

## GRAMMAR TEST

### I Circle the most appropriate option

1. He is really looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ back to school.  
a) go                      b) to go                      c) going                      d) to going
2. I just can't make up my \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) idea                      b) opinion                      c) mind                      d) decision
3. Why are you sweeping the leaves? You are just \_\_\_\_\_ your energy.  
a) spending                      b) spoiling                      c) wasting                      d) losing
4. It happened \_\_\_\_\_ December 1<sup>st</sup> 2005.  
a) in                      b) at                      c) to                      d) on
5. My sister and I can make it by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) ourselves                      b) our own                      c) ours                      d) us
6. Yesterday we watched TV \_\_\_\_\_ we didn't have anything to do.  
a) when                      b) since                      c) why                      d) but
7. Here is the money you asked me to \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
a) lend                      b) take                      c) borrow                      d) receive
8. I promise I'll \_\_\_\_\_ my best.  
a) make                      b) give                      c) do                      d) work
9. This is the third cold I \_\_\_\_\_ in six months.  
a) will have                      b) have had                      c) had                      d) have
10. Pay attention, \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) will you                      b) won't you                      c) do you                      d) don't you

### II Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronoun

1. Her sister, \_\_\_\_\_ lives in a small village, is a vet.
2. She can't visit her very often, \_\_\_\_\_ is a pity.
3. Do you know anyone \_\_\_\_\_ lives in the country?

III Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form/tense (Active or Passive) of the verbs given below. Each verb should be used only once

READ CARRY NEED SINK SEARCH HIDE FIND TAKE COME LOSE

A treasure hunter today (not) (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to have a map of an island where pirates have carefully (2) \_\_\_\_\_ their gold. Instead he (3) \_\_\_\_\_ records about ships that (4) \_\_\_\_\_ centuries ago in storms or in battles. Ships that sailed from Europe to the Far East and the New World usually (5) \_\_\_\_\_ valuable cargoes. According to old records, a Dutch ship, which (6) \_\_\_\_\_ back from the Far East, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to the bottom during a battle in 1613. In 1980 a group of divers (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the bottom of the sea where the battle (9) \_\_\_\_\_ place, but no treasure (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

#### IV Report Tom's questions

Tom: "What time did you get up, John? What did you wear? Did you catch the train?"

Tom wants to know (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and

(2) \_\_\_\_\_.

He also wants to know (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

#### V Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the words in brackets

Some people believe that cats bring (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (happy).

Some (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (China) believe that if your cat washes (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (it) face,

someone is going (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) you.

ОКРУЖНО/ГРАДСКО ТАКМИЧЕЊЕ

ЗА КОМИСИЈУ

ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК – 8. разред

25. март 2006. године

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST

### *Hollywood Ranch*

Hollywood, the most famous town in America, got its name in 1886 when a retired couple moved to California and built a ranch. The movies hadn't yet been born and the couple chose the location because they liked the wide open spaces around the small but bustling city of Los Angeles.

Three years later moving pictures were invented in London when William Friese-Greene gave the first demonstration of a Kinematograph. But it was the Lumiere brothers in Paris who gave the first public demonstration before a paying audience in 1895. Ironically, they thought movies had no commercial use.

The first narrative film that used actors was called "The Great Train Robbery". People went to see the film in their thousands. Each person paid five cents for admission: this is why the first cinemas were called "Nickel Odeons."

The popularity of movie boomed and the film companies joined together in order to get patent rights as a way of protecting their product. But pirate companies began to make films of their own outside the law. To avoid prosecution these film makers packed up and moved across country. They settled in a small town called Hollywood.

By 1914 this town had become the biggest film factory in the world. Other companies moved there because the sunny climate was conducive to shooting outdoors. The surrounding environment was also perfect for making westerns, the first and most popular American film genre.

The early Hollywood artists were regarded with disrespect by many people. The cinema was the upstart medium and many people resented its overnight success.

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION

*Circle the most appropriate option*

1. The retired couple chose the location for their ranch because
  - a) Los Angeles was a small and bustling town.
  - b) they liked to live near Hollywood.
  - c) they wanted to make movies.
  - d) they liked the environment.
  
2. In 1886 Hollywood was
  - a) as famous as it is now.
  - b) only a small remote ranch.
  - c) the most famous city in America.
  - d) surrounded by wide open spaces.
  
3. The Lumiere brothers were the first
  - a) to give a demonstration of moving pictures.
  - b) to get money for the demonstration of a film.
  - c) to believe that movies had commercial use.
  - d) to make a film that used actors.
  
4. Pirate film companies
  - a) made their films illegally.
  - b) moved across the country illegally.
  - c) wanted to work within the law.
  - d) joined together to protect their products.
  
5. According to the text, other film companies moved to Hollywood because
  - a) they wanted to avoid prosecution.
  - b) they wanted to make movies outside the law.
  - c) the weather conditions allowed them to make films outside.
  - d) the weather was sunny most of the time.
  
6. According to the text
  - a) "The Great Train Robbery" was a huge success.
  - b) people were not enthusiastic about "The Great Train Robbery".
  - c) each person gave a thousand dollars for "The Great Train Robbery".
  - d) "The Great Train Robbery" was first shown in the "Odeon Cinema".
  
7. According to the text in the 1920s many people in America
  - a) respected actors very much.
  - b) thought badly of Hollywood artists.
  - c) regarded Hollywood artists as noble people.
  - d) were not interested in movies and actors at all.

Шарице

ОКРУЖНО/ГРАДСКО ТАКМИЧЕЊЕ  
ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК – 8. разред  
25. март 2006. године

ШИФРА / CODE \_\_\_\_\_  
MAX. 30 points MIN. 24 points  
TIME 30 min.

### GRAMMAR TEST

#### I Circle the most appropriate option

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4. It happened \_\_\_\_\_ December 1<sup>st</sup> 2005.  
a) in            b) at            c) to            d) on
5. My sister and I can make it by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) ourselves            b) our own            c) ours            d) us
6. Yesterday we watched TV \_\_\_\_\_ we didn't have anything to do.  
a) when            b) since            c) why            d) but
7. Here is the money you asked me to \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
a) lend            b) take            c) borrow            d) receive
8. I promise I'll \_\_\_\_\_ my best.  
a) make            b) give            c) do            d) work
9. This is the third cold I \_\_\_\_\_ in six months.  
a) will have            b) have had            c) had            d) have
10. Pay attention, \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) will you            b) won't you            c) do you            d) don't you

#### II Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronoun

1. Her sister, \_\_\_\_\_ lives in a small village, is a vet.
2. She can't visit her very often, \_\_\_\_\_ is a pity.
3. Do you know anyone \_\_\_\_\_ lives in the country?

III Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form/tense (Active or Passive) of the verbs given below. Each verb should be used only once

READ CARRY NEED SINK SEARCH HIDE FIND TAKE COME LOSE

A treasure hunter today (not) (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to have a map of an island where pirates have carefully (2) \_\_\_\_\_ their gold. Instead he (3) \_\_\_\_\_ records about ships that (4) \_\_\_\_\_ centuries ago in storms or in battles. Ships that sailed from Europe to the Far East and the New World usually (5) \_\_\_\_\_ valuable cargoes. According to old records, a Dutch ship, which (6) \_\_\_\_\_ back from the Far East, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to the bottom during a battle in 1613. In 1980 a group of divers (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the bottom of the sea where the battle (9) \_\_\_\_\_ place, but no treasure (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

IV Report Tom's questions

Tom: "What time did you get up, John? What did you wear? Did you catch the train?"

Tom wants to know (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

He also wants to know (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

V Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the words in brackets

Some people believe that cats bring (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (happy).

Some (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (China) believe that if your cat washes (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (it) face,

someone is going (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) you.

21.12.2006  
VIII  
Primen

## GRAMMAR TEST

I Fill in the blanks with the correct form/tense of the verbs given below:

TRAVEL, KNOW, LEAVE, LEAD, RIDE, LOOK

What can man explore today? People often say there is nothing \_\_\_\_\_ (1) for man to explore. But some people (still) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) for adventure. The North Pole is still an attraction. Since Peary's expedition in 1909, almost a century ago, men \_\_\_\_\_ (3) to the Pole in other ways. Ralph Plaisted \_\_\_\_\_ (4) a snowmobile to the Pole in 1968. The Amazon is also an attraction. It \_\_\_\_\_ (5) that the upper part of the river is not navigable. But what about a kayak? In 1987 Piotr Chmielinski \_\_\_\_\_ (6) a group in kayaks from the upper part in the mountains to the ocean. 6000 km. away.

II Use the correct forms of the words in brackets to make a dialogue:

A: Peter (come) with us?

B: No, he isn't. He (sprain) his ankle.

A: Really? How he (do) that?

B: He (play) tennis when it (happen).

A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

III Make sentences from these words:

1. home / of / the / weather / stayed / because / we / at / bad

2. tired / so / I / to / went / was / bed / I / very

1. \_\_\_\_\_

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

IV Report the dialogue. Use the Present Simple Tense of the verbs in brackets to begin your sentences.

Ben: "Dad, I need a stop watch."

Mr. Atkins: "Why do you need a stop watch?"

Ben: "I have to time myself because I'm going to run in a relay race."

Ben \_\_\_\_\_ (tell)

Mr. Atkins \_\_\_\_\_ (ask)

Ben \_\_\_\_\_ (say)

V There is ONE mistake (not a spelling one) in each line. Find it and make necessary corrections.

Write the words in the blank spaces on the right.

Last night two thieves stole a valuable painting from \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
the home of Lord B. He said he could listen noises \_\_\_\_\_ (2)  
in the middle of the night, but he paid any attention. \_\_\_\_\_ (3)

VI Circle the most appropriate option:

Example: He (are, were, is, have)...

### Calligraphy – Beautiful handwriting

Almost everyone learns how to write as a child and calligraphy is (1) (easy, easiest, simply, simplest) a way of making your writing (2) (more, enough, much, too) beautiful. With care, attention and just (3) (a bit, a few, a little, a lot) practice you can (4) (conquer, defeat, overcome, master) the different styles. Beginners will find that in a relatively (5) (short, slow, shortly, slowly) space of time they can (6) (product, producing, productive, produce) invitations, greeting cards and a host of other items. Besides paper and a good (7) (rough, flat, split, curving) surface on (8) (what, where, who, which) to work you need ink and a (9) (only, one, special, specially) pen. If you are interested in a hobby that is cheap and practical, then why not (10) (find, bring, look, carry) out more about calligraphy.



12. април 2003.

## Key

## READING COMPREHENSION:

1 A, 2 C, 3 B, 4 C, 5 D, 6 A, 7 D, 8 D

Points: 8

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION:

1 D, 2 B, 3 B, 4 C, 5 C, 6 A, 7 B

Points: 7

## GRAMMAR:

I 1. left, 2. are still looking, 3. have travelled, 4. rode, 5. is known, 6. led

Points: 6

II A: "Is Peter coming with us?"B: "... He has sprained his ankle." *He's sprained*A: "How did he do that?"B: "He was playing tennis when it happened."

Points: 5

## III Make sentences...

1. We stayed at home because of the bad weather./ Because of the bad weather we stayed at home.

2. I was very tired so I went to bed.

Points: 2

IV Ben tells his father/dad (that) he needs a stop watch.

Mr. Atkins asks him/Ben why he needs a stop watch.

Ben says (that) he has to time himself because he is/he's going to run in a relay race. Points: 4

V 1. thieves 2. hear 3. no

Points: 3

VI 1. simply 2. more 3. a little 4. master 5. short 6. produce 7. flat 8. which 9. special  
10. find

Points: 10

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Test	Max.points	Min.points.	"S" category
Reading comprehension	8	6	7
Listening comprehension	7	4	6
Grammar	30	24	28
Usmeni deo ispita:	20	15	17

GRAMMAR TEST

**I Circle the correct option:**

1. I don't like loud music and I don't like loud people \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) also      b) either      c) neither      d) nor
2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ cars in the street.  
a) fewer      b) little      c) lots      d) less
3. Are \_\_\_\_\_ English famous \_\_\_\_\_ their music?  
a) Ø      c) the      |      a) because      c) on  
b) a      d) an      |      b) of      d) for
4. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ on the ground and waited.  
a) lies      b) lied      c) lain      d) lay
5. Call me when you get home, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
a) should you      b) will you      c) shall you      d) do you
6. A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
a) Do you like a drink?      c) Do you like orange juice?  
b) What would you like?      d) Would you like a drink?  
B: Yes, please. I'll have an orange juice.
7. A: Is there any food left over?  
B: a) Yes, a little.      b) Yes, many.      c) Yes, a few.      d) Yes, lot.
8. Their breathing was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) heavily      b) difficult      c) heavy      d) hardly
9. It's lovely to see you both. Please make \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
a) yours      b) you      c) yourself      d) yourselves

**II**

**A - Report the dialogue.**

Ann: " Did you get any valentines, John? "

John: " Yes, I did but I haven't opened them yet. "

Ann: " Don't be silly! You 'll enjoy yourself reading them. "

Ann wants to know \_\_\_\_\_.

John says \_\_\_\_\_.

Ann tells him \_\_\_\_\_.

She is sure \_\_\_\_\_.

**B – In each of the following sentences there is one mistake; find it and rewrite the corrected sentence:**

1. I'm looking forward to hear from you soon.

2. Shakespeare wrote his latest play in 1613.

3. He will fail his exam if he don't study hard.

4. Japanese people is very hard working.

5. She's having a new boyfriend now.

**III Choose one of the verbs given below and fill in each blank with the correct form/tense of the verb. You should use each verb only once.**

READ, ARRIVE, SIT, GET, REMEMBER  
MEAN, SHAKE, OCCUPY, HURRY, STEP

Gina \_\_\_\_\_ down from the train and put her suitcase on the platform. People \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere. Porters \_\_\_\_\_ with other passengers. A young woman \_\_\_\_\_ on a bench \_\_\_\_\_ an English magazine. Gina went up to her. "Excuse me", she said. "Can you tell me how \_\_\_\_\_ to the circus?" "What (you) \_\_\_\_\_? What circus?", the young woman asked. Gina \_\_\_\_\_ her head. "I'm sorry, I(just) \_\_\_\_\_ from Italy to attend a language school. It's near the circus. Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_ now. It's Oxford Circus."

2002.  
ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК – 8.разред  
ОКРУЖНО/ГРАДСКО ТАКМИЧЕЊЕ  
30. МАРТ 2002. ГОДИНЕ

CODE: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME: 20 MIN  
POINTS: \_\_\_\_\_

READING COMPREHENSION

THE VALENTINE

There were several valentines on his own desk in the 8A room when he got there, two of them from the girls in the back of the room who thought they were stuck on him but whom he didn't like because they both were not very smart, and often not even very clean. These valentines he opened and looked at, in a kind of daze, hardly even seeing them, and then put them down. Then, painfully aware that he was being watched, he carefully pulled the big box out of its paper bag and laid it on his desk. Big – it was huge! It looked monstrous to him. He had attached a little card which said: To Margaret, with love, John Slade. He stared at that awhile. It had cost him deeply in pride to even dare to write it. That word. But he couldn't stare at the envelope forever. Margaret Simpson had not yet come into the room, and the bell wouldn't ring for three and a half minutes. Abruptly, suddenly, he knew he couldn't stand it, just could not wait any longer; he hadn't made a promise to himself he would *hand* it to her, had he? And besides, if he waited to give it to her himself, the way he was now he wouldn't be able to say a word, not a single solitary damned word. He wanted only to be out of sight of everyone. The valentines on his desk gave him an idea. Jerkily, cursing himself for looking so foolish, he picked up the box and walked across the room with it and laid it on Margaret's desk, and then went out into the cloakroom pretending that he had forgotten something in his overcoat.

Margaret Simpson came into the cloakroom with two boys who were on the grade-school varsity basketball team, and they hung up their coats and went inside. He pretended to be busy with his own coat and did not look at them. He sneaked to the door and stuck up the top half of his head around it, grinning foolishly. Margaret was just showing the card, his card, to the two boys. She said something he couldn't hear, and then laughed.

He had seen enough and he jerked his head back and crept back to his own coat, pretending to himself he had to get something out of the pocket. He put his hand in the pocket of his coat so that it would look like he was hunting for something in case anybody came in. When the bell rang, he forced himself to walk to the door and to his desk. He sat down, trying hard not to look at anybody. Before the bell rang again, he would have to sit at that desk for fifty whole minutes of his life.

(Taken from "The Valentine" by James Jones)

READING COMPREHENSION TEST

THE VALENTINE

1. John Slade was
  - a) a very daring boy.
  - b) very sure of himself.
  - c) very popular with girls.
  - d) a very shy boy.
  
2. The two girls whose valentines John opened
  - a) felt a strong attraction to him.
  - b) attracted his attention.
  - c) looked very attractive.
  - d) used to attract him.
  
3. John laid the box on his desk carefully because
  - a) he was aware the box was huge.
  - b) he was in pain.
  - c) his classmates were watchful.
  - d) he wanted to be noticed.
  
4. John Slade
  - a) took pride in his card.
  - b) prided himself on his card.
  - c) had bought a very expensive card.
  - d) had swallowed his pride to make the card.
  
5. Three and a half minutes before the bell
  - a) John couldn't stand any longer.
  - b) John wasn't able to say a word.
  - c) John panicked and wanted to run away.
  - d) John wanted to wait for Margaret to come.
  
6. He went to the cloakroom because
  - a) he wanted to hang up his coat there.
  - b) he was embarrassed about everything.
  - c) he wanted the box out of sight of everyone.
  - d) he had forgotten something there in his coat.
  
7. Why did Margaret Simpson laugh?
  - a) She felt pleased and happy with the present.
  - b) She liked John's valentine card.
  - c) The two boys made her laugh.
  - d) The reason is not mentioned in the text.
  
8. When the bell rang he sat down at his desk
  - a) trying not to look cheerful.
  - b) trying to avoid everybody's look.
  - c) trying not to sit there for fifty minutes.
  - d) trying to force himself to walk to the door.

ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК – 8.разред  
ОКРУЖНО/ГРАДСКО ТАКМИЧЕЊЕ  
30. МАРТ 2002. ГОДИНЕ

CODE: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME: 15 MIN

САМО ЗА ЖИРИ

### LISTENING COMPREHENSION

#### SPORT IN SCHOOLS

an article taken from the CLUB magazine

Recent surveys in Britain have reported that some children in the country's primary schools are getting by on as little as five minutes of vigorous physical exercise a week. Reports have also shown that, after leaving school, many young people forget about sport altogether.

There are many reasons for this situation. New schemes of work in schools mean less room on the timetable for sport and games. Some schools don't have a lot of sports equipment. More importantly, many teachers do not want to give up their free time to coach sports and run clubs because they say they are not getting paid enough money.

Health experts have found that this increase in 'lazy children' could have serious consequences for the future. Britain already has one of the highest rates of heart disease in the world. Fitness experts believe that this figure could be reduced substantially if children realised that regular exercise is as important as a healthy diet in the prevention of heart disease.

Many programmes are now under way to encourage young people to get more involved in physical exercise. One of these, the Happy Heart campaign, is now running in many primary schools. Children in London schools can now look forward to a healthy life, as the organisers of other new schemes try to get everyone involved in sport and games - not just those who excel at them. Similar programmes throughout Britain are designed to encourage all-round fitness and make teenagers aware of how important it is to be fit.

An effort is being made to get rid of the traditional image of sport in schools. In the past, if you were a boy, you played 'boys' sports. If you were a girl, you took part in 'girls' sports, and ... you weren't invited to take part in anything at all unless you were very good at it. Now, as part of the curriculum, girls can play football and boys can do dance classes. After all, everyone deserves a sporting chance to stay healthy!

LISTENING COMPREHENSION:SPORT IN SCHOOLS

1. Some primary school children
  - a) do physical exercise as professional sportsmen.
  - b) exercise vigorously only after school.
  - c) do little vigorous physical exercise.
  - d) exercise vigorously every day.
  
2. Recent changes to school timetables mean that
  - a) there is more time for physical activities.
  - b) there is a shortage of sports teachers.
  - c) there is less time for sport and games.
  - d) there is more sports equipment.
  
3. Teachers are not prepared to run sports clubs in their free time because
  - a) the children are too lazy.
  - b) their salary is so low.
  - c) they do not have the right training.
  - d) they have no free time.
  
4. The consequence of this situation is that
  - a) the British will be substantially healthier.
  - b) British schools may soon drop sport from the timetable altogether.
  - c) the British are paying more attention to their diet.
  - d) Britain has a very high rate of heart disease.
  
5. New sports schemes
  - a) try to get everyone involved in sport and games.
  - b) aim to encourage those who excel at sport.
  - c) are not having much success.
  - d) are under way in London only.
  
6. Traditionally,
  - a) football was a game for boys only.
  - b) both boys and girls played football.
  - c) sport and games were not part of the curriculum.
  - d) anyone could take part in sports.
  
7. According to the text it is most important
  - a) to look forward to a healthy life.
  - b) to exercise on a regular basis.
  - c) to reduce physical activities.
  - d) to be on a diet.

30.mart 2002.

Reading Comprehension Test - (8 points)

1.d (shy) 2.a (felt) 3.c (classmates) 4.d (swallowed) 5.c (panicked) 6.b (embarrassed)  
7.d (reason) 8.b (to avoid)

Listening Comprehension Test - (7 points)

1.c (little exercise) 2.c (less time) 3.b (salary) 4.d (Britain) 5.a (try to) 6.a (football)  
7.b (to exercise)

Grammar Test

I Circle the correct option : (10 points)

1.b (either) 2.a (fewer) 3.c (the) + 3.d (for) 4.d (lay) 5.b (will you) 6.d (Would you like)  
1point + 1point  
7.a (Yes, a little) 8.c (heavy) 9.d (yourselves)

II A - Report the dialogue : (5 points)

Ann... if / whether John got any valentines (1point)

John... (that) he did but (that) he has not / hasn't opened them yet. (2points) 1p. + 1p.

Ann... not to be silly.(1 point)

She... (that) he will / 'll enjoy himself reading them. (1point)

B- .... rewrite the corrected sentences (5 points)

1. I'm looking forward to hearing from you.
2. Shakespeare wrote his last play in 1613.
3. He will fail his exam if he does not/ doesn't study hard.
4. Japanese people are very hard working.
5. She has got's got/has a new boyfriend now.

III Choose one of the verbs..... (10 points)

1. stepped
2. were hurrying
3. were occupied
4. was sitting
5. reading
6. to get
7. do you mean
8. shook
9. have/'ve just arrived
10. remember

TEST	POINTS:	MAX	MIN / "S" kategorija
Reading Comprehension Test		8	6 / 7
Listening Comprehension Test		7	4 / 6
Grammar Test		30	24 / 28



## II GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY TEST

### I Circle the correct option (a, b, c or d):

1. That jacket doesn't suit you well. Try on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) other            b) another one            c) someone else            d) once more
2. The beauty of that house and \_\_\_\_\_ garden is almost unbelievable.  
a) hers            b) theirs            c) it's            d) its
3. In summer when it's hot, people usually wear \_\_\_\_\_-shirts most of the day.  
a) sweat            b) T            c) tea            d) night
4. Can I hear the song that you were listening \_\_\_\_\_ a while ago?  
a) /            b) from            c) to            d) it
5. Don't you \_\_\_\_\_ to be at home by ten?  
a) have            b) got            c) must            d) 're supposed to
6. Can I call you later? We're having \_\_\_\_\_ lunch right now.  
a) the            b) a            c) /            d) an
7. How can I \_\_\_\_\_ to the station please?  
a) reach            b) find            c) to go            d) get
8. They say this weekend should be \_\_\_\_\_ this year.  
a) most sunny            b) the sunnier            c) the sunniest            d) the most sunny
9. People with their homes in London, Manchester, Cardiff and Edinburgh live in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) united states            b) a colony            c) a republic            d) a kingdom
10. I'm sorry I \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) late            b) 'm late            c) lately            d) be late

**II Complete the text using the appropriate form of the words in brackets:**

Last Saturday, some guests were supposed to come to our place for lunch. Since we had no food or drinks left at home, somebody (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (must) go out and do the big (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (shop). By my (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (parent) decision, my brother Sam and I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (send) to the supermarket with a long list of things to buy, with two (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (hundred) pounds and their promise that we could keep the change for (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (we). Of course, the change was the only thing we were (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) in. And then something quite (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (usual) happened. "Congratulations!" shouted the cashier to us: "You are the winners of this week's prize. All the goods in your basket are for free". When we got back home, Sam and I were (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) sons in the world. The change of £200 was fairly split into two (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (half) and shared between us.

**III Combine each pair of sentences into one sentence using the given beginnings.**

1. I would like to meet that famous writer. That famous writer's book was published last year.  
I would \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I'm warning you again. Don't touch my makeup!  
I'm \_\_\_\_\_!
3. Son, we would like to know something. Where did you go last night?  
Son, we \_\_\_\_\_.
4. We must prepare this school performance. We must prepare it before Easter.  
This school \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Is this the right address? I don't know that.  
I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV Read the whole text first. Then fill in each blank with one suitable word:**

One of the best ways to see London is to take an open-top bus tour with the Big Bus Company. Tours run (1) \_\_\_\_\_ day (except Christmas) and all buses have knowledgeable (2) \_\_\_\_\_ guides onboard to give you a full commentary of the great (3) \_\_\_\_\_ you can see. The buses that are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ on these routes are called (5) \_\_\_\_\_ buses because of the two-level seating area.

II GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY TEST

I Circle the correct option (a, b, c or d):

1. That jacket doesn't suit you well. Try on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) other            b) another one        c) someone else    d) once more
2. The beauty of that house and \_\_\_\_\_ garden is almost unbelievable.  
a) hers            b) theirs            c) it's            d) its
3. In summer when it's hot, people usually wear \_\_\_\_\_-shirts most of the day.  
a) sweat            b) T            c) tea            d) night
4. Can I hear the song that you were listening \_\_\_\_\_ a while ago?  
a) /            b) from            c) to            d) it
5. Don't you \_\_\_\_\_ to be at home by ten?  
a) have            b) got            c) must            d) 're supposed to
6. Can I call you later? We're having \_\_\_\_\_ lunch right now.  
a) the            b) a            c) /            d) an
7. How can I \_\_\_\_\_ to the station please?  
a) reach            b) find            c) to go            d) get
8. They say this weekend should be \_\_\_\_\_ this year.  
a) most sunny    b) the sunnier        c) the sunniest    d) the most sunny
9. People with their homes in London, Manchester, Cardiff and Edinburgh live in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) united states    b) a colony            c) a republic        d) a kingdom
10. I'm sorry I \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) late            b) 'm late            c) lately            d) be late

**II Complete the text using the appropriate form of the words in brackets:**

Last Saturday, some guests were supposed to come to our place for lunch. Since we had no food or drinks left at home, somebody (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (must) go out and do the big (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (shop). By my (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (parent) decision, my brother Sam and I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (send) to the supermarket with a long list of things to buy, with two (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (hundred) pounds and their promise that we could keep the change for (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (we). Of course, the change was the only thing we were (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) in. And then something quite (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (usual) happened. "Congratulations!" shouted the cashier to us: "You are the winners of this week's prize. All the goods in your basket are for free". When we got back home, Sam and I were (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) sons in the world. The change of £200 was fairly split into two (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (half) and shared between us.

**III Combine each pair of sentences into one sentence using the given beginnings.**

1. I would like to meet that famous writer. That famous writer's book was published last year.

I would \_\_\_\_\_.

2. I'm warning you again. Don't touch my makeup!

I'm \_\_\_\_\_!

3. Son, we would like to know something. Where did you go last night?

Son, we \_\_\_\_\_.

4. We must prepare this school performance. We must prepare it before Easter.

This school \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Is this the right address? I don't know that.

I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV Read the whole text first. Then fill in each blank with one suitable word:**

One of the best ways to see London is to take an open-top bus tour with the Big Bus Company. Tours run (1) \_\_\_\_\_ day (except Christmas) and all buses have knowledgeable (2) \_\_\_\_\_ guides onboard to give you a full commentary of the great (3) \_\_\_\_\_ you can see. The buses that are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ on these routes are called (5) \_\_\_\_\_ buses because of the two-level seating area.



ГРАДСКО / ОКРУЖНО ТАКМИЧЕЊЕ  
 ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК - VIII РАЗРЕД  
 21. март 2009. године

КЉУЧ ТЕСТА  
 само за чланове комисије

KEY

<b>READING COMPREHENSION TEST</b>								<b>Time: 20 min.</b>
1. b)	2. a)	3. d)	4. c)	5. c)	6. a)	7. c)	8. c)	<b>max. 8 / min. 6 points</b>

<b>PART 2</b>	<b>Time: 45 min.</b>
<b>I Circle the correct option (a, b, c or d):</b>	<b>max. 30 / min. 24 points</b>
1. b) 2. d) 3. b) 4.c) 5. a) 6. c) 7. d) 8. c) 9. d) 10. b)	<b>max. 10 points</b>
<b>II Complete the text using the appropriate form of the words in brackets:</b> Прихватају се само одговори са исправним променама у писању!	<b>max. 10 points</b>
1) had to 2) shopping 3) parents' 4) were sent 5) hundred 6) ourselves 7) interested 8) unusual 9) the happiest 10) halves	
<b>III Combine each pair of sentences into <u>one sentence</u> using the given beginnings.</b>	<b>max. 5 points</b>
1. I would like to meet that famous writer whose book was published last year. 2. I'm warning you again not to touch my makeup! 3. Son, we would like to know where you went last night. 4. This school performance must be prepared before Easter. 5. I don't know if (whether) this is the right address.	
<b>IV Read the whole text first. Then fill in <u>each</u> blank with <u>one</u> suitable word:</b>	<b>max. 5 points</b>
1) every/each 2) tourist 3) sights/attractions/spots 4) used/driven 5) double-decker / double decker	
<b>Total: 30 points</b>	

<b>GUIDED COMPOSITION</b>	
	<b>Max.7 points</b>
	<b>Min. 4 points</b>

## I READING COMPREHENSION TEST

### Super – Stan !

Stan Lieberman was born in New York in 1922. He joined the family publishing business, Timely Publications, in 1939. Stan had a fantastic imagination and for the next twenty years, Stan wrote thousands of entertaining crime, science fiction and western stories for Timely. Characters were either good or bad – and stories rarely used words with more than two syllables. In fact, Stan was so embarrassed by what he was writing that he used the name ‘Stan Lee’ in the comics.

By 40, Stan had decided he was too old to write comics. His wife suggested writing stories about the things he preferred. And then a rival comic came up with a group of superheroes which included Superman, Batman and Wonder Woman. Stan took his wife’s advice and in 1961 he created The Fantastic Four with the cartoonist Jack Kirby.

Until that time, superheroes had been ‘perfect’ people. And for Stan, their adventures were predictable because nobody could hurt them. The Fantastic Four were different. The group had the same problems we all have. Two characters were engaged and they often fell out, for example. Another character was always depressed. The Fantastic Four were a huge success and Stan’s creativity was back.

A year later Stan and cartoonist Steve Ditko published their first story about a young boy who was bitten by a spider. Peter Parker (or Spider-Man) is a typical, confused teenager with girlfriend, school and money problems. The character was immediately successful. A copy of the first Spider-Man comic in good condition now costs about \$30,000.

## I READING COMPREHENSION TEST

Circle the most appropriate option:

1. Stan Lieberman is the man who
  - a) started a family business
  - b) created a lot of imaginary characters
  - c) started writing when he was twenty
  - d) had speech problems
  
2. Stan changed his name into Stan Lee because
  - a) he was not very proud of his work
  - b) people found him funny
  - c) readers found his stories too short
  - d) his characters were both good and bad
  
3. By the age of forty,
  - a) Stan had already retired
  - b) Stan had started writing novels
  - c) he preferred his rival's comics
  - d) Stan thought he should stop writing comics
  
4. In the new stage of his career, Stan
  - a) met a group of interesting superheroes.
  - b) advised his wife to start writing stories, too.
  - c) designed a new comic book in cooperation with another man.
  - d) found another woman and left his wife.
  
5. Stan liked his heroes to be
  - a) perfect
  - b) predictable
  - c) different
  - d) rarely hurt
  
6. Stan's main characters had problems
  - a) just like ordinary people
  - b) because they were clumsy and kept falling down
  - c) because they were always depressed
  - d) because they were much too successful
  
7. Another famous character of Stan's is
  - a) Steve Ditko
  - b) a small spider
  - c) Peter Parker
  - d) a teenage girl with school and money problems
  
8. Spider-Man made Stan Lee
  - a) the richest man in the world
  - b) an average and typical writer
  - c) very successful
  - d) earn \$30,000



GRAMMAR TEST

A. Underline the correct item.

1. Can you feed/eat the dog, please?
2. The last/latest train left five minutes ago.
3. Using a computer makes my head ache/pain.
4. How long/far is York from here?
5. I'll be with you short/shortly?
6. He spent the all/whole day in the garden.

B. Circle the correct item: A, B, C or D

1. He finished the reports yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
A doesn't    B didn't    C wouldn't    D wasn't
2. She asked \_\_\_\_\_ I would finish work at 5 o'clock.  
A when    B whether    C which    D in case
3. When he \_\_\_\_\_ off the ladder, he broke his arm and hurt his back.  
A fell    B was falling    C falls    D is falling
4. I'm sorry. I haven't seen \_\_\_\_\_.  
A nothing    B no one    C someone    D anything
5. The first train to London \_\_\_\_\_ at 6 o'clock.  
A had left    B leave    C leaves    D is left
6. Where \_\_\_\_\_ her shoes last Saturday?  
A has she bought    B she bought    C did she buy    D does she buy
7. I am not so \_\_\_\_\_ as he is.  
A cleverest    B clever    C cleverer    D as clever as
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ TV when the phone rang.  
A is watching    B watches    C was watching    D has watched
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ forget to hand in your homework tomorrow.  
A mustn't    B needn't    C don't have    D are not
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ to play tricks on his friends at school.  
A use    B used    C uses    D has used

**C. Circle the correct response: *a* or *b***

1. A: Would you like cheesecake for dessert?  
B: *a* No, I'd rather have a fruit salad.  
*b* I'm afraid I won't.
2. A: Can you pass the salt, please?  
B: *a* Yes, I can.  
*b* Yes, here you are.
3. A: How about vegetable soup for starters?  
B: *a* That sounds lovely!  
*b* That's nice of you!
4. A: Can I have some more tea, please?  
B: *a* Yes, of course. Help yourself.  
*b* Got any ideas.

**D. Turn the following sentences into direct speech.**

1. He asked me why I wanted to be a teacher.

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
The teacher told me to stop talking.

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Helen told me she was going to join a gym.

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mary asked me if she could borrow my dictionary.

**E. Read the passage and put only the verbs in the brackets into the correct passive tense. Write the correct form of the verb in the next column.**

**Blue whale**

The blue whale is the largest living creature on Earth. Usually these whales ( <b>find</b> ) in the	1.
cold Arctic and Antarctic oceans, but in winter they ( <b>force</b> ) to travel to warmer waters for food.	2.
Nowadays it ( <b>think</b> ) that there were once hundreds of thousands of blue whales, although now only about 1,000 survive. During the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, blue whales	3.
( <b>hunt</b> ) for food and for whalebone, which	4.
( <b>use</b> ) to make women's clothing. Today it	5.
( <b>hope</b> ) that one day thousands of blue whales will be again in the words oceans again.	6.

ГРАДСКО/РЕГИОНАЛНО  
ТАКМИЧЕЊЕ  
ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК- VIII РАЗРЕД  
22.03.2008.године

КЉУЧ ТЕСТА

I READING COMPREHENSION

1. C 2.A 3.D 4.D 5.A 6.B 7.A 8.C

II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1.B 2.D 3.D 4.C 5.C 6.A 7.B

III GRAMMAR TEST

A. Underline the correct item.

1. feed 2. last 3. ache 4. far 5. shortly 6. whole

B. Circle the correct item.

1.b 2.b 3.a 4.d 5.c 6.c 7.b 8.c 9.a 10.b

C. Circle the correct response.

1.a 2.b 3.a 4.a

D. Turn the following sentences into direct speech.

1. " Why do you want to be a teacher?"
2. " Stop talking!"
3. " I'm going to join a gym."
4. " Can I borrow your dictionary?"

E. Read the passage and put only the verbs in brackets into the correct passive tense. Write the correct form of the verb in the next column.

1. are found 2. are forced 3. is thought 4. were hunted 5. was used 6. is hoped

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Прелазак такмичара на усмени део такмичења треба строго поштовати кроз систем елиминације сваког посебног задатка. На усмени део такмичења може изаћи 15 најбоље пласираних ученика под условом да су на сваком појединачном задатку освојили минимум бодова (поена) и то:

- разумевање прочитаног текста : минимум 6 ( C- 7)
- разумевање на слух: минимум 4 ( C- 6 )
- граматичка провера: минимум 24 (C-28 )

GRAMMAR TEST

A. Fill in the gaps with one of these words: *on, the, in, a, by, at, an, for, of* or *to*. Put a cross (×) where no word is necessary. You can use the same word several times if it makes sense.

1. I can never remember \_\_\_\_\_ names. (1)
2. I usually listen \_\_\_\_\_ news while I'm having \_\_\_\_\_ lunch. (2, 3, 4)
3. Last year we had \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful holiday \_\_\_\_\_ the south of \_\_\_\_\_ Wales. (5, 6, 7)
4. We went \_\_\_\_\_ hotel \_\_\_\_\_ foot after midnight. (8, 9, 10)

B. Underline the mistakes and write acceptable forms in the column next to the sentence. Don't change the order of the words and don't add new words.

1. They have lunch at the moment.	
2. Will I take the bag for you?	
3. I do an interesting work from time to time but it's hard work.	
4. Can you make me a favour?	
5. I'm sitting, am not I?	
6. They warmly well-came the guests yesterday.OK	
7. You mustn't write the speech now, the meeting is next week.	
8. Paul speaks very well English.	
9. There isn't many news in the paper today.	
10. She works hardly and makes excellent success.	

C. Circle the best choice: a), b), c) or d)

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ to Edinburgh several times.  
a) was                      b) have been                      c) am                      d) went
2. She prefers \_\_\_\_\_ TV to \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio.  
a) watch, listen    b) to watch, to listen    c) watching, listening    d) to watch, listening
3. What is it that somebody \_\_\_\_\_ before you can get it?  
a) has to take    b) could to take    c) ought take    d) have to take
4. How long \_\_\_\_\_ you to get home?  
a) it takes    b) takes it    c) does it take    d) has it taking
5. They haven't \_\_\_\_\_ up their mind yet.  
a) taken    b) made    c) thought    d) got
6. A policeman caught two \_\_\_\_\_ and took them to the police station.  
a) thief    b) thieves    c) thieves    d) thiefes
7. Our neighbours usually get in the stadium admission free. It means they...  
a) ...can shout and cheer.    b) ...can clap their hands.    c) ...go together.    d) ...don't pay.
8. Watch \_\_\_\_\_! They are cutting the tree.  
a) about    b) at    c) down    d) out
9. We all look forward to \_\_\_\_\_ you next week.  
a) have met    b) meet    c) met    d) meeting
10. My \_\_\_\_\_ knowlege comes from our home library which is very rich.  
a) the best    b) best    c) better    d) goodest

## ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК

ГРАДСКО/РЕГИОНАЛНО ТАКМИЧЕЊЕ  
VIII РАЗРЕД ОСНОВНЕ ШКОЛЕ  
24. марта 2007. године

Time: 20 minutes  
Points: \_\_\_\_\_  
Max.8 / min. 6 ('S'-7)

### READING COMPREHENSION - TEXT

From the top of icy mountains where winds can reach 200 miles per hour, the panoramic landscape looks wonderful. On the other hand, the scene of cold, "white desert", even at the height of summer, warns of completely unfriendly surroundings to life. This is Antarctica, the continent where temperatures can be 85 degrees below zero - the only wild continent on the Earth.

The view from the hilltop overlooking McMurdo Straits (narrow sea), on the eastern side of Antarctica, gives out an illusion - no life anywhere around. A closer look at the seemingly lifeless land and seascape uncovers an amazing variety of life. The narrow sea is filled with plankton and fish, and its thick ice has breathing holes made by seals. Thousands of penguins live there, as well as many other scavenger birds (that feed on dead organic matter). The ice itself is filled with bacteria and algae.

There is another type of life going on all around Antarctica. The coast is dotted with rusty metal buildings, oil-storage tanks, garbage dumps - recognizable signs of human presence in this area. No fewer than sixteen nations have established bases on the only continent that belongs to the whole world. They were sent there for scientific research work, but they have become magnets for numerous tourists. Although the number of people who have visited the White Continent is rather small, the negative effects are not unimportant. The inhabitants of the bases have been evidently careless, often throwing wastes in ways that would be illegal at home. They did it unnoticed until January 1987, when Greenpeace became the first nongovernment organization to establish a permanent Antarctic base. They publicized dumping of untreated sewage into sea and burning of garbage on an open-air pit. Some tourists, though warned not to litter, leave behind film wrappers, water bottles, and cigarette butts. Plants and animals living on Antarctica have a limited area of only two percent that is ice-free for part of the year. That's why going near wildlife habitats can frighten certain seabirds to break their feeding habits and reproductive behaviour. So the least populated continent is, paradoxically, overcrowded. Environmentalists fear that miners and oil drillers may not be far behind.

After the oil crisis in 1973 interest in mineral development, even in the harsh environment of Antarctica, became rather big. Anticipating the danger, representatives of twenty nations gathered in the capital of New Zealand in June 1988 and the result was Wellington Convention. It forbids mineral exploitation or development without agreement by all treaty participants. People should protect Antarctica, for it may be the only place where human beings finally learn to live in harmony with nature.

Adapted from Glencoe Language Arts, Humanities Across TIME 15, Grade 10

ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК

ГРАДСКО/РЕГИОНАЛНО ТАКМИЧЕЊЕ  
VIII РАЗРЕД ОСНОВНЕ ШКОЛЕ

24. марта 2007. године

Code \_\_\_\_\_

Time: 20 minutes

Points: \_\_\_\_\_

Max. 8/ Min. 6 ('S' - 7)

READING COMPREHENSION - QUESTIONS

Circle the most appropriate answer / a), b), c) or d)/ in each of the eight tasks.

1. **The observer enjoyed**  
a) the reality .      b) the view.      c) unusual colours.      d) summer weather.
2. **The observer has**  
a) the same attitude to the whole "white desert".  
b) three opposite points of view on the whole "white desert".  
c) a scientific point of view on the whole "white desert".  
d) a common point of view on the whole "white desert".
3. **The observer says that the people on the "white desert" do things they**  
a) sometimes openly do at home.      b) always do at home.  
c) never do in public at home.      d) are told to do at home.
4. **The observer states that the "white desert"**  
a) is overpopulated.      b) has a regular population.  
c) has many visitors.      d) is not visited at all.
5. **Greenpeace is now \_\_\_\_\_ present on the "white desert".**  
a) always      b) sometimes      c) rarely      d) never
6. **An agreement was founded to protect this continent for people**  
a) to enjoy icy atmosphere.      b) to learn to live together in the seascape.  
c) to look for energy resources.      d) to keep food supplies fresh.
7. **The agreement was initiated by the people who**  
a) planned to do oil investigations.      b) feared the greed for money could destroy the Continent.  
c) suddenly saw the ice beauty.      d) wanted to organize tours to the Continent.
8. **The observer points out that**  
a) human presence doesn't harm animals.      b) human presence should be controlled.  
c) human presence should be free.      d) human presence should be forbidden.

**LISTENING COMPREHENSION – TEXT**

San Francisco is a lovely city in a beautiful bay. It's got lots of great buildings and palaces. It's smaller and much more modern than London, but it's less interesting. London has a lot more theatres and museums. The Americans are usually more interested in money than culture! The architecture in London is incredible and very stimulating, and the parks and markets are wonderful. London isn't as dangerous as San Francisco, and it's less violent. I feel much safer living here – nobody carries gun, not even the police!

People have a higher standard of living in the States because generally, it's much less expensive than England. For example, petrol is less than half the price and things like food, clothes, and cameras are much cheaper. It's a shopper's paradise and I always spend a fortune when I go back! It's a bit more expensive to rent a flat in London and my bills are much bigger than they were in San Francisco.

In San Francisco you can walk everywhere because it's a small city. There's less traffic than in London, and public transport is great. There are cable cars to go up all hills and electric buses which make the city much cleaner. Public transport in London is terrible and really expensive. It takes me an hour to get to work and the journey is usually stressful. London's dirtier too and much more polluted. The traffic is awful.

Food in the States is generally much better. It's fresher, cheaper, and there's much more choice. Restaurants aren't as expensive as in London and the service is much better. In some restaurants they put a clock on the table when you arrive, and if they haven't served your meal in five minutes, they'll give you the food free! I'm usually disappointed when I eat out in London, although the Indian restaurants are excellent.

Julie Willis, an artist from San Francisco who moved to London



### LISTENING COMPREHENSION – QUESTIONS

Circle the most appropriate answer / a), b), c) or d) / in each of the seven tasks.

The two cities differ in several ways and characteristics. Circle the correct one according to the writer's description in each set of four choices.

1. a) London is more fashionable and more amusing.  
b) San Francisco has more cultural institutions.  
c) They care too much for money in London.  
d) The American city is smaller and less interesting.
2. a) The architecture, parks and markets in London make you happy.  
b) The buildings, freedom and shops in San Francisco are great.  
c) San Francisco is less violent and dangerous – it's safe.  
d) People in London have pistols on themselves like policemen.
3. a) For the same thing you spend more money in England.  
b) For the same thing you spend more money in the USA.  
c) You spend less money in the USA for petrol but more for clothes and food.  
d) It's cheaper to find a flat in London than in San Francisco.
4. a) The writer likes buying in the USA much more than in England.  
b) The writer likes buying in England much more than in the USA.  
c) The writer needs to work much more in the USA than in England.  
d) The writer doesn't need to work much more in England than in the USA.
5. a) There are traffic jams in San Francisco but there are no traffic jams in London.  
b) There are traffic jams in London but there are no traffic jams in the States.  
c) Traffic in San Francisco does not take much time as it does in London.  
d) There are no traffic jams in San Francisco and in the United Kingdom.
6. a) Travelling around San Francisco isn't a pleasure but it's neither a disaster.  
b) Public transport in London gets on the people's nerves but isn't expensive.  
c) Thanks to city authorities the traffic in San Francisco is cheap and clean.  
d) Travelling along dirtier and more polluted streets in London lasts too long.
7. a) You don't have to pay if they are late with the service in a restaurant in London.  
b) You can get food without having to pay in all restaurants in San Francisco.  
c) Some restaurants in London have excellent food but they aren't numerous.  
d) Food is better in the States but service is better in England including London.

ГРАДСКО/РЕГИОНАЛНО ТАКМИЧЕЊЕ

VIII РАЗРЕД ОСНОВНЕ ШКОЛЕ

(САМО ЗА ЖИРИ)

24. марта 2007.године

KEY TO THE TEST

READING COMPREHENSION

1 b), 2 b), 3 c), 4 c), 5 a), 6 b), 7 b), 8 b)

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1d), 2a), 3a), 4a), 5c), 6d), 7c)

GRAMMAR

- A. 1- ø; 2- to; 3-the; 4- ø; 5-a; 6-in; 7- ø; 8-to; 9-the; 10- on
- B. 1 - have = are having; 2 - will = shall; 3 - work = job;  
4. make = do ; 5. am not = aren't; 6. welcame = welcomed;  
7. mustn't = needn't, don't have to 8. well = good;  
9. many = much; 10. hardly = hard
- C. 1. b) 2. c) 3. a) 4. c) 5. b) 6. c) 7. d) 8. d) 9. d) 10. b)

**Напомена:**

На усмени део такмичења може ићи 15 најбоље пласираних ученика под условом да су на сваком појединачном задатку освојили минимум бодова (поена) и то:

- разумевање прочитаног текста:
  - минимум 6 ("C" категорија 7)
- разумевање на слух:
  - минимум 4 ("C" категорија 6)
- граматичка провера:
  - минимум 24 ("C" категорија 28)