Шифра ученика:	
Укупан број бодова:	

Република Србија

МИНИСТАРСТВО ПРОСВЕТЕ

ЗАВОД ЗА ВРЕДНОВАЊЕ КВАЛИТЕТА ОБРАЗОВАЊА И ВАСПИТАЊА

школска 2024/2025. година

ТЕСТ

ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК

ПРИЈЕМНИ ИСПИТ ЗА УПИС УЧЕНИКА У ШКОЛУ
У КОЈОЈ СЕ ДЕО НАСТАВЕ ОДВИЈА НА СТРАНОМ ЈЕЗИКУ
ШКОЛСКА 2025/2026. 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 прецртавани и исправљани.
- Ако завршиш писање састава раније, предај тест и тихо изађи.

Желимо ти много успеха на пријемном испиту!

2025

Шифра ученика:

You are going to hear a text about the Mongols.

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. The Mongols primarily lived in houses made of wood and stone.		
2. Mongolian children learned to ride a horse from an early age.		
3. The Mongols were skilled fighters who could shoot arrows accurately while riding on horseback.		
4. The meeting of Mongol leaders in 1206 took place in the vast grasslands of Mongolia.		
5. Genghis Khan selected clan chiefs to assist him with military campaigns and created a new legal code.		
6. The Mongol army was divided into units, and officers were chosen based on their noble birth.		
7. The Mongols' early victories helped them gain wealth and attract new recruits, making them strong enough to invade major civilizations.		
8. Many cities willingly joined the Mongol Empire because the Mongols were known for their peaceful negotiations.		

points: ____ / 2

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

1. The groups of related families that the Mongols lived in were called **clans / herds**.
2. When they were close to the enemy, the Mongols used **arrows / spears** to fight them.
3. The name of Mongolian warrior who was elected the ruler in 1206 was **Temujin / Genghis Khan**.
4. Genghis Khan planned to conquer **all Mongol clans / other people**.
5. Genghis Khan's army had more than 100,000 **officers / soldiers**.
6. Mongols controlled all northern China in **1211 / 1214**.
7. **China / Mongolia** invaded western kingdoms that controlled parts of the Silk Road.
8. The Mongols used terror to **frighten people / destroy cities**.

points: ____ / 2

Now, you will hear the text again.

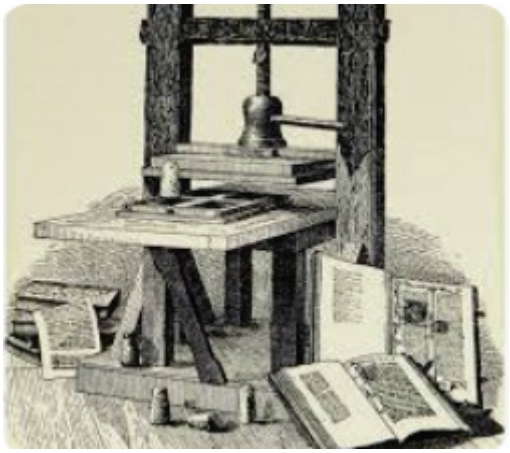
Total points: ____ / 4

Шифра ученика:

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.

The Invention of Printing



Paper 1_____ during the time of the Han dynasty in China. Under the Tang, paper was produced in large amounts. In the following centuries, paper and papermaking spread through Asia to other parts of the world.

The manufacture of paper led to another important Chinese invention: a method for printing books. Before printing, books 2_____ by hand and were very expensive.

Chinese Buddhist monks began woodblock printing in the 600s. In woodblock printing, printers used a wooden block for each page they needed to print. They carved the page's Chinese characters into the block. Then they put ink on the block and pressed a piece of paper onto it. The printers rubbed the sheet of paper to transfer the Chinese characters onto the page. Each wooden block 3_____ to make thousands of copies.

The earliest known printed book dates from about 868. It is a Buddhist book called the *Diamond Sutra*. Even though woodblock printing was a 4_____, changes could not be made to a page once the wooden block was carved.

In the 1000s, a Chinese printer named Pi Sheng solved this 5_____ by inventing movable type. With movable type, each character is an individual piece. The pieces can be arranged to form sentences and used again and again. Pi Sheng made his pieces from clay and put them together to make book pages.

Printing also led to the invention of 6_____. During the Tang dynasty, rice production and trade greatly increased. Chinese traders needed more money to carry out their business. The Chinese already produced copper coins, but they could not make enough coins to support the empire's economy.

In 1024, during the Song dynasty, the Chinese began to print the world's first paper money as a way to benefit traders. It still had the value of coin money, but it was lighter to carry. The use of paper money helped the economy and cities to grow.

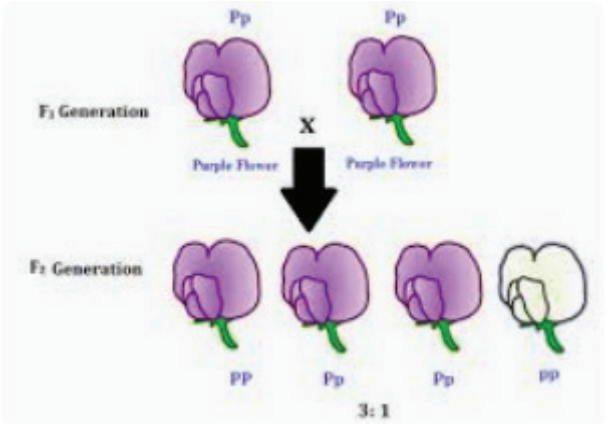
(taken and adapted from *World History and Geography, Impact California Social Studies*)

a) made
b) could be used
c) had been invented
d) printing problem
e) were copied
f) major advancement
g) paper currency

points: ____ / 1.5

2.

Reproduction of Organisms



1. What are traits?

Your characteristics are what make you unique. These characteristics, like hair colour or height, are called traits.

2. Why do offspring look like their parents?

Have you ever seen kittens with their parents? You may have noticed that the kittens looked similar to their parents. Long ago, people thought that an organism's traits were determined in the same way that paint colours can be mixed. People assumed this because offspring often resemble both parents, like the cats and their kittens. This is known as blending inheritance.

Today, scientists know that heredity is more complex.

Heredity *is the passing of traits from parents to offspring.* For example, you and your brother might have blue eyes even though both of your parents have brown eyes. How does this happen? Answers to this question are found in the study of genetics. Genetics *is the study of how traits are passed from parents to offspring.*

More than 150 years ago, an Austrian monk named Gregor Mendel performed experiments that helped answer many questions about heredity. The results of his experiments also disproved the idea of blending inheritance. Mendel's research into the questions of heredity gave scientists a basic understanding of genetics. Because of his research, Mendel is known as the father of genetics.

3. Experiments

Mendel crossed pea plants in his experiments. He did this to show the passing of characteristics through generations. Self-pollination occurs when pollen from one plant lands on the pistil of a flower on the same plant. Cross-pollination occurs when pollen from one plant reaches the pistil of a flower on a different plant. Mendel allowed one group of flowers to self-pollinate. With another group, he cross-pollinated the plants himself.

Mendel began with plants that were true-breeding for the trait that he would test. When a true-breeding plant self-pollinates, it always produces offspring with traits that match the parent. For example, when a true-breeding pea plant with wrinkled seeds self-pollinates, it produces only plants with wrinkled seeds. In fact, it will produce wrinkled seeds generation after generation.

Once Mendel had enough true-breeding plants for a trait that he wanted to test, he cross-pollinated selected plants.

4. First-Generation Crosses

Crosses between true-breeding plants with purple flowers produced true-breeding plants with only purple flowers. Crosses between true-breeding plants with white flowers produced true-breeding plants with only white flowers. However, when Mendel crossed true-breeding plants with purple flowers and true-breeding plants with white flowers, all of the offspring had purple flowers.

Why did crossing plants with purple flowers and plants with white flowers always produce offspring with purple flowers? Why were there no white flowers? Why didn't the cross produce offspring with lavender (light purple) flowers—a combination of white and purple? Mendel carried out more experiments to answer these questions.

5. Second-Generation (Hybrid) Crosses

Mendel's first-generation purple-flowering plants are called hybrid plants. They came from true-breeding parent plants with different forms of the same trait. Therefore, when Mendel cross-pollinated two purple-flowering hybrid plants, some of the offspring had white flowers. The white flowers trait had disappeared in the first-generation plants. However, it always reappeared in the second-generation plants.

After analyzing the results of his experiments, Mendel concluded that two "factors" control each inherited trait. He also proposed that when organisms reproduce, the sperm and the egg each contribute one factor for each trait. Mendel also hypothesized that the purple factor was dominant, blocking the white factor. A dominant trait *is a genetic factor that blocks another genetic factor.* The purple pea flowers are a dominant trait. A recessive trait *is a genetic factor that is blocked by the presence of a dominant factor.* The white pea flowers are a recessive trait.

(taken and adapted from *Reading Essentials, California Inspire Science, Grade 6 Integrated*)

I Read the text and the questions below. For each question 1-7, circle the correct answer *A, B* or *C*.

1. Based on the text, why did people long ago believe in blending inheritance?
   A) Scientists conducted experiments proving that traits mix like paint colours.
   B) They observed that offspring often shared traits with both parents, similar to mixing paint colours.
   C) Offspring always looked identical to one of their parents, leading to the blending inheritance idea.

2. According to the text, what does the study of genetics help explain?
   A) Why all offspring look exactly like their parents.
   B) How parents can choose which traits their offspring will inherit.
   C) Why some traits appear in offspring even if they are not seen in the parents.

3. Why is Gregor Mendel known as the father of genetics?
   A) He discovered all the genes responsible for heredity in living organisms.
   B) He was the first person to believe that traits could be passed from parents to offspring.
   C) His experiments helped disprove blending inheritance and provided a foundation for understanding genetics.

4. What was Mendel trying to demonstrate by crossing pea plants in his experiments?
   A) How plants can produce pollen for reproduction.
   B) That self-pollination is more effective than cross-pollination.
   C) The way characteristics are passed from one generation to the next.

5. Why did Mendel start his experiments with true-breeding plants?
   A) Because true-breeding plants are the only ones capable of self-pollination.
   B) To ensure that the traits he studied would remain unchanged across generations.
   C) To prove that all plants produce identical offspring no matter how they are pollinated.

6. What did Mendel observe when he cross-pollinated two purple-flowering hybrid plants?
   A) The white flower trait disappeared permanently and never reappeared.
   B) All the offspring had purple flowers, just like the first-generation plants.
   C) Some of the offspring had white flowers, even though the first generation did not.

7. According to Mendel's conclusions, why did all first-generation hybrid plants have purple flowers?
   A) The purple factor was dominant and blocked the white factor.
   B) The hybrid plants received only purple factors from their parents.
   C) The white factor was eliminated and no longer existed in the plants.

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) offspring	1. happen _____
b) assume	2. suggest _____
c) inheritance	3. the young of an animal, or a person's children _____
d) propose	4. prove that something is not true _____
e) occur	
f) disprove	

points: ____ / 1

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

1. Which word in part 2 means 'look like or be like someone or something'? _____
2. Which word in part 3 means 'to take pollen from one plant or part of a plant to another so that new plant seeds can be produced'? _____
3. Which expression in part 4 means 'to perform or complete a job or an activity'? _____
4. Which word in part 5 means 'to give a possible but not yet proved explanation for something'? _____

points: ____ / 1

Total points: ____ / 5.5

Шифра ученика:

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 about your experience with something.
My family and I have just come back from a trip to the countryside. At first, I wasn't very happy about that trip, but I must admit that I was wrong because I actually enjoyed every minute of it. I don't think I had ever been so connected to nature before and it felt so relaxing. However, most of my friends don't really believe that it's possible to have a good time in the countryside. That's why I'd like to hear your opinion. Can you remember a day you spent in the countryside? Where did you spend it? Who were you with? What did you do there? What did you like about that particular day?
I'm really looking forward to your email.

Love,
Marc

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 Marc,

Love,
Vanja

points: _____ / 4