, telling us about the best teacher that you have ever had. Your entry should:*

- describe what this teacher taught you*
- explain how this teacher has influenced your life*
- tell us why this teacher deserves to win the award*

## КЛЮЧ

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### Part One: READING

#### Task 1. THE ROTTWEILER (5x2=10 points)

- 1 C
- 2 D
- 3 D
- 4 B
- 5 A

#### Task 2 . I WAS DEPORTED FROM AMERICA! (5x2=10 points)

- 6 F
- 7 D
- 8 E
- 9 B
- 10 A

### Part Two: USE OF ENGLISH

#### Task 1. THE MONICA STORY (10 points)

11 B	13 D	15 A	17 D	19 C
12 A	14 C	16 C	18 B	20 B

#### Task 2. GOOD NEWS FOR BEER LOVERS (10 points)

21 increasingly	23 numerous / innumerable	25 formation	27 content	29 loss
22 comforting	24 substantially	26 resistance	28 accompanies	30 unnecessarily

#### Task 3. LOVE ME QUICK: SPEED DATING (15 points)

31 whose	34 its	37 next	40 is/gets	43 others
32 place	35 that	38 over	41 by	44 such
33 had	36 a	39 would	42 of	45 been

ПРИМЕРЕН

ИМЕ, ПРЕЗИМЕ И ФАМИЛИЯ: .....	
ПРОГРАМА: .....	
FNо:.....	ДАТА:.....

ТЕСТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК  
Равнище С 1  
ПОДТЕСТ – РАЗБИРАНЕ ПРИ СЛУШАНЕ

- Отговаряйте **само** докато трае записа.
- Пишете със синя или черна химикалка (без гелно мастило).
- Максималният брой точки е 20.

You will hear an archaeologist talking about an ancient civilisation. For questions 1-10, complete the gaps with a **word** or **short phrase**. There is an example at the beginning. You now have 30 seconds to look at the questions. You will hear the recording twice. (20 points)

THE PEOPLE OF FOUR CORNERS

**Location:**

The people of Four Corners lived in 0

**Archaeological evidence:**

Objects found: 1  and

**The Region:**

Temperature: 2  during the day and 3  after sunset.

**Food:**

Crops grown: 4  and .

Animals bred: 5

**Population:** 6

**Landscape:** 7

**Buildings:**

Typical dwelling type: 8

Purpose of keeva rooms: 9

**History:**

Peak period: 10



## КЛЮЧ КЪМ ПОДТЕСТ ЗА СЛУШАНЕ

### **Location :**

The people of Four Corners lived in **0** *North America*

### **Archaeological evidence:**

Objects found: **1** *pots* and *tools/paintings, documents*

### **The Region:**

Temperature: **2** *hot* during the day and **3** *below (the) zero/subzero/under the zero be fore zing* after sunset

Description of soil: **4** *shallow earth*

### **Food:**

Crops grown: **4** *corn* and *beans*.

Animals bred: **5** *rabbits*

**Population:** **6** *scattered*

**Landscape:** **7** *inhospitable*

### **Buildings:**

Typical dwelling type: **8** *multi-storey houses*

Purpose of keeva rooms: **8** *religious (rituals)/ (ceremonies)*

### **History:**

Peak period: **10** *(the)11<sup>th</sup>/ eleventh century*

### **Tapescript:**

The story went something like this. About seven hundred years ago, in the semi-arid area of (0) **North America** called Four Corners, a whole community of people walked away from their homes one day, and vanished. Although they left no documents or paintings for us to study, (1) **pots and tools** do remain for us to puzzle over; as does evidence of a complex culture. So what do we know about them? At one stage in their history these people were wealthy and successful, but they had always been at the mercy of a cruel climate, with irregular rainfall and extremes of temperature – (2) **hot** by day and plunging (3) **below freezing** after dark. They were farmers. The land they worked, with its (4) **shallow earth**, produced an adequate, if unexciting diet. From the earliest days, when their habitations were still small and rough, they grew (5) **corn** as their staple food, and later they added **beans**. So we are talking about a predominantly agricultural society with a settled existence and scattered population, working the land around the cities. We know from the animal bones we found in their domestic rubbish heaps, that they raised rabbits for meat, which must have added some variety to their diet. Although they went hunting for deer, this was probably an occasional sport rather than for food.

So far, nothing remarkable. But when we turn to the way they ran their society and built their towns, we realise they were no ordinary people. In this (6) **inhospitable** landscape, the communities could only survive by mutual support and co-operation, and the structure of their dwelling places reflected this inter-dependence. Some people lived in caves, but the most common form of construction was (7) **multi-storey houses**. They were built to last, of brick or stone, and the rooms fitted together like the cells of a beehive. These houses were designed so that several families could live separately, but co-operatively. And in every building there were several rooms called kivas, circular in shape, where the inhabitants of the house met for their (8) **ritual ceremonies**.

It took four hundred years for these people to build up their wealth and power, and their civilisation reached the peak of its success in (9) **the eleventh century**. At this stage, there were nearly a hundred towns in Four Corners and in an area a long way from coastal and river communications, (10) **a system of roads** connected the towns to each other and with the outside world. The people grew more farm produce than they needed, and sold the rest. Prosperity followed the trade, the towns increased in sophistication, and the spectacular architecture we associate with this civilisation was developed. So what caused them to turn their backs on Four Corners? (fade)