

DRŽAVNO NATJECANJE IZ ENGLESKOG JEZIKA

za 8. razred osnovne škole

ŠKOLSKA GODINA 2011. / 2012.

PRVI DIO TESTA:

Sastavak: 20 bodova

DRUGI DIO TESTA:

Slušanje s razumijevanjem: 5 bodova

Čitanje s razumijevanjem: 7 bodova

Uporaba jezika: 48 bodova

Ukupno: 60 bodova

UKUPNO (PRVI I DRUGI DIO): 80 bodova

Napomena:

Učenicima koji se natječu na Listi C prvi dio testa (sastavak) nosi 25 bodova, a drugi dio testa nosi 50 bodova. Drugi dio testa za Listu C nije sadržavao zadatak 4 (Task 4) – A life with birds.

Task 1 – WRITING

Write an essay about your favourite teacher. The essay should be about 150 words long. Do not forget to use formal English! Organise your writing in paragraphs.

Some hints what to write about:

- description of her/his physical appearance and personality
- her/his method of teaching; activities that you do in the class
- attitude towards the students
- atmosphere and discipline in the class
- why is she/he your favourite teacher
- situations where she/he proved to be a good teacher

(20 points)

THIS IS THE END OF THE FIRST PART OF THE TEST

Task 2 - LISTENING COMPREHENSION

You will hear a text about the history of chocolate. Read the statements that follow. Listen to the text very carefully. Choose the correct answer: **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**. You will listen to the text twice.

(1) The first cocoa beans came to Europe

- A in the 15th century.
- B in the 16th century.
- C in the 17th century.
- D 2 600 years ago.

(2) Which statement about the American Indians is not true?

- A One of their beliefs is that gods gave them the cocoa drink.
- B Instead of sugar, they put spices, vanilla and chilli peppers into the chocolate drink.
- C They believed that you could fight evil spirits if you drank it.
- D They often used to pay with cocoa beans, instead of money.

(3) Conrad van Houten

- A added sugar and made the chocolate drink more popular.
- B made the first modern chocolate bar in 1849.
- C used chocolate in pastries like pies and cakes.
- D changed the taste of chocolate.

(4) If you eat small quantities of dark chocolate regularly,

- A you can get a heart disease.
- B you can gain weight and damage your health.
- C you may improve your health.
- D your brain will receive more oxygen.

(5) Which of the following statements is not true?

- A The Italians eat more chocolate than the Americans.
- B The British eat twice as much chocolate per person annually than the Americans.
- C The Ivory Coast, Ghana and Brazil export cocoa.
- D Some animals can die if they eat chocolate.

(5 points)

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SLUŠANJE S RAZUMIJEVANJEM
TRANSCRIPT

CHOCOLATE

Chocolate is a very special kind of food. Although certainly not a vital part of the human diet, it is loved for its delicious sweet taste and the way it melts in the mouth. Christopher Columbus was probably the first to take cocoa beans, from which chocolate is made, from the New World to Europe in around 1502. But the history of chocolate goes far back. Traces of chocolate found in an ancient Mayan pot show that people were drinking it 2,600 years ago. In South America chocolate was consumed in a bitter and spicy drink often flavoured with vanilla or chilli pepper. People believed that the drink could help them fight fatigue. Chocolate was also an important luxury good and cocoa beans were often used as currency. The Aztecs, who lived in America, thought that their bitter cocoa drink was a divine gift from heaven. When the Spanish explorer Hernando Cortez went to America in 1519 he visited the Mexican emperor Montezuma. He noticed that Montezuma was particularly fond of this chocolate drink, which he mixed with vanilla and spices. Cortez took some cocoa home as a gift to the Spanish King Charles. In Spain, people began to drink Cortez's chocolate in a drink with chilli peppers. However, the natural taste of cocoa was too bitter for most people. To sweeten the drink, Europeans added sugar and as a sweet drink it became more popular. These improvements to the taste meant that by the 17th century it was popular among European nobility.

Later, people started using chocolate in pastries, like pies and cakes. In 1828, a Dutchman, Conrad van Houten invented a method for removing the fat from cocoa beans and making powdered cocoa and cocoa butter. He also developed a process of treating chocolate to take away its bitter taste. This made it possible for an English chocolate maker to create the first modern chocolate bar in 1849.

Some scientists believe that eating chocolate has a mood-enhancing effect because chocolate releases chemicals in the brain that create feelings of happiness. On the other hand, the high fat content of chocolate can cause weight gain, which is not good for people's health. No one would pretend that eating large amounts of chocolate is good for you, but there is some evidence to suggest that regularly eating small quantities of dark chocolate might reduce the risk of heart disease.

Chocolate is toxic to some animals. An ingredient in chocolate is poisonous to dogs, cats, parrots, small rodents, and some livestock. Their bodies cannot process some of the chemicals found in chocolate. Therefore, they should never be fed chocolate.

The most chocoholic countries in the world are in Europe; Switzerland, Austria and Britain top the list with an annual average consumption of around ten kilograms of chocolate per person – nearly five times as much as Italians. The United States, for example, imports most of the chocolate in the world but people there are only moderate chocoholics, consuming around five kilograms per person per year. The world's biggest producers of cocoa today are the Ivory Coast, Ghana and Brazil. Chocolate may not be a luxury item anymore, but its production has become a big business.

Task 3 – READING COMPREHENSION

You are going to read an article about Robin Hood. Eight sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-K the one which fits each gap (1-7). There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write the correct letter on the Answer sheet.

Who was Robin Hood?

Stories and rhymes about a band of robbers led by a man called Robin Hood have been popular for over 600 years. Five hundred years ago, a man called Wynken de Worde collected the rhymes together and printed a book about Robin Hood's life. Since then, thousands of other books have been based on the rhymes - as well as television programmes, films and computer games. (0) B

The Robin Hood stories were certainly very popular with King Henry VIII, who ruled England at the start of the 16th century. Henry was a child when the stories first appeared in print, but they fascinated him for the rest of his life. (1) H

After all this time it is hard to tell how the stories began. Some people think that Robin Hood is a fictional character; others think he really lived, and they argue about which part of England he was from.

(2) D The idea that they were stealing from rich folk to give to the poor has saved them from being branded as villains. They certainly chose their victims carefully, sparing the poor and picking on those who were wealthy and proud.

(3) C That is someone who has to do fetching and carrying work, and the idea fits in badly with all the other stories about his life and character. Enthusiasts prefer to believe that he spent the whole of his life in the woods. They say that most of the stories about him are perfectly true - but not this particular episode. (4) E On the other hand, they cannot explain why anyone would ever invent such a story, which ruins the whole Robin Hood romance.

(5) A They have studied Edward II's accounts, which show the wages he paid to his workers - including a porter called Robin Hood. In November 1324, Hood received his final payment: 'five shillings because he could no longer work'. (6) G If so, Robin Hood was a genuine outlaw who lived in the reign of Edward II. His career of crime was apparently brought to a sudden end when he was captured and made to work as a servant. (7) I

- A** Historians have tried to check the facts by looking for clues in all sorts of places.
- ~~**B** All these things have spread his fame throughout the world.~~
- C** One story says that Hood was captured and made to work as a porter at the court of King Edward II.
- D** According to the stories, Robin Hood and his men were thieves who pounced on wealthy travellers in lonely woods.
- E** They prefer the idea of a Robin Hood who was free and defiant from birth until death.
- F** Even as a child Robin probably played with a bow and arrow, pretending to fight bullies and save ladies in distress.
- G** We cannot be sure that this is the famous Robin Hood but it seems very likely.
- H** As a man he sometimes wore Robin Hood costumes for dances and May Day celebrations.
- I** Finally pensioned off in old age, his life did not quite match up to the stories!
- K** Yet, almost always, Maid Marion is Robin Hood's true love and, according to the local legend, they remained together for the rest of their lives.

(7 points)

Tasks 4 - 10 – ENGLISH IN USE**Task 4** - Read the text carefully and decide which answer best fits each gap.There is an example at the beginning (0). Write A, B, C or D on the Answer Sheet.**A life with birds**(0) **A** more **B** better **C** sooner **D** very

For nearly 17 years David Cope has worked as one of the Tower of London's Yeoman Warders, (0) **B** known to tourists as Beefeaters. David, 64, lives in a three-bedroomed flat right at the top of the Byward Tower, one of the gatehouses with a marvellous view of Tower Bridge and the Thames.

The Tower of London is famous (1) **A** its ravens, the large black birds which have lived there for over three centuries. David was immediately fascinated by the birds and when he was (2) **D** the post of Raven Master eight years ago he had no (3) **C** in accepting it. 'The birds have now become my life and I'm always aware of the fact that I am (4) **B** a tradition. The legend says that if the ravens leave the Tower, England will fall to enemies, and it's my job to (5) **B** sure this doesn't happen!'

David (6) **A** about four hours a day to the care of the ravens. He has grown to love them and the (7) **D** that he lives right next to them is ideal. 'I can (8) **C** a close eye on them all the time, and not just when I'm working.' (9) **C**, David's wife Mo was not (10) **B** on the idea of life in the Tower, but she too will be sad to leave when he retires next year, "When we look out of our windows we see history all around us, and we are taking it in and storing it up for our future memories.'

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|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| (1) A for | B because | C of | D by |
| (2) A gave | B applied | C presented | D offered |
| (3) A regret | B delay | C hesitation | D choice |
| (4) A holding | B maintaining | C surviving | D lasting |
| (5) A take | B make | C have | D keep |
| (6) A devotes | B spends | C passes | D provides |
| (7) A reason | B chance | C opportunity | D fact |
| (8) A hold | B have | C keep | D put |
| (9) A Firstly | B First of all | C At first | D First |
| (10) A interested | B keen | C fond | D happy |

(10 points)

Task 5 - Open cloze.

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space.

Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Perfect fish and chips

You can find **(0) many** fish and chip shops in England, but **(1) few**, if any, are as popular as the one in Eastleigh, not far from Southampton. From the time it opens at 5 o'clock until closing time at 9, there is an almost constant queue.

According to the owners, Les and Shirley Armstrong, there are four areas that must be perfect in **(2) order** to achieve great fish and chips. First, of **(3) course**, you need the fish. The Armstrongs do not use fresh cod, which Les says goes soft and mushy. Instead, they buy frozen Icelandic cod, which is filleted and frozen within three hours of **(4) being** caught. When you fry it, it stays firm and comes apart in lovely white flakes. Next on the list are the potatoes. If you want to make perfect chips, Les suggests you should buy potatoes with a low sugar content; too much sugar and you end up with greasy, brown chips. Then there is the batter, a mixture of flour, eggs and milk which is used to cover the fish before frying it. The Armstrongs dip their fish in a combination of two types of batter; **(5) one** contains hard flour, the other soft. Finally, you need a good beef fat, or 'dripping'; Les and Shirley fry their fish and chips separately in a high-quality deodorized dripping that cannot **(6) be** smelt in the shop.

(6 points)

Task 6 - Put the following sentences into **indirect speech**. Make sure that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one, i.e. that it can stand on its own as a complete sentence.

(1) "How hard did Thomas strike the ball? "

I'd like to know **how hard Thomas struck the ball.**

(2) "Jane, do you intend to come to the party? "

He wants to know **if/whether Jane intends to come to the party.**

(3) "I've applied, but I'm wondering if I want the job."

Tracy says **(that) she has applied, but she is wondering if she wants the job. /**

(that) she's applied, but she's wondering if she wants the job.

(3 points)

Task 7 - Word transformation - Read the text and use the word given in **bold** at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

<p>A changed person</p> <p>I don't see my teenage godson as (0) frequently as I did in the past and when I visited him and his family today I was (1) pleasantly surprised. He's changed (2) significantly since the last time I saw him. Whereas he used to be such a horrible (3) disobedient little boy, now he is extremely well-behaved and a (4) pleasure to be with. He seems to attach more (5) importance now to what others might be thinking of him and he takes more care over his appearance. He has developed greater (6) confidence in himself and his own judgement and he puts up stiff (7) resistance to his parents' advice and decisions if he feels they are wrong. (8) apparently he is beginning to take an interest in girls and his mum tells me he's got a girlfriend. These, it seems, are his first steps towards (9) independence and it won't be very many years before he leaves home.</p>	<p>(0) FREQUENT (1) PLEASE (2) SIGNIFY (3) OBEY (4) PLEASE (5) IMPORTANT (6) CONFIDE (7) RESIST (8) APPEAR (9) DEPEND</p>
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(9 points)

Task 8 - Sentence transformation. Complete the second sentence so that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the first sentence using the given word. Do not change the given word. Use between THREE and FIVE words, including the given word. There is an example at the beginning (0). Copy only the transformed part on the Answer Sheet.

(1) Could you turn up the volume a little bit? (**mind**)

Would **you mind turning up the** volume a little bit?

(2) It's useless to call the bank now as it's 8 pm. (**point**)

There **is no point in calling** the bank now as it's 8 pm.

(3) You can borrow my car but you must bring it back tomorrow morning. (**unless**)

You can't borrow my car **unless you bring it back** tomorrow morning.

(4) Sue got a place at Harvard, which was what she'd always wanted. (**dream**)

Getting a place at Harvard was **a dream come true** for Sue.

(5) I'm not sure how much longer I can remain patient with Sophie. (**run**)

I am really starting **to run out of patience** with Sophie.

(5 points)

Task 9 – Complete the text with an appropriate tense of the verbs given. Decide whether **active or passive** forms are needed. Sometimes the verbs need a negative form as well. There is an example at the beginning (0).

catch commit do drive hear hurt know rob show steal wait

Earlier this morning, I (0) **was waiting** peacefully at the bus stop, leafing through the gossip magazine. Just a few seconds later, I (1) **heard** a gunshot – the bank (2) **was (being) robbed**! I immediately called the police on my mobile, and as I (3) **was doing** so, a car, which (4) **was driven** by a third man, pulled up outside. The other two jumped in and they all drove off.

Apparently, quite a lot of money (5) **was stolen** in the incident, but fortunately, no one (6) **was hurt**. We still (7) **don't know** much about the robbery. Details of the men (8) **will be shown / will be showed** on the TV later this afternoon, but what we know for sure is that the police (9) **haven't caught** them yet. This is definitely a dangerous world we are living in. Are you aware that thousands of crimes (10) **are committed** every day?

* priznaju se duži i kraći oblici

(10 points)

Task 10 - The Colours of English. Complete the sentences with the correct colour. There is an example at the beginning (0). You can use one colour more than once if necessary.

(0) I was **green** with envy when I heard that she would be going to London for a month while I had to stay and work.

(1) A: I thought you didn't like Jane's new flat.

B: I don't, but I didn't want to upset her so I told her a little **white** lie.

(2) I used to go to the cinema quite a lot but there's not so much I want to see these days.

I only go once in a **blue** moon now.

(3) A: How can you be sure it's Bob who's been stealing the CDs?

B: Linda saw him putting them in his bag during the lunch break. He was caught **red** - handed.

(4) He's been feeling **blue** all week. His wife left him and he lost his job so he is really depressed.

(5) You're so **yellow**. Running away like that shows that you are a real coward.

(5 points)

THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST