Република Србија

МИНИСТАРСТВО ПРОСВЕТЕ

ЗАВОД ЗА ВРЕДНОВАЊЕ КВАЛИТЕТА ОБРАЗОВАЊА И ВАСПИТАЊА

школска 2022/2023. година

ТЕСТ

ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК

ПРИЈЕМНИ ИСПИТ ЗА УПИС У ПРВИ РАЗРЕД УЧЕНИКА СА ПОСЕБНИМ СПОСОБНОСТИМА ЗА ФИЛОЛОШКЕ НАУКЕ ШКОЛСКА 2023/2024. ГОДИНА

УПУТСТВО ЗА РАД

- За решавање теста предвиђено је **120 минута**.

- Задатке не мораш да радиш према редоследу којим су дати.

- Коначне одговоре напиши **хемијском оловком**. Током решавања задатака можеш да користиш графитну оловку, резач, гумицу и празан папир за радну верзију састава.

- Не признају се одговори који су написани графитном оловком, као ни одговори који су прецртавани и исправљани.

- Ако завршиш раније, предај тест и тихо изађи.

Желимо ти много успеха на пријемном испиту!

1. READ THE TEXT AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER BY CIRCLING THE LETTER IN FRONT OF IT.

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

When Mr Bilbo Baggins announced that he would shortly be celebrating his eleventy-first birthday with a party of special magnificence, there was much talk and excitement among the villagers.

Bilbo was very rich and very strange, and had been the wonder of the local villagers for sixty years. The riches he had brought back from his travels had now become a legend, and it was popularly believed, despite what wiser folks were saying, that his house was full of tunnels stuffed with treasure. And if that was not enough for fame, there was also the curious fact that time passed by, but it seemed to have little effect on Mr Baggins. There were some that shook their heads and thought this was too much of a good thing; it seemed unfair that anyone should have endless youth as well as countless treasures.

'It will have to be paid for,' they said. 'It isn't natural and trouble will come out of it!'

But so far trouble had not come; and as Mr Baggins was generous with his money, most people were willing to forgive him his good fortune. Still childless at ninety-nine, he adopted his young cousin Frodo, who by chance had the same birthday, and brought him to live with him. Twelve more years passed and each year they had given very lively combined birthday-parties. But now it was understood that something quite exceptional was being planned that autumn for his eleventy-first.

The birthday month was September, and as fine as you could ask. The weather was wonderful and a rumour was spread that there were going to be fireworks – what is more, such as had not been seen in the area for nearly a century. One day, a horse and cart pulled up in front of Bilbo's house. A funny looking old man in a tall, pointed hat, a long grey cloak and with a long white beard was driving it. Children rushed from their homes to greet him, eager for the tricks because the man was Gandalf the wizard, whose fame was due to his skills with fires, smokes and lights. They knew him by sight, though he only appeared occasionally and rarely stayed long.

'Run away now,' said Gandalf after giving them a few sweets. Then he disappeared inside with Bilbo. The children stood around for a while and then went away disappointed, feeling like the day of the party would never come.

(Adapted from *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien)

1. What do we learn about Bilbo's birthday?

a) He is celebrating his 11th birthday for the first time.
b) He is going to have a short celebration.
c) It is his 1101st birthday.
d) It is his 111th birthday.

2. People think Bilbo is strange because he

a) isn't famous enough.
b) owns tunnels filled with treasure.
c) doesn't seem to be ageing.
d) treats others unfairly and owes money.

3. Which one of the following statements is true?

a) There are going to be very special fireworks after almost 100 years.
b) Bilbo asked to have his birthday in September.
c) People forgave Bilbo although he caused trouble.
d) Bilbo adopted Frodo because he had the same birthdate.

4. Children knew the old man *by sight*. What does that mean?

a) They saw him a lot because he visited often.
b) They recognised him without being well acquainted with him.
c) They saw him clearly in the daylight.
d) They recognised him from his poor eyesight.

5. Why were the children disappointed?

a) Because Gandalf used a trick to disappear.
b) Because Gandalf shouted at them.
c) Because the party was going to be cancelled.
d) Because Gandalf didn't do any magic for them.

2. READ THE TEXT, THEN CIRCLE THE LETTER IN FRONT OF THE ANSWER WHICH YOU THINK COMPLETES THE SENTENCE.

(20 x 1 point = 20 points)

I had no idea how (1) _____ the story of Rudolph the Red-Nose Reindeer! If you aren't (2) _____ with it either, my advice to you (3) _____ to read the text below.

During the holiday season of 1938 in Chicago, Bob May (4) _____ much comfort or joy. A 34-year-old advertisement writer, May was exhausted, (5) _____ broke and his wife, Evelyn, was losing (6) _____ battle with an illness. This left Bob to (7) _____ their four-year-old daughter, Barbara.

One night, Barbara asked him, 'Why (8) _____ like everybody else's mommy?' Bob remembered the pain of his own (9) _____, when he was teased at school. He wanted to give his daughter hope, and show her that to be different was (10) _____ at all to be (11) _____ of. So he began to spin a tale about a reindeer with a bright red nose who (12) _____ a special place on Santa's team. Barbara loved the story (13) _____ that she made her father tell it every night. (14) _____ a loving dad, he did and the story grew daily. Because he (15) _____ afford to buy his daughter a gift for Christmas, Bob made up his (16) _____ to turn the story into a homemade picture book and give it to her.

In early December, Bob's wife died. (17) _____ he was heartbroken, he felt the book had (18) _____ so he kept on writing. A few days before Christmas, he attended a work party. His co-workers encouraged him to share (19) _____ he'd written so far. (20) _____ to the story, everyone stood up and cheered.

1.	a) did we get	b) we got	c) we were getting	d) had we got
2.	a) known	b) friendly	c) familiar	d) aware
3.	a) is	b) are	c) was	d) have been
4.	a) doesn't feel	b) wasn't feeling	c) hadn't been felt	d) hasn't felt
5.	a) nearly	b) close	c) but	d) not even
6.	a) two-years	b) two-yearly	c) a two-year	d) twice-a-year
7.	a) look for	b) look out	c) look over	d) look after
8.	a) isn't mommy	b) doesn't mommy	c) mommy isn't	d) mommy can't
9.	a) childish	b) childlessness	c) childlike	d) childhood
10.	a) nothing	b) anything	c) something	d) everything
11.	a) worried	b) ashamed	c) anxious	d) embarrassing
12.	a) was made	b) gave	c) found	d) has awarded
13.	a) such	b) so	c) so much	d) a lot
14.	a) Since	b) Being	c) Due to	d) Having
15.	a) should	b) couldn't	c) must	d) wouldn't
16.	a) mind	b) decision	c) thought	d) choice
17.	a) Despite	b) Even	c) In spite of	d) Though
18.	a) been made	b) to be written	c) being finished	d) been ending
19.	a) which	b) that	c) what	d) whom
20.	a) While he read	b) During hearing	c) Besides sharing	d) After listening

3. READ THE TEXT FIRST. THEN WRITE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORD IN BRACKET IN THE SAME LINE. WRITE ONLY ONE WORD ON EACH LINE. FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE (0).

(10 x 1 point= 10 points)

When Bob May wrote "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer",

his (0) <u>EMPLOYER,</u> a department store, bought the rights to   (0) EMPLOY

the book. Over the next years, their loyal (1) _____ were   (1) SHOP

gifted millions of copies. As every major (2) _____ house   (2) PUBLISH

wanted to buy the book, in an (3) _____ generous act,   (3) POSSIBILITY

the store returned rights to May, making him a (4)_____.   (4) MILLION

May's brother-in-law, a (5)_____ songwriter, had   (5) SUCCESS

a brilliant idea to (6)_____ music for the story and   (6) COMPOSITION

offer it to (7)_____ singers.   (7) FAME

Few of them thought the story was (8)_____, but   (8) IMPRESS

the song was finally (9)_____ by Gene Autry and became   (9) SING

a huge hit. Nowadays, Rudolph is on greeting cards,   in cartoons,

movies, games, etc. He (10)_____ Christmas   (10) SYMBOL

as much as Santa Claus, evergreen trees and presents.

4. **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)

Party on!

To party or __not (0)__ to party? I don't understand _____ (1) people always object to teenager parties. Although people think _____ (2) them as unimportant social events or worse, as events that just create mess and noise, in fact _____ (3) is a very serious social side to parties. Friends bring other friends _____ (4) it is an excellent way of networking and getting _____ (5) know new people. Partying teaches you social skills because you _____ (6) learn how to talk to people you don't know and make sure that you chat to everyone in the room. It has been shown _____ (7) people who go to parties when they are young perform better _____ (8) the business world as they feel more comfortable in _____ (9) variety of situations. But going to parties is different from having a successful party. When you organize a party, the biggest problem is _____ (10) to invite and this tricky question can make friendships stronger but it can also break them. Then you need to think carefully _____ (11) the food and music and make sure it is right for everybody. Success of the party is important, as we all wish for everyone to talk about it afterwards and say it was the best party _____ (12) have ever been to! _____ (13) anything goes wrong, it might ruin our reputation. Young people will keep throwing parties _____ (14) there is a risk that things might not go as planned. However, there are far _____ (15) advantages than disadvantages when talking about teenagers parties.

5. **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: Teenagers (0) <u>are</u> (be) generally happy children but moody.

Today Mark has a lot in common with the teenagers at Red Forest school in Manitoba. Like them, he's bright,

self- confident and sociable and (1) _____ (know) just where he

(2) _____ (go) in life. But Mark and his classmates (3) _____ (not, be) like this at

the beginning. When they (4) _____ (arrive) at the school, these same teenagers were moody,

rebellious and (5) _____ (have) no respect for anyone. They

(6) _____ (drive) their parents crazy with their bad behaviour. They had no direction in life and

didn't understand how their attitude (7) _____ (affect) themselves and their families. Mark was

so out of control that his parents had seriously considered (8) _____ (send) him to a boot camp. Boot

camps (9) _____ (mean) to shock young people into good behaviour by (10) _____

(make) life really unpleasant. There is a military-style discipline. The staff are cold and uncaring. Anyone

(11) _____ (catch) breaking a rule, however small, has to do hard physical work as punishment.

Luckily for Mark, his parents decided against the boot camp after they (12) _____ (read) a report

on the subject from which they learnt that boot camps (13) _____ (can) make things worse.

Generally, it seems teenagers refuse to listen to authority figures they don't respect. Many teenagers (14)

_____ (report) to be leaving a boot camp even more rebellious.

So after a great deal of thought, Mark's parents (15) _____ (decide) to send him to Red Forest, a

boarding school for troubled teens. Instead of having his own bedroom, Mark shares a small dormitory with

a group of other students. The staff are caring and they

(16) _____ (run) this school for twenty years, now. Mark (17) _____ (probably,

have) a few more counselling sessions. He (18) _____ (work) hard these days at his academic

studies but weekends are much more relaxed.

Finally, Mark (19) _____ (be) at Red Forest for twelve months now and (20) _____

(reach) the end of his course soon. Before he (21) _____ (finish), he will be taking part in three

weeks of voluntary activities- maybe working with homeless people. Mark (22) _____ (come)

home for a visit this weekend for the first time.

6. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES SO AS TO GET THE SAME MEANING AS IN THE PREVIOUS SENTENCE. DO NOT SE MORE THAN FOUR WORDS.

(5 x 1 point = 5 points)

Example: My advice is to call them before it is too late.
If __I were you__ I would call them before it is too late.

1. I don't think you should go to that party.
   I'd rather _____ to that party.

2. Help me with my homework and I will go to the basketball game with you.
   I will come to the basketball game provided _____ my homework.

3. Can you let the cat out, please?
   Would you mind _____ ?

4. Has the barber trimmed Peter's beard recently?
   Has Peter had _____ recently?

5. Rachel finds making TikTok videos boring.
   Rachel is not _____ making TikTok videos.

7. WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE:

(4 x 2 points = 8 points)

Example: They used to send more presents.
More presents used to be sent.

1. John's put the dishes away.

   _____

2. Doctor Pemberton invented Coca-Cola in 1886.

   _____

3. Does this hotel allow pets?

   _____

4. Everybody believes that children have to go to bed earlier than adults.

   _____

8. FINISH THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING INDIRECT SPEECH:

(4 x 2 points = 8 points)

Example: "Who do you want to invite to the party?"
I want to know who he wants to invite to the party.

1. "What time did you take your sister home?"

Susan wants to know _____

2. "I have never gone on a holiday alone."

Tom says _____

3. "Do you know when you are coming back?"

Andy is asking Mina _____

4. "Don't write your names on the desks!"

Our teacher always tells her students _____