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Укупан број бодова: |

Република Србија

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

школска 2018/2019. година

ТЕСТ

# ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК

ПРИЈЕМНИ ИСПИТ ЗА УПИС УЧЕНИКА У ОДЕЉЕЊА У КОЈИМА СЕ ДЕО НАСТАВЕ  
ОДВИЈА НА СТРАНОМ ЈЕЗИКУ ЗА ШКОЛСКУ 2019/2020. ГОДИНУ

## 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!

You are going to hear an extract from a documentary about polar bears.

A) Look at the sentences and decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. 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. Polar bears are called 'sea bears' because they live in the sea.		
2. Polar bears can hold their breath for minimum 2 minutes.		
3. Polar bears can swim faster than seals.		
4. The size of the polar bear's paws helps it not fall through the ice easily.		
5. The polar bear's paws lose too much heat because some parts of them are naked.		
6. Because of the position of its ears while swimming, a polar bear swims faster.		
7. The polar bear's fur is white.		
8. The first layer of the polar bear's hair helps the bear stay both dry and warm.		

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

B) Now, circle the correct option in each sentence:

- The temperatures in the Arctic Circle region are sometimes lower than minus 15 / 50 degrees Celsius.
- The polar bear got its scientific name because of its swimming / moving ability.
- Polar bears can swim up to 116 / 160 kilometres without resting.
- Polar bears' most valuable characteristic is their swimming ability / fur.
- Seals can swim at a speed of 17 / 70 kilometres per hour.
- The bear's fur/skin is translucent.
- The length of the hairs in the first layer is 4 / 12 centimetres.
- The second layer of the polar bear's hair is thick / waterproof, so it keeps the undercoat dry.

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

Now, you will hear the text again.

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

**1.**

**I Read the text and the questions on the opposite page. For each question, choose/circle the correct answer *a, b* or *c*.**

### **The Aboriginal People of Australia**



1. The Aboriginal people are the original inhabitants of Australia. Archaeologists believe that they have lived in Australia for about 50,000 to 60,000 years! Today, they make up a little more than two percent of the population of Australia.
2. In the past, Aboriginal people were hunters and gatherers. This means that they survived by hunting, fishing, and gathering plants. They did not settle permanently in one place. Instead, they moved around the continent when they needed to refresh their supply of food. The Aboriginal people had, and still have, a strong respect for and connection to the land and nature. It influences almost every part of their culture, from food and shelter, to art and religion.
3. Things quickly changed for the Aboriginal people when Europeans began arriving in Australia in 1788. They brought disease that the Aboriginal people had never been exposed to before. The Aboriginal people also had to fight for the land that was theirs. There were many years of difficult times. The Aboriginal people had to learn to live in a society that was very different from the society their ancestors lived in. They had to fight to keep their culture alive.
4. The situation started to improve for the Aboriginal people in the 1960s. They were finally given the right to vote. Later, the Australian government also began trying to make up for some of the unfair treatment the people had suffered. They returned some of the land to the Aboriginal people that had been taken from them more than a century before.
5. The contributions of Aboriginal people to Australia can be seen in many areas. For example, they created the boomerang, a curved piece of wood that has been used both as a weapon and for sport. Aboriginal rock paintings can be found in many areas of Australia. Some are believed to be 30,000 years old. The didgeridoo (*didge er ee DOO*) is a well-known Australian wind instrument. It is a straight trumpet made from hollow piece of wood or bamboo. Some people believe it may be one of the world's oldest wind instruments.
6. The Aboriginal people are an important and valuable part of Australian society. Today, many still live a traditional lifestyle in the bush, or Australian wilderness. Others have become a part of modern-day Australian culture and live in cities around the country. Their influence can be found in many aspects of Australian life.

(text taken from *Spectrum Reading Grade 5, Frank Schaffer Publications*)

1. The aim of the text is to:
  - a) explain how the Aboriginal people used to live in the past.
  - b) tell us that white people treated the Aboriginal people in an unfair way.
  - c) inform us about an important group of people who live in Australia.
  
2. According to the first paragraph:
  - a) there are more Aboriginal people than white people in Australia today.
  - b) the Aboriginal people were the first people who lived in Australia.
  - c) the Aboriginal people definitely lived in Australia 60,000 years ago.
  
3. In the past, the Aboriginal people moved around the continent to:
  - a) show their respect and connection with nature.
  - b) find food.
  - c) find shelter.
  
4. When Europeans started arriving in Australia, the Aboriginal people:
  - a) had to change their way of life.
  - b) invented new diseases.
  - c) gave them their land.
  
5. According to the fourth paragraph, in the 1960s:
  - a) life started getting better for the Aboriginal people.
  - b) the Australian government treated the Aboriginal people in an unfair way.
  - c) the Aboriginal people suffered a lot.
  
6. According to the fifth paragraph:
  - a) the didgeridoo is the oldest instrument in the world.
  - b) the didgeridoo is played by the wind.
  - c) the didgeridoo is a kind of trumpet.
  
7. According to the sixth paragraph:
  - a) the Aboriginal people have created modern-day Australian culture.
  - b) there are Aboriginal people in various cities in Australia today.
  - c) most Aboriginal people live in Australian wilderness.

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) inhabitants	1. a person related to you who lived a long time ago _____
b) population	2. always and for ever _____
c) permanently	3. collect several things, often from different places or people _____
d) refresh	4. all the people who live in a particular country, area or place _____
e) gather	
f) ancestor	

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

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

1. Which word in paragraph 1 means 'scientists who study past cultures'?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which word in paragraph 2 means 'has an effect on'?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Which word in paragraph 3 means 'unprotected from harmful actions'?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Which word in paragraph 4 means 'a period of 100 years'?

\_\_\_\_\_

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

Total points: \_\_\_\_ / 5.5

## 2.

I Read the text and fill in the blanks 1-6 with the correct expressions a-f.

### Petroleum – the bottom of the barrel?



Petroleum has been used in one form or another for thousands of years. However, it is only relatively recently that oil has become (1) \_\_\_\_\_. It is now the subject of much global discussion and conflict.

Approximately 90% of the world's transport (2) \_\_\_\_\_, not to mention all the other things we use oil for, including plastics, pesticides, and pharmaceuticals.

Some experts believe oil production could reach its highest point within the next five years, after which there will be a decline in supply. Worldwide demand for oil may be greater than the supply so the price of oil could (3) \_\_\_\_\_, which would greatly affect our everyday lives. We wouldn't be able to afford to drive our cars, take cheap flights or heat our houses, and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of transporting food would push up food prices.

People are looking for alternative forms of energy, for example, biofuels. However, these are not without negative consequences. In countries like Brazil, the rainforests (5) \_\_\_\_\_ at an alarming rate to make way for biofuel crops. As more crops are grown to provide biofuels, fewer are available for food, again pushing up food prices.

We need to start planning for the post-oil age and looking for realistic energy alternatives. What are these alternatives and how (6) \_\_\_\_\_? It is difficult to tell. Life will certainly be different, but in the past we managed without oil, and we may have to manage again.

(adapted from 'Earth Sciences - Petroleum', Network 2 CLIL Lessons, OUP)

- a) the rising cost
- b) the world's most important fuel
- c) are being destroyed
- d) can we survive without oil
- e) depends on oil
- f) rise dramatically

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

Шифра ученика: |

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

*Hi there!*

*Hope everything's going well with you. I'm writing because I want to share something with you. Actually, I've just won the first prize in an English competition. My favourite subjects at school are maths and English. I'm not crazy about biology though. What about you – which subjects do you have at school and what do you think about them? Which one(s) do you like best and why? Which ones are your least favourite and why? What would you like to study in the future? Why?*

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

*Love,*

*Mary*

Now write an email answering **ALL** your friend's questions. Write your answer in about 100-120 words (**short forms** such as *she's* or *don't* are considered **two words** – *she is* or *do not*).

Dear Mary,

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Love,

Sam

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