



Шифра ученика: |

Укупан број бодова: |

Република Србија  
МИНИСТАРСТВО ПРОСВЕТЕ  
ЗАВОД ЗА ВРЕДНОВАЊЕ КВАЛИТЕТА ОБРАЗОВАЊА И ВАСПИТАЊА

школска 2022/2023. година

## ТЕСТ

# ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК

ПРИЈЕМНИ ИСПИТ ЗА УПИС УЧЕНИКА У ШКОЛУ  
У КОЈОЈ СЕ ДЕО НАСТАВЕ ОДВИЈА НА СТРАНОМ ЈЕЗИКУ  
ШКОЛСКА 2023/2024. ГОДИНА

### УПУТСТВО ЗА РАД

- За решавање теста предвиђено је **90 минута**.
- Тест се састоји из три дела (слушање – 20 минута, читање – 30 минута и писање састава – 40 минута)
- Ученици који положе тест имаће и усмени део пријемног испита.
- Коначне одговоре напиши **хемијском оловком**. Током решавања задатака можеш да користиш графитну оловку, резач, гумицу и празан папир за радну верзију састава.
- Ако пишеш радну верзију састава на папиру, потребно је да састав препишеш хемијском оловком у предвиђен простор у тесту. Овај папир предајеш заједно са тестом.
- Не признају се одговори који су написани графитном оловком, као ни одговори који су прецртани и исправљани.
- Ако завршиш писање састава раније, предај тест и тихо изађи.

Желимо ти много успеха на пријемном испиту!

\* Тестове, као ни делове тестова, није дозвољено умножавати нити јавно објављивати без претходне сагласности Министарства просвете.



You are going to hear a text about Queen Elizabeth II.

A. Look at the sentences 1-8 and decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect according to the text. If a sentence is correct, put a tick in the YES column. If it is NOT correct, put a tick in the NO column.

	YES	NO
1. When Elizabeth II was young, cars and telephones were rare.		
2. During the Second World War Elizabeth II was trained to be a mechanic.		
3. Elizabeth II was single when she became a queen.		
4. Elizabeth II was just the head of Great Britain.		
5. Elizabeth II played an important part in politics.		
6. Elizabeth II did not stop working at the age of 65.		
7. Elizabeth II was always very popular with people in Britain.		
8. One of the newest London's underground railway lines is named after her.		

points: \_\_\_\_ / 2

B. Now, circle the correct option in each sentence. According to the text:

- Queen Elizabeth II was nearly **90 / 100** years old when she died.
- Queen Elizabeth II had a(n) **younger / older** sister.
- When her father died suddenly, Princess Elizabeth was **in Great Britain / on a trip to Africa**.
- Queen Elizabeth II became a queen **in the fifties / immediately after World War II**.
- Elizabeth II used to meet with her prime ministers **weekly / monthly**.
- After Princess Diana died, Queen Elizabeth was **as popular as ever / had some hard time**.
- Elizabeth II was regarded as the nation's **grandmother / mother**.
- Queen Victoria was Queen Elizabeth's **great-grandmother / grandmother**.

points: \_\_\_\_ / 2

Now, you will hear the text again.

Total points: \_\_\_\_ / 4

**1.**

Read the text and fill in the blanks 1-6 with the correct expressions a-g. There is one **extra** option that you will **NOT** use.

### No One Knows Why They're There



The world is full of wonderful places, both natural and man-made. Some of the man-made places are still unexplained. Here are two.

#### **The Nazca Desert, Peru**

The Nazca Desert is a high plain about 90 kilometres long and 8 kilometres wide on the coast of Peru, about 400 kilometres south of Lima. And it is 1\_\_\_\_\_.

A long time ago, travellers in the Nazca Desert noticed the strange and obviously artificial lines on the ground. They wondered what the lines were and why they were there, but the lines were 2\_\_\_\_\_. Then, in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, people flew over the Nazca lines for the first time, and they realised that the lines 3\_\_\_\_\_. There are enormous figures of animals, people and plants – and lines that look similar to runways at modern airports.

It is known that these drawings are at least 1,500 years old. But no one is sure exactly when they were drawn, and, more importantly, no one knows *why* they were drawn. After all, why would anyone 4\_\_\_\_\_ that you can only see from the air, in a period of history when there were no planes?

#### **Easter Island**

Easter Island, about halfway between Chile and Tahiti, is the world's most mysterious island.

Discovered in 1722 by a Dutch explorer, the island is famous for the *Moai*: hundreds of 5\_\_\_\_\_ made from the island's volcanic rock, with faces that either look out to sea, or towards the local villages. Many have fallen over; some are incomplete. We don't really understand why they are there or who made them. People still wonder how the statues were moved from where they were made to 6\_\_\_\_\_ on the island. A writer called Erich von Daniken suggested that the *Moai* were built and moved by aliens. There are several other theories, but the answer has not yet been found.

(adapted from *English in Mind 3*)

- a) strange statues
- b) meaningless at ground level
- c) draw figures
- d) their present positions
- e) formed special patterns
- f) like this
- g) covered in lines

**points: \_\_\_\_ / 1.5**

## 2.

### Real animals that were once a myth



#### **A. Giant squid**

In Ancient Greek times, there were stories about huge sea monsters with very long arms. Similar stories appeared in the Middle Ages. These monsters lived in very deep water, but sometimes they attacked sailors. However, were these creatures real or were they a myth? For hundreds of years, scientists were not sure. But that changed in 1873. A giant squid attacked a small boat near the east coast of North America. The fishermen in the boat used an axe to cut off two of the giant squid's arms. They were six metres long! They showed the arms to the scientists at a local museum. The scientists were amazed! Today, everyone knows that giant squid are real, but people very rarely see them. In fact, only one video exists of a giant squid in its natural habitat.

#### **B. Gorillas**

About 2,500 years ago, an Ancient Greek explorer called Hanno travelled to Africa. On one island near the coast, there was a group of strange people with black hair on their faces and bodies. He asked the local people for information about them: they were 'gorillae', they answered. These 'people' were violent, bad-tempered and very strong. And for hundreds of years, there were similar stories about strange creatures – half human and half animal – in the forests of Africa. The first scientific description of gorillas only appeared in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. And mountain gorillas were a complete mystery until a German soldier discovered them in 1902!

#### **C. Okapi**

The Ancient Egyptians were familiar with the okapi, a strange creature from the forests of Africa. It looked like a mix between a zebra and a horse. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the famous British journalist and explorer Henry Stanley described the same animal. But was it all a myth? An English politician in central Africa, Henry Johnston, was very interested in Stanley's description. He decided to find the animal. It was not easy, but in 1901 Johnston finally managed to get a complete okapi skin. He sent it to London and the scientists there were amazed. Later, they realised that the okapi is not a type of zebra – in fact, it is a relative of the giraffe.

#### **D. Komodo dragons**

During the First World War (1914-18), a pilot crashed into the sea near Indonesia. Luckily, he could swim well. He reached one of the smallest islands. He was safe! Or was he? On the island, he discovered a horrible monster. It looked like a dragon: it was very big with short legs and a long tongue. It attacked and killed large animals for food. The pilot survived and later he described the monster to his friends. They laughed at him! But in fact, the animal was real. It was a Komodo dragon, the largest lizard in the world. In 1927, London Zoo opened its new Reptile House and it included the first pair of Komodo dragons in Europe.

(taken and adapted from *Solutions elementary*)

**I Read the text and the questions below. For each question 1-6, circle the correct answer a, b or c.**

1. We can learn from text A that:
  - a) the giant squid that attacked the boat in 1873 was six metres long.
  - b) a giant squid can often be seen in its natural habitat.
  - c) a giant squid's arms can be longer than 5 metres.
2. According to text B:
  - a) people in Africa believed twenty-five hundred years ago that gorillas were half human and half animal.
  - b) the local people that Hanno talked to in Africa had black hair on their bodies.
  - c) the gorillas that Hanno saw lived on an island near the coast of Greece.
3. Text C tells us that:
  - a) at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, people could see the okapi in London.
  - b) the okapi and the giraffe belong to the same family.
  - c) the okapi is a mix between a zebra and a horse.
4. Komodo dragons are:
  - a) sea creatures.
  - b) mammals.
  - c) reptiles.
5. According to text D:
  - a) the pilot was attacked by a Komodo dragon when he reached the island after the crash.
  - b) the pilot's friends didn't believe him when he told them about Komodo dragons.
  - c) komodo dragons were discovered during the First World War in Africa.
6. All the texts tell us that:
  - a) local people knew about these animals, but scientists didn't know about them until the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century.
  - b) scientists got a proof that all these animals existed in the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
  - c) people knew about these animals and told stories about them in ancient times.

**points: \_\_\_\_ / 1.5**

**II Read the text and for each question 1-8, circle the correct answer A, B, C or D. You can choose only one option in each question.**

According to the text, which animal:

1. doesn't live on the land.	A	B	C	D
2. eats meat.	A	B	C	D
3. looks like a combination of two animals.	A	B	C	D
4. looks like a man.	A	B	C	D
5. gets angry easily.	A	B	C	D
6. has really long parts of the body.	A	B	C	D
7. belongs to the same family as another African animal.	A	B	C	D
8. could be seen in London in the first half of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	A	B	C	D

**points: \_\_\_\_ / 2**

III Match the words from the text *a-f* (on the left) to the definitions *1-4* (on the right). There are two extra words you don't have definitions for. Write the letter of the appropriate word on the line next to the definition:

a) journalist	1. someone who travels to places where no one has ever been in order to find out what is there _____
b) include	2. to contain something as a part of something else _____
c) explorer	3. to say or write what someone or something is like _____
d) describe	4. to understand a situation, sometimes suddenly _____
e) appear	
f) realise	

points: \_\_\_\_ / 1

IV Now read the text again and find the answers to these questions:

1. Which word in text A means 'a tool used for cutting wood'? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which word in text B means 'getting angry or annoyed easily'? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which word in text C means 'extremely surprised'? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which word in text D means 'a part of your mouth'? \_\_\_\_\_

points: \_\_\_\_ / 1

Total points: \_\_\_\_ / 7

This is part of an email you receive from an English friend:

*Hi Vanja!*

*Hope everything's going well with you. I'm writing because I'd like to hear your opinion on something.*

*As you know, I'm starting high school this year. I should start planning more carefully what I want to be and do in the future. I've always wanted to be an artist but my parents think it's not a good idea. They believe it's much better to become a doctor or an engineer. What do you think? Why do you think it's a better option? Also, I'd really like to know what **you** want to be in the future? Which job would **you** like to do and why? Where would you like to build your professional career – in your country or somewhere else? Which personal qualities are required for doing that job? What are the best things about that job? And what do you think the bad sides of the job are?*

*I'm really looking forward to your email.*

*Love,*

*Beth*

Now write an email answering **ALL** your friend's questions. Write your answer in about 100-150 words (**short forms** such as *she's* or *don't* are considered **two words** – *she is* or *do not*).

Dear Beth,

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