



Шифра ученика: |

Укупан број бодова: |

Република Србија
МИНИСТАРСТВО ПРОСВЕТЕ
ЗАВОД ЗА ВРЕДНОВАЊЕ КВАЛИТЕТА ОБРАЗОВАЊА И ВАСПИТАЊА

школска 2023/2024. година

ТЕСТ

ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК

ПРИЈЕМНИ ИСПИТ ЗА УПИС УЧЕНИКА У ШКОЛУ
У КОЈОЈ СЕ ДЕО НАСТАВЕ ОДВИЈА НА СТРАНОМ ЈЕЗИКУ
ШКОЛСКА 2024/2025. 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 worm species.

- 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. Earthworms don't live as deep in the ground as nightcrawlers.		
2. Nightcrawlers love fresh leaves and grass best.		
3. Giant tubeworms have a beard.		
4. Giant tubeworms grab their food and then it goes into their stomach.		
5. Leeches can eat just once a year.		
6. If a leech bites you, your blood becomes really thick.		
7. Most types of tapeworms can be found in human intestines.		
8. We can get rid of tapeworms if we take some medicine.		

points: ____ / 2

- B. On the basis of what you hear, decide which of the four types of worms each question refers to. Put a tick in the correct column. You can choose only one answer / one type of worms for each question:

Which worms ...	nightcrawlers	giant tubeworms	leeches	tapeworms
1. ... drink blood?				
2. ... live on the bottom of an ocean?				
3. ... live inside an animal?				
4. ... can grow from both ends of their bodies?				
5. ... dig tunnels in the ground?				
6. ... are used in medicine?				
7. ... are used to catch fish?				
8. ... have hooks on their heads?				

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.

Aboriginal Australians



Homo sapiens – modern humans – appeared in Africa 200,000 years ago. From that cradle of humanity, they migrated around the world. Travelling through what is now Egypt's Nile Valley, they arrived in Asia about 100,000 years ago. They 1. _____ coast of Southeast Asia and remained there for many years. About 50,000 years ago, they took the next step. They left their Southeast Asian home and 2. _____ waterway to a new land – a place we now call Australia. These people were the first Aboriginal Australians, and there are still groups of these people living in Australia to this day. In fact, the Aboriginal Australians 3. _____ world's oldest living cultures. In Australia, the Aboriginal people created a rich culture. As they spread out, they 4. _____ numerous tribes. Though each one had its own distinctive language and traditions, they were united by a common lifestyle. Taking advantage of Australia's many natural resources, these Aboriginal Australians hunted, fished and collected plants to survive. They were true nomads, never staying in one place too long. All of their possessions came from the land. They created tools from plants and clothes from animal skins. As a result, they 5. _____ environment. Indeed, many of their customs, religious beliefs and mythological stories emphasized a positive relationship with the natural world.

For thousands of years, these indigenous Australians did as they pleased. But in the late 1700s, that changed. European explorers came to Australia for the first time. And with them they brought an entirely new set of rules. They 6. _____ Aboriginal groups by taking over their land and rejecting their customs and languages. In addition, the European diseases and weapons killed off thousands of native people. This went on for many years. Only recently did things begin to change. Aboriginal people now have special rights and are starting to rebuild their culture. But to understand what they lost, one must first understand what they created.

(taken and adapted from *Aboriginal Australians*, Express Publishing)

- a) form one of the
- b) upset the normal order for
- c) decided to leave the
- d) crossed a short
- e) naturally separated into
- f) maintained a deep connection to the
- g) spread out along the

points: ____ / 1.5

2.

How planes fly



A. Have you ever wondered how something as heavy as an airplane is able to stay in the air? Learning about the forces of lift, weight, drag and thrust will help you understand how planes fly.

When an airplane is flying straight and level, and at a speed that doesn't change, the four forces are balanced. However, this changes as the airplane rises and descends, as it speeds up and slows down, and as it turns. Now let's take a closer look at the four forces that make it possible for an airplane to get off the ground and stay in the air.

B. Lift

Lift is the force that pushes planes up. Lift is created by differences in air pressure above and below the wings.

What makes a wing work? A typical airplane wing is more curved on top than it is on the bottom. The curved upper surface of the wing limits the flow of air more than the flatter lower surface. This causes the air above to speed up more than the air below. The faster the air speeds up, the lower its pressure becomes. So the faster moving air above has less pressure than the slower moving air below and the higher air pressure below pushes the wing up.

C. Weight

Thanks to gravity, weight is the force that pulls a plane down. The lighter a plane is, the less lift it needs to get off the ground. That's why airplane designers use lightweight, but strong materials and structures to keep planes as light as possible.

For example, the body of some planes in the past was made out of hollow steel tubing – strong, but lightweight – and the wings were made out of a strong type of wood covered in cotton fabric and painted! Most airplanes today are made out of aluminium, a strong, yet lightweight metal. However, other metals, such as steel and titanium, are sometimes used to build aircraft.

D. Drag

Drag is the force that pushes back against a plane. Drag is caused by friction and air pressure differences. You can feel this force when you move your hand through water. Try this in a pool or the tub. Put your hand into the water with your fingers pointed straight down. Move your hand through the water really fast, with your palm facing forward. Do you feel the pressure of the water pushing against your palm? That's drag. Now, put your hand out flat, palm down, so it is parallel to the bottom. Move your hand back and forth really fast. Do you notice how there is less drag this way? That's because when your hand is parallel to the bottom it is more streamlined, or smoother, shape, which allows it to move more easily through the water.

E. Thrust

Thrust is the force that pushes a plane forward. Airplanes use engines to produce thrust. Three kinds of engines power most planes: piston, jet, and rocket.

Piston engines cannot produce thrust on their own, so they provide power to a propeller. The spinning propeller creates higher pressure behind the propeller and lower pressure in front. This pressure difference pushes the plane forward. Jet engines and rocket engines produce thrust by increasing the pressure inside the engine. The increased pressure in the engine applies more pressure forward than it does backward. This pressure difference also pushes the plane forward.

You can see the effect of thrust when you blow up a balloon and release it without tying the end. The balloon flies forward while the air inside escapes in the opposite direction, just like the exhaust of a jet or rocket engine.

(taken and adapted from *Awesome Adventures at the Smithsonian*)

I Read the text and the questions below. For each question 1-7, circle the correct answer *a, b* or *c*.

1. The four forces need to be balanced if we want an airplane to:
 - a) lift off the ground and stay in the air.
 - b) go faster or more slowly.
 - c) fly at constant speed.

2. The curved upper surface of an airplane wing causes:
 - a) the air below the wing to go faster than above the wing.
 - b) the air below the wing to go more slowly than above the wing.
 - c) the pressure above the wing to be higher than below the wing.

3. According to the text:
 - a) the air pressure is lower at lower speeds.
 - b) the air pressure is higher at lower speeds.
 - c) the air pressure is higher at higher speeds.

4. According to the text, airplane designers:
 - a) have always used aluminium to keep planes as light as possible.
 - b) often use wood for the wings to keep planes as light as possible.
 - c) have used steel to build planes.

5. If the plane is heavier, it needs:
 - a) less pressure below the wings to get off the ground.
 - b) more pressure below the wings to get off the ground.
 - c) the same pressure above and below the wings to get off the ground.

6. According to the text, if you move your hand through the water fast with your fingers pointed straight down and your palm facing forward, there is:
 - a) more drag than when you move your hand with your palm parallel to the bottom.
 - b) less drag than when you move your hand with your palm parallel to the bottom.
 - c) as much drag as when you move your hand with your palm parallel to the bottom.

7. According to the text, when you blow up a balloon and release it without tying the end, the balloon flies forward because:
 - a) there is more pressure forward than backward.
 - b) there is less pressure forward than backward.
 - c) there is only pressure forward.

points: ____ / 3.5

II 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) hollow | 1. the inside part of your hand from your wrist to the base of your fingers _____ |
| b) release | 2. forward _____ |
| c) exhaust | 3. having a hole or empty space inside _____ |
| d) palm | 4. let out, let go _____ |
| e) fabric | |
| f) forth | |

points: ____ / 1

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

1. Which word in part A means 'goes or comes down'? _____
2. Which word in text C means 'weighing only little or less than average'? _____
3. Which word in text D means 'horizontal or level'? _____
4. Which word in text E means 'gets free'? _____

points: ____ / 1

Total points: ____ / 7

