

2013.

I READ THE TEXT AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER BY CIRCLING THE LETTER IN FRONT OF IT.
(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

Most species of animals have the ability to communicate using forms of language that don't require words or speech. Dogs show their teeth in order to scare other animals. When a cat's hair stands straight up, it is usually frightened or angry. The language of the honeybee (or 'bee') is much more specific. When one type of bee, the worker bee, discovers a food source, it tells other bees about it. It shares the smell of the food and performs a series of dance-like movements. Worker bees use this two-part approach to communicate extremely exact information. They can tell the other bees what type of food is available, the direction in which the food source can be found and how far away it is.

When a bee that has been out looking for food returns to the group, it performs one of two dances. This allows it to share information about what it has found. If the food source is nearby (within 50 to 75 metres), it does a 'round' dance. This involves running in a small circle to the left first, and then back to the right. The bee repeats this pattern several times. Moving around in a tight circle like this signals to other bees that the food source is very close.

When the food source is farther than 75 metres away, the bee does what is called a 'waggle' dance. This dance has two parts. First the bee runs straight ahead towards the food source while it 'waggles', or moves its back end. Then, it returns to the starting point and repeats the 'waggle' dance. The length of the waggle portion of the dance tells the other bees how far away the food is. For example, if the bee waggles for 1.5 seconds, the food is about 1,400 metres away. If it waggles for 4 seconds, the food is about 4,400 metres away.

1. Most species of animals:
 - a) are not able to communicate
 - b) use words or speech to communicate
 - c) communicate using their teeth or hair
 - d) have their own way of communication
2. Worker bees use dance-like movements:
 - a) to share the food they have brought
 - b) to invite other bees to join them in the dance
 - c) to direct other bees to the source of food
 - d) to collect information about food
3. The type of the dance that the worker bee performs depends on:
 - a) how far the food is
 - b) how tight the space around it is
 - c) the number of circles it made looking for food
 - d) the exact side where the food was found
4. The 'waggle' dance means that:
 - a) the other bees should fly back
 - b) all bees should repeat the same movements
 - c) the food source is not very close
 - d) all bees should get into the starting position
5. In this text the writer is:
 - a) presenting different kinds of animals
 - b) describing the honeybee language
 - c) explaining the language of science
 - d) showing us some specific dance steps

II READ THE TEXT. THEN CIRCLE THE LETTER (a, b, c or d) IN FRONT OF THE ANSWER WHICH YOU THINK BEST FITS EACH SPACE. (20 x 1 point = 20 points)

Orangutans are among the most highly developed primates in existence. These unusual animals (1) _____ from the Southeast Asian countries of Indonesia and Malaysia. They are so (2) _____ like humans that the word 'orangutan' (3) _____ means 'person of the forest' (4) _____ the Malay language.



The Malay definition is a good (5) _____ because orangutans are very similar to people (6) _____ many ways. Orangutans even have the ability to communicate through language, just as humans (7) _____. At the National Zoo in Washington, D.C., two orangutans named Inda and Azie are (8) _____ the world how well primates can communicate (9) _____ using language.

Rob Shumaker is the coordinator of the Orangutan Language Project at (10) _____ zoo. The (11) _____ of the project is to study the (12) _____ minds and discover more about (13) _____ they think. When he talks about them, (14) _____ is clear that Shumaker has a (15) _____ of respect for these animals. Shumaker (16) _____ that orangutans and other apes (17) _____ to have an environment which stimulates them and keeps them happy. To do this, the National Zoo allows (18) _____ orangutans to move around freely and gives them (19) _____ on where they want to go. Even (20) _____ in Shumaker's language programme is voluntary for them.

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|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) live | b) belong | c) come | d) discover |
| 2. a) much | b) more | c) most | d) very |
| 3. a) real | b) actually | c) true | d) like |
| 4. a) at | b) on | c) in | d) of |
| 5. a) once | b) ones | c) one's | d) one |
| 6. a) at | b) in | c) on | d) from |
| 7. a) done | b) does | c) do | d) doing |
| 8. a) showing | b) showed | c) shown | d) shows |
| 9. a) on | b) by | c) in | d) from |
| 10. a) a | b) an | c) the | d) / |
| 11. a) reason | b) purpose | c) cause | d) main |
| 12. a) theirs | b) orangutans | c) orangutan's | d) orangutans' |
| 13. a) how | b) who | c) that | d) which |
| 14. a) there | b) there's | c) it | d) its |
| 15. a) much | b) many | c) lots | d) lot |
| 16. a) think | b) thinking | c) believes | d) believing |
| 17. a) need | b) must | c) should | d) has |
| 18. a) it's | b) its | c) there's | d) theirs |
| 19. a) chose | b) choosing | c) choices | d) choose |
| 20. a) partly | b) participle | c) participate | d) participating |

**III READ THE TEXT FIRST. THEN WRITE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORD
IN BRACKETS IN THE SAME LINE. WRITE ONLY ONE WORD ON EACH LINE.**

(10 x 1 point = 10 points)

Example: But swimming on a side is what Cupid did a lot. (SWIM)

Shumaker says that orangutans are like humans in many ways. Within this project, he explores the process of (1) _____ in animals. He works daily with the (THINK) orangutans on the (2) _____ of their language skills. Sitting at a (DEVELOP) computer with him, Inda usually (3) _____ certain objects or symbols (IDENTIFY) on the screen. When she does it (4) _____, she gets a reward. But, as (CORRECT) Shumaker explains, each orangutan is (5) _____ in the way it learns (DIFFER) and the progress it makes. For example, Azie is also very (6) _____, (INTELLIGENCE) but he just isn't always as (7) _____ in communicating with others as (INTEREST) his sister is. One of the Zoo officials says: "What's (8) _____ nice (REAL) about this project is that it will (9) _____ the public. These interesting (EDUCATION) animals are very much in need of help. They could (10) _____ in the wild (APPEAR) in the next 10 to 12 years if we don't show more respect to them."

**IV READ THE TEXT BELOW AND THINK OF THE WORD WHICH BEST FITS EACH
GAP. USE ONLY ONE WORD IN EACH GAP. FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE (0).**

(15 x 1 point = 15 points)

Shumaker personally developed (0) the symbols for the orangutan vocabulary, but he says that the project (1) _____ truly been successful because (2) _____ Inda and Azie. He explains: "From my point (3) _____ view, this language project is a team effort between the three of us, (4) _____, and Inda and Azie. And we (5) _____ work together on this. It's not **my** project; it's (6) _____ project." He then adds: "I want them (7) _____ take part in this voluntarily. When they (8) _____ so, I know that they're doing it (9) _____ they enjoy it, and they like it. And that is (10) _____ matters."

It's easy (11) _____ see that both Shumaker and the orangutans enjoy working on (12) _____ project. That is the reason (13) _____ the orangutan language team (14) _____ Shumaker, Inda, and Azie is such (15) _____ big success!

V READ THE TEXT FIRST. THEN FILL IN THE APPROPRIATE FORM / TENSE OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS IN THE ACTIVE OR PASSIVE VOICE. PAY ATTENTION TO THE WORD ORDER. DO NOT ADD ANY OTHER WORDS. (22 x 2 points = 44 points)

Example: I have already seen this film before. (already / see)

As every parent (1) _____ (know), family life is full of challenges. If you (2) _____ (have) children, you worry about them all the time. However, it (3) _____ (seem) that these days we're worrying about our kids much more than we used to. Are we trying (4) _____ (protect) our children too much? And (5) _____ (this / cause) problems for them in later life?

Dr Andy Hallett, a childcare expert says that in the past, kids in the UK used (6) _____ (walk) to school every day, but these days parents don't let their children (7) _____ (go) out on their own that easily. They often think: 'What if something bad (8) _____ (happen) to them?' But if children stay indoors all the time, they (9) _____ (become) unfit. And this usually (10) _____ (mean) health problems in later life.

The dangers of (11) _____ (allow) your kids to go out by themselves are smaller than one might (12) _____ (think). "The media makes parents (13) _____ (worry) about children's safety," says Julie Benz, a child psychologist. "But facts show that children are safer now than they (14) _____ (ever / be). If parents want their kids (15) _____ (grow up) healthy, I believe they shouldn't (16) _____ (protect) them so much. Children need (17) _____ (make) decisions themselves."

Over 27% of British children are now overweight, partly because they spend their free time (18) _____ (play) computer games and (19) _____ (watch) TV. "I can understand why parents (20) _____ (not feel) comfortable about that," says Julie Benz. "But if kids never (21) _____ (go) outside, they can't learn (22) _____ (look) after themselves in the real world. Therefore, the message is clear. If you want happy and healthy kids, give them back their freedom."

VI COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCE SO AS TO GET THE SAME MEANING AS IN THE FIRST SENTENCE. (5x1 point = 5 points)

Example: You can borrow it, but you must give it back next week.

You can borrow it as long as you give it back next week.

1. Many people put up personal messages on refrigerators. I don't see any point in that.
What's the point of _____ personal messages on refrigerators?
2. We can't buy two dresses. So, will it be the blue one or the purple one?
We can buy only one dress. So, it can be _____ the blue one or the purple one.
3. The truth is - she doesn't like him.
As a matter of _____ - she doesn't like him.
4. What a summer! We've had rain five times already!
What a summer! The rain _____ again last night, for the fifth time!
5. It's hard to decide because Sam is my best friend and Chris is my best friend, too.
It's hard to decide because _____ Chris are my best friends.

VII WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE:

(4x2 points = 8 points)

Example: They will invite you to give a speech.

You will be invited to give a speech.

1. Depeche Mode gave a spectacular concert in Belgrade.

2. Worker bees lead other bees to the source of food in funny ways.

3. They showed the visitors how orangutans communicate.

4. Parents teach children lots of useful things.

(turn over) ➔

VIII WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING REPORTED SPEECH:

(4x2 points = 8 points)

Example: I wish you good luck with your test, children!

The author of the test wishes the children good luck with their test.

1. Don't go near the bees if you have used a perfume.

The man warns Linda _____

2. Did you sleep well in your good old bed?

Grandma asks John _____

3. How does Inda choose symbols on this screen, Mr Shumaker?

The boy asks Mr Shumaker _____

4. I hope you know the answer to my question, Andy.

Miss Clark _____

ТЕСТ ПРЕГЛЕДАЛИ:

УКУПНО _____ ПОЕНА