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| **ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК** | **шифра такмичара:** |
| **РЕПУБЛИЧКО ТАКМИЧЕЊЕ** **IV разреда СРЕДЊИХ ШКОЛА 21.4.2013.** | **бр.поена :****макс.30/ мин.25** |
| ***Grammar and vocabulary test*** | **време за рад: 45 мин.** |

**I SUPPLY THE CORRECT TENSE OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS**:

When the train reached London, the young man stopped for a moment and looked at his diary to find the name of the hotel where he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **1**(book) a room. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **2**(find) the necessary information, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **3**(take) a taxi, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **4**(jump) in and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **5** (take) through numerous streets to a small hotel, far from the centre of the town. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **6**(never be) to the city before and was very excited.

He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **7**(change) his clothes in the hotel and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **8**(set out) on a sightseeing journey. After some time he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **9**(want) to return, but he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10(can) remember neither the name of the hotel nor the street it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **11**(be) in. “Where’s my diary?” he wondered, “I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12(must/leave) it in the pocket of my coat, “If only I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **13** (not/take) it off.”.

After he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **14**(wander) down the streets for hours, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **15**(lose) hope. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **16**(look up) helplessly, but suddenly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **17**(realise) that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **18** (stand) in front of the hotel.

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| **max 18 points** |  |

**II TRANSFORM THE SENTENCES USING THE WORDS IN CAPITAL LETTERS .**

**DO NOT CHANGE THE MEANING**.

1. I’m sorry I ever came to this country. **WISH**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. Have doctors removed your appendix? **HAD**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. Jane felt ill, but insisted on going to work. **DESPITE**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 **4.** She overcame her fear of heights when she took up rock climbing. **NOT UNTIL**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**5.** It is your duty to make tea at eleven o’clock. **SUPPOSED**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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| **max 5 points** |  |

**III REWRITE THE FOLLOWING ANECDOTE USING INDIRECT SPEECH:**

“This is the best restaurant in town”, said the taxi driver. The only problem is that they expect guests to wear ties.”

“Then why have you brought us here?” said the tourists indignantly.

“Don’t get excited, “said the taxi driver, opening a box. “I keep ties specially for gentlemen in your predicament. What colour would you like? They’re all the same price.”

**The taxi driver said**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

**but** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2) **.**

**The tourists asked** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3) **.**

**He told them** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (4)

**because he** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (5) ***.***

**He asked** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (6) ,

**adding \_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (7) **.**

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| **max 7 points** |  |

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| **ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК** | **шифра такмичара:** |
| **РЕПУБЛИЧКО ТАКМИЧЕЊЕ** **IV разреда СРЕДЊИХ ШКОЛА**  | **бр.поена :****макс.7/ мин.5** |
| **21.4.2013.** | **време за рад: 15мин.** |

**Listening Comprehension Test**

|  |  |
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| 1. **This passage is a description of …..**

**A**  an old Chinese celebration**B** an old Chinese lady**C** an old Chinese town**D**  an old Chinese spirit1. **The old woman …..**

**A**  had a beautiful hairstyle **B** was almost bald because of her age**C** was almost bald because of the way she treated her hair**D** had artificial hair because she was bald 1. **Her face …..**

**A** showed an approach of death**B** showed she had lived more than a hundred years**C**  looked younger than she really was**D**  was covered with wrinkles 1. **The old lady …..**

**A** was not aware that they were watching her**B** was badly pushed by the crowds passing by**C** did not want anyone to see what she was doing**D** was selling some fruit in the street | **5.** **She was making a kind of sacred place on the pavement …..****A** that represented her worldly wealth **B**  just like thousands of others**C** with her grandson**D** with inexpensive materials**6. With her gifts she wanted to thank the kind spirits …..** **A** for her good fortune**B** for her grandson**C** for something pleasant in the past**D**  for her long and healthy life**7. When she goes away …..** **A**  baby goats will come and eat the food**B** children will come and steal the fruit**C** the kind spirits will come and take the apples**D**  the passers-by will scatter her presents around |

**In a Singapore Street**

**One evening we encountered** /ɪnˈkaʊntə(r)d/ **an old Chinese woman at a street corner. Like thousands of others she wore a black cotton tunic** /ˈtjuːnɪk/**and trousers. Her hair was screwed** /skruːd/ **into a knob** /nɒb/ **at the back of her head and had been thus treated for so many years that much of it had come out by the roots, so that she was now, like me, but artificially balding**/ˈbɔːldɪŋ/. **Her feet had been bound**  /baʊnd/**when she was young so that they were now tiny and deformed and like small hooves** /huːvz/. **There was a little boy with her, her grandson perhaps, clad** /klæd/ **in a vest and striped** /straɪpt/ **shorts, watching the old lady busying herself with something on the pavement in the angle between the two walls. Here, oblivious** /əˈblɪviəs/ **of the jostling** /ˈdʒɒs(ə)lɪŋ/**crowd of passers-by, she had made a humble** /ˈhʌmb(ə)l/ **little shrine** /ʃraɪn/ **upon the ground with some coloured paper, a piece of mirror** /ˈmɪrə(r)/, **and three joss-sticks**  /ˈdʒɒs ˌstɪk/ **in a cigarette tin. Thin spirals** /ˈspaɪrəls/ **of blue smoke wound up** /ˌwaʊnd ˈʌp/ **into the air.** **Now she was laying** /leɪŋ/ **neatly on the ground beside the tin an orange, a banana, a few red peppers and a small bunch of lychees** /ˈlɪtʃiz/.

**Alf spoke to her and she started and turned round. Then she laughed and showed a mouth with one old warrior tooth that had long outlived its fellows. Her face was wizened** /ˈwɪz(ə)nd/ **like a shrunken** /ˈʃrʌŋk(ə)n/ **apple, and her skin was etched** /etʃt/ **with innumerable creases** /kriːsiz/. **Centuries looked out from that ancient face. It belonged to a civilization different from ours and older, and it spoke of an approach to life and death, and an acceptance of both of them, far removed from that of any Westerner.**

**“Something pleasant happened to her here in this spot,” Alf explained. “She is making a thank-offering. These are presents for the kind spirits. When she is gone they will come and take them.”**

**“But won’t the kids steal them?”**

**“Of course. But that will be the same thing. It will be the spirit acting through the children.”**

*from* ***EASTERN WINDOWS F.D.Ommaney***

**In a Singapore Street**

**One evening we encountered an old Chinese woman at a street corner. Like thousands of others she wore a black cotton tunic and trousers. Her hair was screwed into a knob** **at the back of her head and had been thus treated for so many years that much of it had come out by the roots, so that she was now, like me, but artificially balding. Her feet had been bound**   **when she was young so that they were now tiny and deformed and like small hooves**. **There was a little boy with her, her grandson perhaps, clad** **in a vest and striped** **shorts, watching the old lady busying herself with something on the pavement in the angle between the two walls. Here, oblivious** **of the jostling** **crowd of passers-by, she had made a humble** **little shrine** **upon the ground with some coloured paper, a piece of mirror**, **and three joss-sticks**  **in a cigarette tin. Thin spirals** **of blue smoke wound up** **into the air.** **Now she was laying** **neatly on the ground beside the tin an orange, a banana, a few red peppers and a small bunch of lychees**.

**Alf spoke to her and she started and turned round. Then she laughed and showed a mouth with one old warrior tooth that had long outlived its fellows. Her face was wizened** **like a shrunken** **apple, and her skin was etched** **with innumerable creases**. **Centuries looked out from that ancient face. It belonged to a civilization different from ours and older, and it spoke of an approach to life and death, and an acceptance of both of them, far removed from that of any Westerner.**

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| **ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК** | **шифра такмичара:** |
| **РЕПУБЛИЧКО ТАКМИЧЕЊЕ** **IV разреда СРЕДЊИХ ШКОЛА**  | **бр.поена :****макс.8/ мин.6** |
| **21.4.2013.** | **време за рад: 20мин.** |

Reading Comprehension Test

**Electricity: The Force That Transformed the World**

In order to talk about electricity, it is necessary first to talk about the atom. The idea of the “atom” has a long history, one extending back to about 600 B.C. and the time of the ancient Greeks. They believed that all matter was made up of atoms. The word *“atom”* in fact comes from the Greek word *“atmos”,* which means “indivisible”. It was not until 1897. that it was discovered that the atom is not indivisible but is composed of even smaller particles. Among these particles is one called the *electron.*

 Electrons orbit around the center or nucleus of the atom, much as the planets in the solar system orbit around the sun. Electrons closer to the nucleus are held more tightly than those in the outer orbits. It is the electrons in the outermost orbit of certain kinds of atoms that can be made to flow as electric current.

 Electrons flow easily through certain kinds of materials called “conductors”. Many metals, such as silver, copper, gold and aluminum, are good conductors. Good conductors are used in electric circuits to provide a path for the current.

 Other substances provide strong resistance to the flow of current. These substances are called “insulators”, which are used to confine a current to the desired path. Substances such as hard rubber, glass, wax, and certain kinds of plastic are good insulators. Thus, the cord on an electric appliance consists of a piece of wire, generally copper, surrounded by a type of plastic or vinyl, which is the insulator confining the current to its path.

 The pressure that makes electrons flow along wires is called “voltage”. Voltage may be created by a generator at a power plant or by an electric battery. When you turn on a light or an electric appliance, electrons are drawn from generator at a power plant. When you turn the light or appliance off, there will be electric pressure or voltage built up at the switch, but no current will flow. It is somewhat similar to the way a water system works.

 When you turn on a water faucet, water flows through the pipes, which is like electric current flowing through wires. When you turn off a faucet, water pressure remains but no water flows through the faucet. Similarly, when you turn off an electric appliance, voltage remains, but no current flows. In a water system, the whole operation depends on water pressure generated by a water pump. In an electric system, the generator (or battery) creates the pressure called voltage.

Adapted from ***Lines*** (PEPCO publication)

**Choose the correct answer and circle the letter in front of it:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1. In 1897. scientists found out that**A the atom was indivisableB that all matter is composed of atomsC the atom is made up of electronsD the atom consists of smaller parts  | **5. An electric cord consists of**A wire covered with an insulatorB glass covered with hard rubberC plastic covered with hard rubberDwire covered with a conductor |
| **2. Electrons move around the nucleus**A alike the stars in the solar systemB alike the planets around the sunC alike some kinds of atomsD alike electric current | **6. Another term for electric pressure is**A current B faucet C voltageD switch |
| **3. Electrons will flow easily through copper and silver because they are good**A particlesB conductorsC regulatorsD insulators | **7. At a power plant a generator is used to create the pressure that**A makes electrons flow through wires B makes circuits conduct electricityC makes atoms flow through wiresD makes electrons orbit nucleus |
| **4. Insulators**A are electric appliancesB are made of copperC provide a path for the currentD prevent electricity from passing | **8. When we turn off an electric appliance**A current will flowB there will be no pressure and currentC there will be pressure but no currentD voltage will prevent current from flowing |

KEY- 2013, IVraz./republčko

**Grammar and vocabulary test:**

**1.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| had booked | having found | took | jumped | was taken | had never been |
| changed | set out | wanted | could | was | must have left |
| hadn’t taken | had been wandering(\*had wandered) | lost | looked up | realised | was standing |

When the train reached London, the young man stopped for a moment and looked at his diary to find the name of the hotel where he **had booked** a room. **Having found** the necessary information, he **took** a taxi, **jumped** in and **was taken** through numerous streets to a small hotel, far from the centre of the town. He **had never been** to the city before and was very excited.

He **changed** his clothes in the hotel and **set out** on a sightseeing journey. After some time he **wanted** to return, but he **could** remember neither the name of the hotel nor the street it **was** in. “Where’s my diary?” he wondered, “I **must have left** it in the pocket of my coat, “If only I **hadn’t taken** it off.”.

After he **had been wandering (\***had wandered**)** down the streets for hours, he **lost** hope. He **looked up** helplessly, but suddenly **realised** that he **was standing** in front of the hotel.

**2.**

|  |
| --- |
| **I wish I had never come to this country. (\*** I wish never to have come to this country**.)** |
| **Have you had your appendix removed?** |
| **Despite** **feeling ill (\*** her being ill / her illness**), Jane insisted on going to work**. |
| **Not until she took up (\***taking up**) rock climbing did she overcome her fear of heights.** |
| **You are supposed to make tea at eleven o’clock.**  |

**3.**

**The taxi driver said** (that) it was the best restaurant in town (1)

**but** the only problem was (that) they expected guests to wear ties. (2)

**The tourists asked** why he had brought them there. (3)

(\*…………………… why they had been brought there.)

**He told them** not to get excited (4)

**because he** kept ties specially for gentlemen in their predicament. (5)

**He asked** what (\*about the) colour they would like, (6)

**adding (**that) (the ties) they were all the same price. (7)

**Reading** 2013, IVraz./republčko

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** |
| **D** | **B** | **B** | **D** | **A** | **C** | **A** | **C** |

**Listening** 2013, IVraz./republčko

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| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** |
| **B** | **C** | **D** | **A** | **D** | **C** | **B** |

**Reading** 2013, IVraz./republčko

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** |
| **D** | **B** | **B** | **D** | **A** | **C** | **A** | **C** |

**Listening** 2013, IVraz./republčko

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** |
| **B** | **C** | **D** | **A** | **D** | **C** | **B** |