



Шифра ученика: |

Укупан број бодова: |

Република Србија

МИНИСТАРСТВО ПРОСВЕТЕ, НАУКЕ И ТЕХНОЛОШКОГ РАЗВОЈА
ЗАВОД ЗА ВРЕДНОВАЊЕ КВАЛИТЕТА ОБРАЗОВАЊА И ВАСПИТАЊА

школска 2021/2022. година

ТЕСТ

ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК

ПРИЈЕМНИ ИСПИТ ЗА УПИС УЧЕНИКА У ШКОЛУ
У КОЈОЈ СЕ ДЕО НАСТАВЕ ОДВИЈА НА СТРАНОМ ЈЕЗИКУ
ШКОЛСКА 2022/2023. 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, науке и технолошког развоја.

You are going to hear a text about Coca-Cola.

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 famous Coca-Cola bottle is almost a century old.		
2. Nowadays, Coca-Cola is a constant part of world culture.		
3. The story of Coca-Cola is older than the famous shape of its bottle.		
4. Pemberton achieved a great triumph with his medicine.		
5. We still don't know who really invented Coca-Cola.		
6. Candler was the one who started selling Coca-Cola in bottles.		
7. The Coca-Cola company started bottling the drink in Europe because Europeans loved it.		
8. The USA is the only country where Coca-Cola is made.		

points: ____ / 2

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

1. A Big-Mac is **more / less** recognizable around the world than a Coca-Cola bottle.
2. The Coca-Cola logo **is still the same / has changed**.
3. At first, it was used as **a medicine / a drink**.
4. Pemberton **never stopped selling Coca-Cola / found a buyer for his secret formula**.
5. Candler was **the only pharmacist / one of the pharmacists** who sold Coca-Cola.
6. The Coca-Cola company started to export it to Europe **during the First World War / after the First World War had finished**.
7. The precise formula for making Coca-Cola is known to **a few / a lot of** people.
8. Nowadays, **caffeine / coca leaves** is one of Coca-Cola's key ingredients.

points: ____ / 2

Now, you will hear the text again.

Total points: ____ / 4

1.

I 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 GREAT FIRE OF LONDON

London was a busy city in 1666. It was very crowded. The streets were narrow and dusty. The houses were made of wood and very close together. Indeed, the streets were so narrow that it was possible for a person at a window on one side to (1) _____ on the other side. There was little light and air.

Inside their homes, people used candles for light and cooked on open fires. A fire could easily (2) _____. In those days there were no firemen to stop a fire from spreading.

The fire began on early Sunday morning in September. It started in Pudding Lane in the shop of the king's baker. When the baker went to bed, he did not put out the fire that heated his oven. Sparks from the oven fell onto some dry flour sacks and they caught fire. The flames (3) _____, down Pudding Lane and into the nearby streets.

Soon London was (4) _____. The sky was red with huge flames from the fire. By Monday, 300 houses had burned down.

Everybody was in a panic. People loaded their things onto carts and tried to leave town. Others tried to get away on boats on the river. Some people (5) _____, hoping to save them from the fire.

A strong wind from the east helped spreading the fire. London Bridge and St Paul's Cathedral were both burnt. On Tuesday, the king ordered that houses and shops be pulled down to stop the fire from spreading. By Wednesday, they (6) _____. But by then, 100,000 people were homeless.

(adapted from <https://in2english.net/2019/04/25/the-great-fire-of-london>)

- a) get out of control
- b) filled with smoke
- c) were extinguished
- d) buried their things in the garden
- e) spread through the house
- f) shake hands with a neighbour
- g) had the fire under control

points: ____ / 1.5

2.

Holidays through history



1. _____

The Romans were the first people who thought about leaving their homes to go travelling for fun. There was peace during the Roman Empire (27 BC to 476 AD), so Romans with money – and leisure time – went on holiday for as long as two years! The Empire contained parts of North Africa and West Asia, as well as Western Europe, so people could travel a long way without crossing a border. Travellers needed a place to eat and sleep, so inns and restaurants opened, where they could spend the night and have a meal.

2. _____

In 15th-century England, it was mainly kings and queens who went on holiday. They usually took about a thousand people with them – Henry VIII once took four thousand! Their destination was the country house of a ‘friend’ of the royal family, where they stayed from one night to a few weeks. In total, they were away for about a month. These holidays happened twice a year: once in summer, to escape the heat of the city, and again in winter, so that they didn’t get bored in the palace.

3. _____

In the middle of the 17th century, the sons of rich families in Western Europe began spending time abroad to complete their education. This trip was called the Grand Tour, and the idea was to experience different cultures and learn foreign languages. The first tours lasted up to three and a half years, but later tours were usually ‘only’ two years long. The young men visited, among other countries, France and Italy because of their famous artists and works of art. Later, rich young women also began going on a Grand Tour, but an older family member always went with them.

4. _____

During the Industrial Revolution, travel became easier because there were new forms of transport, such as the train. In the 1840s, the businessman Thomas Cook began arranging trips that included travel, food and hotels, but these were still for the wealthy. The invention of the plane in the 1900s made it quicker to travel long distances, but the first flights were expensive. In the 1960s, flights became cheaper, and companies began offering trips to the Mediterranean that ordinary people could afford. Today, these holidays are still popular, but many tourists prefer to travel further away, to places like Machu Picchu in Peru.

(adapted from <https://oup.pagetiger.com/life-vision-pre-int-22/1>)

I Read the text and choose one heading A-E for each of the paragraphs 1-4. There is one extra heading that you will not use:

- A. A royal holiday
- B. Mass tourism
- C. Where the rich go
- D. Where it all began
- E. Travelling for learning

points: ____ / 1

II Read the text and the questions below. For each question, circle the correct answer a, b or c.

1. According to the text, the ones who spent most time travelling were:
 - a) the Romans.
 - b) English royal families.
 - c) the sons of rich families in Western Europe.
2. In the first paragraph we learn that the Romans could travel at the beginning of the new era because:
 - a) they were rich.
 - b) there was no war.
 - c) there were no borders between countries.
3. According to the second paragraph, during their travels, royal families in England:
 - a) usually travelled abroad.
 - b) always travelled with a large number of people.
 - c) always spent a long time at other people's houses.
4. According to the third paragraph, the sons of rich families in Western Europe started travelling abroad in order to:
 - a) learn more about various countries.
 - b) have as much fun as possible.
 - c) do business there.
5. According to the fourth paragraph:
 - a) the first travel agency was set up in the 19th century.
 - b) people could travel long distances only after the invention of the train and plane.
 - c) these days, people do not go to the Mediterranean any more.

points: ____ / 2.5

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) border	1. from a country that is not yours _____
b) abroad	2. not special or different in any way _____
c) destination	3. the line that separates two countries and states _____
d) foreign	4. a point where a journey ends _____
e) ordinary	
f) popular	

points: ____ / 1

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

1. Which word in paragraph one means 'the time when you are not working'? _____
2. Which word in paragraph one means 'a small hotel, especially one in the countryside'?

3. Which word in paragraph two means 'hot weather or hot conditions'? _____
4. Which word in paragraph four means 'have enough money to buy something'?

points: ____ / 1

Total points: ____ / 5.5

Шифра ученика: |

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

Hi Sam!

Hope everything's going well with you. I'm writing because I can't wait to tell you something – I'm so excited about it.

Last weekend I was in Slovenia with my cousins. I really loved the country. There were so many great things to see and do there. Unfortunately, I don't have time right now to tell you all about it, but I promise to write everything in my next email.

Now I'm really interested in one thing - which country or city that you've visited so far do you like best? Who were you there with? What did you do and see there? How was it? What did you like best about it? Which country would you like to visit in the future and why?

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,

Love,
Sam

points: ____ / 4