



# ENGLISKI JEZIK

EKSTERNA PROVJERA ZNANJA UČENIKA  
NA KRAJU III CIKLUSA OSNOVNE ŠKOLE

MAJ, ŠKOLSKE 2014/2015. GODINE

## UPUTSTVO

Test iz stranog jezika sastoji se od čitanja, leksike i gramatike i pisanja.

**Vrijeme rješavanja testa je 60 minuta.**

Dozvoljeni pribor su grafitna olovka i gumica, plava ili crna hemijska olovka.

**Priznaju se samo odgovori pisani hemijskom olovkom.**

Ukoliko pogriješite, prekrižite i odgovorite ponovo.

**Za vrijeme rada na testu nije dozvoljeno korišćenje rječnika i elektronskih uređaja.**

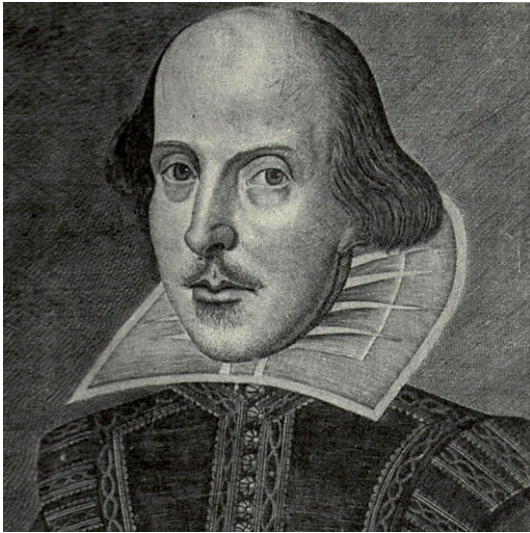
**ŠIFRA UČENIKA**



**PRAZNA STRANA**

## 1. READING

### 1.1. Read the text carefully and do the tasks below the text.



William Shakespeare was an English poet and playwright, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language.

Shakespeare was born on 23 April 1564, in Stratford-upon-Avon, a small town about 100 miles northwest of London. He was the third of eight children born to John and Mary Shakespeare and he was probably educated at the King Edward IV Grammar School in Stratford.

When he was eighteen, he married Anne Hathaway. Their first child, Susanna, was born in 1583 and Anne and William's twins, Hamnet and Judith Shakespeare, were born two years later.

Little is known about Shakespeare's activities between 1585 and 1592, but by the end of 1592 he was a respected actor in London.

In 1596, Shakespeare wrote *Romeo and Juliet* and over the next dozen years he wrote the other plays for which he is now best known: *Julius Caesar*, *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, *Macbeth*, and *Antony and Cleopatra*. Shakespeare's sonnets were published in 1609.

In his poems and plays, Shakespeare invented thousands of words. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, Shakespeare's impressive expansion of the English language, includes such words as: birthplace, downstairs, radiance, schoolboy and watchdog.

Sometime after 1612, Shakespeare retired from the stage and returned to his home in Stratford. He died on April 23, 1616.

A. For sentences 1-5 decide if each statement is TRUE or FALSE according to the text and put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

	TRUE	FALSE
0. Shakespeare was born 450 years ago.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1. Shakespeare went to the local grammar school in his hometown.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Shakespeare got married late.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Shakespeare had 1 daughter.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. <i>Othello</i> is one of Shakespeare's most famous plays.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The word schoolboy was invented by Shakespeare.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Put a tick (✓) next to the points that you can read about in the text and a cross (x) next to those that you cannot read about in the text. There are 2 examples at the beginning.

The text mentions Shakespeare's		The text mentions Shakespeare's	
0. birthplace	✓	2. education	
0. childhood friends	x	3. business affairs	
1. family		4. works	

9 bodova

- 1.2. Read the text and answer the questions. Circle a), b) or c) next to the correct answer. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

## TEENAGERS AND SLEEP



How much sleep do teenagers need? Most teenagers need about 8.5 to 10 hours of sleep each night. Unfortunately, many teenagers, however, don't get enough sleep. Why don't teenagers get enough sleep? Sleep research shows that teenagers sleep in a different way from adults or children because during the teenage years, the body's biological

clock changes. Most teenagers' bodies tell them: go to sleep late at night and wake up later in the morning, but most schools start early and so some teenagers only get six or seven hours of sleep a night.

What are the consequences of not getting enough sleep?

Regularly not getting enough sleep can have a negative influence on teenagers' results at school and in sports and it may lead to depression.

How can I get more sleep?

Don't have drinks that contain caffeine after 4 p.m. Cigarettes and alcohol in the evening can also cause you to wake up during the night.

Avoid action movies or scary TV shows just before bed. Reading books with complicated stories can also prevent sleep.

Light tells the brain that it's time to wake up. Turning off bright lights (including computer screens!) can help your body to relax. People sleep best in a cool, dark room. Close your curtains and turn down the temperature in your bedroom.

0. Why don't teenagers get enough sleep?  
a) They go to bed very late.  
b) They get up late.  
 c) They need a different sleep routine.

1. What can happen if you don't get enough sleep?
- a) You lose interest in school.
  - b) You lose interest in sport.
  - c) You don't get very good grades.
2. What three things shouldn't teenagers do if they want to get more sleep?
- a) Drink coffee, read books, give up smoking.
  - b) Drink coffee, watch scary TV shows and read books with complicated stories before bed.
  - c) Drink coffee, turn off bright lights, close the curtains.
3. Why did the writer write this text?
- a) To criticize teenagers.
  - b) To describe teenagers' lives.
  - c) To give teenagers advice on sleeping.

6 bodova

## 2. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

2.1. Read the sentences carefully and choose the correct answer (A, B or C) to fill in the gaps. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

0 I met Kate \_\_\_\_\_ I was coming home from school yesterday afternoon.

A when

B after

C before

1. \_\_\_\_\_ she can, Kate walks to school because she doesn't like taking a bus.

A Although

B Whenever

C In order that

2. Kate's uncle is \_\_\_\_\_ engineer. He could help us.

A Ø

B a

C an

3. John: \_\_\_\_\_ idea is that?  
Mark: Kate's.

A Who

B Who's

C Whose

4. There wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ in the laboratory yesterday.

A anybody

B nobody

C somebody

5. Boys, be careful or you'll hurt \_\_\_\_\_!

A yourself

B yourselves

C yourselves

5 bodova

**2.2.** Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the words given.

**1.** We are not allowed to stay out late.

We \_\_\_\_\_ stay out late.

**2.** It is not necessary for you to wait for us.

You \_\_\_\_\_ wait for us.

**3.** Shall I bring you a cup of tea?

Would you \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of tea?

**4.** Thomas Hardy wrote that book.

That book \_\_\_\_\_ by Thomas Hardy.

**5.** "I like cherries", Mary said.

Mary said that \_\_\_\_\_

<i>5 bodova</i>	
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**2.3.** Read the text and choose the correct answer (A, B or C) to fill in the gaps. There is an example (0) at the beginning.



**0** *Have you ever asked* yourself: “What would I do if I **1** \_\_\_\_\_ a bear in front of myhouse?”

A family of bears **2** \_\_\_\_\_ around a neighbourhood in Butler, New Jersey, for about three weeks. Last Tuesday, Christine and Stan Smith **3** \_\_\_\_\_ photos of the mama bear and her five cubs just outside the Smiths’ home. The bears **4** \_\_\_\_\_ for food when Christine noticed them. Christine and her husband say that bears **5** \_\_\_\_\_ a threat to them or their neighbours so far, largely because people in this part of New Jersey know about the do’s and don’ts of dealing with bears. But they are surprised that the bears’ search for food brings them so close to their home.

- |           |                              |                             |                             |
|-----------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>0.</b> | <b>A</b> Have you ever asked | <b>B</b> Has you ever asked | <b>C</b> Did you ever asked |
| <b>1.</b> | <b>A</b> see                 | <b>B</b> saw                | <b>C</b> have seen          |
| <b>2.</b> | <b>A</b> has been roaming    | <b>B</b> is roaming         | <b>C</b> roams              |
| <b>3.</b> | <b>A</b> took                | <b>B</b> taken              | <b>C</b> have taken         |
| <b>4.</b> | <b>A</b> searched            | <b>B</b> were searching     | <b>C</b> searching          |
| <b>5.</b> | <b>A</b> never pose          | <b>B</b> never posed        | <b>C</b> have never posed   |

*5 bodova*





**POPUNJAVA KOMISIJA ZA OCJENJIVANJE**

Ukupan broj osvojenih bodova na testu: \_\_\_\_\_

Ocjena: \_\_\_\_\_

**KOMISIJA:**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**GLAVNI OCJENJIVAČ:** \_\_\_\_\_

Dana \_\_\_\_\_ 2015. godine