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

школска 2017/2018. година

## ТЕСТ

# ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК

ПРИЈЕМНИ ИСПИТ ЗА УПИС УЧЕНИКА У ОДЕЉЕЊА У КОЈИМА СЕ ДЕО НАСТАВЕ  
ОДВИЈА НА СТРАНОМ ЈЕЗИКУ ЗА ШКОЛСКУ 2018/2019. 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 a conversation about the human body. Then you need to complete the following TWO exercises based on what you hear.

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

|  | YES | NO |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. One tenth of our body cells are bacteria.                             |     |    |
| 2. Absence of bacteria can cause death among animals due to indigestion. |     |    |
| 3. Presence of bacteria in our bodies is mostly harmful.                 |     |    |
| 4. You can see mites.  |     |    |
| 5. Half of human population have mites.                                  |     |    |
| 6. Having mites is something to worry about.                             |     |    |
| 7. Mites feed on human hair.   |     |    |
| 8. The majority of atoms are empty space.                                |     |    |

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

- B) Now, fill in the blanks with the words from the word box below to get the summary of the conversation. Use each word once. Do not change the form of the word.

|       |         |        |           |      |         |      |          |
|-------|---------|--------|-----------|------|---------|------|----------|
| cells | helpful | digest | eyelashes | diet | insects | cube | bacteria |
|-------|---------|--------|-----------|------|---------|------|----------|

The conversation starts with the role of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in the bodies of mammals. Without them, animals, for example, cannot (2) \_\_\_\_\_ food, and consequently many of them die, or they can survive only if they have a special (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

They make about 90 percent of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in human body. Contrary to popular belief, they are mostly (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

As for the human body, the text suggests that if you take out the empty space, you could fit your body inside a tiny (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

It finishes with the part about mites, which are not (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in fact, and although they live in (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and eyebrows, they are completely harmless.

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

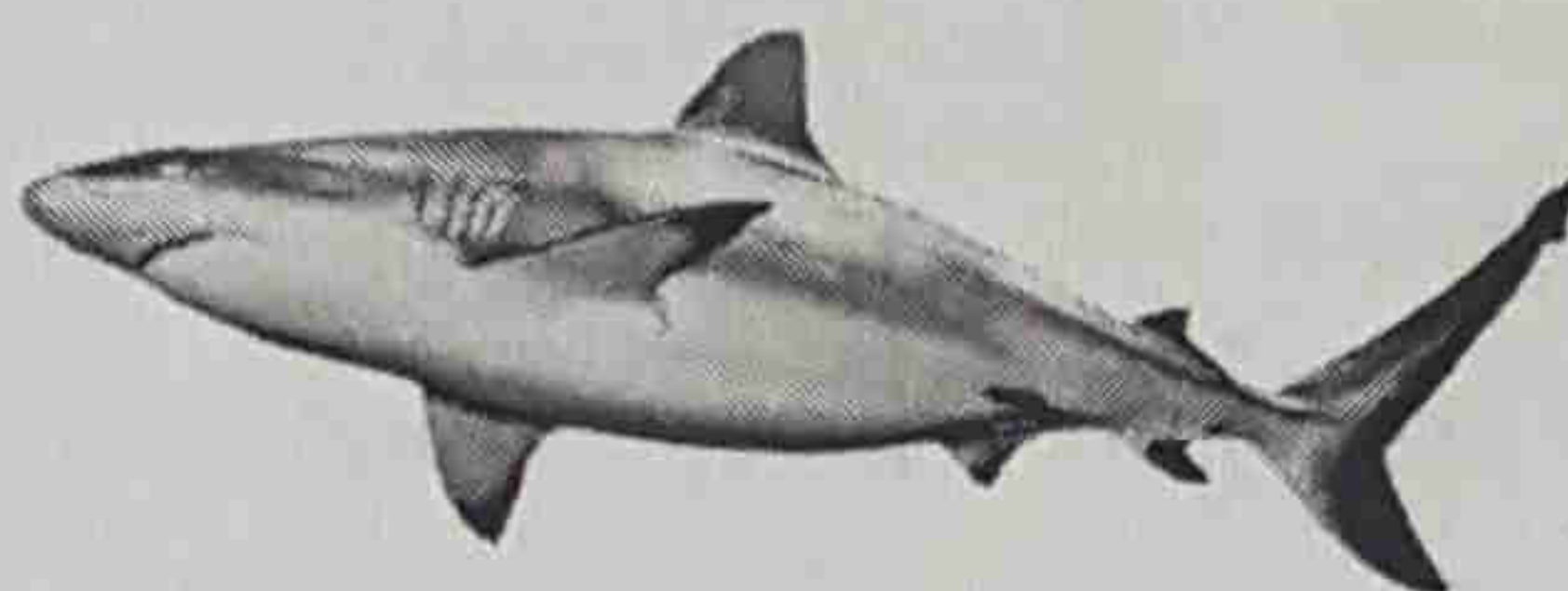
Now, you will hear the text again.



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 Great White Shark



1. Sharks are a kind of fish that are different from other fish mostly because sharks have cartilage instead of bones. Many people fear sharks because they are thought to be violent man-eaters. In reality, out of the hundreds of species of sharks that still exist today, only four species (the great white shark, the bull shark, the tiger shark, and the oceanic whitetip shark) have been involved in unprovoked attacks on humans.
2. Even though not all sharks hunt large prey, they all share a body structure that is well suited for killing. Shark bodies are very sleek and sharks can generally swim faster than most other sea creatures. The jaws of almost every shark are placed perfectly for gripping, biting, and ripping at their prey. Sharks live in every sea, and can be found at depths ranging from 2,000 meters down all the way up to the ocean's surface. Some species of sharks can even live in freshwater environments, such as lakes and rivers.
3. The great white shark is the most famous species of shark because it is one of the deadliest predators in the ocean. Just before dawn, a great white shark glides slowly through the ocean. The great white does not sleep. Instead of sleeping, it swims very slowly. This way, it uses less energy. Like all sharks, the great white must move constantly to keep water moving through its gills. If the great white stops moving, it will not be able to breathe and will die. As the sun rises, the deadliest predator in the ocean becomes active again.
4. The great white shark is one of the most fearsome creatures on the planet. Thanks to books and movies like Peter Benchley's *Jaws*, and Steven Spielberg's movie adaptation of it, the great white shark is one of the most popular predators as well. Humans are not the preferred prey of great whites, so they are not as dangerous to people as movies and books make them seem. However, these sharks are responsible for the majority of shark attacks on humans.
5. Great whites can grow up to six meters long, and can weigh as much as 2,240 kilograms. They can live to be at least 30 years old. As a species, they are very old. Based on fossils, great white sharks evolved into the sharks they are today about 65 million years ago. This makes the species about as old as the last living dinosaur. The oldest shark fossils ever found is about 409 million years old. This means that sharks existed about 200 million years before the dinosaurs.
6. Sharks come in many shapes and sizes. The largest shark that currently exists is the whale shark. However, although the whale shark is currently the largest shark in the world, it is not the largest that ever lived. The megalodon was a prehistoric shark that lived from 28 to about 1.5 million years ago. These sharks probably grew to be at least 16 meters long. They may have closely resembled modern great white shark except for the fact that they were probably three times as large as great whites. If this is true, this prehistoric gigantic shark may have been one of the deadliest predators that ever lived on the Earth. Fortunately for today's sea creatures, the last megalodon died hundreds of thousands of years ago.

(adapted from 'The great white shark' by Virginia Evans and Jenny Dooley, Discover Our Amazing World CLIL readers, Express Publishing)



1. The aim of the text is to:
  - a) warn the reader how dangerous sharks are.
  - b) provide the reader with some basic information about sharks.
  - c) inform the reader that sharks are the oldest species of animals on the planet.
  
2.
  - a) Sharks do not attack people unless they are provoked.
  - b) Four species of shark attack people only if they are provoked.
  - c) Some species of shark attack people even if they are not provoked.
  
3.
  - a) Sharks can't be found below 2,000 meters.
  - b) Sharks can't be found near the ocean's surface.
  - c) Sharks can't be found at the depths of 2,000 meters.
  
4. The great white shark swims slowly in order to:
  - a) sleep.
  - b) be able to breathe.
  - c) save energy.
  
5.
  - a) Peter Benchley made a film about a great white shark.
  - b) Peter Benchley wrote a book about a great white shark.
  - c) Peter Benchley both wrote a book and made a film about a great white shark.
  
6.
  - a) On average, a great white shark lives 30 years.
  - b) A great white shark lives no longer than 30 years.
  - c) A great white shark lives no shorter than 30 years.
  
7. In paragraph six we learn that:
  - a) megalodon was larger than any other shark ever.
  - b) megalodon was larger than any other sea creature ever.
  - c) megalodon was as large as the great white shark.



**II Match the words from the text a-d (on the left) to the definitions 1-4 (on the right). Write the letter of the appropriate word on the line next to the definition:**

a) suggest

b) currently

c) fearsome

d) glides

1. moves somewhere smoothly and quietly \_\_\_\_\_

2. frightening \_\_\_\_\_

3. at the present time \_\_\_\_\_

4. show / express \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

1. Which word in paragraph two means 'the mouth, including the teeth'? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Which word in paragraph two means 'an animal that is hunted or killed by another animal'?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Which word in paragraph six means 'extremely large'? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Which word in paragraph six means 'most likely to kill'? \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



2.

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

A first list



The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World are monuments which represent the most wonderful examples of human (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in art, architecture, and engineering. They were all located around the Mediterranean and they were all huge, impressive, and beautiful, inspiring awe and admiration. The first list of these monuments first appears about 2000 years ago in a short poem by Antiparus, a Greek poet. (2) \_\_\_\_\_, the list was called the Seven Sights of the World and so it was a kind of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ travel guide. Today we call them the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World and sadly all but one of them can now only be found in (4) \_\_\_\_\_ books.

The Great Pyramid in Egypt is the only wonder that survived to the present day. All the others, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Artemis, the Statue of Zeus at Olympia, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, the Colossus of Rhodes and the Lighthouse of Alexandria, were destroyed by (5) \_\_\_\_\_ or fire and have disappeared or are in (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

(adapted from <https://www.clilreaders.com/the7wondersoftheancientworld>)

- a) history
- b) achievement
- c) ruins
- d) originally
- e) ancient
- f) earthquakes

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



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|  |
|--|

This is a part of an e-mail 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. I saw a great film last night. It's called 'Captain Fantastic' and it's about a family who live isolated in a forest in the USA, but then one day are forced to go on a journey across the country. I must admit that I really loved every minute of the film and I heartily recommend it to you.*

*Have you seen any films recently? Tell me a bit more about one of those films. What was it about? Who played in it? Did you like it? Why/why not?*

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

*Love,*

*Mary*

Now write an e-mail 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,

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.